

this month. Most of the state's news media marked his passing with only perfunctory notices, hardly a fitting testament to his contributions during 17 years in the U.S. Senate and another decade in various other public offices.

This is what happens when you live to be 88 and choose to spend the last decades of your life in relative obscurity. In retirement, Pearson split his time between homes in Baldwin City and Gloucester, Mass. As health problems prevented travel, his visits to Kansas became fewer. Even so, he remained invested in the state whose voters sent him off to Washington and were sometimes bewildered by him.

Pearson never lost the drawl that betrayed his upbringing in Tennessee and Virginia, as well as his education at Duke University and the University of Virginia School of Law. As an outsider, he launched his Kansas political career from a law practice in Johnson County, where he was a city attorney and probate judge before serving a term in the Kansas Senate.

He was state Republican chairman in 1962, when Gov. John Anderson appointed him to fill the U.S. Senate seat vacated by the death of Andy Schoeppel. Later that year, Pearson secured the position in a special election and was re-elected in both 1966 and 1972. When he didn't seek reelection in 1978, he was succeeded by Nancy Kassebaum.

With benefit of hindsight, Pearson's political record seems particularly astonishing. When Pearson ran for statewide office, his brief history in Kansas was in Johnson County. Even so, Pearson was able to win reelection to the Senate in a state whose population was then more rural, more provincial and less concentrated in the east.

Moreover, Kansans re-elected Pearson after he took a decidedly liberal turn. Although Pearson generally voted with his party at the beginning of his Senate career, he broke with the Nixon administration by opposing the bombing of Laos and Cambodia. Pearson also attended meetings of the Wednesday Club, a lunch group of liberal and moderate Republican senators.

When Bobby Kennedy, Pearson's UVa classmate, made a presidential campaign swing through Kansas, Pearson introduced him in Lawrence and Manhattan. In his remarks Pearson wished Kennedy continued success in the Senate, but the joint appearance was a politically incendiary move for a Kansas Republican.

Pearson answered voters' concerns about ideology by advancing constituent services, rural development and the interests of the aviation, livestock, and oil and gas industries.

A Republican politician with Pearson's independent spirit would have difficulty being elected today. Nor are there many who simply retire and forsake the limelight, as Pearson did.

His is an example worth remembering.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 19, 2009]

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN WAS A KANSAS SENATOR

(By Joe Holley)

James B. Pearson, 88, a progressive Republican who represented Kansas in the U.S. Senate for almost 17 years, died Jan. 13 at his home in Gloucester, Mass. A cause of death wasn't immediately available, although Sen. Pearson had been on kidney dialysis for the past four years, said his wife, Margaret Pearson.

Sen. Pearson championed deregulating natural gas, expanding international trade and reforming campaign finance, among other issues that often found him voting with his Democratic colleagues. With then-Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), he spon-

sored legislation that reduced the number of votes required to end a filibuster from 67 to 60. He also broke with the Nixon administration on efforts to end the Vietnam War. His closest Senate colleagues were Republicans Sens. Charles "Mac" Mathias (Md.) and Edward Brooke (Mass.) and Democrat John Culver (Iowa).

David Seaton, the senator's former press secretary and now publisher of the Winfield Daily Courier, said Sen. Pearson's toughest races were always in the Republican primaries: "For a good long time, he was not considered Republican enough by the traditional Republican party people."

James Blackwood Pearson was born in Nashville but moved with his family as a child to the Charlottesville area, where his father was a Methodist preacher. He spent two years as an undergraduate at Duke University before becoming a Navy transport pilot during World War II. From 1943 to 1946, he was stationed at Olathe Naval Air Station in Kansas. He returned to Kansas after receiving his law degree in 1950 from the University of Virginia.

He married a Kansas woman after the war and practiced law in Johnson County, Kan., during the 1950s. He also served as city attorney for several Kansas towns, as assistant county attorney and as a county probate judge.

After serving a single term in the Kansas Senate, starting in 1956, he returned to his private law practice. He also served as the Republican state chairman.

In January 1962, Republican Sen. Andrew Schoeppel died in office, and Kansas Gov. John Anderson, Jr. appointed Sen. Pearson to fill the vacancy. He won the GOP primary that year with 62 percent of the vote over former governor Ed Arn, then won the general election with 56 percent. He won a full six-year term in 1966 and another in 1972.

As a senator, he was a member of the Appropriations and Commerce committees and served on the Foreign Relations Committee in the 1970s as the United States sought to end the Vietnam War.

Seaton noted that Kansas Republicans who supported Sen. Pearson "really did support most of the Great Society and turned against the Vietnam War fairly early." The senator became an opponent after the 1970 bombing of Cambodia.

Sen. Pearson decided not to seek reelection in 1978 and was succeeded by Nancy Kassebaum Baker. He practiced law in the Washington office of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Lieby and MacRae and served on the board of the Honolulu-based East-West Institute. He spent the last few years of his life in Gloucester and also had a farm in Baldwin City, Kan.

His marriage to Martha Mitchell Pearson ended in divorce.

Survivors include his wife of 28 years, of Gloucester and Baldwin City; and four children from the first marriage.

HONORING FRED TRAMMELL CROW

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 2009

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the passing of a pioneer in the field of commercial real estate development both in Dallas and around the world, Mr. Fred Trammell Crow.

Fred Trammell Crow was born June 10, 1914 in Dallas, Texas, the fifth of the eight

children of Jefferson and Mary Crow. Growing up in a rented one-bedroom house in East Dallas, Trammell Crow graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School in 1932. Unable to attend college because of the Great Depression, Mr. Crow worked several odd jobs; eventually he worked his way through school at the American Institute of Banking and at Dallas College, the evening division of Southern Methodist University.

Trammell Crow passed the Texas CPA exam in 1938 and accepted a position with Ernst & Ernst as an auditor. As World War II approached, he applied for and was accepted for an officer's commission in the U.S. Navy where he used his auditing skills. Later he was in charge of Navy audit teams that worked with various defense contractors. By 1944, he earned the rank of commander in charge of cost inspection for the Eighth Naval District in New Orleans.

Mr. Crow married Margaret Doggett in 1942 and returned to Dallas in 1946, when his Naval assignment was completed. Mr. Crow went to work with the Doggett Grain Company where he would stay until 1948 when, at age 33, he began his legendary career in real estate.

In the 1950s, Trammell Crow introduced Dallas to the idea of building on speculation. He soon became a major industrial developer in the city, building the huge Dallas Market Center in 1957 and his first downtown office building two years later. In the 1950s and 1960s, Mr. Crow developed the major merchandise marts of Dallas including the Dallas Design District, Dallas Apparel Mart and World Trade Center. Crow's agents did more than \$15 billion in development and eventually gave him an interest in 8,000 properties, ranging from houses to hospitals, hotels and office buildings located in Brussels, Hong Kong, San Francisco, Miami, and Washington, D.C., amid others. Among Mr. Crow's many real estate accomplishments, he founded Trammell Crow Company, Trammell Crow Residential and Wyndham Hotel Company.

He and his wife Margaret were avid travelers who particularly enjoyed collecting art during their numerous business trips. In 1998, the Crow Family made it possible for everyone to share their love of Asian art by dedicating the Trammell and Margaret Crow Collection of Asian Art, a permanent museum located in the Arts District of downtown Dallas. He and his family have also donated \$1.1 million for research into Alzheimer's disease at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas.

Madam Speaker, Trammell Crow is survived by his loving wife, Margaret, his children: Robert, Howard, Harlan, Trammell S., Lucy Billingsley and Stuart, sixteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

IN COMMEMORATION OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 2009

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate this 33rd Black History Month, a month that celebrates Black history with a view to its promotion, preservation and research.

Black History Month has grown as a celebration of Black history and culture over many decades. At the urging of historian Carter Woodson, the second African American to receive a degree from Harvard University, the fraternity Omega Psi Phi first created Negro History and Literature Week in 1920. In 1926, Woodson changed Negro History and Literature Week to Negro History Week, and chose the second week of February for its celebration in order to honor the births of President Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, two men who had a profound influence in the fight for equality for African Americans.

Although Woodson died in 1950, his legacy continued. In the early 1970s, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, now called the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, changed Negro History Week to Black History Week. In 1976, they extended the week to a month-long observance.

Since its earliest origins, Black History Month has made a significant contribution to the promotion, preservation and research of Black history. When the tradition of Black History Month first began, Black history had barely been explored by mainstream academia. Although much work remains to complete our understanding of African-American culture, our understanding is vastly improved. This has contributed to both an increased sense of racial pride among African Americans and an increased appreciation of African-American culture among non-White Americans.

Madam Speaker, these and other continued improvements are essential to addressing the inequalities, which continue to affect African-Americans. For these reasons, I am extremely pleased to commemorate Black History Month and encourage my colleagues to join me in doing so as well.

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 2009

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1) making supplemental appropriations for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and State and local fiscal stabilization, for fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes:

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 1, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which will save and create millions of jobs across our country, jumpstart our economy and transform it to meet the needs of the 21st century by making our nation more globally competitive and energy independent.

We are facing dire economic times. Every week, we are faced with new reports on job losses across our country. In my home state of Rhode Island, we have the country's second highest unemployment rate at ten percent and last December, we were ranked sixth nationally in foreclosure rates. These harsh realities have made it increasingly clear that our economy will face an even sharper downturn

if we do not act soon. With that in mind, I support taking action to rebuild our nation's economy.

H.R. 1 will appropriate \$544 billion for transportation and infrastructure upgrades and construction, health care programs, education assistance, housing assistance and energy efficiency upgrades, and includes \$275 billion in personal and business tax breaks for a total of \$819 billion to be expended over Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010. This measure helps those hit hardest by the economic downturn by extending unemployment benefits, providing job training to get people back to work quickly, increasing food stamp benefits, and extending health benefits for those who lose their job.

This measure provides \$90 billion to modernize our crumbling roads and bridges, increase transit and rail funding to reduce traffic congestion and gas consumption, and invest in clean water and other environmental restoration projects. It is estimated that Rhode Island will receive \$154 million for highways and bridges and \$39 million for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which will significantly raise and almost double our state's budget for these programs. These projects will immediately create jobs in my state, as projects will only receive funding if they are "ready to go" within 90 days of the enactment of this bill.

This measure also includes education initiatives that will build 21st century classrooms, labs and libraries through a new program that will modernize, renovate and repair school buildings. It is estimated that Rhode Island will receive \$48 million for Title I programs, which serve disadvantaged children, and \$48 million for IDEA Funds. H.R. 1 also provides \$15.6 billion for Pell grants, and it is estimated that Rhode Island will receive \$97.5 million in aid for 28,217 recipients for an average award for the academic year 2009-10 of \$3,456. Investing in our children's education not only has long-term benefits to our economy, but it also delivers on our nation's promise to ensure that all individuals have an equal opportunity to succeed.

I have strongly advocated for a comprehensive energy plan to lower costs, create jobs and improve our environment. H.R. 1 will not only double renewable energy production, but I am especially pleased that funding is included to build the infrastructure to transmit renewable energy to homes throughout our nation. The bill also promotes a Smart Grid Investment Program to modernize our electricity grid to meet the needs of our growing and evolving energy system. While Congress supports an efficient and modern system of power generation, the bill also provides necessary credits to individuals to make their homes more energy efficient through weatherization programs and with credits to purchase energy efficient appliances.

This measure includes individual tax relief, including the "Making work pay" tax credit, which will provide up to \$500 for an individual or \$1,000 for married couples filing jointly. Parents will also benefit from an increase in the earned income tax credit for families with three or more children and the bill allows for additional low-income families to receive the child tax credit. It will also provide a tax credit up to \$7500 for first time home buyers if they purchase a home between April 8th, 2008 and July 1st, 2009, injecting a much needed incentive into the housing market.

I also supported H.R. 1 because it includes unprecedented accountability and strong over-

sight by creating the Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Board, which will coordinate and conduct oversight of federal spending under the bill. A website with the board's reports will be placed on a website, which will also show how funds are spent and list announcements of contract and grant competitions and awards.

Mr. Chair, it is important to understand that this funding is not a silver bullet, but that our economy will continue to decline without this immediate action. The Recovery package will begin to slow our downward economic trend and allow us to regain our footing as we begin to make much-needed long term investments to transform our economy for the 21st century. American prosperity depends on individual economic security. It is only when Americans do not have to worry about losing their job, keeping their home or paying their bills that our economy will truly flourish. I am committed to improving the economic outlook for the millions who are struggling, and I will continue working with my colleagues in Congress on this vital and urgent goal.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "MORTGAGE AND RENTAL ASSISTANCE RESTORATION ACT OF 2008"

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 2009

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, today I am re-introducing "The Mortgage and Rental Assistance Restoration Act" for the 111th Congress. I have introduced this in previous Congresses and I will keep working to pass this important piece of disaster relief policy that will protect all Americans.

My bill would reauthorize the Mortgage and Rental Assistance Act, MRA, which was discontinued by the Disaster Mitigation Act effective May 2002. The MRA provides mortgage or rental payments to people who suffer a loss of income due to a federally declared disaster such as a hurricane or terrorist attack. Without a job, most people would be unable to keep their homes due to the financial burdens of mortgages or rents. The MRA provides cover for both home owners and renters.

After the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, individuals who required temporary housing assistance relied upon the MRA, included in the Stafford Act, for aid. Under the MRA program many were eligible for grants to repair homes to a habitable condition, or to obtain mortgage or rental payment assistance to prevent foreclosures or evictions.

The MRA program was a crucial component to help victims of the Sept. 11th attack in my home state of New York. However, in 2005, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the MRA was not available for mortgage or rental assistance. As a result many people who would have been eligible for mortgage or rental assistance were unable to receive it. This was unfair and detrimental to the recovery process.

The United States government has a responsibility to help communities recover from unpredictable disasters and help citizens keep from losing their homes. The MRA program helps provide stability during unstable times and that is why it must be reauthorized.