

Marion University in Florence, South Carolina. Phil and I had also been collaborating on my memoir for several years. He was a member of my inner circle who knew my experiences almost as well as I did myself. His personal insights and his talent for writing were invaluable in helping me with this project.

He was also very active in the community. Phil served on advisory boards of the USC School of Arts and Science, the Journalism School and School of Nursing, and on the board of visitors of Columbia College. He was a president of Workshop Theater and worked in numerous Midlands United Way campaigns. He served four years as the South Carolina representative on the Southern Growth Policies Board and the Council on State Governments. He was a member of the Kosmos Club, a former board member of the Caesar's Head Community Center, a member of Shandon Presbyterian Church and a devotee of the humor of Robert Benchley.

Phil was married for 47 years to Virginia "Ginny" Maxwell Grose. They had one daughter, Patricia, a son-in-law, John Williams, and two grandsons, Harrison and David Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in celebrating the life of Phil G. Grose. He was an individual who helped shape history and preserve it for future generations. In addition, he was a great friend, not only to me, but to all who knew him. He will be sorely missed, but his contributions will remain forever.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NISEI
SOLDIERS OF WORLD WAR II

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by my colleagues Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MATSUI and Mr. SCHIFF, to pay tribute to the outstanding military service and patriotism of the Japanese American men and women who served in the United States military during World War II. Over thirty-thousand second-generation Americans of Japanese ancestry, also known as "Nisei" served in the various branches of the U.S. military while their families were living in barbed-wire enclosed internment camps scattered throughout remote regions of the country.

On February 19, 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 9066, essentially allowing the forcible relocation and internment of Japanese Americans across the United States; citizens and non-citizens alike. As a result, more than 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, mainly from parts of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona, were detained for nearly three years without charges or trials and without the basic civil liberties guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution.

Prior to that, on January 19, 1942, six weeks after the Imperial Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans were reclassified by the Selective Service as enemy aliens, ineligible to be drafted. Subsequently, the U.S. Department of War chose to activate the 100th Battalion, a racially-segregated unit composed of Nisei volunteers from Hawaii who passed loyalty tests to fight

in the European Theater. This unit became known as the Purple Heart Battalion due to its high casualty rate. With these Japanese-Americans setting the example, the War Department established the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a racially-segregated unit composed of Nisei volunteers from confinement sites.

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which came to include the 100th Infantry Battalion, spearheaded numerous battles, fought valiantly and courageously and is widely regarded as the most decorated unit in American history for its size and length of service, with seven Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars and more than 4,500 Purple Hearts. The 442nd is forever linked to the 36th Texas Division, when it rescued the "lost battalion" in the Vosges Mountains of eastern France during the fall of 1944. Japanese American troops were also part of the advance Allied troops that liberated the Dachau concentration camp.

When the war ended and the United States declared victory, President Harry Truman, presented the 442nd Regimental Combat Team with its seventh Presidential Unit Citation on the White House lawn and aptly observed: "You have fought not only the enemy, but prejudice and you have won."

Along with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, another cohort of Japanese-Americans served in the Military Intelligence Service ("MIS"), made up of approximately 6,000 Nisei soldiers attached to combat units in the Pacific Theater. These soldiers intercepted radio transmissions, translated enemy documents, interrogated enemy prisoners of war, volunteered for reconnaissance and covert intelligence missions, and persuaded enemy combatants to surrender. Eventually, some of these MIS soldiers went on to serve during the post-war occupation of Japan, assisting with the country's transition to a democratic form of government, and helping to maintain a stable relationship between Japan and the United States.

On October 5, 2010, the United States Congress unanimously passed Public Law 111-254, the law conferring the Congressional Gold Medal, the nation's highest civilian honor, to members of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service. President Obama signed the law, and on November 2, 2011, Members of Congress presented these medals to a number of Nisei veterans at Emancipation Hall in Washington, DC.

Approximately 500 Nisei soldiers from Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings and Tulare Counties served in the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Military Intelligence Service, Counter Intelligence Corps, Women's Army Corp and other military units, including:

S. Sgt. Kazuo Komoto of Sanger (MIS), the first Nisei Purple Heart recipient of World War II; Sgt. Mac Nobuo Nagata of Sanger (MIS), Legion of Merit recipient who led the 1st linguist team to Southwest Pacific Command; S. Sgt. Kazuo Otani of Visalia (442 RCT) and PFC Joe Nishimoto of Caruthers (442 RCT), recipients of the Medal of Honor and among 24 Nisei soldiers from Central California killed in action.

PFC Jay Shiroyama of Laton (442 RCT), one of eight men from I Company that first

made contact with the 121 men of the 141st Texas Regiment (Lost Battalion); PFC Tom Uyeoka of Salinas (522nd Field Artillery Battalion), settled in Fresno after the war, and helped liberate Jews at the infamous Dachau Concentration Camp; and S. Sgt. Mikio Uchiyama of Fowler (MIS and CIC), an attorney during the war crimes trials in Japan, who later became the first Asian-American judge in Fresno County.

On February 19, 2012, the Central California District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, the oldest and largest Asian American civil rights organization in America, with the support of the Clovis Veterans Memorial District, Veterans of Foreign Wars Sierra Nisei Post 8499, Nisei Farmers League and Sun-Maid Growers of California, will host a Day of Remembrance observing the 70th anniversary of Executive Order 9066, and honoring all Nisei veterans of World War II with a local ceremony for the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join the Central California District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, to commemorate and pay tribute to all the Nisei soldiers of World War II, who not only fought fascism abroad but prejudice at home, and won.

HONORING MARYCREST MANOR
SKILLED NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and acknowledge Marycrest Manor Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, upon its 50th anniversary. Marycrest Manor stands in my hometown of Livonia, Michigan and is the result of the compassionate dream rooted in the Polish-Catholic community of the 1940's Detroit area and brought to fruition through the efforts of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Mary's Home, the initial 25 bed facility, was located at 215 West Grand Boulevard in Detroit. Recognizing the need for more space, the Franciscan Sisters looked to Livonia and petitioned Cardinal Edward Mooney for assistance in their charitable endeavor. Cardinal Mooney purchased and donated 10 acres of land on what is now Middlebelt Road just north of Five Mile Road.

Sadly, Cardinal Mooney passed away in 1958. His successor, Archbishop John Dearden selected the name Marycrest Manor. Celebrated during the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, the state of the art 55 bed facility was dedicated on September 12, 1962. After being granted licensure as an extended care facility, Marycrest Manor is now one of the most recognized in the State of Michigan.

Seeking to meet the needs of the communities they serve, Marycrest Manor recently extended their ministry by opening a 60 unit facility specifically designed for self-sufficient senior citizens who seek a secure faith-based lifestyle. Plans are being made to open an assisted living facility, thus making Marycrest Manor a continuum of care campus.

Mr. Speaker, for 50 years Marycrest Manor has stood as a tribute to the benevolent work

of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph. As the facility celebrates this enormous milestone, it personifies a legacy of excellence, ingenuity and the empathetic spirit of the Franciscan Sisters and the Livonia community. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Marycrest Manor and recognizing their years of loyal service to our community and country.

RECOGNIZING HARRY A. BARTEE, SR., FOR HIS DEDICATION TO SERVICE AND HEALTH CARE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a longtime Mississippi resident, Vietnam veteran, civil rights activist, dedicated health care professional, and an overall outstanding public servant, Dr. Harry A. Bartee, Sr. Dr. Bartee has devoted his entire life to public health in Mississippi.

Dr. Bartee was born in Ocean Springs, Mississippi, and moved frequently with his family throughout the state until finally settling in Canton, Mississippi, where they have remained for the last half century. His father was a Methodist Minister and his mother a school teacher. Dr. Bartee attended Rogers High School in Canton, where he was president of his senior class and played on the school's football team.

After high school, Dr. Bartee attended North Carolina A&T College in Greensboro, North Carolina from 1961 to 1965, and served in the ROTC. It was during this time he became part of one of the greatest student movements in this country for Civil Rights, the Greensboro, North Carolina Sit-ins. There he met his wife, Frances, who at the time attended nearby Bennett College and together, they marched and were arrested for their involvement in those demonstrations. At North Carolina A&T College, he received a Bachelors of Science degree in Biology and joined Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.

After graduating from college, Dr. Bartee was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force. While waiting to enter active duty, Dr. Bartee returned to Canton, Mississippi, with his wife of two weeks. While showing her around his native city one evening, he entered an establishment which had at one time been a popular spot for black entertainment, and was attacked by an onslaught of white supremacists. They proceeded to beat him beyond recognition, subsequently requiring him to have surgery at the same hospital where he later received his medical degree.

After that experience, he received orders to report to Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento, California. He spent the next five years as a navigator with the KC-135 Refueling Squadron, part of the Strategic Air Com-

mand (SAC) during the Vietnam Conflict. He received an honorable discharge after having obtained the rank of Captain, and the Air Medal for Meritorious Achievement Award while participating in aerial flight.

In 1971, he decided to further his studies and entered the University of Mississippi, as a graduate student in Microbiology. After one year he was admitted to the Medical School, where he served as president of Student National Medical Association. He completed his residency in Family Medicine and became the director of Madison-Yazoo-Leake (MYL) Family Health Center in Canton, Mississippi in 1979.

After later establishing a private practice in Canton, Mississippi, Dr. Bartee expanded his operations to the underserved areas of Tchula, Lexington, and Goodman, Mississippi. Dr. Bartee served as a member of the Central Sub-advisory committee of the Mississippi Health Systems Agency and a contract physician with the Madison Yazoo Leake Family Health Center in Yazoo City, Mississippi for three years.

Dr. Bartee served as an emergency room physician throughout the state, from the Gulf Coast to North Mississippi including some eastern and western cities. He served as the Medical Director for the Nurse Mid-Wifery Program at Methodist Hospital of Middle Mississippi in Lexington. Pryor to his decision to enter semi-retirement this past year, Dr. Bartee remains an Emergency Room Physician in Canton, Mississippi.

Dr. Bartee and his wife Frances have four children and nine grandchildren. Frances is a retired public school teacher, his son Harry A. Bartee, Jr., is a physician, in Tennessee and North Mississippi. His daughter Pamela is a nurse anesthetist, while his younger daughters Anne and Candice, followed their mother's footsteps in education.

Dr. Bartee has always empathized with people who were not privileged to have access to quality health care. He has served many poor and impecunious patients, who have always been more than three-fourths Medicaid/Medicare recipients. His greatest consideration has always been with any aspect of inferior treatment of patients based upon racial, cultural or financial status. Even at the age of 68, he is still practicing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that our colleagues join me in honoring the life and legacy of Dr. Harry A. Bartee, Sr., a global citizen and champion in the health care profession.

COMMEMORATING THE MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MS. ALICE TREGAY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the enormous impact and

the many accomplishments of my dear friend, Alice Tregay. Alice has spent almost five decades pouring her heart and soul into promoting social change. Over these years, her activism has taken on many different forms: she has advocated on behalf of the disadvantaged, registered thousands of new voters, managed high profile political campaigns, and more. As a result of her actions, citizens of Illinois and those across the country are better off.

Ms. Tregay's first leap into activism came in 1964, when she joined the protest against Chicago Public Schools Superintendent Willis and his infamous "Willis Wagons." These wagons perpetuated segregation, and the community was energized in opposition. Marching alongside well-known figures such as Al Raby and Dick Gregory, Alice learned just how much of an impact ordinary people could have. In the end, not only were the Willis Wagons shut down, but Superintendent Willis himself was removed as a result of the community's activities.

This first protest opened a door for Alice, and she leapt through it with her characteristic enthusiasm. She fought housing discrimination in the Chicagoland area, and marched in support of open housing alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. When Dr. King's Operation Breadbasket began operations in the Chicagoland area, Alice was intimately involved. She worked hand in hand with Rev. Jesse Jackson and Rev. James Bevel to eliminate discrimination and provide jobs for the disadvantaged.

Within Operation Breadbasket, Alice started the Political Education Division. This branch of the organization trained thousands of students over a five-year period, teaching them how to organize citizens and lead political campaigns. After training a future generation of activists, Alice went even farther. She traveled to the southern United States, registering thousands of voters between Chicago and Mississippi.

Later, she served as an essential staff member on many campaigns, including but not limited to such great leaders as Congressmen Abner Mikva and Jesse Jackson, Mayor Harold Washington, and President Jimmy Carter.

In addition to her campaigning, Alice went on to serve as Director and Chief Lobbyist for the Black Illinois Legislative Lobby. In this role, she continued to work tirelessly to protect the civil rights of our citizens, and to promote the economic parity of minorities and the poor.

Alice Tregay has impacted untold numbers of lives as an organizer, educator, and change maker. She gave a voice to those who are too frequently ignored. She provided the tools to engage and equip a new generation of activists. Many of her students continue to fight for her ideals, each and every day. On behalf of myself and the many individuals who have benefited from her activities, I extend my heartfelt thanks and love to Alice Tregay for all that she has done.