

After his tenure at North Side, Mr. Terrell continued his role as an exceptional administrator. He went on to make significant contributions to Prairie View Normal College, now known as Prairie View A&M University. Mr. Terrell also helped to raise funds for the establishment of Houston Negro Hospital, later known as the Riverside General Hospital in Houston, Texas.

In 1921, North Side High school was renamed a final time, in the namesake of its great principal, I.M. Terrell High School.

I.M. Terrell High School was truly a second home for the students and faculty who met there from cities like Arlington, Bedford, Benbrook, Burleson, Roanoke and Weatherford. In all, the high school took in students from 16 cities where African Americans were not allowed to attend school.

Although its students, teachers, and faculty came from diverse backgrounds and environments they entered the halls of I.M. Terrell with one common goal: to achieve excellence. I.M. Terrell High School has become a symbol of pride and a beacon of hope for Fort Worth. When African Americans were struggling for human dignity and civil rights, the teachers and administrators at I.M. Terrell used education as a way to lead our youth on a path to righteousness. They knew that education was the great equalizer and when applied correctly, it would always lead to success. What I.M. Terrell High School has done for the North Texas community will never be forgotten. The mark left on all of our lives is too great to measure.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the most important subject we can study to preserve the progress of any culture, and any nation, is history. So today, during the month of February when we celebrate Black History Month in our country, I stand to honor a rich history that has instilled important values into the Fort Worth community, including education, knowledge, and perseverance. I.M. Terrell's legacy is profound: as a school that was founded less than 20 years after the civil war, in a community that knew the next great battlefield would be the classroom; a community that proudly fought for equal education, a right that for centuries had been withheld from African Americans; and an institution whose doors have been closed for almost 40 years, but whose legacy is still alive.

Today, I proclaim that education is the path we must take to achieve social, economic and cultural progress necessary for success in the 21st century and beyond. Let us use the lessons learned from this great institution as a guiding light for success, and follow the path pioneered by visionaries who began at I.M. Terrell High School.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**HON. JACKIE SPEIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2013*

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the one hundredth birthday of the South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. It has a remarkable record of leadership during times

of enormous change within this self-described Industrial City.

One hundred years ago, South San Francisco had approximately 4,000 residents. Its founders were ranchers, meat packers, and stockyard owners, but the remaining population included laborers, lumber yard owners, dry good merchants, bar owners, and all of the other entrepreneurs of an early 20th century, developing community. It was from this rich mix of Americana that the Chamber of Commerce sprang, and it has been devoted to the success of the community ever since.

World War II brought enormous changes to the Industrial City. Steel mills sprang up and labor poured into South San Francisco to meet the demands of shipbuilding around San Francisco Bay. After the war, neighborhoods followed as the steel mills switched to non-war production and the middle class found new homes and new jobs. Food processors, warehousing and services related to nearby San Francisco airport, such as freight forwarding, flourished. Both during this period and since this time, the Chamber of Commerce represented business before the City Council, and many Chamber members served in positions of leadership throughout the city.

The transformation of South San Francisco began with the birth of the biotechnology industry in the 1980s. The dormant steel mills were torn down, and new offices and laboratories sprouted like daisies across the eastern side of the city. This renaissance was supported by an active business community led by the Chamber of Commerce. Before the council and before the citizens of South San Francisco, the Chamber made the case that the future of the city was in science and technology. The Chamber also urged renovations of Grand Avenue, the building of public improvements, and encouraged city leaders to rebuild South San Francisco as a cosmopolitan community.

As I can attest from personal experience, the schools of South San Francisco are central to the community. The South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for many years has organized generous scholarships for graduating high school seniors and assisted in raising funds for special school events.

Today, the South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is a key point of contact in the economic life of the city. Developers, investors, and existing businesses appreciate Chamber support before the city council and state and federal officeholders. The importance of the Chamber can be seen by the longevity of some of its most prominent members, including the California Water Service Company, 67 years; Pacific Gas & Electric Company, 67 years; Poetsch & Peterson, 67 years; Galli's Sanitary Bakery, 67 years; South City Lumber & Supply, 67 years; Bronstein Music, 65 years; Kaiser Permanente, 64 years; Giffra Enterprises, 64 years; Giorgi Brothers, 64 years; Clearlite Trophies, 57 years; and Poletti Realty, 57 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House of Representatives join with me today to celebrate one hundred years of leadership by the South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. While there have been many physical changes to the city during this time, the Chamber is an example of the most enduring characteristic of South San Francisco—it is welcoming. We honor this tradition and hope for the Chamber's continued success in the years ahead.

HONORING FORMER 16TH HOUSE DISTRICT DELEGATE CLIFTON ALEXANDER "CHIP" WOODRUM III

**HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2013*

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Representative BOB GOODLATTE, I am saddened to report the passing of a former colleague in the Virginia General Assembly and the grandson of a former Member of this body. On February 19, 2013, former 16th House District Delegate Clifton Alexander "Chip" Woodrum III passed away in Naples, FL. A man who was dedicated to serving the Commonwealth and the Roanoke Valley. Virginia has lost a great public servant.

Born on July 23, 1938, in Washington, DC, Chip graduated from Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Va., in 1957. He graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1961 before returning home to the Commonwealth to graduate from the University of Virginia Law School in 1964.

The grandson of former 6th District Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum, Chip was a longtime, loyal activist of the Democratic Party, which included serving as chairman of the 6th District Democratic Committee from 1972–1976 and as a delegate to the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami, Florida.

Chip was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1979 and served in Richmond until 2003. He represented the 16th House District, which included Roanoke City and Roanoke County. Among Chip's accomplishments in the House of Delegates, he was most proud of legislation he sponsored in 1985 to establish the Virginia Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Program, which covered medical bills and other expenses for children who suffer from neurological injuries at birth. He also was an advocate for openness and transparency in government by increasing access to government meetings and public records as the head of the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council. Providing a voice for low income families, Chip also was a fierce opponent of any deregulation of Virginia's electric utilities.

Upon his retirement from the House of Delegates in 2003, he remained active in his community and state by serving on the boards of the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, the Educational Foundation of Virginia Western Community College, and Home Town Bank. Chip also remained very active in the Democratic Party of Roanoke and regularly appeared at campaign events in the city.

Chip was a skilled, effective, and accomplished legislator. Beginning in 1994, I had the pleasure of serving with Chip in the Virginia House of Delegates and working with him on many important matters impacting our neighboring constituencies in the Roanoke Valley. While we served together on opposite sides of the aisle, I fondly remember Chip's sharp wit and our many spirited exchanges debating legislation in the House of Delegates. He is a good man and will be missed.

As Representative GOODLATTE said, Chip's contributions to the Virginia House of Delegates are storied and will not be forgotten.

The Roanoke Valley's many citizens and institutions are thankful that he chose public service as the avenue to better his community.

Representative GOODLATTE and I are honored to pay tribute to Chip's many contributions to our community, our region, and our nation. He was a courageous public servant. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife of almost 50 years, Emily; his children; grandchildren; friends; and loved ones. May God give them comfort during this difficult time.

#### HONORING THE FREDERICK HIGH SCHOOL BAND

### HON. JOHN K. DELANEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2013*

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Frederick High School Band, an organization in my district celebrating its 100th Anniversary on April 27, 2013.

Since its founding at Frederick County's Boys High School in 1913, the Frederick High School Band has served as an organization where our community's young adults can grow personally and academically. The band's members have acted as role models for their peers, and they should be proud of their musical accomplishments.

I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues help me in honoring the significant occasion of the Frederick High School Band's 100th Anniversary. The band is a model organization and will remain an inspiration in our community for many generations to come.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2013*

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 46—Approving the Journal and 47—H.R. 667, I missed these votes due to a flight delay.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### A TRIBUTE TO JAZZ MASTER DR. DONALD BYRD

### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2013*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing on February 4, 2013 of National Endowment for the Arts Jazz Master, Dr. Donald Byrd. Dr. Byrd was my dear friend, and a fellow Detroit. He will be deeply missed by his family, friends, jazz patrons, and musicians around the world. They admired his creative musical genius, kind heart, and down to earth nature.

Dr. Byrd was a master trumpeter, composer, bandleader, recording artist, educator, and a highly innovative jazz musician. He was a creative force in music for over six decades, and left his mark on several modern jazz styles

and related genres including Hard Bop, Soul-Jazz, Fusion and Hip-Bop. Byrd, who was a cutting-edge academic, was also instrumental in establishing jazz as a viable course of study in several universities and colleges throughout the nation.

Dr. Byrd was born Donaldson Toussaint L'Ouverture Byrd II in Detroit, Michigan on December, 9, 1932. Mr. Byrd learned to play the trumpet while growing up in Detroit, a city which produced many other accomplished jazz artists including Barry Harris, Thad and Elvin Jones, Kenny Burrell, Yusef Lateef, Paul Chambers, Tommy Flanagan and Betty Carter.

Dr. Byrd attended Cass Technical High School, whose advanced musical curriculum produced a multitude of jazz stars, including renowned vocalists Geri Allen and Regina Carter. Influenced by jazz trumpet players Dizzy Gillespie and Clifford Brown, Byrd joined the Lionel Hampton Orchestra before completing his degree at Cass Tech. He went on to play in the United States Air Force Band, earn a bachelor's of music degree from Wayne State University, and earn a master's degree from The Manhattan School of Music.

While at the Manhattan School, Donald Byrd joined Art Blakey's "Jazz Messengers," replacing legendary jazz trumpeter Clifford Brown, and further establishing the great Messenger trumpet tradition that included Lee Morgan and Freddie Hubbard. In 1955, Donald Byrd recorded with fellow rising jazz musicians Jackie McLean and Mal Waldron. He left the Jazz Messengers in 1956, and then performed with many leading jazz musicians of the day, including John Coltrane, Sonny Rollins and Thelonious Monk. Donald Byrd also had an eye for new talent, hiring Herbie Hancock to play in his band. Byrd co-led a quintet with fellow Detroit and baritone saxophonist Pepper Adams, from 1958 to 1961. A prolific recording artist, Byrd recorded as a leader on the Verve, Columbia, Transition, and Prestige labels.

In 1959, Mr. Byrd signed with Blue Note Records, and released his first album for the Royal Flush label, where he recorded over twenty albums. These albums include "A New Perspective," "Free Form," "Fancy Free and Electric Byrd"—all of which highlighted Byrd's inspired and innovative forays into the soul-jazz period of the 1960s. In 1963, Byrd studied composition with the famed classical instructor Nadia Boulanger.

But it was in the late sixties and early seventies, when Miles Davis would help to launch the fusion era of Jazz, that Byrd enjoyed his most successful period as an artist. Byrd's 1973 album, "Black Byrd," married jazz improvisation to R&B styles, and became the highest grossing Blue Note album of all time. This successful album was followed by "Street Lady," "Places," and "Spaces," and "Caricatures." In the 1980s, Byrd recorded on the Elektra Records label, with a new ensemble called the 125th Street Orchestra.

Donald Byrd also made several contributions to higher education in his lifetime. He was the founding director of Howard University's Jazz Studies Program. Mr. Byrd also recruited several of his prize pupils to form the musical group The Blackbyrds, who enjoyed considerable success with their hits, "Walkin' in Rhythm," "Rock Creek Park," and "Happy Music." Byrd was also instrumental in establishing highly respected jazz studies programs

at a number of schools including North Carolina Central University, Rutgers University, Hampton University, Oberlin, New York University, Cornell University, Queens College, and Delaware State University. Byrd also served on the Board of the National Jazz Service Organization. He joined the distinguished ranks of NEA Jazz Masters in 2000, along with Dr. David Baker and Marian McPartland.

Unlike most jazz artists who ignored the developing rap and hip-hop music scenes, Donald Byrd was a major supporter of those forms. Many of his songs have been sampled by rappers. Byrd's collaboration with rapper Keith Elam on the 1993 album "Jazzmatazz" provided the template for jazz and hip-hop artists to work together. Byrd also participated in another high profile, jazz-rap collaboration, the 1994 compilation, "Stolen Moments: Red, Hot + Cool."

In addition to his master's degree from Manhattan School of Music, Byrd earned two master's degrees from Columbia University. He received a law degree in 1976, and a doctorate from Columbia University Teachers College in 1982. He was an avid collector of African-American art, and a licensed pilot. Dr. Byrd resided in Teaneck, New Jersey.

As we honor the life and career of this great artist and educator, one thing remains clear: that the pioneering work and artistry of Dr. Donald Byrd has provided a rich legacy of jazz music for our youth to build on and carry forth for future generations.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF LARRY BUCKMASTER

### HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 26, 2013*

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Larry Buckmaster who is retiring as the President and CEO of the Redwood City-San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce after 30 years of outstanding service to our community.

Larry is the type of person who creates a community through performing multiple acts of stewardship each and every day—he has done so for decades. Let me give you just a few examples.

When Larry Buckmaster took over the Redwood City-San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce it had a deficit and membership lagged. He almost immediately turned it around and led the board to boost both membership and participation by members in various chamber events.

Second, America needs leaders. It's tough to find them. Leadership means putting your neck on the line and exposing yourself to criticism. Larry Buckmaster knew that Redwood City and the San Francisco Peninsula needed a new generation of leadership. He founded the Leadership Redwood City/San Carlos/Belmont program so that business and government professionals would learn from each other and hear from current leaders about issues that are shaping the community. Most importantly, Larry Buckmaster wanted students to be inspired to step up and become community leaders in their own right. The proof of Larry's wisdom and his success is around us each day. Over 800 students have