

school meals by increasing reimbursement rates to school districts that meet federal nutritional standards and it eliminates junk foods in schools by applying nutritional standards for all food products sold in schools.

In California 3.1 million children get help from the national school lunch program. Now is the time to make these changes by passing the Healthy, Hunger-free Kids Act tomorrow.

Madam Speaker, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 3307.

RECOGNIZING EUGENE GWIZDALA

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 2, 2010

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eugene Gwizdala as he retires from the Bay County Commission after serving 34 years as the Commissioner for the 8th district. A celebration is planned for December 14th in Bay City, Michigan in his honor.

First elected in 1975 to represent the 4th district, Eugene served through 1984. He was elected in 1987 to represent the 8th district and has held the position since that time. During his tenure he was Chairman of the Board in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2005; and Vice-Chair of the Board in 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. He also served on numerous county boards and commissions. He was a member of the MSB Airport Commission, working tirelessly to develop and secure services for airport customers and ensure the future of the airport. Eugene was also instrumental in the creation of the Bay County Mosquito Control Program.

Madam Speaker, Eugene Gwizdala has served the people of Bay County with diligence, insight, and enthusiasm. He has spent the past three decades of his life committed to improving the quality of life for the residents of Bay County. I wish him the best as he retires and enters the next phase of his life.

COMMEMORATING THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 2, 2010

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as it celebrates its fortieth anniversary.

EPA was established December 2, eight months after the nationally-celebrated Earth Day. EPA's work has been much in the forefront in recent years, particularly related to its work to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. There are some that disagree with EPA's approaches, believing that they cause increased costs to industry and hurt the economy. Yet we have all benefitted from its results. No one can dispute that EPA's efforts have provided a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people.

Congress has given EPA much to work with, including the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Superfund Law, Oil Pollution Act, and other laws. The agency has done its best to meet stringent congressional mandates through strong scientific and medical-based research, working with states, industry and the public, encouraging voluntary actions and taking aggressive enforcement actions when needed.

Sadly, some of my colleagues are now criticizing the agency for following the law and discussing ways to prevent the agency from doing its job. Under the Clean Air Act, Congress directed EPA to regulate air pollutants on health-based standards. I urge my colleagues that refrain from this criticism and think twice before weakening regulations that protect our health.

There is a strong record of achievement. Let me list some of EPA's many accomplishments in these forty years:

- Removing lead from gasoline
- Reducing acid rain
- Establishing vehicle efficiency and emissions control standards
- Controlling toxic substances management and disposal
- Banning widespread use of pesticides such as DDT
- Promoting recycling of potential waste
- Achieving cleaner drinking water
- Making information on environmental concerns available to the public
- Revitalizing communities with Brownfield grants

In addition, EPA is called upon to respond to natural and man-made disasters. In the last ten years, EPA assisted in the World Trade Center response in 2001; performed several cleanups of anthrax, including the Hart Senate Office Building, in 2001; cleaned up following Hurricane Katrina in 2005; retrieved Columbia Shuttle debris in 2003; responded to the collapse of the TVA dam in Kentucky in 2008; and provided support to the BP oil spill response in 2010.

For four decades, EPA has confronted environmental challenges, fostered innovations, and cleaned up pollution in the places where people live, work, play and learn. Anyone who travels outside this country to areas without strong environmental protections can attest to the benefits to our well being from reducing pollution. Over the past forty years, it is undisputed that EPA has improved our environment and the health of all Americans.

A TRIBUTE TO JULIA FENNER HOLLAND

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 2, 2010

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Julia Fenner Holland.

Julia Fenner Holland, a native North Carolinian, was born and raised in a little town called Scotland Neck. The middle child of eleven siblings, she received her formal education in the Halifax County Public School System and continued her education at the North Carolina Central University. Julia was an active participant in the civil rights movement

during the 1960s. Upon moving to Brooklyn, New York in 1969, she enrolled in Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations and later completed studies at New York State Stenotype Academy in Manhattan, New York.

Julia grew up in a wholesome rural environment where her parents instilled in their children the importance of sound religious values and education. She attributes her success in life to her parents who throughout their lives taught that one can attain anything in life by working hard and by having faith in God. In 1973, she was employed by the U.S. Postal Service and retired in 2003. During her tenure with the U.S. Postal Service, she held executive positions with the postal union. In this position, she traveled widely to various foreign countries, and to nearly every state in the Union promoting women's rights in the workplace. Her vast experiences have impacted the lives of many people positively.

She began her fraternal career in the Prince Hall Masonic Family in 1986. Since becoming a member, she has served untiringly with grace and pride in various positions, voluntarily doing charitable and benevolent work in her community and across the State of New York to help make a better life for others. Julia's philanthropic spirit embodies the very nature of the ethos of the Prince Hall Order of Eastern Star.

In June 2009 Ms. Holland was elevated among her peers to the esteemed position of Grand Worthy Matron of Eureka Grand Chapter Prince Hall Order of Eastern Star, Incorporated, for the State of New York. In this position, she is the chief administrator of 53 subordinate chapters comprised of nearly three thousand members.

She grew up in the Baptist Church in North Carolina and in 1988 received the right hand of fellowship at Berean Baptist Church located in Brooklyn, New York, where she remains a member.

She finds time to read, sew, and practice developing graphic art images on the computer when she is not doing voluntary work in soup kitchens in the East New York section of Brooklyn.

The proud parent of two adult sons, Cedric and Christopher, she also had two lovely granddaughters, Naima and Nya. She emphatically states "God has been good to me".

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of Julia Fenner Holland.

HEALTHY, HUNGER-FREE KIDS ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 1, 2010

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the child nutrition bill, S. 3307, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010. The reauthorization of this bill will significantly improve child nutrition programs by addressing hunger and obesity in children. It will provide healthier meal options, eliminate junk-food and sugary beverages from a la carte lines and vending machines from all schools, increase student eligibility to access school meals and

enhance school wellness policies to improve opportunities for nutrition education and physical activity.

At a time when unemployment rates continue to climb it is essential that we provide for the nutritional needs of our children. As a result of these tough economic times many families are stricken with poverty and are currently facing severe food shortages. Furthermore, obesity is increasing at an alarming rate due to poor dieting. Nearly one third of children are either overweight or at risk of becoming overweight. Obesity is even a greater problem amongst African-American children. Currently, thirty-six percent of African-American youth are either overweight or obese compared with less than thirty percent of white youth. This is a result of the fact that African American children are more likely to lack access to healthy fruits and vegetables at lunch time. For example, in a school with a majority of all Black students, forty-seven percent of Black middle school students receive fruits and vegetables compared to sixty-three percent of students in predominately white schools. Childhood hunger and obesity is unacceptable within our country. Moreover, these disparities must be addressed. Our children deserve better and, thus, the time to strengthen our child nutrition programs is now.

It is disappointing that my Republican colleagues would attempt to kill this bill and leave children to the pain of hunger and lack of nutritional meal. But, we cannot afford to delay the passage of S. 3307. This bill is our best chance at combating obesity and hunger and addressing disparities in child nutrition. Although it is paid in part by ending a temporary increase to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, I am confident that President Obama and his administration will work to restore these benefits before the SNAP cuts take place. I urge that my colleagues vote "No" on the Motion to Recommit and "Yes" on S. 3307.

HR. 5114—FLOOD INSURANCE
REFORM PRINCIPLES ACT OF 2010

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 2, 2010

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I firmly support H.R. 5114, the Flood Insurance Reform Principles Act of 2010, and requested to be a cosponsor, with consent from the bill's principle sponsor. Unfortunately, under House Rules, cosponsors may not be added to legislation once a house report has been filed for that legislation.

I have worked tirelessly on this issue, both with my colleagues on the Financial Services Committee, as well as Senator SCHUMER. I remain committed to working on reforming the National Flood Insurance Program, and will support this again, should it return to the House for a final vote.

When we reconvene for the 112th Congress, I will work with the bill's sponsor to ensure this important legislation is reintroduced.

HONORING PAUL SCHRADER

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 2, 2010

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Paul Schrade on the occasion of the dedication of a library in his honor at the Robert F. Kennedy Schools Complex in Los Angeles, California on September 13, 2010. Named after U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, my uncle, the schools are devoted to social justice. Paul was one of the five people wounded the night Senator Kennedy was assassinated at the Ambassador Hotel, where the Schools Complex is located.

Paul, a close friend and campaign staffer, was right behind Senator Kennedy when shots rang out shortly after RFK's victory speech following the California Democratic presidential primary on June 5, 1968.

The 24-acre, \$578 million schools complex on Wilshire Boulevard consists of six different schools for grades kindergarten to 12, with more than 4,000 students, the vast majority of them from Latino and low-income neighborhoods. Paul, 85, was a driving force behind the project, which was fraught with obstacles from the start, including Donald Trump's plans to build five towers at the site, one of them 125 stories tall. Later, Wal-Mart wanted to put a store there.

Senator Kennedy's commitment to social justice is evident throughout the campus with murals, quotations and similar exhibits.

Originally designed as a large, comprehensive K-12 school that would house more than 2,400 students, the school district determined in 2008 that the facility would host wall-to-wall pilot schools, which opened this fall. Pilot schools are innovative small schools that have charter-like autonomy over their budget, curriculum and assessment, governance, schedule and staffing, but are part of the public school system.

Among the new school's many features is a 500-seat auditorium and cafe at the site of the old Coconut Grove nightclub, built adjacent to the hotel in the 1920s, where LA's rich and famous would go to party. Howard Hughes was a regular there and several Academy Awards events were held there during the 1930s.

Groundbreaking on the new schools took place four years ago.

Paul has been instrumental in the improvement of public education in Los Angeles. His lifelong mission, since RFK's death, has been to perpetuate the best of what Kennedy stood for. I wish Paul all the best as he continues his important work on behalf of young people. He will continue to carry my own admiration, and that of all who have had the privilege to work with him.

A TRIBUTE TO ARNOLD DEBRICK

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 2, 2010

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, let me take this means to recognize an American veteran, Arnold Debrick of Paola, Kansas, for his heroic service during WWII. On Sunday, De-

cember 5, 2010, Mr. Debrick will be awarded the French Legion of Honor for his extraordinary bravery in liberating France during WWII. The French Legion of Honor was founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, and it is the highest distinction that France can bestow upon those who have achieved remarkable deeds for the country. Mr. Debrick served in France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Germany, and participated in the Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe battles, including the Battle of the Bulge, and the liberation of Buchenwald, a German Nazi concentration camp outside of Weimar, Germany.

In the summer of 1944, at the age of 19 and meager weight of 125 pounds, Mr. Debrick enlisted in the United States Army. On New Year's Eve, 1944, he boarded the Queen Mary in New York's harbor and departed the United States. He sailed across the Atlantic to combat an evil the likes of which had never been seen in modern history. During the chaos of war and beneath a barrage of mortar fire, Mr. Debrick was separated from his original unit but was able to hop onto the back of an American chow truck, which led him to Company B of the 9th Armored Infantry Battalion of the 6th Armored Division, United States Army.

After weeks of grueling battle in the dead of an unforgiving winter, an officer noticed Debrick's feet had turned completely black. He was sent to the hospital in Metz, France, and it was determined he had trench foot. Each day, then Private First Class Debrick waited anxiously in the hospital bed with his feet elevated; he feared he would share the similar fate that many of his brothers in arms had met and would face amputation. Yet, his faith was unyielding and partial circulation eventually returned to his feet. After many days, he was able to rejoin his outfit. To this day, Mr. Debrick says that his feet getting cold is a constant reminder to give thanks to God for not only saving his feet but his life as well. To all of us in this grateful nation, Mr. Debrick's cold feet should also serve as a solemn reminder of the many sacrifices our brave men and women in uniform endure and that we will forever be indebted to them for the freedoms and many blessings we have in America.

Just as France will recognize Mr. Debrick's exceptional service and sacrifices this coming Sunday, it is also fitting and appropriate that we do so today as one grateful nation. Mr. Debrick's bravery is admirable and inspiring and I am honored to acknowledge his service during WWII. I trust that the Members of the House will join me in thanking him.

A TRIBUTE TO GINA PARHAM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 2, 2010

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Gina Parham.

Gina Parham was born on August 30, 1957, in Brooklyn, New York. She is the daughter of the late Gloria Green and mother of Tavelle S. Parham. Gina was raised by her extended family.

Gina received her education in the Public School System here in Brooklyn. She attended college in New York City, and has returned to