

nothing ordinary about this accomplished man. A fixture in his community, Paul would make a name for himself by lifting up those around him. He cultivated enduring relationships in his community that propelled several generations of Colorado public servants. In short, Paul Sandoval has woven himself inextricably into Colorado's political fabric, and all Coloradans are the better for it.

Born in 1944 as 1 of 11 children to Jerry and Camilla Sandoval, Paul came from modest beginnings. Before he could even read newspaper headlines, Paul was selling copies of the Denver Post to help pay for his schooling at Annunciation Grade School in northeast Denver. From an early age, Paul thrived on the energy of those around him. By the time the young Sandoval finished middle school, he had helped his father win the presidency of the local meatpackers union and regularly canvassed for local candidates for office.

Paul graduated from high school in 1962, earning a scholarship to Louisiana State University. His education put him in close proximity to a fierce civil rights debate unfolding in neighboring Mississippi, where James Meredith sought to become the first African American to enroll at Ole Miss. Paul took up the cause and organized his fellow students for a bus trip. He participated firsthand in the demonstrations, receiving blows from the Oxford, MS, riot police.

Upon returning to Denver, Paul applied all he learned about the importance of equal opportunity in education to Colorado public life as well. He cofounded the Chicano Education Project, which focused on implementing bilingual curricula in schools and promoting civic engagement. During one trip to the San Luis Valley in southern Colorado, Paul met a young attorney named Ken Salazar who shared his passion for education. The two would become close allies for life.

Paul assumed his first official public role in 1974 when he successfully ran for a Colorado State Senate seat. He won the seat again in 1978. While serving in office, Paul became a leader in the educational community by personally sponsoring several Chicano doctoral students finishing their degrees. Rather than seeking a third term in the Senate, Paul pursued and won an at-large seat on the Denver school board in 1983, in which he would serve in a distinguished manner for 5 years.

After nearly 15 years serving in public office, Paul joined his wife and began serving Coloradans in a different equally satisfying way—at their tamale shop. And you can talk to anyone who has eaten there—you haven't lived until you've tried one of Paul and Paula's tamales with green chile. While I am in Washington during the week, one of the many reasons I look forward to getting back home to Denver is so that I can enjoy a meal courtesy of Paul.

A jack-of-all-trades if not master-of-all-trades, Paul has also remained a fixture in Colorado public life as a successful small business owner. He has provided invaluable advice to aspiring public servants. I cannot tell you how often I encounter people in my state who tell me how they have benefited from Paul's counsel and contagious enthusiasm. I can tell you that he helped me find my way as superintendent of Denver Public Schools. I have been truly privileged to know him, and I know I rank among many who are rooting for Paul and who stand by in support of his family.

Colorado is profoundly grateful for Paul Sandoval's public service. His efforts to advance the prospects of young Latino students and students of all backgrounds represent an enormous step forward in creating the next generation of selfless Coloradans who have been affected by Paul's unconquerable spirit. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Paul, his wife Paula, Kendra, Chris, Andrea and Amanda, his children, and his entire family.●

REMEMBERING GEORGE RAMOS

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments to remember George Ramos, a Pulitzer Prize winning journalist with the Los Angeles Times who served his beloved hometown for decades and inspired countless others to follow in his extraordinary footsteps.

Born in 1947, George Ramos was a native of East Los Angeles. At a time when only a small number of Latino students enrolled in college, Ramos graduated in 1969 from California Polytechnic University in San Luis Obispo with a bachelor's degree in journalism.

Shortly after completing his studies, Ramos enlisted in the U.S. Army and served in West Germany and South Vietnam before returning to journalism. He worked for several newspapers before arriving at the Los Angeles Times, where he served for more than 25 years.

As an editor and reporter for the Los Angeles Times, Ramos joined with 17 Latino journalists to write the Pulitzer Prize winning "Latino Project" and also contributed to the Los Angeles Times' Pulitzer Prize-winning coverage of the 1992 Los Angeles riots and the 1994 Northridge earthquake. In addition to his award winning work in print media, Ramos also briefly co-hosted the Emmy Award-winning show "Life & Times" and served as a part-time faculty member at the University of Southern California. When he left the Los Angeles Times in 2003, he returned to California Polytechnic University in San Luis Obispo as a member of the journalism faculty.

Ramos lived in the Los Angeles area for most of his life and enjoyed the diversity of its vibrant neighborhoods. He maintained close ties to his childhood community of East Los Angeles and frequently visited local schools to

speaking about journalism and the importance of higher education. Ramos served as a mentor to many aspiring journalists and also as two-term president of California Chicano New Media Association—a nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting diversity in the field of journalism.

I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing and honoring the memory of George Ramos for his long and distinguished service to our country.●

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARY NORBERTA MALINOWSKI

● Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, in 1855 in Warsaw, Poland, Blessed Angela founded the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Felix, an order dedicated to serving the poor, the sick, and the disabled. Today, thousands of Felician Sisters carry on a tradition of compassionate service around the world.

Today I wish to pay tribute to one of their number, a remarkable woman in Bangor, ME, the city where I live. Her name is Sister Mary Norberta Malinowski, but she is known and loved throughout Maine simply as Sister Norberta. She has dedicated her life to serving God by serving those in need.

Sister Norberta became a registered nurse in 1956 and began her career as one of the first pediatric nurse practitioners at Massachusetts General Hospital. After earning advanced degrees in public health and management, she received faculty appointments at Harvard Medical School and the Boston College Graduate School of Nursing.

In 1982, Sister Norberta became president and chief executive officer of St. Joseph Hospital in Bangor. As she prepares to step down after 29 years of service, her accomplishments are being celebrated by the Maine Legislature, the city of Bangor, the Honor Society of Nursing, the Maine chapter of Business and Professional Women, and many others.

There is much to celebrate. Under Sister Norberta's courageous and visionary leadership, St. Joseph has been transformed into the largest community hospital in Maine. She was instrumental in bringing many firsts to the region and to the State, from digital mammography and laparoscopic surgery to allowing fathers in the delivery room.

The Felician Sisters were founded with a particular focus on serving the Polish countryside. Sister Norberta continues that tradition by leading the effort to ensure primary care services for rural Maine and to organize small community hospitals under the Maine Health Alliance to create a statewide network of care.

Sister Norberta's contributions as a health care executive are only part of her inspiring story. She has given thousands of hours of her personal time to charity and has applied St. Joseph's facilities to such needs as providing laundry and food services to the area's

homeless shelters. Countless other quiet acts of kindness testify to her caring heart and deep humility.

The 16th century Capuchin friar canonized as St. Felix was known in his time as “the saint of the streets of Rome” for his daily journeys through the city dispensing food, medicine, and comfort to the poor, the sick, and the troubled. Sister Norberta has lived that legacy through the streets of Bangor and the country roads of Maine, and I join in thanking her for her blessed service.●

REMEMBERING DR. GERARD J. MANGONE

● Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I wish to honor Dr. Gerard J. Mangone’s life of service to this country and my home State of Delaware. Dr. Mangone passed away on Wednesday, July 27 at his home in Newark, DE. He was 92.

Born in the Bronx in 1918, Dr. Mangone’s career as an international legal scholar spanned close to six decades, including almost 40 years as professor of marine policy at the University of Delaware. Dr. Mangone received his bachelor’s degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938. Following 4 years of active military service, he earned his master’s degree and doctoral degree in international law from Harvard University in 1947 and 1949 respectively. His dissertation won the Charles Sumner Award for the most distinguished contribution to international peace.

Before joining the University of Delaware, Dr. Mangone held faculty and administrative positions at institutions including Wesleyan University, Swarthmore College, and Syracuse University, where he served as associate and acting dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, as well as Temple University, where he served as dean for the College of Liberal Arts, vice president for academic affairs, and provost.

Dr. Mangone was appointed soon thereafter as executive director of the President’s Commission on the United Nations during the creation of its Convention on the Law of the Sea and was the first senior fellow at the new Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars. Dr. Mangone also served as a consultant to the White House, U.S. Department of State, the United Nations, Japan, the Ford Foundation, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Mangone joined the University of Delaware in 1972 as professor of marine studies and political science. In 1973, he created the Center for the Study of Marine Policy—the first research center at an American university to study the legal, political, and economic issues facing the ocean, seabed, and coastal zone—and served as its director for the next 16 years. In 2003, the center was renamed in his honor as the Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy.

Dr. Mangone initiated the International Straits of the World book se-

ries in 1978 with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. For this series, he contracted with authors from around the globe to provide detailed information on some of the world’s most critical navigation passages, much of which is still used today.

Dr. Mangone earned numerous accolades throughout his career. He was a visiting professor at Yale University, Mt. Holyoke College, Trinity College, Princeton University, and Johns Hopkins University as well as a visiting lecturer at the University of Bologna, Peking University, the University of Natal, Capetown University, and the University of Western Australia. At Calcutta University in India, he was honored as the Tagore Law Professor, and at the University of Delaware, he received the most distinguished faculty award as Francis Alison Professor. In 2010, UD awarded Dr. Mangone an honorary doctor of science degree.

The Young Scholars Award, which recognizes promising and accomplished faculty at the University of Delaware, was named in his honor. In celebration of his 90th birthday in 2008, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers established the Gerard J. Mangone Prize to be awarded annually to the author of the best contribution published in the International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law, of which Dr. Mangone was editor-in-chief.

With his remarkable energy and constant dedication to academic excellence, Dr. Mangone was an exemplary mentor, having advised 45 University of Delaware students in achieving graduate degrees. He wrote more than 20 books and edited 25 others, and he authored scores of scholarly papers.

Dr. Mangone’s vision, passion, and dedication forever changed the way we view and manage our ocean resources. His contributions to marine and coastal policy will continue to have a lasting effect on our country and our world for generations. Dr. Mangone made a significant impact in his field and his legacy will live on in his students, his ideas, and his influence on our laws and international agreements.

I hope my colleagues will join me in remembering Dr. Gerard J. Mangone.●

WHITE RIVER, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I recognize the community of White River, SD, on reaching the 100th anniversary of its founding. White River serves as the county seat for Mellette County and is the oldest town in the county. White River will be celebrating its centennial during the month of August 2011.

White River was named by members of the Western Townsite Company of Dallas, SD, and COL C.P. Jordan. White River was referred to as the place “where prairie skies meet western life.” Since 1912, White River has been home to the annual Frontier Days festival. Which includes a rodeo, South Dakota’s State sport, every year during the celebration.

White River will celebrate its 100th anniversary during the 2011 Frontier Days and plans to hold a White River High School reunion during the celebration along with the annual Frontier Days powwow.

White River is a close-knit community that has small town values. After 100 years, White River still maintains the spirit of independence of which South Dakotans are fiercely proud. I am honored to publicly recognize White River on this memorable occasion, and congratulate the people of White River on their achievements.●

WOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the 100th anniversary of the founding of Wood, SD. This community in Mellette County in western South Dakota, has a rich and proud history of representing our State’s frontier spirit.

Wood, named for its founder, Albert Kirk Wood, was organized in 1911 a few miles north of Albert’s trading post. In just 2 years it was home to a newspaper, a bank, and daily mail service. Thousands of people came to Wood for its renowned Fourth of July celebrations, as well as the Mellette County Fair. Like many towns in South Dakota, the railroad served as a major lifeline to the town of Wood. This first train from the Chicago Northwestern Railroad rolled into Wood from Winner on October 19, 1929. Wood claims many exceptional residents including James Abourezk, the first Arab American to serve South Dakota in the U.S. Senate.

Today, Wood stands as a testament to the steadfast commitment of the residents to their small town. Wood still maintains close ties to the rich agricultural heritage of South Dakota. Small communities like Wood are a vital part of the economy of South Dakota and a reminder of the hard struggles endured by our frontier-era forefathers. One hundred years after its founding, Wood remains a strong community and a great asset to the State of South Dakota. I am proud to honor Wood on this historic milestone.●

TRIBUTE TO GEOFFREY B. SHIELDS

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I honor the dean and president of Vermont Law School, Geoffrey B. Shields, as he announces his retirement after four decades as a practicing attorney, educator, and scholar. He will leave a legacy about which he should be very proud.

Dean Shields arrived at Vermont Law School in 2004, following a distinguished career in the public and private sectors. He received a bachelor of arts in economics, magna cum laude, from Harvard University in 1967. He earned his juris doctor from Yale Law School in 1972.

Over the last 8 years, Dean Shields has guided Vermont Law School along