

in the direction of stricter enforcement of laws against illegal immigration.”

While the Obama administration sues to stop Arizona’s immigration enforcement law, a CBS poll shows that 73 percent of Americans now say the law is just right or doesn’t go far enough.

Across the country, candidates are running on pro-enforcement, no amnesty platforms. While the Obama administration is moving in one direction, the American people are moving in the other.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID MANGARERO SABLAN

(Mr. SABLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Mangarero Sablan, who has served the Northern Mariana Islands with honor and distinction as a business leader, a community leader, and in numerous appointed positions for both the Commonwealth and the Federal Government.

Mr. Sablan is of the generation born during Japanese times. But it was the coming of the Americans that coincided with his rise to leadership. At the age of 13, he was already chief telephone operator for the American military government, and by 30 in charge of Atkins Kroll company expansions throughout Micronesia, selling automobiles, insurance, and shipping services.

In government service, David Sablan was designated by President Ronald Reagan to serve on the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws and by governors of our Commonwealth as head of the Planning and Budget Office.

His commitment to the community is evidenced in his work with the Chamber, the Rotary, Make-a-Wish, and Boy Scouts of America.

The Northern Mariana Islands salute David Mangarero Sablan.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Mangarero Sablan, who has served the Northern Mariana Islands with honor and distinction as a business leader, a community leader, and in numerous appointed positions for both the Commonwealth and United States governments.

The son of Elias Parong and Carmen Mangarero Sablan, David was born in Garapan, Saipan on April 2, 1932, during the Japanese occupation of the Northern Mariana Islands. He attended the Japanese public elementary school from 1937 to 1944, when his life was disrupted by the invasion of American forces. David’s family, along with much of the native Chamorro and Carolinian population of Saipan, fled to caves in the hills for protection from artillery bombardment and the battles being waged across the island. The family lived packed in a cave with 50 other civilians for three weeks with only sugarcane to eat.

Once the fighting ended in September 1944, the twelve-year-old David was hired to be a messenger for the Supply Department of the

United States Naval Civil Affairs. Barely a year later the teenager became chief telephone operator for the military government. And the young David got back to school, attending the Navy Dependent School on Saipan until it closed in 1951, then moving to Guam to complete his education at George Washington High School.

David’s first private-sector employment was with the Atkins Kroll group in Guam, where he was hired as a traffic clerk in the steamship department in 1952. He subsequently worked in the company’s merchandising department and automotive department, rising to be sales manager. In 1961, David was hired by Bank of Hawaii as a loan administrator and was eventually appointed assistant branch manager of the bank’s Guam office.

In 1965, Atkins Kroll offered David a challenge that would lead to his return home: establish an Atkins Kroll operations base in Saipan with jurisdictional responsibilities for the Micronesian market. David successfully established the company’s Saipan office, later branded as Microl Corporation in Saipan, and led the company’s growth through the acquisition of exclusive Toyota distribution rights for Saipan, Guam, and Micronesia, and the further diversification of the company’s business to include insurance and shipping.

David remained with Atkins Kroll/Microl Corporation until 1979, when he accepted a job as an economic consultant to the Commonwealth legislature. In 1982, the Commonwealth governor appointed him Special Assistant for Planning and Budget. Later that year, David was tapped once again to return to Microl Corporation, where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer until 1986, when he retired after a total of 31 years of service. Also in 1986, David was designated by President Ronald Reagan to serve on the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws.

After leaving Atkins Kroll/Microl, David moved to Modesto, California and established his own trading company to serve the Micronesian market. In 1990, the newly-elected governor of the Commonwealth appointed David to head the Planning and Budget Office, where he served until 1993, when he was hired to run a subsidiary of Tan Holdings Corporation, one of the largest privately-owned companies in the Asia-Pacific Region. David continues to represent Tan Holdings as the president of Century Insurance Company, Century Tours, and Century Travel; the vice-president of CTSI Logistics, Asia-Pacific Airlines, and Cosmos Distributing; and the vice-chairman of the board of Asia Pacific Hotels.

Since 1968, David has also been a leader of the Commonwealth’s tourism industry. He was a founder, president, and part owner of Pacific Micronesia Corporation, which owned the Saipan Beach Inter-Continental Hotel; a founder, president, and part owner of Tasi Tours and Transportation; a board member of the Pacific Asia Travel Association, and a long-time board member of the Marianas Visitors Authority.

David’s commitment to the development of the regional economies and business communities is similarly extensive. He was a long-time member and director of the Guam Chamber of Commerce; a long-time member, three-time president, and current board member of the Saipan Chamber of Commerce; and a long-time member of the Commonwealth’s

Strategic Economic Development Council. David is also a former member of the Rotary Club of Guam, a former president of the Guam Chapter of the Navy League of the United States, a founder and current member of the Rotary Club of Saipan, a director of the Make-A-Wish Foundation for Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, state chairman for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, and district chairman for the Boy Scouts of America.

His deep commitment to the Commonwealth and Guam communities has been recognized repeatedly over the years. Mr. Sablan has been named the Saipan Chamber of Commerce Businessperson of the Year, the Guam Business Executive of the Year, and the Rotary Club of Saipan Citizen of the Year.

David and his wife of 27 years, Rita C. Sablan, are the parents of five children: David Jr., Victoria, Patricia, Stephen, and Deanna.

PASS THE DREAM ACT

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I heard quite the contrary from my good friend on the other side of the aisle. In fact, I listened to a very eloquent comment being made in the other body as they discussed the DREAM Act. And many Americans understand and appreciate the value of legislation that would allow young people who have lived here and graduated with honors and high marks to be able to go to college even if they came with their parents undocumented, to allow them to access citizenship, to pay back their dues to the American people, to give of their talents to make this economic engine run and to serve their country.

There was an amazing story recounted of a young man who tried over and over again to be able to join the United States military and was rejected over and over again because of his undocumented status. By some manner he managed to go on to school and enter into law school. Now, even as a person that is still seeking the appropriate status, he still wants to join the Marine Corps.

The DREAM Act is the right kind of comprehensive immigration reform, or part of it. It is time to move forward.

RECOGNIZING 10TH ANNUAL FOOTY’S BUBBLES AND BONES GALA

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am so proud to rise tonight to recognize South Florida’s own Joseph “Pepe” Badia, the president of Badia’s Spices, who will be honored on October 8 for his many contributions to our community at the 10th annual Bubbles & Bones gala.

Pepe’s life is the classic story of a refugee in the United States, the land

of opportunity. Pepe came as a lone 14-year-old Hispanic immigrant who, through hard work and determination, has become the leader of one of the largest and fastest growing spice companies in the United States. Pepe's accomplishments will be highlighted at an event in South Florida by John Kross, known as Footy, and this will benefit Here's Help, a nonprofit substance abuse treatment facility which assists over 300 inner city youths.

Congratulations to our very own Joseph "Pepe" Badia, a great civic activist in South Florida.

RECOGNIZING PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to take a moment to recognize September as Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) Awareness Month. PAD is a very dangerous and increasingly common illness that affects approximately 9 million Americans every year. Yet a recent study showed that only 25 percent of people are even aware of its existence.

That's why I have introduced House Resolution 1438, which aims to promote increased awareness and diagnosis of peripheral arterial disease to address the high mortality rate of this treatable disease. PAD occurs when arteries in the legs become restricted or clogged with fatty deposits, reducing blood flow to the legs. This can result in muscle pain, disability, amputation, and even death.

In addition, it is often an early warning sign that other arteries, including those in the heart and brain, may also be blocked, increasing the risk of a heart attack or stroke.

Madam Speaker and fellow Members, we must take the proper steps to curb this increasingly dangerous and deadly disease.

□ 1850

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FIRST NURSES

(Mr. SABLÁN asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

Mr. SABLÁN. Madam Speaker, as early as the tiempon Hapones, the Japanese times, in the Marianas our local women began to train as nurses. Nursing was one of the few professions open to women. But the realities of the work meant that only those whose hearts, minds and bodies were strong could meet the arduous challenges and discipline required.

World War II opened the door wider. With thousands of military and civilian casualties littering our islands, the U.S. forces had to recruit nurses from the local population. After the war, the Navy, then the civilian administration, set up the hospitals and clinics; and

these facilities, too, demanded nursing staff.

Training was made available at a series of schools through Micronesia, raising the skills of our native nurses. From 1944 to 1978, some 250 of our local people found work in nursing.

We, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, salute these nurses and thank them for their professionalism, courage and service.

Madam Speaker, to begin the story of the pioneer, native nurses of the Northern Mariana Islands, one must go back to the late 1930s and early 1940s, to the tiempon Hapones or Japanese times in the Marianas. In those days nursing was one of the few professions open to our local women and so attracted attention. But the realities of the work meant that only those whose hearts, minds, and bodies were strong could meet the arduous challenges and strict discipline required. It is believed that Mrs. Rosa Blanco Camacho, now almost ninety, is the only one of these pre-war nurses alive today.

World War II changed everything. The Marianas were the site of some of the bloodiest battles in the Pacific. After the invasion, the island of Saipan was a wasteland, littered with thousands of military and civilian casualties. Makeshift field hospitals were hastily erected, and young native women—and men—were quickly enlisted to assist military medical personnel in caring for the wounded and dying. On-the-job field training for these native nurses and corpsmen was the order of the day. Besides the challenge of learning how to take care of the wounded, these native recruits faced a more basic obstacle: they had to learn how to communicate in English. Few American servicemen spoke or understood Japanese, and few, if any, knew the native Chamorro or Carolinian languages.

They faced tasks unlike anything they had seen before; and the hours were grueling. From Monday to Sunday the nurses worked on at the hospital sites. Only on Sundays were they packed onto trucks and allowed to return to spend time with their families and the rest of the civilian population, which had been gathered up by the military and encamped at Camp Susupe.

When the war ended in 1945, the U.S. Navy built a permanent hospital on Maturana Hill, Saipan, where the native nurses were employed and which served both the military and civilian population. The Navy also built a leprosarium on Tinian with three native nurses. The U.S. also began to offer more formal training for the nurses from the Northern Marianas. Some of those from Saipan and Rota were sent to the U.S. Naval Hospital School of Nursing in Guam. When this training facility closed in 1952, those nurses who were in the middle of their studies were sent to the Trust Territory School of Nursing in Chuuk. Later, that school was relocated to Pohnpei, then to Palau, and then in the late 1960s to Saipan. The final move was to the Marshall Islands in 1986. Despite these frequent moves, over the years the Trust Territory School of Nursing graduated many students from all the Trust Territory districts, including the Marianas District.

When the U.S. Department of the Interior assumed administration of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1962, the U.S. Navy closed its hospital on Maturana Hill and the native

nurses who worked at the aging naval hospital gladly transferred to the brand new Dr. Torres Hospital on As Terlaje Hill on Saipan. Dr. Torres Hospital was a civilian-run, eighty-four bed inpatient and outpatient care facility where nurses could, with seniority and patience, develop a specialized practice, in surgery or obstetrics for example.

The population in the Northern Mariana Islands was growing now and there was a corresponding growth in the demand for nurses. Health centers on Tinian and Rota had been built and were expanding. And public health dispensaries were opened in some villages on Saipan, all of them staffed by nurses.

Nursing remained one of the few professions open to women. It still had its attractions: a regular salary, the status that the nurse's uniform conveyed. But at its heart nursing also remained—and remains—grueling work that demanded strength of mind and body, an attention to detail and self-discipline.

We, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, appreciate and salute the following nurses, who served from 1944 to 1978, for their professionalism, courage, and service:

Dolores Reyes Agulto, Joaquin Santos Aguon, Jesus Castro Aldan, Jose Palacios Aldan, Josepha Castro Aldan, Merced Deleon Guerrero Aldan, Vicente Matagolai Aldan, Estefania Rabauliman Amirez, Dionisia Taitano Apatang, Lucia Villagomez Arizapa, Elena Camacho Arriola, Jesus Saimon Arriola, Magdalena Demapan Arriola, Maria Kokure Arriola, Maria Benavente Atalig, Maria Hocog Atalig, Rosina Ayuyu Atalig, Rosario Imamura Atlaig, Rosario Cabrera Attao, Teresita San Nicolas Attao, Rosa Litulumar Ayuyu, Carmen Nekai Babauta, Maria Lizama Babauta, Roberto San Nicolas Babauta, Urbano Crisostimo Babauta, Teresita Atalig Barcinas, Lucia Castro Barcinas, Sylvia Barcinas, Felisa Chargualaf Basa, Trinidad Arriola Benavente, Maria Attao Bermudes, Maria Pura Tagabuel Billy, Olympia Selepeo Borja, Petra Hoashi Borja; Rosita San Nicolas Borja, Alejandro Reyes Cabrera, Ana Torres Cabrera, Angelica Muna Cabrera, Anita Torres Cabrera, Herminia Pangelinan Cabrera, Jose Manibusan Cabrera, Magdalena Brel Cabrera, Maria Duenas Cabrera, Dela Cruz Cabrera, Victorina Bias Cabrera, Salomae Hocog Calvo, Dolores Benavente Camacho, Estefania Flores Camacho, Fermina Mendiola Camacho, Lucia Leon Guerrero Camacho, Namiko Ketebebang Camacho, Rita Duenas Camacho, Rosa Ada Camacho, Rosa Blanco Camacho, Ana Songsong Castro, Carmen Moses Castro, Daniel Pangelinan Castro, Loretta Mesngon Castro, Maria Manibusan Castro, Ruth Albert Castro, Taeko Elizabeth Kumangai Castro, Antonia Taimanao Celis, Maria Muna Celis, Rita Sablan Celis, Antonio Santos Cepeda, Juan Cruz Cepeda, Rosa Manibusan Cepeda, Ana Maria Gogue Charfauros;

Ramona Seman Chong, Carmen Attao Concepcion, Irminia Benavente Cox, Conrado Deleon Guerrero Crisostomo, Ana Kokure Dela Cruz, Jesus Ogo Dela Cruz, Francisco Palacios Deleon Guerrero, Gustav Acosta Deleon Guerrero, Mariana Camacho Deleon Guerrero, Anunciacion Cruz Demapan, Justina Rdial Demapan, Luis Cepeda Demapan, Micaela Sablan Demapan, Juanita Duenas Diaz, Maria Mendiola Diaz, Elisa Maratita Dim, Elizabeth Naputi Dudley, Ines Cruz Duenas, Margarita Attao Duenas, Monica Camacho Duenas, Estefania Atalig Dumale, Luis Osomai Elameto, Amania Mechaet Elidechedong, Vicenta Lizama Evangelista, Mary Farley, Rosa Tenorio Fejeran, Rosa Maliti Fejeran, Rita Castro