

During World War II, as American forces started their approach to the Mariana Islands, the Japanese government restricted Manny and his family, as well as the rest of the Chamorros, to their respective family farms. When the Americans landed on Saipan on June 14, 1944, Manny was one of the many Chamorros forced to flee to the jungle, hiding out in caves, trying to avoid the fierce battle that engulfed the island. On July 4, 1944, U.S. Marines found Manny and others hiding in a cave in Talofofo and led them out to Camp Susupe, where civilians were confined until after the war. After Japan surrendered in 1945, the U.S. Marines recruited Manny and 63 other Chamorro and Carolinian men to serve as marine scouts and search for Japanese snipers and holdouts on Saipan and in the Northern Islands. It was not until January 31, 2000—55 years later—that U.S. Armed Forces formally recognized Manny and the other marine scouts for their service. They were officially sworn in, and on the same day, formally discharged from the Marine Corps.

Right after the war, Manny was attracted to a young woman who would later become his wife for 58 years. She was Luise Pangelinan Villagomez, born on November 14, 1929 on Saipan. She grew up in a family of eight children. Luise only had a third grade education but she learned to speak three languages, Chamorro, Japanese, and after World War II, English. After two years of courtship, the young couple married on February 26, 1949. A month later, they moved into their new, albeit tiny house, which Manny had built with the earnings from his job as a police officer. Their marriage produced six daughters and six sons: Linda, Patricia, Thomas, Barbara, Manuel Jr., Joseph, Edward, David, Nora, John, Ramona, and Antonia.

Manny's first job after World War II had been as a mess boy for the American enlisted personnel, which is how he learned to speak English. Thereafter, he served as a policeman for 12 years under the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands' Insular Constabulary. He rose to the rank of sergeant and became an administrator. Manny quickly learned how the U.S. Naval and local governments procured goods. In 1955, he used his knowledge and experience to start a small grocery store, M.S. Villagomez Store, in Chalan Kanoa. It was the third locally owned grocery store in operation.

Initially, Luise, by then a mother of four, handled the store's daily operations. Realizing that his wife needed help and that the family business presented a better opportunity, Manny left his police job. In 1960, Manny and Luise relocated the store to a corner lot on Beach Road near the Chalan Kanoa post office. Six years later, in 1966, the couple built a large, two-story building to accommodate the expanding grocery and department store as well as provide office rental space.

As the business grew, so did the family, which by 1968, had increased to twelve children, most of whom were old enough to work in the business. Manny and Luise then built a second store in Garapan which they later leased to Duty Free Shoppers, now DFS Galleria. During this time, the family business expanded to the export of scrap and recycled materials to Japan. The couple also entered into a joint venture with Luise's brother and opened a store on the island of Chuuk, one of the other islands in Micronesia, from 1969 to 1977.

In December 1976, the family suffered a major setback when fire engulfed their department store building. Manny and Luise salvaged what they could from the fire and quickly reopened a small store across the street. As they accumulated some assets, they invested in real properties and gradually developed and rented them out. They resisted any loan offers from banks and were extremely cautious and conservative in their investments.

In 1978, Saipan began to see the influx of foreign investments particularly from Japan. Manny and Luise leased their prime properties to investors for large scale developments. They reinvested their new capital in other real properties by again self-financing the construction of commercial space and apartment buildings. They also purchased some undeveloped real properties in the United States for investment and security. Having survived World War II and seen his own father go through changes in sovereign control in Guam and then in Saipan, Manny felt the need to own real property in the continental United States in the event the family had to flee or relocate from Saipan. In 1979, the Villagomez family joined several other Chamorro families in purchasing houses in San Leandro, California. Manny and Luise then moved their younger children to San Leandro to further their education.

In the 1990s, Manny and Luise shifted the focus of their business from retail to the construction business, and to commercial and apartment rental. So that they could pursue their love of traveling, they also decided to transfer the management and operation of the business to their children. Manny and Luise were able to visit many cities in Europe, traveled extensively throughout Asia and the U.S., and spent considerable time at their San Leandro home.

While Manny is widely known for his business accomplishments, he is most proud of his service as the first Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army (CASA) for the Northern Mariana Islands, a position he held from 1988 to 2000. As the NMI's CASA, Manny enjoyed the time he spent supporting the generals, veterans and active soldiers.

Manny and Luise never lost sight of their civic duties. In 1990, they made a sizeable donation for the construction of the first major public library, the Joeten-Kiyu Library, in Susupe, Saipan. They were generous benefactors to schools, churches and charitable organizations. Manny and his children continue the tradition of giving and assisting others in the community.

It was always the couple's dream to have their children reunited on Saipan. During the 1990s, Manny and Luise subdivided their large Fina Sisu property purchased in the 1950s and helped their children build their own homes there. Today, the lake and ocean view property, known as the MSV Kiyu compound, is a quaint, friendly place where all the twelve children have homes and where a majority of the 40 grandchildren, 30 great grandchildren, and two great-great grandchildren can be seen visiting throughout the year. It is also where Luise peacefully passed away surrounded by her loving family in September 2007 at the age of 77 years.

Today, Manny lives in the family compound with ten of his children and their families. He still travels but spends most of his time in the compound tending to his mini-farm, fruit trees,

and other plants, and living a quiet and peaceful life.

HONORING JOHN JESSE SALDAÑA

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2010*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor John Jesse Saldaña, Sr., a civil servant, community leader, and former serviceman who passed away June 9, 2010.

Mr. Saldaña made history through both his illustrious postal career and military service. He worked for the U.S. Postal Service for 45 years and was appointed to the position of postmaster on December 7, 1974. Mr. Saldaña was the first Spanish-surnamed postmaster since 1836 and was the first merit postmaster in the nation. He worked not only as the Postmaster of San Antonio, but as the manager for the San Antonio Sectional Center covering a service area of 33,000 square miles, 226 post offices and 4,527 employees in South Texas. He was named "Postmaster of the Year" in 1983.

As a Combat Infantry Officer in the European Theater during World War II, Mr. Saldaña was wounded twice in action in the Huertgen Forest and in the Battle of the Bulge, where he was the sole survivor of his unit. For his valiance and heroism in service, he was awarded a Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Mr. Saldaña also tirelessly worked to preserve the history and cultural heritage of San Antonio. Mr. Saldaña served as president of the Canary Island Descendants Association and the Harp and Shamrock Society. In 1981, he was named by the Isleños Canarios Committee as the Chairman of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the Villa de San Fernando. He was also a lifetime member of the Sons of the Republic of Texas. Mr. Saldaña also worked to preserve our nation's military history by returning to his alma mater, Lanier High School, of which he was Valedictorian of the Class of 1939, to meet with students each Veteran's Day. Lanier honored him as one of the first to be commemorated on their "Wall of Fame."

Additionally, Mr. Saldaña was very active in many church, civic, and philanthropic organizations. He was a life-long Oblate Associate and was presented with the Oblate cross in 1973 for his active participation with the Oblate fathers. He was a founding board member of Sisters Care of San Antonio, a ministry which offers in-home assistance to many elderly who are ineligible for government assistance. He was a director of the United Way and the Vice-Chairman of the combined federal campaign. He was also a member of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

San Antonio has suffered a great loss and it is my humble honor to rise to recognize the many contributions that Mr. Saldaña has made in his lifetime and to extend my thoughts and prayers to his family.

HONORING MARVIN TEER, SR.

**HON. WM. LACY CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2010*

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Marvin Teer, Sr., a valued member of the St. Louis community. Mr. Teer passed away on May 27, 2010, at the age of 93. His efforts greatly enriched the city of St. Louis, and his legacy will continue to inspire his residents for years to come.

Mr. Teer grew up against a backdrop of adversity and racial tension. He was born in Meridian, Mississippi, and at the tender age of 5, his family suffered the tragic loss of Mr. Teer's uncle, who was lynched. Mr. Teer's parents moved the family to East St. Louis in search of new opportunities for themselves and their children. Mr. Teer took full advantage of those opportunities, graduating from Lincoln Senior High School and going on to earn his bachelor's degree in education and two master's degrees, one in education and another in administration.

In World War II, he fought courageously in the Army, which was at that time segregated. He rose to the rank of Staff Sergeant, where he worked to secure equal resources and equal respect for his fellow black soldiers.

Mr. Teer returned to St. Louis in 1946 to teach history and urban studies at Lincoln Senior High School and later Vashon High School. Being a dedicated teacher, he shared his knowledge and energy with students for a full 30 years.

Mr. Teer had a passion for working to improve St. Louis, and that commitment to his city extended far beyond his position as a teacher. Mr. Teer participated in a diverse array of city organizations, including the Metropolitan Youth Commission, the St. Louis Board of Equalization, the Board of Building Appeals, and the St. Louis Area Agency on Aging.

Upon his retirement, Mr. Teer directed his enthusiasm for serving his community toward the goal of providing transportation to the seniors of St. Louis. He co-founded Available Citywide Transportation, which grew from one van to a fleet of 43 under his watch.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Mr. Teer, a citizen whose commitment to his community was a testament to Missouri and to America. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Marvin Teer, Sr.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ANTHONY  
"LITTLE BENNY" HARLEY**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2010*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, the District of Columbia gathered on June 11, 2010, in a great hall of the Walter E. Washington Convention Center to honor one of our own, out of S.E. and Ballou Senior High School, Anthony "Little Benny" Harley, for his distinctive contributions to our musical identity as a city. We gathered to celebrate our native son, whose magnificent trumpet brought joy to the world and acclaim to the District of Columbia.

Little Benny became the living proof that a godfather could have godsons, when Little Benny showed the world that go-go music was no one-man passing fad—from the time Little Benny listened and learned from the go-go Godfather himself, Chuck Brown, to the day Little Benny died after performing alongside the Godfather.

Few cities produce musical talent so deep that it comes to symbolize the town itself. Motown did that for Detroit. Go-go has done that for D.C. Little Benny's sound kept us from having "Government Town" plastered on our backs. His funk was the musical background for our fight for our vote and for statehood and against the autocrats in Congress who try to step on D.C. and on our rights. Little Benny's non-stop funk, his beat, and his chants said "Don't Mess with D.C." better than anything I could ever say on the floor of the House of Representatives. All too prematurely, Little Benny now joins our city's own hall of fame for musical geniuses, who have put D.C. on the musical map, from Duke Ellington to Sam Cook. Music comes and music goes, fast, but Little Benny has helped carve out a special brand of funk that distinguishes him and his hometown alike. We want Little Benny to rest in peace, but his sound will keep us all moving to his never ending beat.

PROTECTING CYBERSPACE AS A  
NATIONAL ASSET ACT OF 2010**HON. JANE HARMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2010*

Ms. HARMAN. Madam Speaker, the stark image on millions of television screens around the world is of a broken pipe one mile underwater, spewing tens of thousands of gallons of oil into the ocean each day.

This deadly and disturbing horror could be replicated should we have a major cyber attack—broken networks spewing tens of thousands of terabytes of information about critical infrastructure, national security, mission-critical data and personal financial records.

Indeed, damage caused by the worst environmental disaster in U.S. history could pale in comparison to the chaos that could ensue after a major cyber attack.

So today, Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce with Rep. PETER KING the companion bill to S. 3480, The Protecting Cyberspace as a National Asset Act of 2010. Authored by Senators LIEBERMAN, COLLINS and CARPER, S. 3480 was the subject of a legislative hearing yesterday in the Senate, and is moving there on a fast track.

In the words of former Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Policy Stewart Baker, "we are going to have a meltdown" if we fail to act to protect our cyber networks.

Right now we are chasing the problem. We need to get ahead of it. As described in the report released today by the Government Accountability Office—we face daunting challenges in tackling this problem, including: a lack of sustained leadership, insufficient resources, authority to enforce actions in the event of an imminent cyber attack, the need to partner with other federal agencies and private sector entities and insufficient education and training.

All of which this bill aims to correct.

First, the bill would establish a coordinating mechanism at the White House—an Office of Cyberspace Policy—to develop a national strategy for securing and improving the resiliency of cyberspace.

Second, it would create a National Center for Cybersecurity and Communications at the Department of Homeland Security to identify and mitigate cyber vulnerabilities. The Center would be charged with providing situational awareness, conducting risk-based assessments of threats, identifying vulnerabilities, managing external access points for federal networks, overseeing operations of US-CERT, and working with the private sector to establish security requirements to strengthen vital components of critical infrastructure like the electric grid and telecommunications networks.

Third, the key section of the bill provides the President with authority—in consultation with Congress—to impose emergency security measures on critical infrastructure networks in the event of a catastrophic cyber attack. Presently, this authority is ad hoc.

Fourth, this legislation requires development of a supply chain risk management strategy to address risks and threats to information technology products and services upon which the federal government relies.

Finally, the bill requires the new Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity Office to consult with the Privacy & Civil Liberties Oversight Board mandated in the 2004 Intelligence Reform & Terrorism Prevention Act. Sadly, this Administration has yet to nominate individuals to serve on the Board. Additionally, the Director of the National Center for Cybersecurity and Communications is required to designate a privacy officer to review activities of the Center and conduct privacy impact assessments to ensure information is being collected in a manner that protects privacy and civil liberties of U.S. persons.

With strong leadership to implement it, this bill will plug the gaping hole in our cyberdefenses—while we have the chance to do so—and, hopefully, prevent another potential devastating disaster.

I urge its prompt enactment.

A TRIBUTE TO EVA SMITH  
MCQUILLAN**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 16, 2010*

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Eva Smith McQuillan for her valuable contributions to her community.

Eva Smith McQuillan was born in Currie, North Carolina on July 11, 1915 to Alice and Richard Smith. She is the fourth of six children; Sadie, Sealy, James, Eva, Margaret and Edward. She was raised and educated in Wilmington, North Carolina and there she met and married Dawson McQuillan. Together they have two sons, Deck and Dawson.

In 1956, Eva decided to migrate northeast to New York. She and her family settled in Brooklyn and she found employment at B. Altman's Department Store in Manhattan. She began as a Gift Wrapper, moving up the ladder to finally become an Accounting Clerk in the Accounts Receivable Department until her