

IN RECOGNITION OF CHIEF
EDWARD "EDDIE" JAGGERS

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a true hero from my district, Chief Duncan Edward "Eddie" Jagers of Coats, North Carolina. Chief Jagers has shown outstanding courage, selflessness and bravery by risking his life to protect the citizens of Coats and get lawbreakers off the street.

Although Chief Jagers is a hero every day, one particular incident stands out. On November 17, 2009, Chief Jagers went to work at a routine license checkpoint on North Carolina Highway 27 in Coats that turned out to be anything but routine. While checking the licenses of other drivers, a vehicle sped past the officers and through the checkpoint, leading Chief Jagers on a high-speed car chase at speeds of up to 120 miles per hour. The suspect eventually stopped, grabbed an unknown object from his vehicle, and headed deep into the woods, leading Chief Jagers on a foot race to detain the suspect. Chief Jagers did not hesitate to follow the suspect, but a tussle ensued and Chief Jagers was knocked unconscious. Lieutenant Kelly Fields found Chief Jagers in the woods more than twenty minutes later, and he was immediately rushed to the hospital. The suspect was later apprehended by the Harnett County Sheriff's Office, none of which would have been possible without the tireless pursuit and valiant actions of Chief Eddie Jagers.

I had the honor of presenting Chief Jagers with the Law Enforcement Purple Heart award earlier this month for his actions on that fateful day. A combination of Chief Jager's exceptional courage and lifelong experience in law enforcement made it possible for him to react with lightning speed to protect the citizens of the Coats community.

Chief Jagers has been employed with North Carolina law enforcement for more than 20 years, including tenures at the North Carolina DMV, North Carolina Secretary of State, and currently as the Police Chief of the Town of Coats. He serves as an example for his fellow law enforcement officers and shows us all the meaning of true courage and bravery. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the heroism of Chief Edward "Eddie" Jagers. We in North Carolina are proud to call him our hometown hero.

ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE VIRGINIA STATE CON-
FERENCE NAACP

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Virginia State Conference NAACP (the Conference). During its state conference on October 29–31, the Conference will celebrate its 75th Anniversary, and I would like to highlight some moments from the history of the organization and its contributions to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Conference is celebrating its 75th Anniversary in the hometown of one of its founders, the late Attorney Oliver W. Hill, near the site of the first planning meeting of the Virginia State Conference. The Virginia State Conference NAACP was formed in 1935 at a time when racial inequality was permitted under the law. This injustice is what caused eight individuals to get together to form the Virginia State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Those eight people were: Sadie Wyche, Suffolk; Atty. Oliver W. Hill, Richmond; Jesse M. Tinsley, Richmond; Jewel S. Carrington, Halifax; Zenobia Gilpin, Richmond; J. Byron Hopkins, Richmond; Dr. Leon Ransome, NAACP National Office, and Mrs. Spencer, Roanoke. The group held their first planned meeting in Roanoke in 1935.

Many presidents have faithfully served the Conference since the organization's inception: J. M. Tinsley, 1935–1954; E. B. Henderson, 1955–1956; Philip Y. Wyatt, 1957–1960; Robert D. Robertson, 1961–1962; L. Francis Griffin, 1963–1967; Charles Brown, 1968–1970; Melford Walker, 1971–1974; Isaac Ridley, 1975–1978; Roger Ford, 1979–1980; James Hicks, 1981–1982; James E. Ghee, 1983–1985; Charles Mangum, 1986–1988; Jack W. Gravely, 1988–1991; Ernest Miller from 1991–1995; Paul C. Gillis, 1995–1997; Emmitt Carlton, 1997–1999; Rovenia Vaughan, 1999–2003; Linda Thomas, 2003–2007. Currently, the organization is fortunate to have as its president Rev. Dr. Rayfield Vines, Jr., who has served since 2007.

In the Conference's early years, J. Byron Hopkins, Jr., Wendell Walker and J. Thomas Hewing, Jr. provided legal services for the organization. In later years, an organized legal staff included Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin, Samuel W. Tucker, Edwin C. Brown, Sr., Spotswood W. Robinson III, Robert H. Cooley, Jr., Roland Ealey, Philip S. Walker, Rueben E. Lawson, W. Hale Thompson, Victor Ashe, J. Hugo Madison, James A. Overton, Jerry L. Williams, Otto L. Tucker, Ruth Harvey, Henry L. Marsh, III, John W. Scott, Jr., James E. Ghee, Dennis Montgomery, James Hume, Stephanie Valentine, S. Delacy Stith, Gwendolyn Jones Jackson and presently, Richard Patrick.

Over the years, the conference has taken up several initiatives to help better the lives of Black Americans. In conjunction with the Virginia Teachers Association, the Conference's first major policy campaign was the elimination of the difference between the salaries paid to the white and Negro public school teachers, a difference which was later determined to be unlawful in *Alston v. School Board of Norfolk*, 112 F.2d 992 (4th Cir. 1940).

Starting in 1947, the Conference took up the cause of eliminating segregation in public schools by requiring school boards to face the expense of equalizing schools for Negro children with schools for white children. Later, the Commonwealth of Virginia resolved to maintain racial segregation even after the United States Supreme Court struck down the premise of "separate but equal." The Conference was determined to help desegregate Virginia's public schools. The Conference filed suits against school boards in 37 counties and 15 cities or towns.

It also fought to reopen schools in Prince Edward County after they avoided desegregation by closing their public schools for 5 years,

starting in 1959. In May 1964, the Supreme Court ruled that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment did not permit closing schools in Prince Edward County while public schools were being maintained in all other school districts in Virginia.

The Conference supported defendants in criminal cases where the case highlighted racially discriminatory practices in the justice system, such as racial discrimination in the jury selection process.

In 1981, after several organizations challenged the redrawing of the Virginia General Assembly districts, the Conference supported the lawsuit filed in the Federal Court in Richmond. The Conference helped negotiate the settlement which created one hundred single member districts.

Madam Speaker, the Virginia State Conference NAACP has been instrumental in the fight to eliminate of racial inequality and discrimination in Virginia. However, its work is not yet done. Racial disparities still exist in our education system, our criminal justice system, and elsewhere in our society. As long as these exist, I know that the Virginia State Conference NAACP will remain vigilant in its fight for civil rights, equality and liberty.

As the Virginia State Conference NAACP gathers to celebrate 75 years, the organization can truly remember its past, celebrate its present, and focus on the future with great expectations. I would like to congratulate Rev. Dr. J. Rayfield Vines, Jr., President of the organization, Executive Director King Salim Khalfani, and all of the members of the Virginia State Conference NAACP. I wish them many more years of dedicated service to the people of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOBILE INFIRMARY MEDICAL CENTER

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the upcoming birthday of an important institution in my Congressional district that has provided a virtual lifeline for generations of Mobilians and others from throughout Southwest Alabama. On October 21, the Mobile Infirmary Medical Center will celebrate its 100th Birthday.

When the Mobile Infirmary first opened its doors in 1910, it served the public with 32 hospital beds and four operating rooms. Its facilities have evolved with time, relocating and growing to 258 beds in the early 1950s.

Today, the Mobile Infirmary Medical Center is the largest non-governmental, not-for-profit hospital in Alabama.

With more than 700 beds and 30 operating rooms, the Mobile Infirmary Medical Center is the region's health care leader, respected statewide for its specialty care and "patient-first" approach.

The Mobile Infirmary Medical Center enjoys an expert reputation for the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with cardiovascular disease. The facility performs more than 4,000 procedures in its heart catheterization lab and more than 700 open heart surgeries a year, making it one of Alabama's busiest cardiac care hospitals.

The Mobile Infirmary Medical Center also offers the latest cancer therapies and treatments available and its research program provides treatment options not found anywhere else on the Gulf Coast.

In celebration of its 100th birthday, the facility plans several events next month, including a public viewing of its remodeled atrium and a reunion of everyone born at the Mobile Infirmary Medical Center.

One hundred years ago, the Mobile Infirmary was a vital part of our community—delivering babies, saving lives and comforting the suffering. Today, it continues to fulfill that important role for Mobile and all of Southwest Alabama and, indeed, the central Gulf Coast.

Madam Speaker, on this 100th anniversary, I offer my heartfelt congratulations for its exemplary service to our community and I am confident that the legacy of the Infirmary as a leading health care center will long endure. Happy Birthday, Mobile Infirmary. And special thanks to the thousands of men and women who, over the years, have helped fulfill your core mission of health care excellence.

CONGRATULATING FRANCINE
FARKAS SEARS OF BRANFORD,
CONNECTICUT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my good friend Francine Farkas Sears of Branford, a pioneering small businesswoman from my district whose company, Fabrique, has been named one of America's fastest-growing 5000 companies by Inc. Magazine. This acknowledgment is a testament to her entrepreneurial skills and spirit of innovation.

Francine is president and owner of Fabrique, a certified woman-owned business that provides cases and accessories for a host of consumer electronic products. Francine has led this company since the early 1980s driven by the vision of what women needed to compete and succeed in the business arena.

And its success is only the latest feather in the cap of a true trailblazer, one with 40 years of experience in the business world. As a stockbroker in the 1960s, Francine was recognized by Newsweek and the New York Times. And in 1972, she was the first businesswoman invited to visit Communist China, after President Nixon had normalized relations.

These achievements, like her inclusion on the Inc. list this year, speak to Francine's creativity, resilience, tenacity, and business savvy—all as plain as day to anyone who meets her. Perhaps most importantly, she has used her success to serve her community, by helping other women to join the business world and succeed in their own right.

I applaud Francine for achieving this recognition, and I congratulate her on both her thriving professional career and the continued success of Fabrique. She is a credit to the Branford community and an excellent reminder that small businesses can and do continue to thrive in our home state of Connecticut.

THE 99TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

HON. DOUG LAMBORN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, on October 10th, the Republic of China will celebrate National Day, this year marking their 99th anniversary. The United States of American and Taiwan enjoy a close and strong relationship based on shared democratic values and free market economies.

I salute the people of Taiwan for their recent achievements, including the completion on June 29 of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) with China. Improving relations between Taiwan and mainland China have greatly reduced tension across the Taiwan Strait.

While welcome, the improved relations between the two sides does not eliminate the need for the United States to continue to help Taiwan's defense capabilities under the Taiwan Relations Act. We should continue to aid Taiwan in replacing its aging air force. According to the most recent Department of Defense report on Taiwan's military power, China continues to enjoy air superiority over Taiwan.

It is also my view that we must support Taiwan's participation in global affairs by supporting Taiwan and its 23,000,000 people in becoming a member of the United Nations. An internationally visible Taiwan is a strong Taiwan.

Today, Taiwan is a major trading partner and friend. Our strong economic and cultural ties go back nearly a hundred years. We hope that this strong bond will continue for another 100 years and more.

TRIBUTE TO BREAST CANCER
AWARENESS MONTH

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Breast Cancer Awareness Month, which begins on October 1. This month should serve as a time to reflect on the struggles faced by women fighting this deadly disease and to celebrate how far we have come and all we have accomplished in the fight for a cure.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, which has provided health services to more than 3.7 million underserved women. It focuses on one of the key factors in surviving breast cancer—early detection. Due to the sobering fact that breast cancer will afflict 1.3 million women this year, it is vital that we ensure access to affordable breast health services. Last year alone, the early detection program screened almost 325,000 women for breast cancer—and detected 4,600 instances of cancer.

In addition to maintaining this progress, we must also maintain our investment in innovative research to develop better screening tools and treatments. Numerous provisions in the health reform law will improve breast cancer

screening, including annual mammograms for women age 40 and older.

A number of non-profit organizations are dedicated to saving lives and ensuring quality care for those suffering from this terrible disease. This is the 30th anniversary of Nancy G. Brinker's promise to her sister, Susan Komen, that she would do everything in her power to end breast cancer forever.

I encourage everyone to join me in recognizing Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I would like to acknowledge this month as a time of hope for those fighting this disease and to honor the 2.5 million survivors living in the U.S. today who serve as a testament to the power of education, early detection, and advances in treatment.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HOME-
LAND DEFENSE OPERATIONS
PAY EQUITY ACT

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, today I introduced a bill, the Homeland Defense Operations Pay Equity Act, which aims to address an oversight in statute that does treat members of the National Guard or Reserves, who are also federal civil servants, with pay parity during periods of activation in support of domestic operations.

The Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-8) established Section 5538 of Title 5. The intent of this provision was to ensure that any member of the National Guard or Reserves who was called to active duty and who works as a federal civil servant does not incur a significant loss of income as a result of their activation to active duty service under Title 10. This was in direct response to the major activations for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. Numbers of Guardsmen and Reservists who work for the federal government were suffering significant losses of income as a result of the activations to support Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. To address this disparity, Congress passed Section 5538 to ensure that the federal government, under specific regulations, pays the difference between their active duty pay and their federal salary.

However, Section 5538 does not cover a Coast Guard Reservist or National Guardsmen who was called to service in support of homeland defense operations under Title 32 or Title 14.

Since 9/11, our National Guardsmen and Reservists have answered the call to duty on numbers of domestic operations including Operation Noble Eagle, security at our airports, Hurricane Katrina operations, Operation Jump Start on the southwest border and most recently for BP oil spill clean-up. We should encourage, not penalize, our federal civil servants who perform domestic operations in the National Guard or Reserves. The Homeland Defense Operations Pay Equity Act would correct this oversight and ensure that Reservists and Guardsmen do not incur a significant loss of income in their service to our country.

I urge that this bill be passed, so that our dedicated Guardsmen, Reservists, and their families, do not face financial hardship while answering the call to service.