

seasonal farmworkers by providing training and workforce development services. Over the past five decades, CHD has expanded its role and now serves not only farmworkers, but also people from many different backgrounds. Their patrons include seniors, addiction recovery patients, immigrants seeking to be part of the American Dream, adults living with disabilities, and many more.

CHD has seen incredible success during their past fifty years. Today they serve community members across thirty-one northern California counties. CHD operates twelve community-based farmworker services offices and four Anthony Soto Training Centers, providing jobs and training to their patrons and empowering them to achieve self-sufficiency. Additionally, CHD provides jobs programs, affordable housing options, immigration and citizenship application services, disability services and addiction recovery programs. All told, CHD serves over 25,000 people across northern California.

Mr. Speaker, California Human Development creates opportunities for people from all walks of life and this year celebrates fifty years and over 500,000 lives changed. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor them here today.

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IN HONOR OF GREGG ALLMAN

**HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2017

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding artist and homegrown legend, the late great Gregg Allman. Sadly, on Saturday, May 27, 2017, Gregg passed away peacefully at his home in Savannah, Georgia. A private funeral was held in his hometown of Macon, Georgia on Saturday, June 3, 2017 and he was laid to rest at Macon's Rose Hill Cemetery beside his brother and bandmate, Duane Allman, and bandmate, Berry Oakley.

Born in the "Music City" of Nashville, Tennessee, Gregg Allman's connection to music runs deep. Appropriately, it was a concert in Nashville with Jackie Wilson, Otis Redding, B.B. King, and Patti LaBelle that jumpstarted Gregg's passion for music. Though he is best known as a keyboardist and singer, he also performed on acoustic guitar, which he learned to play from a neighbor. He worked as a paperboy to buy his first Silverstone guitar, which he and his brother often fought to play. Ultimately, it was Duane who became the paramount guitar player of the family.

Gregg and Duane Allman formed a series of bands in cities ranging from Los Angeles to Jacksonville to Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Eventually, in Daytona Beach, they formed what is considered their first "real" band, the Escorts, which later evolved into the Allman Joys. Then in 1969, the Allman Brothers Band officially formed and moved to Macon, Georgia, captivating a generation of music lovers with their distinctive sound. Songs such as "Whipping Post," "Ramblin' Man," and "Midnight Rider" helped define what is known as Southern rock and set the stage for other musicians such as Lynyrd Skynyrd and the Marshall Tucker Band.

In October 1971, Gregg's brother Duane was killed in a motorcycle accident in Macon.

One year later, the band's bassist, Berry Oakley also died in a motorcycle accident just a few blocks from where Duane lost his life. Music was the best release the band members found, so they continued performing and recording over the next four decades. Throughout the years, the band dismantled and reformed several times, allowing Gregg to produce a few solo albums and even one with his former wife, Cher. Eventually, the Allman Brothers Band regrouped for the final time in 1989 and continued performing until 2014.

As a member of the Allman Brothers Band, Gregg Allman was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 1995. He was also inducted into the Georgia Music Hall of Fame in 2006 and received the Lifetime Achievement Award at the 2012 Grammy Awards. Those who knew Gregg personally spoke fondly of him, describing him as a jokester and a man with a kind heart.

Gregg Allman is survived by his wife, Shannon, five children, and three grandchildren. Not surprisingly, several of his children have played music professionally.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, my wife Vivian, and the more than 730,000 residents of Georgia's Second Congressional District in recognizing Gregg Allman for his remarkable accomplishments as a pioneering and world-renowned musician. His timeless talent and everlasting legacy live on in the hearts of those who loved him and will continue to be remembered by generations to come.

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BATTLE OF MIDWAY

**HON. TED POE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2017

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, after his victory over Pearl Harbor, when asked why he wasn't celebrating, Japanese Admiral Yamamoto replied, "I fear all we have done is to awaken a sleeping giant and fill him with a terrible resolve." Admiral Yamamoto was right, and he felt the terrible resolve of this giant on June 4, 1942 at the Battle of Midway. Midway was an important battle in the Pacific theater: it was the turning point that put the United States in an offensive position to take on the Empire of Japan. Those of the Greatest Generation proved that when the peace of this nation is threatened, our people will stand up and fight, bringing the thunder of God upon our enemies.

Japan's goal at Midway Island was to destroy and ambush the remainder of our fleet in hopes of invading Hawaii. In the early morning on June 4th, Japan launched its attack on Midway by bombing the island. This strategy proved to be ineffective. In response, the three U.S. carriers—*Enterprise*, *Hornet* and *Yorktown*—launched fighters and bombers against the Japanese fleet and sank all four Japanese carriers *Akagi*, *Kaga*, *Soryu* and *Hiryu*. These four Japanese aircraft carriers were the same carriers that attacked Pearl Harbor six months earlier. Over the next two days, the Imperial Japanese Navy suffered the loss of four aircraft carriers and hundreds of pilots—pilots that had bombed Pearl Harbor. Japan's defeat at Midway began America's drive on toward Tokyo. On that day, over 300 American sailors

gave their lives for our country. It was Japan's first defeat of WWII.

The victory at Midway was in part due to American intelligence, US codebreakers. These codebreakers were able to decipher the Japanese radio code called JN-25b, which enabled Pacific Fleet Commander and Texan, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, to learn of their exact plans of attack. Admiral Nimitz gained valuable intel leading up to the battle, including the logistics and timing of the attack. As a result of the Navy codebreakers Admiral Nimitz was able to reconstruct the Japanese plan of attack in detail.

Like Admiral Nimitz, there were other great Texans who helped contribute to the victory at Midway. Baytown resident Ronnie Anderson told me the story of his dad, James Wyatt Anderson who served during this time. SF3/C James Anderson was a twelve year Naval veteran of both World War II and the Korean War. He served in the United States Navy on the survey ship, the *USS Bowditch*. He surveyed many invasion sites, including the Marshall Islands, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. Midway Island was the only overseas assignment where SF3/C James Anderson was able to bring his family. Ronnie said, living on Midway Island, was like living in a kids paradise, especially for a 10 year old boy. Much of Ronnie's time was spent playing war games in the bunkers with the left over mortars and with anti-aircraft shells. Ronnie has several artifacts from the Battle of Midway including a 40mm brass shell and a mortar tube which are great mementos of childhood treasure hunts. Throughout the years, Ronnie passed down eventful island stories to his children and grandchildren. Now Ronnie's 15 year old grandson, Asher Isaacks, has become fascinated with the Battle of Midway and hopes to one day take his grandfather back to the island. Unfortunately, Midway has been closed to tourism by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife due to budget constraints. It is now a bird sanctuary because of its ecosystem with little to no predators. The island is home to birds, such as the Short-tailed Albatross "Gooney Birds", Masked Booby, and Great Frigatebird. The history of the island is as great as the birds that live there. Midway was claimed for the United States by Captain N.C. Brookes in 1859 and formally annexed in 1867. Originally, the island was meant to be a coal depot; however, this never came to be. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt placed the island under the control of the Navy. The island became a link in the Hawaii-Guam segment of the first transpacific submarine cable. The name "Midway" comes from the island being half the distance from the U.S. and Japan.

As we observe the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Midway, it is vital we remember heroes like Admiral Chester Nimitz and James Anderson, the opportunity to return to Midway Island. On Monday, June 5th at 1:30pm, the United States Navy Memorial in Washington D.C. held the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Midway Commemoration Ceremony. They created the Naval "Sea of White", wreath laying ceremony, and played the live stream from the *USS Midway* Commemoration Ceremony. The importance of this epic battle is a part history made by the "Greatest Generation".

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING JOHN BRADLEY

**HON. ANDY BARR**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 2017*

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a very special person, Mr. John Bradley, of Bath County, Kentucky.

Mr. Bradley volunteered to serve in the United States Army and began basic training August 4, 1948. He trained in Food Service School. He served at Fort Knox and Yokohama, Japan before being sent to Pusan, South Korea in 1950. His unit later moved northward to Seoul, where he oversaw the field kitchen, feeding 500 soldiers. Gunfire was constant, both day and night.

Mr. Bradley's time of service was extended for 9 months. While he was serving, his mother died and his daughter was born. He was discharged on May 10, 1952 and returned home to meet his 2-year-old daughter for the first time.

During his time in Korea, Mr. Bradley was awarded the Korean War Occupation Medal, five Bronze Stars, a Merit Unit Citation, a Good Conduct Medal, and the Korean Service Medal. Upon returning home, Mr. Bradley farmed and provided for his family. He is an active member of his community. Mr. Bradley and his wife Edith have been married over 68 years.

Mr. Bradley and so many other men and women volunteered to serve our great nation in the United States military. His sacrifice is appreciated by a grateful nation. Mr. Bradley is truly an American patriot. I am honored to recognize Mr. John Bradley before the United States House of Representatives.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOSHELLE HARGUS

**HON. BILLY LONG**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 2017*

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor a young student from my district who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Joshelle Hargus of Aurora has just been named one of the distinguished finalists in Missouri by The 2017 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor conferred on the most impressive student volunteers in each state and the District of Columbia.

Ms. Hargus is being recognized for being the creator of "Joshelle's Funky Flip Flops," making more than 500 pairs of handmade flip flops since 2008 and using her earnings from her sales to buy shoes and clothes for 100 kids in need. Inspired to help by a kindergarten classmate's only pair of torn-up shoes, Ms. Hargus has gone on to sell her flip flops at craft shows and spread the word about her cause through events and media appearances.

It's vital that we encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution this young citizen has made. Young volunteers like Ms. Hargus are inspiring examples to all of us, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

The program that brought this young role model to our attention—The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards—was created by Prudential Financial in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1995 to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued, and to inspire other young people to follow their example. Over the past 22 years, the program has become the nation's largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, and has honored more than 115,000 young volunteers at the local, state and national level.

Ms. Hargus should be extremely proud to have been singled out from the thousands of dedicated volunteers who participated in this year's program. I wish Ms. Hargus luck with all her future endeavors, and urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on this momentous achievement.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH COMMENCEMENT OF SPRINGFIELD TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 2017*

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, on June 1st, I had the honor to address Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) class of 2017 as their commencement speaker. In my speech below, I explained to the students, faculty, and families assembled that a quality education and working together toward a common purpose, you can accomplish great outcomes even in challenging moments. I want to thank President John B. Cook for his gracious introduction and commend him on his outstanding leadership as STCC celebrates their 50th anniversary. I also want to particularly recognize the over 1000 students of the graduation class of 2017 on completing this important step in their education. I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

"Good evening President Cook, parents, friends and guests. And of course Springfield Technical Community College class of 2017. Or as you are affectionately known in our community in the highest regard—STCC. We define community as a place where no one is to be abandoned and no one is to be left behind.

I am honored to have been chosen to deliver the commencement address for STCC's 50th commencement—or as your neighbors on Federal Street, Merriam-Webster, would say, your 'quinquagenarian.'

The story of STCC begins with the decision of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara to close the Springfield Armory. In history, it was known as the arsenal at Springfield. Established by General George Washington and administered by his trusted aide General Henry Knox. The college is located on at least three historic sites—the Knox Trail, Ben Franklin's mail route, and the site of Daniel Shays Rebellion which helped bring about the establishment of the United States Constitution, of which the convening is 230 years old as of last Thursday.

However, when Secretary McNamara announced his decision to close the Armory, he

walked off the emotion and sentiments of the day and stood firm in his determination. Consternation, and some even predicted, calamity, would be the result of the Secretary's decision.

A sense of despair settled in with the loss of hundreds of manufacturing jobs. A polarizing debate began over whether or not to use the site in an attempt to secure a different commercial purpose or to use the site for education. Today, coincidentally, both missions have been accomplished. A reminder, once again, that in every crisis there is opportunity.

The dream began with the vision of Edmund Garvey, who had been the principal of Springfield Trade High School. A decision was reached to build an addition to Trade High School, which would be called Springfield Technical Institute. Edmund Garvey's concept would be championed by other notables in our community including then-Springfield Mayor Charles V. Ryan (who actually handed me my high school diploma), Joseph Deliso, a prominent titan of industry, and Representative Anthony M. Scibelli, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Refusing to be turned back by the usual voices and forces of pessimism and doubt, with alacrity and unyielding determination, they created the only technical community college in Massachusetts. Recall that it was also another native son of Springfield, Governor Foster Furcolo (whose father's doctor's offices still stand on south Main Street) to create the community college system in Massachusetts.

This evening, we acknowledge their conceptualization. How simple but how important—provide education to students in the community so that they might see beyond themselves and give back to humanity.

They predicted the best way to accomplish that goal was to provide a quality education that can translate into opportunity and the dignity that comes with a good job. And not just any job—one that supports our security, our healthcare, our infrastructure, and our social needs.

Although their focus was to create a technical community college, they did something else along the way: they knew how to get a big idea accomplished.

Opportunity is still the theme that is much woven into the fabric of this college's culture. The grounds the community college stands on today has been part of our community for more than two centuries, where it once housed soldiers, guardsmen and industrial might. Today it is home to optimism and determination.

There were strong disagreements at the time among community members as to what to do with this historic site. Persistence, patience and positivity was the foundation of STCC's birth.

In hindsight, the founder's unwavering courage was both warranted and wise. Compromises were reached and with the help of Congressman Edward P. Boland, my predecessor, the decision was made to establish next to the Community College a national historic site, "The Springfield Armory" which today is visited by tens of thousands of people. It is the home to the famous gun rack immortalized in Longfellow's poem.

This 50th anniversary is a great example of how we work with our colleagues, community leaders and peers to accomplish extraordinary outcomes that help to lift the clouds of despair. Much of this was accomplished in the