

Rather, the protection of workers' rights, such as collective bargaining, has helped to create a strong American middle class, which has in turn spurred the growth of the U.S. economy. Collective bargaining is just that, bargaining. Protecting the rights of employees does not mean handicapping employers, it means respecting the dignity of all work, and all workers. As our country continues to walk the road to recovery, we should be mindful of this example, and we should respect the dignity of the workers who will take us there.

**CONGRATULATING CHICAGO IRON & SUPPLIES, INC., AS THE ASHLAND AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S 2011 BUSINESS OF THE YEAR**

**HON. SEAN P. DUFFY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 20, 2011*

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chicago Iron & Supplies, Inc., from my hometown of Ashland, Wisconsin, for being named the 2011 Business of the Year by the Ashland Area Development Corporation.

From what began as a small five-person fur, animal and metals business in the late 19th Century, Chicago Iron & Supplies has transformed into the successful metal company it is today. The Orensten family purchased Chicago Iron in 1957, and their hard work and entrepreneurial spirit is a living example of the American Dream.

Small businesses, like Chicago Iron, are the drivers of our economy and their success is fuel to the economic engine of local communities. For over 50 years, Chicago Iron has been an exemplary small business whose success extends throughout Ashland, creating jobs and work for other local businesses.

Over the last half century, the Orensten family has not only invested in their business, but they have also invested greatly in the community of Ashland. It is my hope that the Orensten family and Chicago Iron & Supplies find continued success for many years to come.

**HONORING THE BRAVERY AND HEROIC DEEDS OF IGOR TOBAS**

**HON. STEVE COHEN**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 20, 2011*

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic deeds of a young man from Memphis, Tennessee whose quick thinking and courage helped save the life of a child caught in an unfortunate accident. Igor Tobas, 21, was working as a valet at Elfo Grisanti's restaurant on September 10th when he was alarmed by the sounds of a child screaming in agony. Igor quickly rushed to the scene to find that Caleb Roedel, 15, had sustained a severed leg from the knee down after his leg became trapped underneath a slow moving train. Tobas, without delay, tied his belt around Caleb's leg to prevent him from losing blood and he continued to apply pressure to the wound until paramedics arrived on the scene.

The paramedics continued to use Igor's belt until they were able to airlift the child to a local hospital. If it were not for the quick thinking and heroic act of Igor Tobas, Caleb Roedel would possibly not be alive today.

What makes this event so remarkable is not only the quick thinking of Igor but the fact that he does not consider himself to be a hero. When asked about the event, Igor responded by saying that he only did what he could since no one on the scene knew what to do. Even more remarkable, Tobas returned to work after the event even though his arms were still covered in blood after saving a child's life. His boss, Mr. Grisanti, said of Tobas, "the world needs more people like him."

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the brave actions of Igor Tobas. His actions clearly show that anyone can perform acts of heroism if they simply choose to engage in service to their fellow citizens, regardless of the situation. While Mr. Tobas does not consider himself to be a hero, I think that the family of Caleb Roedel and citizens of Memphis surely do. Thank you, Igor Tobas, for your courage and commitment to protecting the life of a fellow citizen. It is my sincere hope that we can all find it in our hearts to follow your example in the future.

**SOUTH ALABAMA HONOR FLIGHT SIX ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON, DC**

**HON. JO BONNER**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 20, 2011*

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I recognize Honor Flight South Alabama and the World War II veterans this very special organization is bringing on its sixth flight to Washington, DC on September 21, 2011.

Founded by the South Alabama Veterans Council, Honor Flight South Alabama is an organization whose mission is to fly heroes from southwest Alabama to see their national memorial.

Over six decades have passed since the end of World War II and, regrettably, it took nearly this long to complete work on the memorial that honors the spirit and sacrifice of the 16 million who served in the U.S. armed forces and the more than 400,000 who died. Sadly, many veterans did not live long enough to hear their country say "thank you," yet for those veterans still living, Honor Flight provides for many their first—and perhaps only—opportunity to see the National World War II Memorial, which honors their service and sacrifice.

This Honor Flight begins at dawn when the veterans will gather at historic Fort Whiting in Mobile and travel to Mobile Regional Airport to board a chartered flight to Washington. During their time in their nation's capital, the veterans will visit the World War II Memorial, Arlington National Cemetery, and other memorials.

The veterans will return to Mobile Regional Airport that evening, where some 1,000 people are expected to greet them.

Mr. Speaker, the September 21, 2011, journey of heroes from South Alabama is an appropriate time for us to pause and thank them—and all of the soldiers who fought in World War II—for they collectively—and lit-

erally—saved the world. They personify the very best America has to offer, and I urge my colleagues to take a moment to pay tribute to their selfless devotion to our country and the freedoms we enjoy.

I salute each of the veterans who made the trip to Washington. May we never forget their valiant deeds and tremendous sacrifices: Clinton Ames, Jr., Curtis Avinger, Robert Bagwell, Elwood Barden, Jack Bayuk, Sidney Biehl, Clarence Blocker, Byron Bower, James Boykin, Donald Brassfield, Robert Brown, James Butcher, John Butt, Leon Cain, Sr., Leo Cain, Sr., Arlee Carmichael, Alfred Chance, John Courtney, Jr., James Crocker, Joseph Croom, John Cunningham, Dr. George Dacovich, Sr., Robert Denniston, Glenn DePorter, Murray Driskell, James Dyess, Sr., James Edwards, Roy Eveland, Wilbur Ferguson, Vaughn Frederick, Dorothy Frost, Edward Gilbert, Jr., Sidney Gillikin, Bobby Graham, William Grimes, Joseph Hanson, George Harrison, Richard Howser, Gary Hunter, Morris Jackson, William Jenkins, Joseph Kress, Phillip Laden, Peter Leonardis, Roger Lewis, Harlan Mahan, Annie Mathews, Joseph Maury, James McArthur, Hezzie McCaughn, Joseph McCorquodale, Lee McCurley, Grover McIlwain, Alney McLean, Alfred Meadows, Jr., Mary Moebius, George Moody, Leon Mote, Warren Nelson, Lionel Noonan, Charles Odom, William Olsen, Sr., Robert Ownby, Hurshel Paul, Walter Pawlak, Hilton Peyregne, Frank Phillips, Jim Rainer, Jefferson Ratcliffe, Sr., Willard Ready, J.C. Reed, William Ross, Wayne Roth, James Santa Cruz, Raymond Scott, James Smith, Jerry Stastka, John Taylor, Thomas Turk, Florian Turla, Clyde Ussery, Alfred Webb, George Weldon, James Wicks, Leroy Williams, James Wright, and Harvey Younce.

**RECOGNIZING MOVEMENT IS LIFE**

**HON. CHAKA FATTAH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 20, 2011*

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2011 National Caucus on Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Health Disparities and Movement is Life. This body may not know that arthritis is the number one cause of disability in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), affecting 46 million Americans, and costs the U.S. economy \$128 billion annually in medical costs and lost wages. The burden of arthritis falls more acutely on some members of our population, and African Americans and Latinos, and women of all backgrounds, face more severe osteoarthritis and disability, yet receive less than optimal access to diagnostic, medical, and surgical intervention than do other groups.

Additionally, there is a lack of awareness about the connection between musculoskeletal health disparities, increasing physical inactivity levels, and disparities in chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity, and heart disease among women, African-Americans and Latinos. The Movement is Life Work Group Caucus has been established, and the second annual meeting is currently underway in Washington, D.C., to develop action plans aimed at reducing musculoskeletal health disparities. By promoting early intervention, the

Caucus seeks to slow musculoskeletal disease progression, reduce disability, and encourage physical activity and daily movement in order to improve the health of those currently disadvantaged as well as the overall health of the nation.

I was introduced to the Movement is Life initiative by its co-chair Dr. Ibrahim, a Core Investigator with the VA Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, Chief of Medicine at the Philadelphia Medical Center, and Professor and Vice Chair of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine. His work on understanding and intervening on racial disparity in access and utilization of joint replacement in the management of knee/hip osteoarthritis provides a national model for advancing health disparities research from first-generation studies that detected disparities in care, to second-generation studies exploring the reasons for these disparities, to the first-ever third-generation intervention trial to reduce well-documented disparity.

I commend Dr. Ibrahim and Movement is Life on their second annual meeting, and for their efforts in creating a dialogue which draws attention to these health disparities that continue to impact our national economy and many lives around the country. I strongly encourage all to discuss musculoskeletal issues with their doctors and to participate in physical activity and daily movement in order to limit the exasperation of related chronic diseases and lead an independent, productive, and healthy lifestyle.

IN HONOR OF THE NEW YORK CITY STREET RENAMING OF EAST 111TH STREET, BETWEEN 1ST AVENUE AND FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DRIVE AS PHILIP REED WAY

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 20, 2011*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the New York City street renaming of East 111th Street, between 1st Avenue and Franklin D. Roosevelt East River Drive after my beloved friend, political ally, and the late former New York City Council Member Philip Reed. Elected in 1997, Phil represented East Harlem and Manhattan Valley, and parts of the Upper West Side and the South Bronx. He left office in 2005, unable to seek re-election to a third term because of term limits. He was a Democrat, and the first openly gay black member of the City Council. Phil passed away on November 6, 2008, two days after fulfilling his last wish to vote for and witness the election of Barack H. Obama as President of the United States of America.

Born on Feb. 21, 1949, Philip Reed, a New York native, was the son of a black father and a white mother. He and a twin sister, Elinor, were raised by their mother and stepfather, both white, in an upper-middle-class Manhattan world of civil rights activism, prep schools, and Martha's Vineyard. Phil dropped out of Ohio Wesleyan University and received conscientious objector status during the Vietnam War.

Philip Reed began his activism, participating in the Civil Rights Movement, the Free Speech

Movement, and the Vietnam War protests, as a student and tennis athlete. He took part in civil disobedience at the University of California, Berkeley Campus in Oakland and was arrested. He later became a leader in the Gay Rights Movement and was one of the legendary participants of the Stonewall Riots, which were a series of spontaneous, violent demonstrations against a police raid that took place in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn, in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of New York City.

As a local community activist, Phil worked with Central Park West North Block Association, Community Board 7 and the NYPD to rid Central Park North and the surrounding Manhattan Valley neighborhood of drugs, crack cocaine, trafficking and prostitution. He challenged the Community Board and Borough Presidents to bring issues that are more diverse to the board, and increase the number of minority appointments to the Community Board. As a Democratic District Leader, Phil helped to make Three Parks Independent Democratic Club one of the largest and most diverse productive Independent Democratic clubs on the upper West Side Manhattan Valley and city of New York.

As a New York City Councilman, Phil Reed is responsible for authoring and passing historic legislation to ban racial and religious profiling in New York City, the use of cell phones in places of public performances, and predatory lending. As Chair of Consumer Affairs, he created identity theft legislation to protect all New Yorkers and sought to reform and increase vendor licenses for all potential entrepreneurs living in the city. As a member of the Aging Committee, he directed funding to purchase vans, upgrade kitchens and food pantries for senior centers and programs. He renovated libraries to include air conditioning and fought for and secured funding to preserve and expand El Museo Del Barrio, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of the City of New York, which Mayor Giuliani tried to relocate to the Tweed Building in lower Manhattan.

He created cultural pathways along the East 103rd Street Corridor, installed new historic street lamps and poles, planted trees and installed tree guards along the East 116th Street, West 106th Street, East 138th Street and East 106th Street corridors. He led, managed and funded the Frederick Douglass Memorial Circle and West 110th Street Gateway Project and directed funding that increased the number of police emergency call boxes throughout the northern end of Central Park. He funded new technology for computers and science labs for public schools throughout the entire district.

As Member of the Health Committee he protected and preserved HIV/AIDS funding from cuts and made sure those funds were distributed to the areas and agencies in the field that did the work and outreach. He kept the Health Department from closing the 115th Street Community Health Office and dental clinic in East Harlem. He organized one of the largest coalitions to fight against the redevelopment of the 100th Street Bus Depot, and even though the community lost that fight, he made the MTA spend an additional 15 million dollars to add a roof and state of the art ventilation system to enclose and protect asthmatics from diesel fuel exposure. Because of that coalition's fight, the MTA purchased a record num-

ber of clean air and hybrid buses. He re-established and nurtured the East Harlem Asthma Working Group and at the urging of Senator Hillary Clinton in 2003, the group held New York City's First Annual Asthma March. Phil's annual asthma symposiums were effective and known throughout the city.

Phil will be greatly remembered for his work to improve, create and refurbish open space and directed most of his capital dollar allotments to the restoration and creation of parks and playgrounds throughout the Eight Council District and beyond, including Hudson River Park, Riverside Park Ball Fields and the Frederick Douglass Memorial Circle. Phil funded a nature pathway boardwalk and bridge on Randall's Island, and today thousands and thousands of public school children from East Harlem and beyond are learning hands-on about nature and their environment through programming through the Randall's Island Sports Foundation.

Parks funded by Philip Reed: Peoples Park and Playground (Mon Haven), Brook Park (Mott Haven), Millbrook Playground (Mott Haven), Happy Warrior Park and Playground (Manhattan Valley), Frederick Douglass Ball Field, Playground and Pool (Manhattan Valley), Riverside Ball Fields (Manhattan Valley/Upper West Side), Broadway Malls & Water Truck (Manhattan Valley/Upper West Side), Booker T. Washington Playground (Manhattan Valley), Thomas Jefferson Ball Fields and Recreation Center (East Harlem), Robert McNair Park and Playground (East Harlem), Central Park Zoo & Tiger Bathrooms (Central Park), Wagner Houses Playground (East Harlem), East 103rd Street Community Garden (East Harlem), 97th Street Park Avenue Mall (East Harlem), Randall's Island's Nature Boardwalk and Pedestrian Bridge (Randall's Island/Ward Island).

Mr. Speaker, please join me, the city of New York and a very grateful Nation as we celebrate the legacy of a true American hero by the street renaming of East 111th Street, between 1st Avenue and Franklin D. Roosevelt East River Drive as "Philip Reed Way."

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE AND RETIREMENT OF ELIZABETH "LIZ" DECKER

### HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 20, 2011*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to request the House's attention today to recognize the service of a longtime public servant, Mrs. Liz Decker, to Alabama's Third Congressional District.

Liz will retire on September 30, 2011. After working as a packer and fine threads spinner at the Blue Mountain Cotton Mill in Anniston, Alabama, Liz became the church secretary at Gladeview Baptist Church in 1973. In 1977, she worked as an assistant to the Calhoun County Superintendent of Education and in 1981 began her Federal service by working for former Third District Congressman Bill Nichols who served in Congress from 1967 until he passed away in 1988. Since then, Liz has continued working for the Third Congressional District for three more Representatives, including Congressman Glen Browder, Congressman Bob Riley and now in my office. In addition, Liz also was elected to the Board of the