

held positions with the Moscow Symphony Orchestra, the Bishkek Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra of Kyrgyzstan, and the Sarajevo Philharmonic. He was the first American to conduct the Vietnam National Symphony.

When he founded his orchestra in 2000, Mr. Ansbacher placed the word "landmarks" in its title to signal his belief in the connection between his music and the locations where it was created. During that period he also developed his public policy interests, serving as a White House Fellow and co-chairing a U.S. Department of Transportation task force that advocated for the use of federal funds to build a presence for the arts within the mass transit system. As he was involved with his work, he met my dear friend, Swanee Hunt, whom he later married and accompanied to Vienna when she was appointed U.S. ambassador to Austria. There he worked as a guest conductor, and began his relationship with the Sarajevo Philharmonic.

Ambassador Swanee Hunt, Ansbacher's wife of 25 years, said: "Concerts, audience members, and passengers can be counted, but the impact of his ideas is incalculable. He imagined opportunities where others saw barriers. How many of us have dreamed bolder dreams, reached unimaginably farther, because of his stubborn encouragement and prodding? Our work is an extension of his work—no, of his life."

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Thirtieth District of Texas and North Texas community, I am honored to commend the life of an astounding man, Charles Ansbacher.

TRIBUTE TO MARIO OBLEDO

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, I along with Representatives DORIS MATSUI, LAURA RICHARDSON, GRACE NAPOLITANO, CIRO RODRIGUEZ, CHARLES GONZALEZ, JUDY CHU, SOLOMON ORTIZ, and LINDA SANCHEZ rise to pay tribute to a great citizen, civil rights leader and humanitarian, Mario Obledo. A long time crusader for justice, Mario died of a heart attack on Aug. 18, 2010 at the age of 78, in his home in Sacramento, California.

Mario was a trailblazer, some referred to him as the "Godfather of the Latino Civil Rights Movement." A symbol of activism, he took on employment discrimination, advocated for affirmative action and encouraged bilingual education. Mario was committed to ending all forms of racial injustice, and served as a respected advocate for his community.

Throughout his legal career Mario desegregated schools, reformed jury selection, integrated swimming pools, and took down signs barring Mexicans from entering businesses. In one famous case, he defeated a utility company with a height requirement that prohibited hiring anyone with an accent.

Mario was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1932 to Concepcion Guerra and Jesus Obledo, immigrants who migrated to the United States during the Mexican Revolution. As a child he grew up in a tiny house off a dirt road and slept on the floor with his 12 siblings.

Mario's father died when he was five. His family often had to hustle to support itself, but

Mario was encouraged by supportive adults to stay in school. His mother repeated to him, "teachers are second to God." The pharmacist he worked for since the age of 12 urged him to go to college.

Mario served in the Navy during the Korean War and graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in 1957 with a pharmacy degree. Working as a pharmacist, he put himself through law school and graduated from St. Mary's University in San Antonio in 1960.

Mario believed his greatest achievement was opening doors of employment to Latinos. He taught law at Harvard University and is credited with encouraging Latinos to enter state government.

Mario served as President of the National Coalition of Hispanic Organizations before he passed. He had a long and illustrious career in public service, working as Assistant Attorney General for the State of Texas, and later appointed head of the California Health and Welfare Agency from 1975 to 1982. In this capacity he served as the first ever Hispanic chief of a California State Agency.

In 1982 Mario was the first Hispanic citizen to mount a serious campaign for governor of California, despite losing he never lost his passion for justice and equality. He never tired of fighting for and advocating on behalf of the poor and underprivileged.

Mario successfully challenged discriminatory electoral systems and registered hundreds of thousands of Hispanic voters. He addressed candidates when they ignored issues affecting Latinos. Mario cried foul against Taco Bell in the late nineties, when it depicted a Chihuahua speaking with a stereotypical Mexican accent in national advertisements.

Mario along with fellow veteran Pete Tijerina, co-founded the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). Mario was responsible for MALDEF's litigation program, he organized legal seminars and disseminated legal information to the community. He lectured at colleges and universities and encouraged dialogue as a panelist at conferences and seminars.

Mario was co-founder of the Hispanic National Bar Association and the National Coalition of Hispanic Organizations. He served as president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) from 1983 to 1985, was Chairman of the National Rainbow Coalition from 1988 to 1993, and also served on the Martin Luther King Jr. National Holiday Commission.

Mario holds many honors and awards recognizing his contributions to the advancement of civil liberties for people of color. In 1973, he was awarded the National Urban Coalition Distinguished Urban Service Award. In 1985 he was given the Ohtli Award, Mexico's highest civilian award to a foreigner. In 1998, Mario was honored with the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. In 1999 he was awarded the National Hispanic Hero Award by the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute.

Madam Speaker, we join today to express our gratitude to Mario for his life work and philosophy. A belief in helping others, a love of community, and patriotism compelled him to lead a tremendous life of service. It is fitting, on such an occasion that we tribute Mario Obledo for the exceptional friendship and leadership that is his legacy.

COACH CHARLIE DAVIDSON

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Georgia's coaching greats, Charles V. "Charlie" Davidson. Coach Davidson spent his football coaching career as the head coach at Washington-Wilkes High School and at the Darlington School in Rome, Georgia.

From 1952 to 1970, Coach Davidson led the Washington-Wilkes Tigers football team to four state championships. During his career, he won more games than any coach in the history of both schools.

Coach Davidson's outstanding career includes 244 wins, 92 losses, and 14 ties. At the time of his retirement, he was the sixth winningest coach in the history of Georgia high school football. This impressive record earned him numerous honors and awards, including induction into the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association Hall of Fame in 2005.

Madam Speaker, I want to congratulate Coach Davidson on his remarkable career and join Washington-Wilkes High School in honoring him as they dedicate Charlie Davidson Field at Tiger Stadium tomorrow evening.

I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing Coach Charlie Davidson.

COMMEMORATING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT ESTABLISHING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate a significant milestone in our national story, and to applaud the millions of tenacious, tough-minded American women who worked so hard to see it accomplished.

Ninety years ago, our nation ratified the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote all across the country. This was an achievement that was years, even centuries, in the making.

Even before our nation declared independence, the seeds of suffrage can be found in the letters of Abigail Adams, when she implored her husband John to "remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors." Its roots took hold at the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, where antebellum reformers argued that "all men and women are created equal" and, in the Declaration of Sentiments, first demanded the right to vote. And the movement had begun to flower as early as 1869, when Wyoming became the first American territory to grant women the vote.

Over the course of the nineteenth century, committed reformers such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, and Susan B. Anthony kept the passion for women's suffrage burning in the American imagination. And in the early decades of the twentieth century, a new generation of progressive reformers kindled this flame into a wildfire. Thanks to

the hard work of women like Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, and millions more, women's suffrage at last became the law from sea to sea.

As women took to the polls, women legislators were not far behind. The passage of the Nineteenth Amendment paved the way for Jeannette Rankin, the first woman elected to Congress—she would take office only four years later. It paved the way for Ella Grasso of my home state of Connecticut, the first woman elected Governor independent of her husband.

And it paved the way for a whole host of diverse women leaders who have worked to transform American politics, from Bella Abzug, Shirley Chisholm, and Patsy Mink to Margaret Chase Smith, Nancy Kassebaum, and Connie Morella; from Ann Richards to Hillary Rodham Clinton to our very own speaker, NANCY PELOSI.

Ninety years ago, our nation took another large and important step towards fulfilling the promise of the founding—that this was and shall always be a land that enshrines freedom, equality, justice, and opportunity for every man and every woman. I applaud the millions of Americans in our history who worked hard to make women's suffrage a reality. And I urge my fellow women to honor this achievement by getting engaged in politics, by voting this and every November, and by committing to lead us all into the future.

AUTHORIZING PEACE CORPS COMMEMORATIVE WORK

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2010

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, as a returned Peace Corps Volunteer, I rise in support of H.R. 4195, Authorization of the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs.

I commend Representative SAM FARR and members of the Committee on Natural Resources for the hard work and thoughtful consideration that went into this bill. I am pleased this bill will authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a memorial that honors the Peace Corps and the instrumental role it plays in establishing prosperous foreign relation and cross-cultural understandings. Through the selfless service of men and women of this nation as Peace Corps Volunteers, the Corps' mission of world peace and friendship is realized around the world.

Since President John F. Kennedy's call to service, almost 50 years ago, nearly 200,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in 139 host countries to train local people in technologies and issues including agriculture production, water quality improvement, basic education, AIDS education, information technology, and environmental preservation. With the recent devastations in Haiti and Chile, we are continuously reminded of the significance of community service and inspired by the valuable assistance the Peace Corps provide.

My personal experience as a former Peace Corps Volunteer in El Salvador building

schools and health clinics continues to inspire me to actively advocate for the expansion of this worthy and necessary organization. The experience meant much to me and marked the beginning of my lifelong commitment to public service. Most importantly, I returned to the United States with a deeper understanding of humanity and a personal commitment to speak on behalf of the marginalized and powerless.

To that end, alongside of my colleagues, I requested \$465 million for FY 2011 Peace Corps fund, allowing the Peace Corps to modernize its systems, optimize the number of Volunteers and staff in existing countries, strengthen recruiting and diversity efforts, continue to expand to new nations, and maximize safety and security training and compliance efforts. Although a lot has been achieved since the Peace Corps' inception, it is currently at half the size it was in 1966. I am greatly encouraged by President Obama's commitment to expand public service by building upon the Peace Corps and creating innovative programs that inspire Americans, from all walks of life, to bear the torch of peace and goodwill.

Again, I congratulate the Committee on Natural Resources and Representative SAM FARR for their work on this bill and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs. In this time of world conflict and economic disparities I find hope in the work of the Peace Corps. Their mission is more vital than ever and my resolve to reinvigorate our Nation's greatest and most cost-efficient diplomatic tool is strengthened. Let us all pay tribute to the hard work, perseverance, determination, compassion, and idealism of the Peace Corps and past and current Peace Corps Volunteers around the world.

TRIBUTE TO DEREK FARLEY

HON. SCOTT MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Madam Speaker, the following is an exchange of e-mails between Derek Farley and his mother, Carrie.

Communication between Carrie Farley and Derek Farley before he left for Afghanistan September 11, 2009:

It was nice hearing your voice and thank you for the call.

I'm proud of you Derek, you are right. For a young man you've accomplished and experienced a lot within your years of travel. You've met some really good friends, people you will always be able to depend on and will have your back.

All these experiences have made you a wonderful young man and I'm proud to be your mother.

I love you,

MOM.

I know I never said it when I was home but I love what I am doing in life and my job is my life. If something were to happen to me just remember I do the most dangerous job because it has the most rewarding payoff.

My life is EOD and if I get hit then I do it as an EOD Tech. There would be no greater honor for me if it comes to it, but I keep

fighting because there are thousands of mothers out there just like you who want to see their sons and daughters again.

That is my motivation—to be an EOD guy. I know it sucks to talk about it, but its true and there is a chance it could happen.

I just need you and dad and the rest of the family to keep supportive and let me do my thing. I trust my guys and when times are hard they keep me in line. I have the best training and the best back up anyone in the EOD field could ask for and that is 100% true.

DEREK.

99TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, October 10th marks the 99th anniversary of the Republic of China, ROC. From its first days in mainland China, the ROC has always been a world economic leader. Taiwan's rapid industrialization after the Second World War and Chinese Civil War has long since provided a fertile market for many U.S. companies.

Following World War II, Taiwan suffered horrific hyperinflation. The ROC government thus created a new currency zone for Taiwan, as well as a vital price stabilization program. Future U.S. economic assistance resulted in full price stabilization as early as 1952. Taiwan's ROC government then went about installing an import-substitution policy, helping local companies produce for themselves much of what they had until then imported.

Agriculture made up 35 percent of Taiwan's economy in 1952. That figure is roughly only 2 percent today. Taiwan has sustained much of its economic growth in modern times, and can now be thought of as nothing less than a fully developed economy. Real gross domestic product growth has averaged roughly 8 percent over the last 30 years. In fact, 2001, a year of nearly universal worldwide recession, was the first year since 1947 that Taiwan experienced negative economic growth.

Taiwan enjoys perennial trade surpluses, as well as the world's third highest foreign currency reserves. Dominated by many small and medium-sized businesses, Taiwan's entrepreneurial spirit and lack of undue government interference in the economy also helped shield the island from the worst of the 1997–98 Asian Financial Crisis. Taiwan today is also a major offshore investor in nearby Asian markets, namely mainland China, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Republic of China on Taiwan on its many economic achievements during its rich 99-year history, many of which have also benefited U.S. investors, customers and exporters.

HONORING LCPL NATHANIEL SCHULTZ

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life, sacrifice, and heroism