

treasure who was the first black sheriff elected to serve in Greene County, Alabama. Recently, the courthouse square in Greene County was named in honor of this American hero and I am honored to join with my home State in saluting the numerous contributions of this American hero.

Rev. Gilmore was born on May 1, 1941 in Forkland, Alabama to Beatrice O'Neal and a loving grandmother, Clara Gilmore. Throughout his lifetime, Rev. Gilmore has often credited his journey of greatness to the unyielding love of both of these extraordinary women. Today, he reflects on the passion, wisdom and courage they instilled in him that served as cornerstones for his desire to make a difference.

Gilmore attended Greene County public schools and later enrolled in Selma University in 1959. Shortly after, he married his childhood sweetheart, the late Minnie Gilmore, whom Rev. Gilmore also credited for being a source of great strength throughout their 35-year partnership. The young couple left Alabama briefly for a move to Los Angeles, but the native son made the decision to return home in 1963.

Gilmore returned home to an Alabama that was plagued by the perils of racism and injustice. And one evening, as Gilmore was headed to a local gas station to purchase milk for his young son, he fell victim to a painful reminder of the racial turbulence in Greene County. As he drove, Gilmore unknowingly ran into a puddle of water and splashed a white state trooper. Assuming that Gilmore was a civil rights worker, the trooper retaliated by pushing Gilmore against a gas pump and forcing him to wash his car. At that moment, the young minister was led to make a difference and he was inspired to find ways to end police brutality.

Gilmore became active in the local civil rights movement and mass meetings and was later recruited by the Rev. James Orange to work for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Under Dr. King's leadership, Gilmore helped to organize and lead voter registration drives.

The impetus for Gilmore's run for sheriff stems from his efforts in attempting to file a complaint against a local officer that assaulted a young black woman. During his attempt, the Greene County Sheriff savagely beat Gilmore in the district attorney's office. Shortly after the incident, Gilmore and other local civil rights leaders constructed the idea that he should run for sheriff to combat the violence that was brewing in Greene County, Selma and surrounding areas.

At the age of 24, this young warrior launched his first campaign for sheriff in 1966. Today, he describes his candidacy as "unheard of." While he was unsuccessful on his first attempt, he was elected four years later. He served as Sheriff of Greene County from 1971–1983. When asked what it was like to be a trailblazer, this humble servant simply replied "I thought about being the best sheriff I could be . . . I thought about walking tall."

During his influential tenure, Gilmore became known as "The Sheriff Without A Gun." Led by the nonviolent teachings he learned during his time as a civil rights activist, Gilmore endeavored to govern through the use of non-violence. Gilmore retired as Sheriff in 1983 and relocated to Birmingham to serve as Pastor of First Baptist Church in Ensley, AL.

Today Rev. Gilmore remains a dedicated Pastor, leader, and servant.

Rev. Gilmore's many accomplishments are an inspiration to us all. He is truly an Alabama treasure and an American hero worthy of recognition. On behalf of the 7th Congressional District, the State of Alabama and this nation, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life and legacy Rev. Thomas E. Gilmore.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM L. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 29, 2013

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I had to tend to a personal matter in Plattsburgh, NY. Consequently, I was not able to return to Washington, D.C. in time to vote on H.R. 2189, a Bill to Improve the Processing of Disability Claims by the Department of Veterans Affairs (rollcall No. 561) and H.R. 2011, the Veterans' Advisory Committee on Education Improvement Act (rollcall No. 562). As a veteran and representative of thousands of other veterans, making sure the men and women who served our Nation have access to the care they deserve is one of my top priorities. Had I been present to vote, I would have voted "yea" for both bills.

HONORING PROFESSOR TERENCE J. ANDERSON ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT AS PROFESSOR OF LAW EMERITUS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF LAW

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 29, 2013

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend, Professor Terence J. Anderson on the occasion of his retirement as Professor of Law Emeritus at the University of Miami School of Law. Professor Anderson is not only one of the most revered and respected law professors in the United States, but his legal jurisprudence far exceeds the boundaries of this nation, as his students and his influence span the globe.

Professor Anderson is an intellectual giant in the law and over the course of his career has demonstrated acute success as a practicing lawyer, an international courts commissioner, and an academic dean. His knowledge of constitutional law is renown, and he has become not only a trusted advisor to me throughout my legal career, but a good friend, too.

Since he joined the Law School faculty at the University of Miami in 1976 as a prized professorial recruit of the late Soia Mentschikoff, then-Dean of the Law School, Professor Anderson has been an indelible influence on virtually every aspect of law student and faculty life. Upon graduating from the University of Chicago Law School in 1964, he served for two years as a regional courts commissioner in Malawi, Africa as a member of the Peace Corps, practiced commercial and corporate transactional law for seven years in

Chicago, and taught law and served as academic dean at the cutting-edge Antioch School of Law in Washington, DC.

As a law professor, he has been instrumental in helping students develop the analytical and critical thinking skills needed to successfully provide valued legal representation. Known for his demanding pursuit of perfection, Prof. Anderson's first-year elements course and upper-class evidence class were legendary for their reputation as both impossible to master yet required for those desiring to become formidable advocates. Having perfected Henry Wigmore's chart method of constructing arguments about questions of fact in complex cases, using boxes, circles and arrows, Prof. Anderson mystified the uninitiated but brought enlightenment and depth to the truly dedicated.

Professor Anderson's long-time collaboration with Professor William Twining in Great Britain and the United States redefined the law of evidence, culminating in a 27-year adventure with the publication of the critically acclaimed *Analysis of Evidence*. The analytical structure that Prof Anderson developed is not confined to legal jurisprudence, as he and Prof. Twining are now applying their principles to such varied domains as archeology and the applied sciences.

His meticulous attention to detail and perfection has produced a body of work that stands the test of time. His quick-thinking, crisp and clear arguments, and quick-fire repartee has been known to both amaze and confuse, all for the purpose of striking at the core of even the most intractable problems. His students remain passionate, as he is, about evidence, argumentation, and advocacy.

Professor Anderson knows no distinction between legal theory and practice, following in the footsteps of the great legal thinker Karl Llewellyn and his mentor Soia Mentschikoff, both of whom rejected any sharp divide between the two. His skills were much in demand when, during his 1994–1995 fellowship at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in Wassenaar, he lectured extensively on the American criminal process as the world focused on the unfolding O.J. Simpson trial. During that period, Professor Anderson developed an "audit model" that critically analyzed and explained how the Dutch system of criminal procedure was different from but no less as effective as the American adversarial system.

Through nearly 50 years as a gifted lawyer, advocate, professor, public servant, community conscience, international observer, family man, and legend, Terry Anderson has been a gift to the law and the legions of lawyers who owe their skills and successes to him. In ways both monumental and profound, Terry Anderson has changed for the better the course of the law and legal education in the United States and beyond. He truly represents the best of the American legal system.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his Celebration of A Life of the Law at the University of Miami School of Law on November 7, 2013, I am proud to recognize his outstanding legacy that will remain for all time an important component of the history of the United States of America.

HURRICAN SANDY: ONE YEAR
LATER

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 29, 2013

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise as we recognize the anniversary of Hurricane Sandy, which made landfall in New Jersey one year ago today.

By now, we all know that Sandy was a storm of epic proportions. In New Jersey, 357,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, and 2.7 million households were left without power—some for weeks.

We pause to remember the over 3 dozen New Jerseyans tragically killed by the storm. It is only thanks to the heroic efforts of our first responders that many more were saved from the rising waters.

As media coverage focused on the destruction to shore communities, inland towns along the Hackensack River in Northern New Jersey were also being inundated by floodwaters.

The towns of Little Ferry and Moonachie in Bergen County were particularly hard hit. About 90 percent of the homes there were damaged or destroyed.

Over \$19.6 million in Individual Assistance from FEMA has been awarded in my district, including \$9.3 million in Little Ferry and \$6.2 million in Moonachie—two working class towns with a combined population of just over 13,000.

We have come far over the past year, but we still have a long way to go moving forward.

Moonachie's Borough Hall, which houses the municipal government and public safety department, is still operating out of temporary trailers.

In Little Ferry, many homeowners were only recently informed that after spending thousands on repairs, the extent of the damage was severe enough that their homes would

have to be elevated—weeks after grant programs to help fund the elevations had closed their applications.

Unfortunately, the State of New Jersey has been slow to spend its initial allocation of HUD funding provided under the Sandy supplemental appropriations legislation. According to some estimates, just 25 percent of the funding allocated for housing programs has gone out the door to those in need.

With the next round of Community Development Block Grant—Disaster Recovery funding on the way for the regions impacted, I will be fighting to ensure that these critical aid dollars go towards addressing our outstanding needs and priorities quickly and efficiently.

Sandy taught us how utterly vulnerable we are when disaster strikes—a lesson we cannot soon forget.

As we continue to rebuild for the long term, we need to focus on finding solutions which will make our communities more resilient to better protect us from future storms.

We must also work towards reducing our carbon emissions in order to slow the warming of our climate, which is driving stronger storms, sea level rise, and more severe weather.

As we move into the second year of our recovery efforts, I urge my colleagues to stay firm in their resolve to support us in the work we still have ahead of us.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL WORK AND FAMILY MONTH

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 29, 2013

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of National Work and Family Month. As a father of five, I understand the constant struggle faced by American families to balance

their work and family life. Policies that promote work-life balance can, and have, helped to create healthier, more flexible work environments.

Today's families are increasingly likely to include two working parents. In addition to caring for children, a number of working-age adults face other demands on their time such as caring for an aging parent. To meet the needs of a modern workforce, many companies have created work-life programs to assist employees in balancing their jobs with their personal commitments.

Studies show that both employees and employers benefit from work-life flexibility programs. Benefits from such programs include increased productivity, recruitment, retention, and employee satisfaction. Work-life initiatives lead to better business, higher employee morale, and healthier families.

In today's economy, public and private employers, including our government, are finding it is not only necessary, but beneficial to support work-life balance. With this in mind, I have introduced the 'Paid Vacation Act' (H.R. 2096) to provide workers one week of paid leave annually under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). My bill would provide much needed time off to the one in four Americans, working in the private sector, who do not receive any paid vacation.

Today's employees work longer and harder than ever before. I strongly support policies, like paid vacation leave and sick leave, that allow workers to spend more time with their families, improve their mental and physical health, and ultimately be more productive. We in Congress must take National Work and Family Month as an opportunity to consider how to better promote work-life programs and policies that will benefit working families.

This October, in honor of National Work and Family Month, I encourage my colleagues to acknowledge the positive impacts of a healthy work-life balance on family life and the workforce.