

political acumen, and skillful in debate.” He gained that reputation during a tenure in Congress that lasted almost 49 years, and a record long Speakership of 17 years. His leadership was vital, and well timed. He served this country during the critical years between the beginning of World War II and the Kennedy administration. It was the strike of his gavel that entered America into the war, and it was he that administered the oath of office to Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

As a leader, he always preferred persuasion and good-humor to coercion. Following this philosophy, he used the influence of the speakership only sparingly and with subtlety and cunning. His authority, therefore, came from the general respect of his peers for the character of the man, not the power or prestige of his title. He was known for his unwavering integrity, his loyalty to friends and colleagues in both parties, his fairness, and his disdain for pretension. Rayburn once made the following remark, explaining his philosophy on leadership: “You cannot lead people by trying to drive them. Persuasion and reason are the only ways to lead them. In that way the Speaker has influence and power in the House.”

Sam Rayburn would become one of the most powerful individuals in the United States, but all this was preceded by humble beginnings. Rayburn grew up working on his father's cotton farm in North Texas. Even as a boy, he dreamed of becoming the Speaker of the House. He left the farm to seek out that dream, working his way through East Texas Normal College, which would later become Texas A&M University. He then taught school, and was eventually elected to serve in the Texas House of Representatives. While there he pursued a degree in law. In 1912 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and remained there for almost half a century. He was a life-long bachelor, some say that this House was his love, his passion. Appropriately, then, perhaps, Sam Rayburn died in office. Despite knowing that his cancer was terminal, and several moments of unconsciousness at the Speaker's chair, he insisted on seeing the Kennedy New Frontier program through.

Sam Rayburn served his country well, so well as to become a fixture of this institution, and remains so today.

And that's just the way it is.

RECOGNIZING THE 2016 LEADERSHIP PRINCE WILLIAM VISION AWARD AND KATHY ELLINGTON ALUMNI LEADERSHIP AWARD RECIPIENTS

**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2016*

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 2016 recipients of the Leadership Prince William Vision Award and the Kathy Ellington Alumni Leadership Award.

Founded in 2007, Leadership Prince William is an independent non-profit organization dedicated to providing an enriching environment for passionate community members to engage and network with the desire of contributing to the betterment of the Greater Prince William

area. More than 270 community leaders have completed Leadership Prince William's Signature Program. Past participants of the Signature Program include a vast array of individuals from the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors. In 2014, Leadership Prince William launched Youth Leadership Prince William. Similar to the Signature Program for adults, Youth Leadership Prince William provides the next generation of leaders with the tools necessary to excel in education, skill development, and community engagement opportunities.

The success and positive effects of Leadership Prince William are beyond question. Based on their talents and passions, Leadership Prince William participants, both past and present, are working to address the greatest needs of the community through skill-based initiatives. Now in its third year, Leadership Prince William staff members and the Board of Regents commend positive forces of change by presenting two awards to members of the community who exemplify true leadership. The Leadership Prince William Vision Award is presented to an individual who has developed strategic and innovative partnerships and exemplifies leadership in the Greater Prince William area and beyond. The Kathy Ellington Alumni Leadership Award honors an individual with noteworthy vision, insight, and understanding of the community's greatest needs. Because of their noteworthy efforts, our community is better off for the lasting positive imprint on the residents of the Greater Prince William area and beyond. It is my honor to enter the recipients of these awards into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The 2016 Leadership Prince William Vision Award is bestowed upon Dr. Gary L. Jones, CEO of Youth for Tomorrow, for his innovative leadership and programs used to provide children and families with a continuum of services through issue-focused behavioral health and developmental programs. Under Dr. Jones' leadership, the scope of Youth for Tomorrow has grown with Prince William County. In 1996, Youth for Tomorrow provided assistance to eight boys in two residences and a temporary learning structure with an operating budget of \$800,000. Today, Youth for Tomorrow serves more than 1,000 children annually with a residential capacity of 122. Boys and girls are housed in seven homes spread across 200 acres and learn in a state-of-the-art academic center that offers a comfortable learning environment and access to six on-site behavioral health service programs.

The 2016 Kathy Ellington Alumni Award recipient is Sharon Henry, who serves in dual roles as the supervisor of the Office of Community and Business Engagement for Prince William County Public Schools and Executive Director of Supporting Partnerships and Resources for Kids (or SPARK), the education foundation for PWCS. Ms. Henry's leadership has reached beyond the confines of PWCS to educate the whole child and ensure students have access to learning tools and materials both in and out of the classroom. Since assuming her role with SPARK in 2007, the foundation's budget has grown exponentially from \$477,450 to a bustling \$3.2 million as of 2015. Ms. Henry's innovative approach to the operation of the foundation has allowed it to be named one of the “20 Best Education Foundations in the United States.”

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the selfless efforts and leader-

ship of Dr. Gary Jones and Sharon Henry and to congratulate them on being honored by Leadership Prince William for their immeasurable contributions to our community. Their tireless work on behalf of the residents of the Greater Prince William area are truly deserving of our highest praise.

RESTORING THE CONGRESSIONAL DUTY TO DECLARE WAR

**HON. ALAN GRAYSON**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2016*

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, for more than a century and a half, Congress declared war as the framers of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 directed when they wrote that Congress had the “power to declare war.” But starting in the 1950's, Congress began authorizing the President to make the determination for war and voters were deprived of the power to influence their Congressional representatives. The result has been labeled an Authorization for Use of Military Force, or AUMF. It was used in the Vietnam War of 1965–73 and the 2003 war against Iraq, 2003 to the present.

I want to bring attention to a Rutgers Law Review article, “Restoring the Congressional Duty to Declare War,” that has challenged the constitutionality of all United States wars fought since World War II. Rutgers School of Law Professor Emeritus Alfred W. Blumrosen and Steven M. Blumrosen, the authors of “Restoring the Congressional Duty to Declare War,” rely not only on the language of the Constitution that “Congress shall have the power to declare war” but also on the debates in the Constitutional Convention that began June 1, 1787. On that day, Charles Pinckney from South Carolina made clear that he opposed giving the power of war to the President because that would render him “a Monarchy of the worst kind, to wit an elective one.”

The Convention took two votes. The first put the power of war in the Congress and the second prohibited the Congress from transferring that power to the President. In the following weeks all but one member of the Convention joined Pinckney in the conclusion that Congress, and not the President, should declare war.

Later in the convention, after Pinckney pointed out that Congress might not be in session when the country was attacked, the Convention provided that the Congress could allow the President to call out the state militias in cases of insurrection, invasion, or resistance to federal laws. Congress later implemented its power by declaring a limited war on France for seizing seamen from American ships under claims that they were French. In 1880 the Supreme Court approved this procedure by interpreting the Declare War clause as encompassing “any contention by force” with another country, including both full-scale wars and limited wars. But the events at the Convention and the early Supreme Court opinions were not considered by Congress and the lower Federal Courts when the president was allowed to determine war in Vietnam in 1964 and against Iraq in 2003.

The authors found that the Federal judicial system had ignored the decision of the Constitutional Convention and the early Supreme Court opinions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all interested in this subject to refer to Alfred W. Blumrosen & Steven M. Blumrosen, *Restoring the Congressional Duty to Declare War*, 63 Rutgers U.L. Rev. 407 (2011).

**HONORING SPECIALIST FOURTH CLASS TECHNICIAN GARY ESTES**

**HON. TODD C. YOUNG**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2016*

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Specialist Fourth Class Technician Gary Estes for his service to the United States Army and to his country. Born in rural, central Kentucky SP4(T) Estes entered the U.S. Army in the fall of 1966. He was trained as a reconnaissance specialist, and then was deployed to Vietnam as a member of an armored cavalry regiment. In addition to executing reconnaissance missions, SP4(T) Estes served as a machine gunner. While aboard an armored vehicle, Estes and his unit came under fire from enemy forces. Estes suffered severe injuries to his shoulder, face, and hand, and had to be airlifted from the battlefield to a hospital in Japan. This event earned him the Purple Heart for his heroism in battle. After two months spent recovering from his wounds, SP4(T) Estes volunteered to return to Vietnam to complete his tour.

In addition to the Purple Heart, SP4(T) Estes was honored as a "Blackhorse Trooper," a distinction reserved for select, elite soldiers, for his exceptional skill in the cavalry regiment. His heroism and desire to serve his country also earned him the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and a Combat Infantryman Badge.

After his service abroad, SP4(T) Estes returned home and dove into community service. He is a member of American Legion Post 233, and has held various executive board positions, including Post Commander. Estes also served as Commander of the local Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). SP4(T) Estes uses his volunteer spirit to help serve veterans and members of his community.

**HONORING MARY HARRISON LEE**

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2016*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mrs. Mary Harrison Lee who was born on July 22, 1939 in Manila, Philippines to Ida Lloren. She was adopted at an early age by Reverend and Mrs. Ernest Harrison. Her adopted father was a chaplain in the army giving her the opportunity to live in many places, such as Captieux, France, Erlangen, Germany, Fort Riley, Kansas, and San Antonio, Texas.

Mary graduated from Rochefort American High School in France. Upon returning to the United States, she visited Tougaloo College and immediately fell in love with its quaintness, intimacy, the hanging moss from the oak

trees, and the family atmosphere. She was convinced that this was where she wanted to spend her next four years and enrolled in the upcoming semester.

She became a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. on December 13, 1959. She felt the plight of the Civil Rights movement and volunteered to become a Freedom Rider. Mary helped lead a "sit-in" in the Trailways bus station in downtown Jackson, where she was arrested and jailed. She did not waiver from the overall mission to gain equality for African Americans. As a result, on June 23, 1961, Freedom Riders from Tougaloo College set a precedent and became the first residents of Mississippi to lead in the movement. While at Tougaloo College, Mary met and fell in love with Gene Lee. They were married in 1963. She and Gene were natural educators. Mary dedicated her working career educating youth. She began as a teacher in Picayune, Mississippi; later moving to Kansas City, Missouri. In 1973, she relocated with her family to Germany and taught within the Department of Defense American School system. In 1981, Mary and her family returned to the United States and settled in Jackson, Mississippi, where she retired in 2001 as Principal from Boyd Elementary School.

Mary and Gene were blessed with three (3) beautiful children: Geno (Angie), Daryl (Cassie), and Angel (Chris), and eight (8) grandchildren: Jessica, Tori, Gabby, Nick, Bella, Alexa, McKenzie, and Malita.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Mary Harrison Lee for her dedication to serving.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO DIANNE ELIZABETH OSIS ON HER RETIREMENT AFTER 36 YEARS AS CHAIRWOMAN AND PRESIDENT OF SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS JOURNAL**

**HON. BILLY LONG**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2016*

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Springfield Business Journal founder Dianne Elizabeth Osis on her retirement after 36 years as chairwoman and president.

The Springfield Business Journal has been a staple of Springfield since 1983 and has provided the area with outstanding business news. The Springfield Business Journal was founded by Osis in 1983 with humble beginnings and transformed in the 36 years into a pillar of journalism in the Springfield area. Osis is an example of exemplary hard work.

Although Osis is retiring from her position as chairwoman on January 1, 2017, she still plans on keeping her board position at the Springfield Business Journal. It is my pleasure to recognize her great achievements and wish the staff of the Springfield Business Journal a joyous and well-earned celebration of their success over the years. She has made southwest Missouri a better place to live and made me proud to serve the 7th Congressional District.

**RECOGNIZING THE 2016 OFFICERS OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS**

**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2016*

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations (the "Federation") and the individuals who will serve as officers for the 2016–2017 term. As a former two-term President of the Federation, I understand that those who volunteer their time, energies, and talents to civic activities play a vital role in making Fairfax County one of the best places in the nation in which to live, work, and raise a family. I am honored to recognize the following individuals for their service to our community:

President: Tim Thompson.

First Vice-President: Ed Wyse.

Second Vice-President: Bill Barfield.

Treasurer: Alejandro Mattiuzzo.

Corresponding Secretary: Matt Bell.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking these individuals and in congratulating them on being chosen as officers by the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations. Civic engagement is one of the core indicators of a healthy community and Fairfax County residents enjoy an exceptional quality of life due in part to the efforts of these individuals. Their contributions and leadership have been a great benefit to our community and truly merit our highest praise. I commend them for the enthusiasm that has led them to seek officer positions within the Federation and ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them great success in all future endeavors.

**HONORING FIRST SERGEANT RONALD OWENS**

**HON. TODD C. YOUNG**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 6, 2016*

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor First Sergeant Ronald Owens for his service to his country and community. 1SG Owens completed basic training in 1966, two years after graduating from high school. After basic training, he was sent for additional training to learn to intercept and interpret radio traffic. 1SG Owens' extensive 24-year career in the United States Army included two tours in Southeast Asia. 1SG Owens' began his second tour under fire in the dense jungles of Vietnam as a participant in one of the largest and bloodiest campaigns of the Vietnam War—the Tet Offensive. During the campaign, 1SG Owens utilized his specialized training to interrupt and analyze radio communication. 1SG Owens outstanding record of service to his country and to the United States Army is evidenced by his regular promotions; he entered the service as a private in 1965 and reached First Sergeant in the summer of 1986. 1SG Owens earned, among others, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Achievement Medal, the National Defense