

He was often times juxtaposed against the other Minnesota Senator, Paul Wellstone on the extreme left. Early on we discovered that we were both fiscal conservatives and almost immediately found common ground on economic issues.

Although conservative, Senator Grams was always searching for common ground and had a willingness to discuss his position with folks. Known for his humble demeanor, Rod Grams quickly became known for one of his greatest achievements, the passage of a \$500-per-child income tax credit that he shepherded through Congress and into law in 1997.

I was struck by his dedication to serving others even in remote parts of the State. I remember during the 1997 floods in the Red River Valley, although he showed up in a finely pressed suit and dress shoes, Senator Grams quickly threw himself into the East Grand Forks flood recovery, mud and all. From that day on he had a constant presence in my District and also realized he doesn't need to wear a suit everywhere.

Senator Grams was a distinguished public servant and a true model of what serving means. He knew when to hold the line and when to work with others. He is a true example of leadership. Senator Grams will be missed in Minnesota politics and I extend my deepest sympathies to the Senator's family and friends.

IN HONOR OF SAUL LANDAU

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2013

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend who spent his life trying to educate people about America's role in the world in an effort to make that world a better place.

Saul Landau passed away last month at the age of 77 after battling cancer for almost 2 years.

Saul was not only a very close friend of mine and my wife Cynthia's. He was a constant mentor, educator, and agitator. He was one of the smartest and hardest working people I have had the pleasure of knowing, and he was one of the funniest.

Saul will be remembered as an award winning documentary filmmaker, an author, an investigator and a columnist. Upon his death, his friends and colleagues and family were treated to a collection of obituaries across the country that paid tribute to his exhaustive body of work, his infectious personality, and his deep caring and passion for his country and the world around it.

I am including here for my colleagues' benefit just two of those remarkable pieces so that others may benefit from reading about this one man's extraordinary life.

To Saul's family, I extend my sincere condolences for their loss. But I offer to them as well a deep appreciation from the halls of Congress of the work and thought that Saul Landau contributed to our public debate.

One of the obituaries carries this quote from Saul. "You want to do what you can while you're on this earth." Saul should rest easy knowing that he did that and more.

I will miss my friend.

Following are obituaries that appeared in the New York Times on September 11, 2013 and in the Los Angeles Times on September 13, 2013.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 11, 2013]

SAUL LANDAU, MAKER OF FILMS WITH LEFTIST EDGE, DIES AT 77

(By Douglas Martin)

Saul Landau, a determinedly leftist documentary filmmaker and writer whose passion for asking what he called "the most intrusive questions" yielded penetrating cinematic profiles of leaders like Fidel Castro and Salvador Allende, died on Monday at his home in Alameda, Calif. He was 77.

The cause was bladder cancer, his daughter Julia Landau said.

Mr. Landau aspired to marshal art and literature to illuminate social and political problems, and his point of view was almost always apparent. In the 1980s, he wrote essays berating the administration of Ronald Reagan for trying to depose the leftist government in Nicaragua, and recently he urged the United States not to become involved in Syria.

He said he saw no difference between documentary and fictional films. In both, he said, a director manipulates light and sound to put across a vision. "One has to simulate reality," he said in 2005 in an interview with The Capital Times in Madison, Wis. "The other one says, 'Here's reality,' whether it is or isn't."

Mr. Landau emerged from the roiling New Left politics of the 1960s to make more than 40 documentaries, including six about Mr. Castro. One of them, "Fidel," released in 1969, was a rare intimate look at the Cuban leader. It shows him arguing with a finger-wagging peasant woman, visiting his nursery school and playing baseball and striking out. "I found Fidel a sympathetic figure and a hell of a good actor," Mr. Landau told The Washington Post in 1982.

His most acclaimed film was "Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang," which he directed with Jack Willis in 1980. With cinematography by Haskell Wexler, the documentary, broadcast on PBS, told of the cover-up of health hazards from a 1957 nuclear-bomb test in Utah. The film won an Emmy Award and a George Polk Award.

The title referred to Mr. Landau's friend Paul Jacobs, a journalist who died of cancer—believed to have been caused by radiation exposure—before the film was completed.

Other films by Mr. Landau portray poverty in big-city slums, the destruction of indigenous Mexican culture, the inner workings of the C.I.A., torture in Brazil and life inside a San Francisco jail. Most have a leftist political edge that some saw as propagandistic, but Mr. Landau characterized the films as educational.

"All my films try to teach people without preaching too hard," he said. "I try not to be too tendentious."

Mr. Landau released two films relating to Mr. Allende, the Chilean who had become Latin America's first democratically elected socialist president the year before. One was an interview with Mr. Allende.

The other film, "Que Hacer!" (1970)—the title is a translation of the title of Lenin's book "What Is to Be Done?"—is a fictional movie, a playful spy story with music concerning a C.I.A. case officer in Chile. There are two casts: a Chilean one directed by Raul Ruiz and an American one directed by Mr. Landau and Nina Serrano, his wife at the time. Country Joe McDonald performed and produced the music. The film won awards at film festivals in Cannes, Venice and Mannheim, Germany.

Orlando Letelier, Chile's ambassador to the United States, invited Mr. Landau to screen it at the Chilean Embassy in Washington, and they became friends. A few years later, Gen. Augusto Pinochet overthrew the Allende government and imprisoned Mr. Letelier.

Mr. Landau worked with other international supporters to win Mr. Letelier's release and to arrange a job for him at the Institute for Policy Studies, a left-wing research organization in Washington. Mr. Landau had joined in 1972. In 1976, Pinochet agents used a car bomb to kill Mr. Letelier and another institute worker. In 1980, Mr. Landau and John Dinges published a book about the case, "Assassination on Embassy Row," documenting the Pinochet government's ties to the killings.

Mr. Landau was at least as prolific a writer as he was a filmmaker. He wrote 14 books and thousands of newspaper and magazine articles and reviews.

Saul Irwin Landau was born on Jan. 15, 1936, a few blocks from Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, and grew up playing stickball in the streets. His father was a pharmacist who had fled pogroms in Ukraine to come to New York in 1920. His mother was a teacher.

As a youth, Mr. Landau once abandoned school to hitchhike across America. When he returned, his mother urged him to take the test for the academically elite Stuyvesant High School. He passed, and went on to perform brilliantly there.

The summer after he graduated, he met Ms. Serrano at a camp in the Catskills, where he was the fry cook and she the drama teacher. Ms. Serrano, who became a published poet, encouraged his interest in leftist politics and a bohemian lifestyle, according to their daughter Valerie Landau.

Ms. Serrano also accompanied Mr. Landau when he went to the University of Wisconsin. When a dean found out that they were living together, he threatened to expel Mr. Landau (Ms. Serrano was not a student then) if they did not marry. They did.

At Wisconsin, Mr. Landau got involved in a so-called Joe Must Go club, which advocated the recall of Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin over his demagogic attacks on people he accused of being Communists.

After earning bachelor's and master's degrees in history at Wisconsin, Mr. Landau became a researcher for C. Wright Mills, the sociologist, traveling with him to Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Moving to Northern California with Ms. Serrano, he worked toward a doctorate at Stanford but did not complete the studies. In San Francisco, they gravitated to the Beat poets and the emerging New Left movement. Mr. Landau joined Students for a Democratic Society and helped organize the leftist magazines Ramparts and Mother Jones.

He also joined the San Francisco Mime Troupe, for which he wrote, with R.G. Davis, a parody of a minstrel show, "A Minstrel Show, or Civil Rights in a Cracker Barrel." Performers in the show, which satirized racial perceptions, appeared in blackface. The show traveled to New York and elsewhere.

"Through the entire evening there is really nothing to laugh at, no matter how funny it is," Richard F. Shepard wrote in The New York Times. "There is the ominous theme of what hypocrisy and oppression breed."

In 1966 Mr. Landau got a job as a reporter at KQED-TV, San Francisco's public television station, and a year later went to Cuba to make a news documentary. Mr. Castro liked it, and invited Mr. Landau to return to do an in-depth documentary about him. Mr. Landau's marriage to Ms. Serrano ended in divorce. Besides his daughters Valerie and Julia, he is survived by a son, Greg, and two other daughters, Carmen and Marie; his second wife, Rebecca Switzer; a sister, Beryl

Landau; seven grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

"You want to do what you can while you're on this earth," Mr. Landau said in 2006. "Otherwise the alternative is to go shopping."

This article has been revised to reflect the following correction:

CORRECTION: SEPTEMBER 17, 2013

An obituary on Thursday about the documentary filmmaker Saul Landau omitted a survivor. Besides his wife, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, Mr. Landau is survived by a sister, Beryl Landau.

This article has been revised to reflect the following correction:

CORRECTION: SEPTEMBER 19, 2013

An obituary on Sept. 12 about the documentary filmmaker Saul Landau omitted a writing credit for the San Francisco Mime Troupe production "A Minstrel Show, or Civil Rights in a Cracker Barrel." It was written by Mr. Landau and R. G. Davis, not solely by Mr. Landau.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 13, 2013]

SAUL LANDAU DIES AT 77; LEFTIST WRITER AND DOCUMENTARY FILMMAKER

SAUL LANDAU WAS BEST KNOWN FOR DOCUMENTARIES, INCLUDING 'FIDEL' AND 'PAUL JACOBS AND THE NUCLEAR GANG,' WHICH WON A GEORGE POLK AWARD

(By Daniel Miller)

Saul Landau, a leftist writer and filmmaker best known for the documentaries "Fidel" and "Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang," died Monday at his home in Alameda, Calif. He was 77 and had bladder cancer.

His death was confirmed by John Cavanagh, director of the Institute for Policy Studies, a Washington, D.C.-based think tank where Landau had been a fellow since 1972.

In a prolific career that spanned nearly 50 years, Landau wrote 14 books, directed or produced 10 film or television documentaries, and worked as an investigative journalist. His 1979 political documentary "Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang," about the coverup of health hazards associated with atomic bomb testing in Nevada in the 1950s, won the George Polk Award for best documentary in 1979. The filmmaker and his partners—who included Oscar-winning cinematographer Haskell Wexler—also won an Emmy Award for best documentary.

Cavanagh, who collaborated with Landau on film projects, said his documentaries were meant to be educational, "but with the very explicit intent to mobilize people to work for social justice."

In 1968, nine years after the Cuban Revolution, Landau was invited by Castro for a tour of Cuba and an in-depth interview. The filmmaker turned footage from his time with the Cuban strongman into the PBS documentary "Fidel," with premieres set for New York and Los Angeles in 1970.

But New York's Fifth Avenue Cinema was bombed before "Fidel" could be screened, and an office building in Los Angeles that housed leftist groups and was slated to show the picture was burned down before it could be shown there.

The filmmaker's daughter Julia Landau said her father was affected by the bombings, which she attributed to an anti-Castro Cuban faction.

"Throughout his life he felt threatened by zealots like this," she said. "He was really on the hit list for a while."

Landau made five other films about Cuba. The most recent, "Will the Real Terrorist Please Stand Up?" was released in 2010. Julia Landau collaborated on the project, which focused on anti-Castro militants. Several of

the filmmaker's five children worked with him on various movies over the years.

"It really brought us close together," Julia Landau said.

Besides his children Julia, Greg, Valerie, Carmen and Marie, Landau is survived by his wife, Rebecca Switzer, as well as seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Born in New York to Leon Landau and Sadie Frishkov on Jan. 15, 1936, Saul Landau grew up in the Bronx and went on to attend the University of Wisconsin.

He studied U.S. history there, obtaining an undergraduate degree in 1957 and a master's one year later.

"I came out of Madison with a passion for social justice and the idea that you only get one shot at participating in the history of the world and that you have to make the most of it," Landau told Madison's Capital Times in 2006, the year he donated his papers to his alma mater.

He moved to San Francisco in 1961. Around that time, Landau began traveling to Cuba, a place he'd visit frequently over the years.

"He described it in his later years as a marriage he couldn't break free from," Julia Landau said. "He was incredibly supportive of the ideals of the Cuban Revolution, and he was also critical of the Cuban government for its censorship."

Landau also had a deep connection with Chile, making films in the early 1970s about the democratic election of President Salvador Allende. Landau became friends with Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier, who was imprisoned after Augusto Pinochet overthrew the Allende government.

Landau and others worked to free Letelier, who was later assassinated by agents of Pinochet's government. Also killed was Ronni Karpen Moffitt, who worked alongside Landau at the Institute for Policy Studies.

With the backing of the Institute for Policy Studies, Landau investigated the killings. In 1995, he published a book about them—"Orlando Letelier: Testimonio y Vindicacion."

Landau, who from 1999 to 2006 taught a variety of subjects at Cal Poly Pomona, had eclectic interests: In addition to filmmaking, he was a member of the San Francisco Mime Troupe in the 1960s and published a volume of poetry, "My Dad Was Not Hamlet."

At the time of his death, Landau was working on another documentary about Cuba. The project, about the fight against homophobia there, will be completed by filmmaker Jon Alpert, codirector of the film.

"I think my work holds up with relevance to today," Landau told the Capital Times. "The headlines in the mainstream media come and go every day, and there is a trivialization of what is happening. So you try to make a movie of what makes people pay attention in larger context that will endure."

## OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2013

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$16,747,409,787,772.33. We've added \$6,120,532,738,859.25 to our debt in 4 years. This is \$6.1 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

HONORING BAYLOR UNIVERSITY  
PROFESSOR DAVID GUINN

HON. BILL FLORES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2013

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Baylor University Professor David Guinn. Professor Guinn was recently named the 2013 Baylor Lawyer of the Year. Mr. Guinn serves as the Lyndon L. Olson and William A. Olson Professor of Local Government and Constitutional Law and Master Teacher at Baylor, where he has taught for nearly half-a-century. The Waco Campus refers to Professor Guinn as "the Godfather," a tribute not only to his long tenure at the University, but also the wide influence he has had on state policy and generations of Baylor Lawyers.

Professor Guinn attended Baylor University and majored in Political Science. He received his J.D. from Baylor School of Law in 1963. Following Law School, he worked for the United States Securities and Exchange Commission for two years. He then attended the University of Michigan Law School where he received his LL.M. in International Law in 1966 and returned to his alma mater soon after. During his long tenure at Baylor Law, Professor Guinn has assisted in the drafting of the Texas Administrative Procedures Act and has served on numerous advisory bodies in the State Bar and on numerous committees at Baylor University. In addition to constitutional law, he teaches courses in the area of civil rights and local government.

Professor Guinn has also been involved in the redistricting process at the state and local level. After the 2000 Census was released, he helped redistrict cities, counties, and school districts throughout Texas. Professor Guinn served as Faculty Representative to the Southwest and the Big XII athletic conferences from 1986–2001. He also served on the first Division I Management Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1997 and has continued to work with the athletic program since that time.

Aside from his teaching and redistricting work, Professor Guinn spends time traveling, reading, and exercising. He estimates he has run 28,000 total miles, and currently averages 15 miles a week. Each year he travels to South Texas and Mexico with friends, colleagues, and former students to hunt pheasant and white-wing.

Professor Guinn has two sons, David, Jr., and John, who graduated from Baylor Law School and a daughter, Catherine, who is a graduate of Baylor University.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAIWAN  
ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR NATIONAL DAY

HON. STEVE STOCKMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2013

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on their upcoming National Day on October 10th.

Through three decades marked by momentous social, economic and political transformation, Taiwan remains to be a strong and