

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING JAKE HARTZ, JR.

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a great Arkansan. Jake Hartz, Jr. celebrates his 80th birthday this week, and I think that this is a good time to recognize him in the Congress for his accomplishments and service to this country.

Our national agriculture was profoundly impacted by Jake's promotion and development of soybean farming. His family brought the first soybean seed to the mid-South, and he achieved remarkable success through the Jacob Hartz Seed Co., a leader in the industry. More than just a businessman, Jake's long-standing service in State and national soybean organizations culminated in his tenure as president of the American Soybean Association; in the interim he founded the Arkansas Soybean Association, served as president of the Arkansas Seed Dealers Association, was named director and finance chairman of the Soybean Council of America, and was an active member of the Arkansas Plant Board. All this while sitting on the board of directors for the Little Rock branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and serving on the trust board of the Boy Scouts of America.

Jake was ahead of his time in understanding the importance of research and technology in agriculture. He hired the first registered seed technologist in 1952. In 1973, Jake was appointed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Variety Protection Board, and this experience led him to begin a research program to develop higher-yield, disease-resistant soybean varieties for the mid-South. Soon thereafter, the Hartz Seed Co. established the largest soybean research facility in the southern United States.

Even further, Jake worked tirelessly to protect the valuable surface and groundwater supplies in the Grand Prairie region. Through the conservation measures and alternative water supplies he proposed, Jake contributed significantly toward achieving the re-authorization of the Grand Prairie Region and Bayou Meto Basin project.

Numerous awards and honors have been bestowed upon Jake Hartz, including the Presidential "E" Certificate for Exports to recognize his outstanding contribution to export expansion in Japan, Mexico, and Spain; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Commander's Award for Public Service, in honor of his leadership in protecting natural resources; and special designations from Ducks Unlimited, the Boy Scouts of America, and St. Vincent Infirmary.

As a veteran of World War II, a community activist, an outstanding businessman, a leader in agriculture, and a generous public servant, Jake Hartz deserves our respect and gratitude. On behalf of the Congress, I am proud to extend best wishes to my good friend on his 80th birthday.

REMARKS OF AMANDA PEARSON—
"SAM ADAMS: FATHER OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I was visited recently by Amanda Pearson of Rockford, Illinois. Amanda is in high school. When I discovered that her essay on Sam Adams had been placed in God's World News, I requested that she send me a copy. The article is so timely that I believe more Americans need to know this story. I commend this article to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

SAMUEL ADAMS: FATHER OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

(By Amanda Pearson)

"We must do something. The present situation cannot remain untouched." The middle-aged man of about 48 mulled these thoughts over as he paced steadily toward the Boston building that sheltered the town meetings.

Samuel Adams shuddered, pulled his jacket closer around him and continued his musing.

"The day before yesterday, March 5, several colonists were killed right here in Boston, when those oppressive British regulars opened fire."

"We are being ruled by a pure tyrant," he muttered under his breath. "How long must we suffer under a power that violates the laws of nature and of nature's God?"

He turned a corner and walked along the street toward the building at the end. His thoughts turned back to the massacre.

"Yes," Mr. Adams thought. "We must fight to remove the British from Boston before more difficulties arise!"

With that, he marched up the steps and into the building.

Yes, Samuel Adams did succeed in getting those British troops removed from Boston. In fact, he became known as the "Father of the American Revolution."

YOUNG SAM

Samuel Adams was an older cousin of John Adams, who eventually became president of the United States. Samuel was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sept. 22, 1722.

His father was well-to-do and provided his son with a good education. And Samuel proved to be studious.

At 18, he graduated from Harvard, a college with strong Christian roots. Once he was done with his schooling, he was apprenticed to a well-established merchant in Boston.

Eventually, Samuel set up his own business. But he did not care for that profession. He was more interested in politics and the current situation of the colonies.

SAM'S YOUNG FAMILY

Samuel married Elizabeth Checkley in October of 1749. Only two of the couple's five children—Samuel Adams Jr. and Hannah—reached adulthood.

And his wife, Elizabeth died on July 25, 1757. Seven years later, Sam married Elizabeth Wells, an industrious woman who helped her step-children and husband to live comfortably in spite of Samuel's small income.

Samuel reared his family on Christian principles. The Bible was read every night in the Adams household.

TOWARD REVOLUTION

Samuel Adams knew that the British and King George III of England were treating the colonists unfairly. The people tried to settle their problems with the government peacefully.

But the British wouldn't listen, and things continued to simmer towards a boil.

In 1763, Samuel was one of the first to propose that the American colonies become united to fight against England. Seven years later, he was serving as spokesman for Boston after the Boston Massacre occurred.

In 1772, he launched the Committees of Correspondence with the help of Richard Henry Lee. The Committees provided the colonists with the latest current events and kept them up-to-date on British activities.

THE COMMITTEES

The Committees had three goals:

1. to delineate the rights the Colonists had as men, as Christians, and as subjects of the crown;

2. to detail how these rights had been violated; and

3. to publicize throughout the Colonies the first two items.

One of the documents that the Committees of Correspondence distributed in late 1772 was the "Rights of The Colonists" that Sam Adams had written. His Christian character and knowledge of Scripture were apparent as he wrote:

"The Rights of the Colonists as Christians. These may be best understood by reading and carefully studying the institutes of the great Law Giver and Head of the Christian Church, which are to be found clearly written and promulgated in the New Testament."

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

In 1774, the British governor of Massachusetts attempted to quiet Sam Adams. He offered him a high rank in the colonial government.

However, Sam refused to be silenced. "I trust I have long since made my peace with the King of kings. No personal consideration shall induce me to abandon the righteous cause of my country," he said.

"Tell Governor Gage, it is the advice of Samuel Adams to him, no longer to insult the feelings of an exasperated people."

HONOR

In 1774, Samuel Adams was elected as a delegate of Massachusetts to the Continental Congress. There in 1776 he eagerly signed the Declaration of Independence, declaring the colonies free from England.

In 1778, after the Revolution, Mr. Adams eventually supported Massachusetts' ratification of the U.S. Constitution, although at first he refused to do so.

He served as governor of Massachusetts from 1793 to 1797 then retired from public service altogether.

GLORY

At the end of his life on earth, Samuel Adams made a final statement of his beliefs in his will:

"Principally and first of all, I recommend my soul to that Almighty Being who gave it and my body I commit to the dust, relying upon the merits of Jesus Christ for a pardon of all my sins."

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

He died in 1803 at the age of 82, a Founding Father, "Firebrand of the Revolution," and most important, a Christian man.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT MAJOR
MILDRED FULWOOD

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant Major Mildred Fulwood who is retiring from the United States Army after 30 years of active duty. She has served this great country with dignity, integrity, and honor.

Sergeant Major Fulwood is a native of South Carolina and attended the public schools of Williamsburg County, South Carolina. She graduated from Atkins High School, Winston-Salem, North Carolina in 1968. She entered the Women's Army Corps in September 1970. Sergeant Major Fulwood attended Basic Training and Advance Individual Training at Fort McClellan, Alabama. She also earned an Associate of Science degree from Vincennes University, Indianapolis, Indiana and a Bachelor of Arts degree from Coker Liberal Arts College, Hartsville, South Carolina. She is a graduate of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, The Women's Drill Sergeant Academy, and has completed numerous technical and functional courses.

Sergeant Fulwood has held numerous positions of leadership during her career, including: Squad Leader; Barracks Sergeant; Instructor; Course Director; First Sergeant; and Sergeant Major. She has also served as The Detachment Commander, U.S. Army Personnel Command, Personnel Security Screening Program; Enlisted Signal Branch Sergeant Major, U.S. Army Personnel Command, and Executive Officer, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, U.S. Army Materiel Command. Currently Major Fulwood is serving as Sergeant Major, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Sergeant Major Fulwood has served in various overseas and stateside assignments. They include multiple tours in Korea and U.S. Element Land Southeast, Turkey. She also served in my district at Fort Jackson in Sumter, South Carolina.

Sergeant Major Fulwood's awards and decorations include: the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters; the Army Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters; the Army Achievement Medal; The Good Conduct Medal; The National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Service Star; the Overseas Service Ribbon with numeral 2; the Non-Commissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon with Numeral 4; and the Drill Sergeant Badge. Sergeant Major Fulwood is also an honorary member of the United States Army Signal Corps Regiment.

Sergeant Major Fulwood is a source of inspiration for young aspiring soldiers and represents not only African-Americans, but Americans of all ethnic groups. I am especially proud of her accomplishments as a female career soldier from my district in Salters, South Carolina. Her accomplishments speak to her diligence, integrity, and loyalty to her country.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Sergeant Major Mildred Fulwood for her dedicated service to the United States Army.

HONORING DR. DONALD J. KRPAN

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor Donald J. Krpan, D.O., F.A.C.O.F.P. and congratulate him on his induction as the President of the American Osteopathic Association (AOA).

Dr. Krpan, a board certified family practice physician, will lead the nation's 44,000 osteopathic physicians (D.O.s) and the AOA from July 2000 to July 2001. The AOA is an association organized to advance the philosophy and practice of osteopathic medicine by promoting excellence in education, research and the delivery of quality and cost-effective health care in a distinct, unified profession. Aside from protecting the right and privilege to practice osteopathic medicine, Dr. Krpan will work with the AOA to enhance professional unity, ensure quality education and training programs and preserve basic osteopathic principles.

A practicing family and emergency room physician for 20 years, Dr. Krpan currently serves as the Provost of Western University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific in Pomona, California. I am proud to say that my district is the home of both the College and Donald Krpan. In addition, he serves as a member of the board of directors of Mad River Community Hospital in Arcata, California, and is a member of the Joint Conference Committee of Arrowhead Regional Medical Center in San Bernardino, California.

Dr. Krpan has been involved with the osteopathic profession in many capacities before becoming AOA president. He serves as chairman of the ethics committee of the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and has been a member of the Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons of California's board of directors. Dr. Krpan has also served as a member of the AOA's Board of Trustees since 1988, as well as a member of its House of Delegates since 1980.

A graduate of the University of Health Sciences/College of Osteopathic Medicine in Kansas City, Missouri, Dr. Krpan completed a rotating internship at Phoenix General Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona. Dr. Krpan has two sons and a nephew who are also osteopathic physicians.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this House please join me in recognizing, honoring and commending the induction of Donald Krpan, D.O. as President of the American Osteopathic Association.

OSHA AWARD FOR SPRINGFIELD
REMANUFACTURING

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the vision, and commitment of the officers, administrative staff and employees of the Springfield Remanufacturing Corporation in Springfield, Missouri as they attain the highest status available in OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program.

The company located in Missouri's Seventh Congressional District employs 370 people in the remanufacturing of diesel engines for trucking, agriculture and heavy equipment industries. With this award from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the company joins a select group of only 15 other firms in the state, four in Springfield, with the designation of Star Sites. Nationally there are only 550 sites which have attained this level of commitment to worker safety.

The certification was granted after an intensive self study of safety policies, procedures and practices by employees at all levels followed by a rigorous comprehensive review visit by OSHA inspectors who found the workplaces to be fully in compliance with all regulations.

According to OSHA this designation means that the health and safety practices and procedures developed by the company are models within their industry, and that the company is achieving the highest levels of health and safety compliance.

I would also point out that this outstanding achievement is the result of a cooperative effort between public and private entities rather than a unilateral regulatory effort on the part of a lone federal agency. To quote OSHA "This concept recognizes that compliance enforcement alone can never fully achieve the objectives of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Good safety management programs that go beyond OSHA standards can protect workers more effectively than simple compliance."

Springfield Remanufacturing Corporation, apart from this award, is a success story on its own. In 1983 employees of the Remanufacturing Division of International Harvester purchased the operation from the parent company and established it as an employee owned company. The firm has since established a number of its own subsidiaries and has been named as one of the "The 100 Best Companies to Work for in America".

I express my appreciation, and that of all my colleagues, to President Jack Stack, Plant Manager Marty Callison and Safety Director Kathy Miller for their leadership in bringing this national recognition to Springfield, Missouri and the Seventh Congressional District.

IN RECOGNITION OF NEW HAVEN
POSTMASTER SHELDON RHINE-
HEART FOR OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to an outstanding