

and decisions; leadership, both personal and professional.

Stan Peterson—he was often called Stan—was an intelligent, disciplined, legendary investigator renowned for his likability and tenacity in his work. When organized crime and its surrogates attacked him, he did not compromise; instead, he protected ongoing investigations, remaining loyal to the core values of the FBI up to the day he died, December 31, 2001, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Stanley Ellsworth Peterson was born July 24, 1923, to Eben Caleb and Lutie Strandquist Peterson in Glencoe, Minnesota. His grandparents and their cousins emigrated from Sweden before the turn of the century, looking for opportunities in the United States. Like so many others, the Peterson family struggled during the Great Depression in southern Minnesota. His father, an honored combat veteran of World War I, farmed and drove a delivery truck to keep his family from receiving welfare. His mother taught him humility, honesty, faithfulness, and to always do his best, work hard, never quit, and to be charitable.

Stan was brilliant in his studies, graduated from Glencoe High School at the age of 16, and adventurous, working for a traveling circus as a bookkeeper during the summer months. He attended and received his diploma from Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota. But after the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and was sent to Columbia University for midshipman training, earning the rank of Ensign. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II in the Pacific aboard LST 711. By the end of the war, he was the youngest Ensign to captain LST 911.

After World War II, Stan Peterson was selected to join the FBI, and he married Kathryn Rose Thomas. His first assignment as a special agent was Richland, Washington, the home of the “Manhattan Project” facility. In 1947, Richland was a federally controlled atomic energy, top-secret community with restricted access. Remarkably, even their mail was postmarked “Seattle” to avoid identification.

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After 1 year, he was transferred to Chicago, then Cleveland, and eventually Youngstown, Ohio, the bedlam of organized crime and famous for gangland slayings, illegal gambling, and corruption throughout the city government and the judicial system.

In 1961, the United States Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, directed J. Edgar Hoover and the Department of Justice to take action, initiating the war on organized crime. Stan Peterson became the agent in charge of the expanding regional FBI office with direct communication with the Director and the Attorney General. During his assignment, he received several letters of commendation for his crime-fighting achievements.

After an unprecedented 20 years at the same assignment, he was transferred to Memphis, Tennessee, a few years before his retirement from the FBI in 1975. A few years later, Youngstown Mayor Phillip Richley asked Stanley E. Peterson to become chief of police. This was the first time in the city’s history that a chief would be appointed from outside of the department. As a matter of fact, the succeeding mayor, based upon Peterson’s record, asked him to remain as chief, charging him to stamp out corruption both on city streets and within city hall.

Stan Peterson withstood police strikes, vigilantism, and personal attacks from all sides as the former German fought crime. As a result of Peterson’s actions, the county sheriff signed a confession for taking bribes, and city workers, judges, and politicians were convicted of Federal crimes. In the midst of these events, the local newspaper did not recognize the achievements nor investigate but, rather, chose to parrot cacophony from organized crime figures and their surrogates.

After 8 years, Stanley E. Peterson retired as chief of police and eventually was asked to join an investigation with a former U.S. attorney into monopolies involving the railroads and trucking industry.

At his funeral, he was remembered for his living example as a man who prioritized his life by his dedication and relationship with God, his wife and family. He is remembered today for his integrity and service to our Nation.

In closing, I am pleased to note that Stan’s son, Dr. Gregory Peterson, and his beautiful wife, Ramona, are in the gallery. I am happy that Dr. Peterson is present as we honor and enter into the RECORD the memory and history of this great American patriot, Stanley E. Peterson.

MORE REGULATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. With Michigan’s unemployment rate consistently higher than the national average, I remain committed to thoroughly reviewing the implications of burdensome regulations that have the potential to overwhelm my State’s and country’s job creators.

A current effort by the Department of Labor is a new standard being considered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration called the Injury and Illness Prevention Program, or I2P2. The standard will require all employers to implement safety and health programs to “find and fix” all hazards in their workplace, even those not otherwise regulated.

This regulation could potentially impact every employer covered by OSHA unless OSHA exempts small employers or those with less hazardous work-

places. Many employers who voluntarily issued safety and health programs have improved their workplaces’ safety culture, but there are serious problems about this standard that OSHA has not addressed.

The moment this regulation gets issued, safety and health programs will go from being a good idea to a legal requirement, which means employers will have to meet OSHA’s standards rather than what works best for them and their employees and what is indicated as best in best practices.

OSHA will have the authority to come in and second-guess an employer about how well they have implemented their program. Not surprisingly then, job creators see the I2P2 regulation as just another OSHA enforcement tool rather than something that will help them enhance their safety practices.

But they’re not the only ones.

A recent RAND study found that California’s I2P2 regulation, which has been in place since 1991, has not prevented workplace fatalities and barely made a dent in total injury prevention. Many job creators are worried that OSHA will double dip on citations, issuing one citation for a hazard and another citation because the safety and health program failed to detect and correct the hazard. Talk about double jeopardy.

Finally, another problem is whether employers will be required to find and fix ergonomics hazards. The Clinton administration issued an ergonomic regulation in 2000 that was shot down, thankfully, by Congress.

OSHA will soon hold a small business panel to ask job creators across the country their opinion and insight on I2P2. I hope the Obama administration, against its pattern, listens to the concerns of these business owners instead of imposing a costly regulation that we have proof will not improve worker safety. Imposing a new and costly safety and health program standard will only serve to increase OSHA enforcement with no visible improvement to worker safety and safe health.

As Ronald Reagan once said:

It is not my intention to do away with government. It is, rather, to make it work for us, not over us; to stand by our side, not ride on our back.

It’s my hope we remain committed to this principle and ensure that regulations ensure both productivity and job creation and true health and safety of our workforce.

LATINOS IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. As my colleagues know, Latinos are America’s fastest growing population. So if you are a Presidential candidate and you want to make sure that every single Latino in America knows you strongly oppose sensible and fair immigration reform, you have to work pretty hard at it. It

takes a lot of time and determination. After all, the Latino population increased more than 40 percent between 2000 and 2010. A lot more Latinos, a lot more Latino citizens, and a lot more Latino voters.

A lot of us live in swing States. We are about 30 percent of the population in Arizona, about 25 percent in Colorado, Florida, and Nevada. Indiana alone has 350,000 Latinos. Not so many, you say; but when you remember that President Obama only won Indiana by 26,000 votes in 2008, his Latino support was the margin of victory.

The truth is we're growing everywhere. One-quarter of all of the children in America are Latino; 500,000 Latinos turn 18, and they all become eligible to vote every year. More than 50 million Latinos live in America. Most of them, 9 out of 10, are citizens of the United States.

Fifty million is a lot of people to keep track of, especially if you want to offend each and every one of them, but that is apparently what Mitt Romney is trying to accomplish.

To appeal to the most extreme elements of his party, last week he called Arizona's harsh immigration law a model for America. Well, he's partially right. Arizona's anti-immigration law is definitively a model. It's just not a model for immigration policy, but it's a model for an awful lot of other things. Let's just count them.

One, if you're a politician, Arizona's law is a model for how to achieve early retirement. State Senator Russell Pearce was an author and lead sponsor of Arizona's draconian anti-immigration law. He talked about little else. His constituents weren't pleased, though, so Senator Pearce became the first State legislator in the history of Arizona to be recalled from office. The biggest backer of Mitt Romney's immigration model is now unemployed.

Two, if you want to wreck your local economy, Arizona's law is a model for lost jobs and tax revenue. The purchasing power of Latinos in Arizona in 2009 was nearly \$35 billion. That's right. One study estimated that undocumented immigrants alone paid \$443 million in local taxes. Another study estimates that Arizona would lose nearly 150,000 jobs if all undocumented workers were removed from the State.

Three, Arizona's law is a model for how to energize Latino voters. In 2004, George W. Bush, when running for President, received nearly 45 percent of the Latino vote in Arizona. That's pretty good. How did anti-immigrant Jan Brewer do for Governor in 2010, 2 years later? More than 70 percent of the Latino voters voted against her. But wait. In 2011, Hispanic voter mobilization led to the election of two Latinos to the Phoenix City Council for the first time ever.

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In Daniel Valenzuela's district, Latino voter turnout increased five-fold, 500 percent.

Four—and I'll stop at four because my time is limited—Arizona's law is a model on how to make decent people suffer.

Alabama followed the Arizona model, and a judge advised a woman facing domestic abuse that, if she sought a restraining order against her abuser husband, she would be asked to prove her immigration status and face deportation—while her husband laughed.

In both Arizona and Alabama, citizens and legal immigrants have been harassed and detained because they look suspicious or cannot immediately prove their citizenship status.

So let's review.

Mitt Romney's model for America: has an author who was kicked out of office; means lost jobs and tax revenue for everyone, not just immigrants; has mobilized Latino voters and pushed them away from the Republican Party; and has caused good, hardworking people—immigrants and nonimmigrants alike, documented and undocumented—to live in fear.

Maybe Mitt Romney and I have different ideas of what "model" means. Maybe he thinks Bernie Madoff is a "model" investment banker or adviser. I think "model" means something you can be proud of, something that makes America better and stronger, more just and fair, something that shows America the way to the future.

By that standard, Arizona's law is a perfect model. It shows America exactly the policy to avoid on immigration, and it shows Americans exactly the type of candidate to avoid for President of the United States.

IN HONOR OF THE LIFE AND BRAVERY OF MICHAEL COLALILLO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. CRAVAACK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRAVAACK. About 450 U.S. soldiers, sailors, and pilots received the Nation's highest combat award during World War II. One of these was a former soldier from West Duluth, who earned the medal during the closing days of the war.

Michael Colalillo was born on December 1, 1925, in Hibbing, Minnesota, the son of an Italian immigrant father who worked in the iron mines. Michael was one of nine children, and at 18, he was drafted into the United States Army.

On April 7, 1945, a month before the war in Europe ended, Colalillo's unit came under heavy fire in a small, rural town in Germany. Pinned on the ground, Colalillo and his fellow soldiers were in a death trap. Lying on the ground, bullets and shells flying everywhere, Colalillo decided something had to be done, and he was the guy who had to do it.

Even though he was a private and not in command, Colalillo rose up and yelled to the other soldiers to follow his lead. Inspired by his confidence, the soldiers advanced in the face of savage

enemy fire. When Colalillo stood up that fateful day, he marched forward into America's military history. Mr. Colalillo surged towards the Germans, firing his submachine gun until it was knocked from his hands by shrapnel. He then ran toward an American tank to take control of the machine gun mounted above its cannon turret. Bullets clanged off the tank's armor and zipped by his body as Mr. Colalillo responded to the onslaught of German enemy fire.

"It was a rough time and I was scared," Mr. Colalillo said, "but I had to do what I had to do."

Mr. Colalillo blasted at one enemy position "with such devastating accuracy," the Medal of Honor citation read, that he killed or wounded 25 German soldiers and silenced a machine gun nest. After this gun jammed, Mr. Colalillo dismounted from the tank and grabbed another submachine gun to continue his assault on foot. When ordered to withdraw, Mr. Colalillo stayed behind and carried a wounded soldier over his shoulder through open enemy terrain while artillery and mortar rounds pulverized the ground around him.

A few weeks later, he was approached by two military police officers, who escorted him to a nearby headquarters. He was informed that the tank's commander had nominated him for the Medal of Honor, which he received in December 1945 at a White House ceremony.

In an interview in 2008 with the 100th Infantry Division Association newsletter, Colalillo recalled "the good Lord was with me" during that battle. "I could see our guys getting shot . . . I could see the muzzle flashes of the Germans shooting at us, and I aimed at them."

Mr. Colalillo died on December 30 at a nursing home facility in Duluth, Minnesota. He was 86 years old. Mr. Colalillo is survived by his son, Al, of Hayward, Wisconsin, and by his daughter, Michele, of Meadowlands, Minnesota.

In Minnesota, we have a track record of military excellence. According to the Medal of Honor Society, 46 Minnesotans have received our Nation's highest award for bravery. In the Eighth District, we honor those who have served, and for Michael Colalillo, the Medal of Honor Park in Duluth bears his name. We are forever grateful for his service to our great country.

Thank you, Mr. Colalillo. You make us all proud to be Americans. May God's peace be with you.

TOO SILENT ON SUDAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, once again, the world is standing by, silent and passive, while the Government of Sudan wages war on its own people.