

year crusade to save and preserve the historic apartment building at 325 Central Park West. Thanks in part to her persistence and commitment, New York City officials overturned their decision to condemn the building. After the building was saved and restored, Ms. Grover led the effort to purchase it and transform the apartments into rent-controlled co-ops.

Before moving to New York City, Ms. Grover was named clerk of what is now the National Resources Committee's Office of Indian Affairs at 21 when she was also a legislative aide to Congressman Sam Yorty of California. She also worked for the National Committee for an Effective Congress and was a case-worker for the International Rescue Committee following the Hungarian Revolution. Despite a lengthy illness, Ms. Grover continued her work from her apartment in Washington, DC. To the end she maintained her passion, energy and dedication.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honor of Ms. Linda Grover, whose dedicated efforts organizing for peace have given all of us hope for a better world. I offer my condolences to her loving family and many friends; especially to her beloved children, Cindy, Steven and Jamie. Mrs. Grover's love for her family and her legacy of peace will never be forgotten.

#### TRAGEDY IN KHOJALY, AZERBAIJAN

#### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the tragedy that occurred in Khojaly, Azerbaijan on February 26, 1992. Many lives of the Azerbaijan people living in Khojaly were lost and scores of others were destroyed when they were brutally attacked by Armenian forces on February 25–26, 1992.

With a population of 7,000, Khojaly was one of the three largest urban settlements of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

Armenians established the blockade of Khojaly in the fall of 1991, cutting off ground transportation on October 30. Electricity and water supplies were cut off in January 1992. By February 1992, almost all of the Nagorno-Karabakh except Shusha and Khojaly had fallen under control of Armenians backed by Russia's 366th regiment.

On the night of 25 February 1992, the Armenians and the Russian 366th launched an attack on Khojaly.

The Armenians had declared that a "free corridor" would be provided for civilians to leave Khojaly. However, people were attacked on their way to Aghdam, the nearest Azerbaijani settlement.

The Khojaly tragedy was covered by the foreign media including the Boston Globe, the Washington Times, New York Times, Financial Times, and many other European and Russian news agencies. On November 29, 1993, Newsweek quoted a senior U.S. Government official as saying, "What we see now is a systematic destruction of every village in their [the Armenians] way. It's vandalism." Human Rights Watch called the tragedy at the time "the largest massacre to date in the conflict." The extent of the cruelty of this massacre against women, children and the elderly was unfathomable:

613 people were killed including 63 children, 106 women, and 70 elderly.

8 families were wiped out.

25 children lost both parents.

130 children lost one parent.

487 people were wounded including 76 children.

1,275 people were taken hostage.

Armenia still occupies close to 20 percent of Azerbaijan. Nearly 1 million Azerbaijanis live as refugees in their own country, displaced by Armenian aggression. Resolutions issued by the U.N. Security Council and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, PACE, have ordered Armenia to withdraw from Azerbaijan's lands.

Azerbaijan is a strong ally of the United States in a very important and very uncertain region of the world. I ask my colleagues to join with me and our Azerbaijani friends in commemorating the tragedy that happened to the people of Khojaly.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL ALZHEIMER'S PROJECT ACT

#### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Alzheimer's Project Act. I would like to thank my colleague and fellow cochair of the bipartisan Alzheimer's Task Force, Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, for continuing to partner with me on this important legislation.

An estimated 5.3 million Americans have Alzheimer's disease, and one in ten individuals has a family member with the disease. Unless science finds a way to prevent or cure it, nearly 16 million Americans will have Alzheimer's disease by the year 2050. Additionally, in 2005, Medicare spent \$91 billion for the care of individuals with Alzheimer's disease, and this amount is projected to increase to \$160 billion in 2010.

While we have made great progress in the battle against Alzheimer's, much more needs to be done. This bill will establish a National Alzheimer's Project Office and interagency Advisory Council to help coordinate a national plan for Alzheimer's research, care, and related support services. The National Alzheimer's Project Office will be established within and overseen by the Department of Health and Human Services. Alzheimer's efforts throughout the federal government will be coordinated and continually evaluated by this entity, including research, clinical care, and various support programs. The Alzheimer's Association has endorsed this bill which will modify care delivery and help prevention of this awful disease.

Madam Speaker, in order to help fight this disease and reduce the number of patients who suffer from Alzheimer's, it is imperative to better coordinate federal activities relating to this disease. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation, and I look forward to continuing to work with them throughout the legislative process.

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMIE McMURRAY'S WIN AT THE DAYTONA 500 IN THE NO. 1 CHEVROLET BASS PRO SHOPS/TRACKER BOATS CAR

#### HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. BLUNT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to America's great spectator sport, NASCAR; its most prestigious race, the Daytona 500; and the 2010 champion, Southwest Missouri native Jamie McMurray. On Sunday, McMurray rode to victory in a Bass Pro Shops sponsored car. His stunning win sparked excitement among all NASCAR fans, especially those in Southwest Missouri, where he learned his racing skills.

McMurray started 2010 without a ride, having been released from another team at the end of the 2009 season. When Springfield, Missouri-based Bass Pro Shops owner Johnny Morris decided to return to NASCAR sponsorship with Earnhardt Ganassi Racing, McMurray got the call to drive. McMurray won the Daytona 500 in the No. 1 Chevrolet Bass Pro Shops/Tracker Boats car, leading by only two laps, the least in the race's history.

Jamie McMurray started stock car racing in the early 1990s on tracks in Bolivar, Missouri; Lebanon, Missouri; and at the I-70 Speedway in Odessa, Missouri. In 1992, at age 16, McMurray began driving NASCAR late models and raced in the NASCAR RE/MAX Challenge Series in 1998–1999. By age 21 he had won the NASCAR late model division on the Lebanon track. In 1999 he began racing on the NASCAR Craftsman Truck Series circuit.

McMurray's breakthrough came three years later, when he was offered a full-time Busch Series ride. He earned two victories on the Busch Circuit and finished sixth in series points. In 2003 as a NASCAR regular, he was Rookie of the Year.

When NASCAR Sprint Cup Series driver Sterling Marlin was out with an injury, owner Chip Ganassi offered McMurray the seat to complete the 2002 season. It didn't take long for Jamie to make his mark on the sport. In his second race with Ganassi in Charlotte, North Carolina, McMurray won the UAW-GM Quality 500 at Lowe's Motor Speedway.

Now in his ninth season, McMurray is racing for the new Earnhardt Ganassi team. In his first race of the season, he scored a victory in the granddaddy of all stock car racing events: the Daytona 500.

Every racing fan in Southwest Missouri was thrilled that McMurray won the race in a No. 1 Chevrolet Bass Pro Shops/Tracker Boats car from the Southwest Missouri-based company. McMurray endured years of hard work on local tracks to earn his way into the winner's circle of America's greatest stock car event.

For NASCAR fans in Southwest Missouri, I want to offer my congratulations to Jamie McMurray, Bass Pro Shops/Tracker Boats, and to their families and supporters.

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE  
AWARENESS MONTH**HON. DAVID G. REICHERT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I ask that we take the time to recognize the importance of Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month. This is an increasingly critical issue that has a devastating effect on our schools, families, and most importantly the victims of this horrifying crime.

The fact is that teens are at a higher risk than adults—half of reported date rapes occur among teenagers. Every year, nearly 1.5 million high school students experience physical abuse from a dating partner.

This violence against another human being breaks our hearts and should never be tolerated.

We took an important step to help these victims with the passage of my Amendment 20 to H.R. 2847, which provided funding to the Supporting Teens through Education and Protection (STEP) program to help schools combat sexual harassment.

Every young person deserves relationships based on respect, and Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month is a time to draw needed attention to this important issue. By educating our youth about the importance of safe and healthy relationships, raising awareness among those who care for them, and supporting the community services that aid victims, we can help to prevent this tragic cycle of abuse.

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES AND  
CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF  
CHARLYE OLA FARRIS**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Charlye Ola Farris who passed away on February 18, 2010, and was the first African-American to serve as a Southern judge in any capacity since Reconstruction.

Charlye Farris was born in Wichita Falls, Texas. Her father, a bastion in his own right, was the first African-American school superintendent in Texas, and her mother served as an elementary school teacher for 49 years. She graduated as the valedictorian from Booker T. Washington High School in 1945 at the age of 15 and went on to complete a bachelor of arts degree in political science from Prairie View A&M College.

After spending a year teaching school, Mrs. Farris decided to pursue her dreams of obtaining a law degree. At the time, it was almost impossible for an African-American woman to gain admittance to a law school, but through hard work and determination she was accepted to the University of Denver. After her first year, she transferred to Howard University in Washington, DC, and graduated in 1953. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Farris returned to Texas to take the Bar exam, and after passing, she was sworn in, making her the first Af-

rican-American woman to be licensed to practice law in Texas.

Mrs. Farris did not spend long celebrating, and after moving back to Wichita Falls, she took up practice in an office near the railroad tracks on the city's east side. She endured countless civil rights atrocities that would shock most people today but to her were very real. With great perseverance, she established a reputation for herself, and on July 7, 1954, members of the Wichita County Bar Association elected her to serve as Special Wichita County Judge. This made her the first African-American to serve as a judge in any capacity in the South since Reconstruction.

Mrs. Farris continued her career as a solo practitioner until she closed her office in January 2010. As a woman of faith, she was active in her church until her death and was involved in countless organizations from the local to the national level. Her life included many firsts, and she will be truly missed.

Madam Speaker, the work of Charlye Farris will truly echo through the generations as so many women and minorities have benefitted from her famous first steps. I ask my fellow colleagues today to join me in recognizing her many achievements and celebrating a life that has had such a positive impact on society.

HONORING WALTER GAMEWELL  
WATSON**HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 100th birthday of Walter Gamewell Watson. Dr. Watson, known as "Curly" to his friends, is said to be the oldest known working physician in the United States. I, along with the communities of both North Augusta, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia, am taking this opportunity to celebrate both his life and his faithful, compassionate service to his fellow man.

Dr. Watson was born in 1910 in the small agricultural community of Ridge Spring, South Carolina. His father was a farmer and postmaster of the local post office. Dr. Watson's mother was a schoolteacher. He grew up milking cows and plowing fields. Like many of his peers, he studied agriculture, and it was his good fortune to actually study under the late senior South Carolina Senator, Strom Thurmond, who was a teacher at the time.

After high school, Walter Watson attended the Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina, where he played football and excelled academically. Upon finishing college, he returned to Edgefield County, and for 5 years, he served as both the principal and football coach at Edgefield County High School and later went to work in the school system of Bainbridge, Georgia.

While working in the educational field, Walter Watson saved money for medical school. He eventually attended the Medical College of Georgia and graduated in 1943. He did his internship and residency at the University Hospital and was board certified in Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Dr. Watson served in the Army as an Army physician from 1945 to 1947. After being dis-

charged from the Army, he returned home to join the medical practice established by the late J.W. Thurmond, M.D.

For more than 60 years, Dr. Watson has practiced at the University Hospital in Augusta, Georgia. He has delivered an estimated 15,000 babies. His reputation of excellence at the hospital and his care and concern for his patients has been so notable that a wing of the hospital was named after him. The W.G. Watson, M.D., Women's Center was dedicated in 1999.

Other notable achievements include his marriage to Audrey, and their four daughters and one son. Dr. Watson is also the oldest living graduate of the Citadel.

Today, I celebrate Dr. Watson's birthday as well as his longtime service to his community, his State and his Nation. God bless you, Dr. Watson.

COMMEMORATING TAIWAN'S 2-28  
INCIDENT**HON. KENNY MARCHANT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 25, 2010*

Mr. MARCHANT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to observe the 63rd commemoration this coming Sunday of Taiwan's "2-28 Incident." The Incident was an antigovernment uprising in Taiwan that began on February 28, 1947, and was violently suppressed during the following weeks by soldiers that had been sent from China by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Estimates of the number of deaths vary from 10,000 to 30,000.

In the fall of 1945, 50 years of Japanese occupation of Taiwan ended after Japan had lost World War II. In October of that year Taiwan was returned to the Republic of China (ROC).

Due to the mounting corruption and the implementation of unfair public policy and official practices on the indigenous population, tension increased between the Taiwanese people and the ROC administration. According to Ambassador John L. Stuart, "the economic deterioration of the island and administration of the mainland officials became so bad that on February 28th, 1947, popular resentment erupted into a major rebellion." The flashpoint came on the evening of February 27, 1947, when in Taipei a dispute between a female cigarette vendor and certain armed Monopoly Bureau agents and special police agents triggered civil disorder and open rebellion that lasted for days.

The Incident is now openly discussed and commemorated as Peace Memorial Day. The details of the Incident have become the subject of investigation. Monuments and memorial parks to the Incident victims have been erected in a number of cities in Taiwan.

Madam Speaker, the Incident had far-reaching implications. Over the next half century, the Taiwanese democracy movement that grew out of the Incident helped pave the way for Taiwan's momentous transformation to a thriving and pluralistic democracy. Nowadays Taiwan has demonstrated the strength of its democracy by succeeding in peaceful handovers of power. I am confident that Taiwan will continue to make contributions to the development of democracy in the region.

Madam Speaker, I hope Members will join me in commemorating this important historical event.