

estimates that extending these benefits another year will create 300,000 much-needed jobs.

Now is not the time to cut unemployment; millions of Americans rely on unemployment assistance to survive. In my home state of Illinois during 2012, approximately 320,000 people relied on regular unemployment benefits and almost 140,000 additional Illinoisans depended on emergency unemployment. As Illinois and our nation continue to struggle out of this recession, failure to extend this critical lifeline will impose incredible hardship on approximately two million Americans. Failure to extend this critical lifeline means that—in addition to 90,000 Illinoisans who will abruptly lose benefits on December 29th—an additional 2,800 Illinoisans will lose benefits each week in 2013 if Republicans insist on slashing federal emergency assistance.

Our nation continues to experience historic levels of long-term unemployment. Most unemployed Americans no longer receive unemployment insurance benefits, reflecting the crisis that exists for the millions of Americans who have exhausted their benefits and still cannot find work. Indeed, over 40.8 percent of all unemployed workers, more than 5 million people, have been out of work for more than 6 months. These Americans lost their jobs through no fault of their own, they tirelessly try to find work when the jobs are few and far between, and they struggle to cover basic food, housing, and transportation costs for their families on an average of \$290 a week, a pittance which typically replaces only half of the average family's expenses.

Now is not the time to cut unemployment; our economy needs federal unemployment benefits to support its growth. In addition to cruelly stripping millions of Americans of vital assistance just days after Christmas, a Republican failure to continue unemployment benefits would devastate our fragile recovery. Moody's economist, Mark Zandi, estimates that slashing emergency benefits this year will reduce economic growth in 2013 by \$58 billion. Cutting unemployment benefits for two million people will take a tremendous toll on businesses as well as families. Even with the creation of millions of new private-sector jobs and improvements in the ratio of unemployed workers to job openings, jobs remain hard to get. There are 4 million fewer jobs in the economy now than at the beginning of the recession. Further, there are still 3.4 unemployed workers for each available job, worse than at any point during the 2001 recession and dramatically higher than the 1.8 people per job at the outset of the recession in December 2007.

Government leaders have a responsibility to protect Americans and our country, especially during times of national crisis. Failure to continue unemployment benefits will harm our economic recovery and disproportionately harm groups of Americans who already are hardest hit by the economic crisis—including older Americans, low-income Americans, Americans from racial and ethnic minority groups, and Americans without a high school diploma. Congress must quickly act to support our citizens and our economic recovery by continuing emergency unemployment benefits.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LOUIS LYNN

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, December 18, 2012

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a South Carolina entrepreneur and leading landscape designer, Dr. Louis Lynn, a recent recipient of the U.S. Department of Commerce Minority Business Development Agency's 2012 Ronald H. Brown Leadership Award. The Award recognizes exceptional leaders who have made great strides in creating diversity in the public or private sector. Dr. Lynn is a tremendous small business leader in South Carolina, and I am proud to call him a friend.

Dr. Lynn is a native of Lamar, South Carolina. His childhood in a rural area prompted his love of nature, and he spent his youth participating in the 4-H club and selling produce. He also came from a family of entrepreneurs—his grandfather was a shop owner and his father, Lawton, ran a butcher plant. His father was an influential figure in his life, who taught him to take a sense of pride in hard work, and the elder Lynn was even once named South Carolina Father of the Year.

In 1964, Louis Lynn entered the second freshman class to integrate Clemson University. He received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Horticulture from Clemson, and went on to earn a PhD in Horticulture from the University of Maryland. Early in his career, Dr. Lynn was a research scientist. His work at Monsanto led to the development of Roundup® herbicide. But he was called to more hands-on horticultural work.

In 1985, Dr. Lynn established ENVIRO Ag Science, Inc., which has become the largest African-American-owned landscape business in South Carolina. As the company has grown, it has added offices in Atlanta and Tucker, Georgia and now employs 85 full-time people. ENVIRO Ag Science, Inc. was recently named one of the 25 Fastest Growing Companies in South Carolina. His business began as a small residential landscaping business, but today is recognized for very high-profile projects including the landscaping of the Columbia Convention Center, the University of South Carolina Colonial Center, and BMW Manufacturing. Other clients include Ft. Jackson, Shaw Air Force Base, Fort Gordon and the Savannah River Nuclear site. As a SBA HUBZone Certified contractor, his firm is currently under contract with the Department of Defense for repair and renovation services on historic buildings at Fort Benning, Georgia and Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Dr. Lynn is a man of great faith. He feels called to give back to the community. In 1988, he was elected to the Clemson Board of Trustees, and is serving his seventh four-year term. He has also served on the boards of the BB&T Bank, South Carolina Workforce Investment, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, the South Carolina Governor's School for Science and Mathematics, the Palmetto Agribusiness Council, the Midlands Business Leadership Council, the State Museum Foundation, the South Carolina Horticulture Society and the South Carolina Commission of Higher Education.

Dr. Lynn and his wife, Audrey, are the parents of three adult children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Louis Lynn on receiving the prestigious Ronald H. Brown Leadership Award. He has made extraordinary contributions as an entrepreneur, a community leader, and a man of faith. I can think of no one more deserving of this honor.

HONORING FLORIDA'S 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ACADEMY BOARD MEMBERS

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, December 18, 2012

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to members of my 7th Congressional District of Florida United States Service Academy Board Members. These are wonderful Americans who have provided voluntary service to assist in the nomination and selection of young men and women who will attend our nation's military academies. Each of these individuals has faithfully worked to help our country choose the very best of our youth to train for leadership positions in our military branches. The United States Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps each owe these board members special thanks and recognition for their years of work and efforts.

They have not only interviewed hundreds of students applying to the academies, but also provided invaluable counseling and support in their important life and career choices.

On behalf of all the people of the 7th Congressional District I salute and honor LTC James T Marino (Ret.) of St. Johns, Mr. Derek Hankerson of St. Augustine, Dr. Dan Kelso of St. Augustine, Col. Douglass Wood (Ret) of Palm Coast, Mr. Dan Quiggle of Ponte Vedra Beach, Col. Frank Farmer, Jr. (Ret.) of Ormond Beach, Col. Charles Early, Jr. (Ret.) of DeLand, Mrs. Mary Ann Welsh of Ormond Beach, Mr. Dan Hughes USMC (Ret.) of Palm Coast, Capt. Bill Knehans, DC, USN (Ret.) of Ormond Beach, LTC Al Peterson (Ret.) of Welaka and Mr. Tony Papandrea of Palm Coast.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and thanking the Military Service Academy Board Members of Florida's 7th Congressional District.

HONORING FORMER SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, December 18, 2012

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, George McGovern was a leader in the battle to end hunger—here in the United States and around the world. His recent passing should remind all of us of the need to continue his fight. Hunger is a political condition. We have the food and know-how to end it—what we're missing is the political will. As a tribute to Senator McGovern, let's all help create that political will.

Mr. Speaker, I submit a number of tributes to the great man.

GEORGE MCGOVERN—AN OUTSTANDING LEADER ON CHILDREN'S HUNGER AND NUTRITION
(By Gus Schumacher)

George McGovern will be remembered for much during his extraordinary 90 years—for some it is for his difficult loss to Richard Nixon in the 1972 presidential election, for others it is for his heroics while serving as a WWII bomber pilot. I will always remember the former Congressman and Senator from South Dakota for his unflinching public service, his integrity and his great courage over decades to sustain a passionate commitment to assisting the poor and hungry both domestically and overseas.

I was fortunate to get to know Senator McGovern in the late 1990's during my tenure as Undersecretary at the USDA while he served as our Ambassador to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. During those meetings he continually pressured us for more support to the world's hungry, especially children. When he returned to the United States, he continued his pressure on us to fund what soon would become the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

On his return from Rome, Senator McGovern convinced former Senator Bob Dole of Kansas to write a joint OpEd column in the Washington Post on the paucity of good nutrition for school children in developing countries—children trying to learn, but their learning impeded by scarce food and classroom hunger. Building on his domestic life-long efforts to improve nutrition for school lunches in America, he fostered the initial Woman, Infants and Children (WIC) program for pregnant mothers and their young children. With the help of Senator Dole, the two senior statesmen from opposite sides of the political aisle helped generate major improvements in the food stamp program, together again the Senators said, we need to generate support and funding for such programs overseas.

Congressman Jim McGovern (D-MA), no relation to Senator McGovern, read that Washington Post article, called President Clinton and asked him to invite McGovern to the White House. The President quickly invited him over to the Cabinet Room and asked a number of senior officials from the White House, USAID and USDA to join the briefing. Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman and I were among those at this seminal meeting. McGovern was passionate on his proposal and quickly convinced the President who then turned to Secretary Glickman and me to use our authorities under the Commodity Credit Corporation legislation (Secretary Glickman was then Chair and I was then President of CCC) to ramp up a pilot program in 2001. It was extremely successful and Congress subsequently included funding in each farm bill since that historic White House meeting.

McGovern's passion for improving children nutrition was infectious. He never flagged on this work and here at Wholesome Wave his passion and dedication is reflected in our efforts to deepen his early work on food stamps and WIC with our nutrition incentives for these programs in more than 300 farmers markets across the country. Our work benefits many of the families that McGovern was so passionate to assist. He will be much missed, but his legacy to assist hungry children here at home and overseas is continuing.

ENDNOTE

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (McGovern-Dole program) helps support education, child development, and food security for some of the world's poorest children. It

provides for donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education. The McGovern-Dole program was originally authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. The legislation called for the use of \$100 million in Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds to launch the program in fiscal year 2003, with future funding coming from Congressional appropriators. The program was reauthorized in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. That legislation provides for the use of \$84 million in CCC funds and allows for annual Congressional appropriations, which has been approximately \$100 million annually in recent years. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service and is named in honor of Ambassador and former Senator George McGovern and former Senator Robert Dole for their tireless efforts to encourage a global commitment to school feeding and child nutrition.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 21, 2012]
GEORGE MCGOVERN, THE MAN WHO NEVER
GAVE UP
(By Bob Dole)

When I learned that George McGovern was nearing the end of his remarkable life, I couldn't help but think back to the day in June 1993 when both of us attended the funeral of former first lady Pat Nixon, in Yorba Linda, Calif. After the service, George was asked by a reporter why he should honor the wife of the man whose alleged dirty tricks had kept him out of the White House. He replied, "You can't keep on campaigning forever."

That classy remark was typical of George, a true gentleman who was one of the finest public servants I had the privilege to know.

I am sure there are some who were surprised by the long friendship that George and I shared. After all, before his death this weekend at age 90, he was a proud and unapologetic liberal Democrat and I am a lifelong Republican. As chairman of the Republican Party, I did what I could to ensure the defeat of his 1972 run for the White House. When the election was over, however, George and I knew that we couldn't keep on campaigning forever. We also knew that what we had in common was far more important than our different political philosophies.

Both of us were guided by the values we learned growing up in the plains of the Midwest—he in Mitchell, S.D., and me in Russell, Kan. Our lives were also transformed by the experience of wearing the uniform of our country during World War II.

We would both come to understand that our most important commonality—the one that would unite us during and after our service on Capitol Hill—was our shared desire to eliminate hunger in this country and around the world. As colleagues in the 1970s on the Senate Hunger and Human Needs Committee, we worked together to reform the Food Stamp Program, expand the domestic school lunch program and establish the Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

More than a quarter-century later, with political ambitions long behind us, we joined together again. Soon after President Bill Clinton named George ambassador to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in 1998, he called to ask for my help in strengthening global school feeding, nutrition and education programs. We jointly proposed a program to provide poor children

with meals at schools in countries throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe. In 2000, President Clinton authorized a two-year pilot program based on our proposal, and in 2002, Congress passed and President George W. Bush signed into law the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. Since its inception, the program has provided meals to 22 million children in 41 countries.

In recent years, George and I had several occasions to get together and reflect on our lives, our political careers and our respective presidential campaigns. No matter how many times we replayed it, he never did defeat President Nixon and I never did defeat Bill Clinton. We agreed, however, that the greatest of life's blessings cannot be counted in electoral votes.

In 2008, George and I were humbled to be named the co-recipients of the World Food Prize. As we were called on stage to accept the award, we once again reached across the aisle, walking to the podium literally arm-in-arm. I began my acceptance remarks by saying that "The good news is that we finally won something. It proves that you should never give up."

There can be no doubt that throughout his half-century career in the public arena, George McGovern never gave up on his principles or in his determination to call our nation to a higher plain. America and the world are for the better because of him.

STATEMENT BY ADMINISTRATOR SHAH ON THE
PASSING OF SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

Senator George McGovern was a tremendous leader in the global movement to end hunger and malnutrition, and his partnership and friendship to the U.S. Agency for International Development will be irreplaceable. Senator McGovern's ties to our Agency date back to his appointment by President John F. Kennedy as the first Director of Food for Peace in 1961. He noted that this time at USAID was key to making him a lifelong champion of combating hunger, a commitment that has shaped global institutions and impacted millions of people around the world.

In his 18 years in the U.S. Senate, he sponsored numerous health and nutrition programs and served as chair of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. In addition to fighting hunger in the United States, he also teamed up with Senator Robert Dole to successfully pass the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, which provides school meals to millions of children around the world each year. He played an instrumental role in helping establish the UN World Food Programme and was appointed as the UN's first Global Ambassador on World Hunger in 2001. He was recognized for his great leadership as co-Laureate of the World Food Prize in 2008.

Senator McGovern's tireless dedication to ending hunger and malnutrition helped encourage a renewed focus on food security around the world, including President Obama's global initiative Feed the Future. Across more than six decades of public service, he inspired countless others with his leadership, friendship, and commitment, always taking the time to mentor and coach young people.

Senator McGovern will be greatly missed, but his legacy has left us inspired and reenergized to carry his mission forward.

[From the Daily Beast, Oct. 22, 2012]
ROBERT SHRUM ON FRIEND GEORGE
MCGOVERN, THE PROPHET POLITICIAN
(By Robert Shrum)

Written off today as history's greatest loser for his 1972 presidential drubbing, the

senator should be remembered for moving America forward on innumerable issues, from Vietnam to gay rights, says friend and former speechwriter Robert Shrum.

When I was first called and told that George McGovern was in hospice care, I was overwhelmed with sadness. Yes, at 90, he had lived a long and extraordinary life, but when I talked with him in recent years, he was tirelessly immersed in public events, acutely insightful, a political leader retired from office though never from caring or speaking out. He had an undiminished sense of the possible, and how to push the boundaries. In him, that combination was not always seen or credited—in part because he was so genuinely principled, and of course because he so decisively lost in 1972.

So I think of him, and will write of him here, as a great undaunted man, often intentionally misunderstood, caricatured by opponents on the right and inside his own party, but who nonetheless lifted the vision of the nation—and in his friend Robert Kennedy's phrase, "made better the life of the world."

I am not an objective observer. He was a shining and shaping force in my life. He trusted me to help with his acceptance speech for the Democratic presidential nomination when I was still in my 20s and had come to his campaign only weeks before the convention. He taught me about foreign policy and farm policy, and how to sip a vodka martini. When I worked for him in the Senate, he and his wife, Eleanor, one of the sharpest and sweetest people I ever met, took me on my first European trip, and then again to Asia. It's a journey that has never ended and without them might never have started.

In his last gift of public service, as the American ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome under President Clinton, and for a while even under President George W. Bush, George and Eleanor happily let me guide them around museums and churches—and restaurants—I'm certain they had been to before. It was a reprise of my days there more than two decades earlier, when we were on our way home from India, Pakistan, and Vietnam, and they changed our stopover from London to the Eternal City because I so yearned to see it. My wife, Marylouise, who loved to cook risotto for George as much as he loved to eat it, more than once said he was a second father to me. In that, I was not alone.

In the mid-1970s, when George had many years ahead of him, and fir more to give, I decided to write a book called *Losers* about presidential candidates who, despite defeat and the blame that inevitably follows, had moved America forward in transformational ways. George would have been the concluding chapter. I sat down with one of the leading publishers in New York who dismissed the idea. Nobody, he said, wants to read about losers. Then he wondered if I'd be interested in ghostwriting a book for Nixon attorney general and Watergate criminal John Mitchell. I wasn't and I doubt Mitchell would have been interested in me.

When I told George, he laughed. Maybe I could refute "our" speeches on the Watergate cover-up during the '72 election. The irony was that George had been entirely right then, and his criticisms had been largely dismissed. President Nixon might have been impeached, but George was still written off as history's biggest loser.

History itself has bigger claims and a longer view. George, who bridled at being labeled an isolationist or an extremist—he was neither, but he was only human—also had a certain equanimity about the stereotype, a belief that what he had cared for, stood for, and accomplished mattered more than what was said about him. But in death if not in

life, he deserves a fair accounting of who he truly was, and the differences he made.

George would reject similar counsel of caution to address an openly gay political organization in Los Angeles. He was the first United States senator ever to do so.

For example, his famous 1972 call to "Come Home, America," smeared then by Nixon's henchmen and since then by the neocons as a slogan of weakness, a policy of withdrawal from the world, was in reality a summons to honor defining American values and national interest. It surely was a demand to end the Vietnam War but also to pursue a "just and decent" activism abroad that in the end would strengthen our national security—and our claim to be the "last, best hope of earth." For this, the decorated bomber pilot of World War II was reviled by the campaign of someone who had spent those dangerous years playing poker in the South Pacific. But the standard George raised has a lasting and fateful relevance. How much better off we would be now if his warning to refuse the wrong war and instead rebuild our own country had been heeded as the Bush administration plotted to plunge into Iraq.

George was as right about Vietnam as he was about Watergate. And another caricature hurled at him in 1972—that he favored "acid, amnesty, and abortion"—is in retrospect a partial label, but in the main a tribute. He never favored the legalization of hard drugs. But amnesty for those who in conscience could not serve in Vietnam, which he saw as an essential part of healing the wounds of war, was granted within four years by President Carter. And a woman's right to choose was secured by the Supreme Court just months after George lost 49 states.

He also changed forever the way we nominate presidential candidates. The McGovern Commission he led reformed the process, breaking the grip of party bosses and ceding the power to voters in primaries and caucuses. He secured fair representation for women and racial and ethnic minorities that now encompasses LGBT Americans too. He put the people back in the party, and he's the reason the Democratic Party looks like America. The McGovern model has been tweaked, but it remains fundamentally the same, and it's been adopted by Republicans as well as Democrats.

George could achieve this, and more that I will honor him for here, because of perhaps the least noticed truth about him. He was a great politician. He was a college professor first elected to Congress in conservative South Dakota in the Eisenhower sweep of 1956. But there were lines he wouldn't cross even if it was politically prudent. He lost his first bid for the Senate in 1960 because he spurned the advice to avoid a campaign stop with John F. Kennedy, who was deeply unpopular in the state. (Eighteen years on, facing a tough re-election campaign, the one he would finally lose, George would reject similar counsel of caution to address an openly gay political organization in Los Angeles. He was the first United States senator ever to do so.)

After the 1960 election, the president-elect called him and said: "Hi, George. This is Jack. I'm terribly sorry I cost you that Senate seat." Kennedy then appointed him director of the new White House Office of Food for Peace.

The episode forged his friendship with Bobby Kennedy, and soon after Teddy, and it left him with a lifelong passion to end the plague of hunger in the world and the shame of hunger in America. He took that passion with him when he won a Senate seat two years later by a mere 597 votes. He would be elected three times in all, a remarkable record in a state that usually disagreed with him but respected his authenticity and the

steadfastness of his beliefs. He turned his vulnerability into an asset.

As he declared for president in 1972 against one of the strongest primary fields in the modern era, he seemed to have few assets. Starting out far behind, in single digits, he triumphed as the anti-war candidate; he also maneuvered adroitly in states like Wisconsin, where he appealed to blue-collar voters with a proposal for property tax reform. He had a masterful strategy, and he assembled a masterful organization of the young and the talented.

George was unlucky too—and in politics, genius is often luck. He wasn't going to beat Nixon, but the contest could have been much closer. And he might have survived to run the next time. Then he selected his running mate, Missouri Sen. Tom Eagleton, in the way it was customarily done then—with a few questions and no formal vetting. The choice blew up when the press reported that Eagleton, who had offered the reassurance that there was nothing embarrassing in his background, had undergone a series of shock treatments for depression. Eagleton was replaced; George fell 20 points behind and stayed there. The collateral result was the elaborate process for picking a vice-presidential nominee that has prevailed ever since. It's one legacy George would have preferred not to create.

It's telling that in the 2012 campaign, the stronger position on abortion and women's issues is the one he had 40 years ago. He was ahead of his time, and he was a reshaping influence on our times.

He not only opposed the Vietnam War but afterward proposed the reconciliation that was delayed until the 1990s. Gerald Ford might have gone for it—he discussed it with George—but flatly ruled it out 10 days after Ronald Reagan announced a challenge to Ford's renomination.

George advocated normalization of relations with China in a series of lectures in 1951, at the height of the Korean War. He did it again to far more attention—the lectures had provoked only a venomous response in the local newspaper—on the Senate floor in 1966, during the escalation of the Vietnam War. He called for an end to the embargo on Cuba a decade later and twice visited the island to meet Fidel Castro.

Review what I have recounted so far: events have proved him correct, as they will on Cuba. He was to a very real degree the politician as prophet. He had no meanness, but there was steel in his convictions. His Senate colleagues squirmed in 1970 as he reproved them before a vote on setting a deadline to withdraw from Vietnam: "Every senator here is partly responsible for that human wreckage at Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval, and all across our land—young men without legs, or arms, or genitals, or faces, or hopes."

Yet he could work with those on the other side, including the usually intractable right-wing senator from North Carolina, Jesse Helms. George made peace with Nixon, who had plotted to blame him for the shooting of George Wallace, and visited Nixon's home in New Jersey. George McGovern never yielded in his beliefs, but he never hated either. Indeed he treasured his relationship with the conservative icon Bill Buckley, whom he debated repeatedly on *Firing Line*. For one taping of the show in 1984, the team of McGovern and Shrum bested Buckley and George Will, persuading an audience at the Yale Political Union to vote for Walter Mondale over Ronald Reagan. After the election, Buckley said the same thing both to George and me: "As Yale goes, so goes Minnesota." George joyfully repeated the line.

It was his inner core that made him a torchbearer of ideals. But it was his temperament, his respect for others, that let him collaborate with Bob Dole to save and

expand the Food Stamp Program. Millions of people in America who may not remember his name will not go hungry today because of George—and others half a world away are alive and whose children are alive because of his service from Food for Peace from 1961 to 2001, when he resigned as ambassador to the U.N. food agency.

His is a dual legacy, of ideas and of so many individuals he brought into politics who stayed to make their own mark.

There was his proposal for tax simplification—lowering rates and closing loopholes—which predated the reform Reagan negotiated with the Democrats by 14 years. The notion is still at the center of campaign conversation today, in the bastardized form Mitt Romney exploits to conceal his giveaways to the wealthy. George would be the first to denounce it; as he once said: “Money made by money should be taxed at the same rate as money made by men”

Those who enlisted with George in 1972 constitute a legion of significance in our national life, foremost among them the young Yale Law student who was our co-campaign manager in Texas, BM Clinton, along with friend Hillary Rodham. As president, Clinton would cast himself as a centrist Democrat, and George sometimes thought he was wrong, for example, on gay rights and the Defense of Marriage Act. (Clinton now thinks he was wrong too.) But George was also fiercely loyal to Clinton and quietly proud that he had started out in the McGovern campaign, in one of the toughest and most hopeless states.

I have been fortunate. Two leaders were at the center of my life in politics. I was graced by their friendship and the privilege of a place in their campaigns and their causes. Ted Kennedy was the greatest senator in a century, and maybe ever. George McGovern served in the Senate for a little more than a third as long, but he too had a singular greatness. He too changed America—and brought us close to the best America.

I will never forget what happened as the 1972 landslide poured in on us. I walked into the candidate's suite where he was standing over the sink, shaving. His assistant Jeff Smith, who ran the traveling party, was crying. George put down his razor and said: “Jeff, it's OK. It's OK. We'll wake up in the morning and our lives will go on.” Jeff choked back his tears and replied: “That's easy for you to say.”

It wasn't, of course. And things weren't always easy for him, in politics or in a life where he lost two adult children, his daughter Terry and son Steve. He spent his last years without his Eleanor. But he got up in the morning, and for him life didn't just go on. He made it count, in his youth and his age, in office and out, in victory and defeat.

People close to George admired him because he held himself to a higher standard. We loved him for the person he was.

It has been used as a term of derision, but I will always be proud to be a McGovernite.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF JOSEPH
WAMPLER

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 18, 2012

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to Hood River County Sheriff Joe Wampler. My long time friend, Sheriff Wampler is retiring on January 1, 2013, capping a career in law enforcement that dates back to 1973 when he

began working for Hood River County at the age of 19 as a seasonal Marine Deputy. Sheriff Wampler has dedicated nearly four decades to duty, honor and service to the citizens and visitors of Hood River County, Oregon.

Joe began his full-time career in law enforcement in my home town of Hood River as a patrolman with Hood River Police Department, steadily rising through the ranks to that of captain. He was elected sheriff and took office in 1993. At that time, the entire patrol division had four vehicles to share, prompting Sheriff Wampler to institute a vehicle replacement program that endures today. Every deputy on his watch now has their own dedicated vehicle, improving response time and reducing vehicle maintenance.

During Sheriff Wampler's five terms in office, the agency acquired much needed, specialized equipment to assist with rural law enforcement and search and rescue needs. Today, the office has three airplanes, a snow cat, snow machines, ATV's, a mobile command vehicle and a mobile command trailer just to name a few.

This equipment has aided the sheriff's office in numerous search and rescue operations, including a December 2006 mission that gained national attention. Sheriff Wampler led the search effort for three missing climbers on Mt. Hood, personally piloting the department's Piper Cub airplane to look into one final tip before making the difficult decision, after two weeks of searching, to focus on recovery of the climber's remains. His personal passion for the residents and visitors of Hood River County is an inspiration.

Additionally, Sheriff Wampler was one of the founding members of Northern Oregon Regional Corrections (NORCOR), the regional jail facility in The Dalles. NORCOR, which opened in 1999, replaced Hood River and Wasco Counties' aging jail facilities and gave Sherman and Gilliam Counties a dedicated jail. NORCOR gave Hood River County over 40% more jail space with minimal financial impact.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my fellow colleagues join me in recognizing Sheriff Joe Wampler. He has earned the thanks of a grateful nation not only for his dedication to service, but also for his unwavering commitment to his community. Please join me in wishing him a very long and happy retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 18, 2012

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, due to mechanical difficulties, I was unable to make votes on Monday, December 17, 2012. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on both H.R. 4604 and S. 3193.

HONORING THE HONORABLE
WILLIAM C. COLEMAN, JR.

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 18, 2012

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American patriot, an accom-

plished state and national leader and a wonderful personal mentor and friend, William C. Coleman, Jr. passed away on December 13, 2012. With the passing of Bill Coleman, the Central Florida community and our country has lost one of the outstanding figures of our time.

Born in Tennessee, Bill was first introduced to Central Florida when he would frequently visit his grandparents who lived in Lancaster Park. Hours after graduating High School, Bill enlisted in the United States Army.

During World War II, as an Army Paratrooper with the 101st Airborne Division, he landed in France in June of 1944 during the Normandy Invasion behind enemy lines. After his capture and survival as a Prisoner of War, he returned to civilian life. He is the recipient of the Purple Heart, Bronze Star and POW medal. His passion to aid those who served in our nations military never faltered. Bill would make two more jumps into Normandy; one in 1994 and another in 2004 to mark the 50th and 60th Anniversary of D-Day.

Bill enjoyed a successful real estate career and also taught the subject to many at Rollins College as well as launching what has been decades of community service. He was an active member and leader in numerous organizations including the University Club and Republican Party of Florida. In Central Florida, he was a Charter Member of the Tiger Bay Club, a founding Member of the Central Orlando Kiwanis Club and President of the Central Florida Veterans Council. In addition, Bill served as Chairman of the Orange County and Orlando Mayor's Advisory Council as well as serving as the Central Florida Veterans Memorial Park Foundation's first President. Countless community organizations and events were successful because of his tireless work and support.

Bill Coleman was elected to the Florida State House of Representatives in 1955 and later served as Florida's first Secretary of Transportation. At the national level, he was selected by President George W. Bush to serve as United States Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Bill Coleman's tireless efforts to aid American Veterans were instrumental in securing a new VA Hospital and extensive medical complex in Central Florida scheduled to open next year.

To honor the service and memory of our veterans and military, Bill also helped to lead and support memorial projects to commemorate and recognize their contributions to keeping America free.

While Bill's family has lost a loved one, I have lost a wonderful friend and mentor. From my very first days in Central Florida 40 years ago, Bill Coleman never stopped assisting or inspiring me. He, more than anyone in the community, helped me be part of numerous civic endeavors, veterans' programs and Republican Party and leadership positions. For this special guidance, assistance and friendship I will forever be grateful.

As we honor and recognize Bill Coleman's many life achievements, our sympathy is extended to his wife, Toni, and family. Bill's passion for our veterans was only exceeded by his love of his wonderful wife and children. They include his sons Kevin and Billy and his daughter Kim as well as eleven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.