

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Laurel County Sentinel Echo, June 6, 2011]

MOORE THINKS TIMES ARE GOOD, BETTER THAN PAST

(By Carol Mills, Staff Writer)

Jim Moore, 82, grew up in the depression when times were tough, but there was always food on the table.

He was born and raised in Laurel County on a farm on McWhorter Road. There were 12 children in his family and only one, besides him, Bill, is still living.

"We raised most of what we needed on our land," he said. "People who lived in big cities had to wait in soup lines two times a day because they didn't have any land to farm."

His parents peddled what they could at the Laurel County Fair, which was on south U.S. 25 about where Tincher-Williams is now.

"Every year they would set up a booth at the fair," Moore recalled. "They would take corn stalks, tobacco, canned goods, and bakery products. Mom got two or three blue ribbons about every year for her canning."

Moore's father, John, and mother, Lillie, also peddled on Main Street.

"I've seen it when the wagons were lined up and down Main Street and people sold watermelons, cantaloupes, whatever they had to sell. Watermelons sold for a nickel, dime or quarter depending on the size."

The family also went to the Laurel County Homecoming every year.

"One year someone was selling R.C. Cola and dad bought some bottles for about a nickel each and we would take a drink and pass it around."

The Moore children all went to school in a one-room schoolhouse and one teacher taught all the classes. There were about 60 or 70 students.

"I got expelled the first day I went to school," Moore laughed. "I disobeyed the teacher. The teacher told two of the guys to go to a neighbor's house and carry buckets of water to the school. I started to go with them and she told me not to. I thought, 'Who are you to tell me not to go somewhere.' I went and she wrote a letter to my mom."

Moore went back to school the next year and started first grade. He said he was too young the previous year anyway.

Moore said hardly anybody had a car back then.

"One day at school we saw a car coming down the road," he said. "All of us, the teacher too, went to the banks along the road to the schoolhouse to wait on the car. When the car came by, we were all waving."

When Moore got home from school, the car was sitting at his house.

"It was my dad's brother, Uncle Leslie, and his wife. They drove that Model A all the way from Oregon. One day he took us to the movies at the Reda Theater in town. The car had a rumble seat. There were 16 of us altogether including grandma and grandpa. I don't know how many trips he took to take us up there and then going back and getting the rest. He paid 10 cents for each of us to see the movie. We thought he was a rich guy."

His father gave up some of his land so that Johnson Elementary School could be built.

"He gave the school board 10 acres," Moore recalled. "He might have gotten \$2,000 or \$3,000 out of it. I don't know back then. It was in the corner of the farm. We had a one-room schoolhouse and a church on McWhorter Road. That was in the Maplesville district. The school and church were both called Macedonia. Up the road, they had a Johnson School there on the corner of Old 80 and Johnson Road before they built the one on McWhorter."

There was someone on the school board by the name of Johnson at the time so that is where the school got its name, Moore said.

Because Moore's father had 12 children, he was not drafted into WWII.

"That's the only way you got out was to have an extra-large family," Moore said.

One day Moore's mother loaded up five of her children and took them to Dr. H.V. Pennington to have their tonsils taken out. He had an office above Begley Drug Store, where Pocket Park is today. They came back home that evening.

"They didn't want us to eat anything that day, but I wanted a biscuit and molasses. I cried my eyes out. I thought they were going to starve me to death."

"That amazes me," said Mildred, Moore's wife. "She took five kids to get their tonsils take out at one time. Can you imagine taking care of five? One's bad enough."

"They put a cloth over my face and then sprinkled ether over it until you fell asleep," Moore said. "I can still smell that ether now."

Moore also recalled there used to be a Poor House in London at the location of Laurel Heights Home for the Elderly. He said whole families could stay there, much like the Christian Shelter for the Homeless on Fourth Street.

Moore remembered the first radio to come into his neighborhood. His grandfather bought it.

"It had a dry battery and a wet battery and had a wire going through the garden to pick up signals. Everyone would come in on Saturday night and listen to the radio, especially the Grand Ole Opry. I think it's the oldest radio station in the nation."

"They also had the ring-a-ding telephones," he continued. "Your ring might be two short, one long, or one long, two short. Everybody had a different ring. You could pick up the phone and hear anybody talking. It was a party line."

When he was 16 or 17, Moore joined the U.S. Army. He stayed in the army for three or four years and after he was discharged, he drove a freight truck for 35 years before retiring.

Moore was married to his first wife, Ethel, for 51 years before she passed away. Mildred, his second wife, said they will be married for three years this December. They both had been widowed for several years when they met at the VFW Club while going to one of their dances.

Moore said he has had a good life overall, but the best time is the present.

"We have running water. No more getting up in the cold morning and having to build a fire."

RECOGNIZING HEIMERDINGER CUTLERY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Louisville, KY's oldest and most renowned locally owned businesses, a true treasure of my hometown that adds to the River City's charm. I am speaking of Heimerdinger Cutlery, a family-owned business that celebrates 150 years as a Louisville institution this month. Heimerdinger was first listed in the Louisville city directory in 1861 as "A. Heimerdinger: Cutler and Sewing Machine Repair."

In the 150 years since, Heimerdinger Cutlery has become one of Louisville's premier shops for kitchen and pocket knives, scissors, shaving needs, sharpening stones, magnifiers and many

other items as well as a first stop for learning about blade quality. It is one of the oldest family-owned cutlery stores in the Nation.

Heimerdinger Cutlery celebrated its 150th anniversary with a special ceremony and ribbon cutting earlier this month in Louisville, kicking off a week-long celebration event for its customers. This celebration included a special promotion honoring America's servicemen and women.

Residents of the Louisville area were also able to meet and learn from one of the editors of Knife World Newspaper, who came to Heimerdinger Cutlery to assess the value of older, collectible knives and sign books. Heimerdinger Cutlery also celebrated its anniversary with products from another Louisville institution, Louisville Stoneware.

Heimerdinger Cutlery is currently owned and operated by two proud Louisvillians, Carl and Glenna Heimerdinger, who carry on the family business started in 1861 by Carl's great-grandfather August Heimerdinger, originally born in Germany. When August started the company, he focused on scissors, butcher knives and sewing machine repair.

Over the years, Heimerdinger Cutlery expanded into barber and beauty supplies and secured the original patent on grass shears. In 1996, to celebrate their 135th anniversary, Heimerdinger Cutlery had a "Hanging of the Shears Day," and placed a 6-foot-long, 70-pound, working pair of shears on display in their store.

I congratulate Carl and Glenna Heimerdinger for the success of their Louisville institution. Businesses like theirs are the reason the city of Louisville and the Commonwealth of Kentucky will continue to thrive and grow. Here's hoping for many more years of success to Heimerdinger Cutlery of Louisville.

SECURING AIRCRAFT COCKPITS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, this February I joined with colleagues from both sides of the aisle to offer an amendment to the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Act to secure aircraft cockpits by making it a Federal criminal offense to knowingly aim the beam of a laser at an aircraft. Our commonsense and bipartisan amendment to protect passengers and pilots received overwhelming support in this body, and was agreed to by a vote of 96 to 1. A similar measure subsequently passed the House, without controversy, by voice vote under the suspension rules. Unfortunately, the larger bill to which my amendment was attached has been held up because of unrelated issues. As a result, today I am joining with Senators KIRK, BOXER, and FEINSTEIN to re-introduce this provision as a stand-alone bill.

When targeted at aircraft, laser pointer strikes can instantly flash throughout the cockpit, temporarily

blinding the pilot and crew. One pilot described the feeling of being hit by a laser like this: "It immediately [lit] up the whole cockpit and it hit both of my eyes and burned both of my corneas. Instantly, I was blinded. It felt like I was hit in the face with a baseball bat—just an intense, burning pain." FAA Administrator Randy Babbitt warned that lasers can "damage a pilot's eyes or cause temporary blindness." In an event on this topic held last year at T.F. Green Airport in my home state of Rhode Island, a pilot explained that the temporary blindness from a laser hit can last several seconds or longer, and when a plane is rapidly approaching the ground for landing, "one second can make a big difference."

This kind of threat to a pilot's sight—particularly during the critical phases of takeoff and landing—poses an unacceptable risk to the travelling public, our pilots and crew, and citizens on the ground. Secretary of Transportation Ray LaHood has thus described laser incidents as "a serious safety issue."

The problem has grown in recent years. According to a report earlier this year by the Federal Aviation Administration, 2,836 pilots reported they were targeted with lasers in 2010, nearly double the number in 2009. These strikes occur at airports all across the country. At T.F. Green Airport, for example, there were 12 such reported incidents last year. The threat, which puts interstate commerce and travel at risk, requires attention at the national level.

Current Federal law does not provide prosecutors with sufficient tools to prosecute and deter this dangerous conduct. Ill-fitting existing statutes can only be used in limited cases, leaving even identified perpetrators to go unpunished. My legislation would solve this problem by creating a criminal offense that clearly covers this harmful conduct. It would explicitly criminalize knowingly aiming the beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft. Violations would lead to punishment of imprisonment for up to 5 years or fines up to \$250,000. The bill would exempt valid uses of laser pointers in the aviation context, such as designated research and development activities, flight test operations, training, and emergency signaling. Prosecutors thus would have a new valuable tool to protect air safety without any burden being imposed on legitimate use of lasers.

I thank Senators KIRK, BOXER, and FEINSTEIN for their leadership on this issue, and our partners in the House for their work. I hope Senators from both sides of the aisle will join me in enacting this legislation to protect American aviation.

CENTRAL AMERICA REPORT

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, I am

pleased to release a report today outlining key steps that the United States can take to assist our friends in Central America as they try to reduce escalating violence. The report—entitled "Responding to Violence in Central America"—is endorsed by all seven Senators on the Caucus. In particular, I want to thank my cochairman Senator GRASSLEY for his efforts on this report.

Violence in Central America has reached crisis levels. Throughout Central America, Mexican drug trafficking organizations, local drug traffickers, transnational youth gangs, and other illegal criminal networks are taking advantage of weak governance and underperforming justice systems.

Contrary to what many might think, the murder rates in Central America last year were significantly higher than those in Mexico. In 2010, there were 18 homicides per 100,000 people in Mexico. In comparison, there were 50 murders per 100,000 people in Guatemala, 66 in El Salvador and 77 in Honduras. GEN Douglas Fraser—the Commander of U.S. Southern Command—said that "the northern triangle of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras is the deadliest zone in the world outside of war zones."

Our report calls for security in Central America to become a greater priority across all U.S. Government agencies. The caucus calls for a two-track approach to U.S. assistance to Central America focusing in the short term on highly vetted law enforcement units while not losing sight of the long-term goal of strengthening institutions.

The report's key recommendations include:

Expand vetted units: The caucus calls for the expansion of vetted law enforcement units which work with the Drug Enforcement Administration—known as sensitive investigative units—to all seven countries in Central America. Vetted units provide a trusted partner to U.S. law enforcement in countries where corruption is often rampant. I supported language that was included in the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and Science's Fiscal Year 2012 Appropriations bill that recommends the expansion of these units throughout Central America.

Speed up security assistance: Our report calls on the State Department to speed up the arrival of security assistance to Central America by changing it from being managed remotely by the U.S. Embassy in Mexico to allowing it to be managed directly by each of the U.S. embassies in Central America.

Increase drug traffickers' extraditions: Our report recommends that the Obama administration encourage our partners in Central America to increase the extradition to the United States of their nationals who are involved in international drug trafficking. Currently, Panama, Honduras, and Costa Rica will not extradite their nationals to the United States.

The caucus believes that extradition from Mexico to the United States has been a critical tool in combating Mexican drug trafficking organizations. Bringing these fugitives to the United States for prosecution ensures that they cannot evade justice through bribes or threats of violence in their home countries.

Support witness, judge and prosecutor protection programs: Next, our report calls for the State Department and USAID to use existing funds to provide support for witness, judge and prosecutor protection programs in Central America. Far too often, witnesses in Central America are afraid to testify at hearings because of corruption in the judicial system and fear of retaliation. Judges and prosecutors are equally afraid to pursue cases against high-profile criminals.

Map sources of violence: Our report recommends that the countries of Central America map the causes and sources of violence in the region. Without a clear understanding of the causes and sources of violence, it will be difficult to provide relevant solutions to the security situation in Central America.

Reduce the U.S. demand for drugs: Last, but certainly not least, the caucus's report emphasizes that drug consumption in the United States fuels violence in Central America. The United States continues to be the world's largest consumer of illegal drugs. The 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health found that 22.6 million Americans aged 12 or older were current illegal drug users.

Senator GRASSLEY and I have asked the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study to evaluate the successes and shortcomings of drug prevention and treatment programs in the United States. I have also asked my staff to prepare a report on how to most effectively reduce the U.S. demand for drugs.

Central America is at a dangerous crossroads. A further deterioration of the security situation in Central America could severely damage already weak institutions and justice systems. I, therefore, urge the Obama administration and my colleagues in Congress to make security in Central America a priority.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL DAVIDSON

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize Mr. Michael Davidson, the former General Counsel of the Select Committee on Intelligence, for his long and distinguished service to the U.S. Senate. Mike quietly retired from the U.S. Senate for the second time on Labor Day, September 5, 2011.

At the Select Committee on Intelligence, where he worked for 8 years during his second career here in the Senate, he was always a source of wisdom and optimism. Mike was invariably calm, thoughtful and constructive. These qualities, in combination