

also, a member of the Kiwanis and Tuscaloosa Reunion Clubs.

As a devoted servant at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, he was installed an elder and very active in work of the Men of the Church, the Endowment Committee, and the Trustee Board.

In his last years of life, Dr. Dansby served his community by providing free dental services to those who could not afford to pay and helped in anyway he could to serve his various schools of matriculation and local organizations.

Dr. William Nathan Dansby passed away on Thursday, June 6, 2002 and will be laid to rest today in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He was preceded in death by his parents, William L. Dansby and Portia Dorcette Canty Dansby, and his sister, Sarah Dansby Pinkney. He is survived by cousins, Theodora Dansby Johnson of Florida, Sondra Brown Julien of Florida, George F. Knox of Florida and their families. He leaves to cherish his memory a devoted family whom he adopted as his own, William and Elizabeth Rice of Aliceville and their three daughters: Mechelle, Benidia, and Portia.

As he is grieved, his family and friends know that his spirit has returned to God and that he is smiling down upon the world. Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in paying tribute to him this remarkable man.

HONORING PROFESSOR JERRY WOODALL ON HIS RECEIPT OF THE NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jerry Woodall of Yale University in my hometown of New Haven, Connecticut. Dr. Woodall was recently honored with the National Medal of Technology in recognition of his outstanding work in semiconductor materials and devices.

The National Medal of Technology was created to recognize those who embody the spirit of American innovation and have advanced the nation's global competitiveness. As one of only 120 individuals bestowed with this distinction, Dr. Woodall most-deservedly belongs among Connecticut's long legacy of innovators, like Eli Whitney and Igor Sikorsky.

It is no overstatement to say that, in a remarkable career that has spanned four decades, Dr. Woodall has truly expanded America's horizons through his groundbreaking advances in electrical engineering and physics. Half of the entire world's annual sales of compound semiconductor components would simply not be possible without his legacy of research. Technology used in CD players, TV remote controls, computer networks, cell phones, and satellites can be credited to Dr. Woodall as well as advances in the use of lasers and ultra-fast transistors and solar cells. What's more, Dr. Woodall's work will provide the basis for technological innovations for decades to come. Few can claim such a legacy.

Dr. Woodall's dedication and commitment to excellence have made a real difference in the quality of life of all Americans. I am honored to rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jerry

Woodall and to join with our nation in congratulating him as he is honored as a 2001 Medal of Technology laureate.

ON THE CREATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the creation of a new cabinet-level federal Department of Homeland Security. This long-overdue initiative, designed to streamline current government activities, is an important first step in our nation's war on terrorism.

In October of last year, I introduced H.R. 3078, to establish the National Office for Combating Terrorism. It included an initiative to develop policies and goals for the prevention of and response to terrorism, and for the consolidation of federal, state, and local government programs. I am pleased to see that the Administration is incorporating my ideas, along with those of my colleagues, into a comprehensive plan to streamline the workings of the Executive Branch.

The new Department will have four separate divisions to deal with threats to our nation. Within each division, the missions and functions that are currently spread out amongst a dizzying array of federal agencies will be consolidated to avoid duplication and redundancy and ensure that the Executive Branch of government actually supports the tax payers who support it.

The concept of consolidating the efforts of federal, state, and local agencies is not a new one. I recently introduced H.R. 4754, the National Drought Preparedness Act. My legislation will bring together representatives from federal and state agencies to create planning models and preparedness plans, in much the same way that the new Department of Homeland Security would operate. I applaud this important initiative and urge my colleagues to work towards quick passage of legislation for the creation of this new Department.

EDWARD A. MOHLER: A CHAMPION FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay tribute to a trusted, long-time friend who, for nearly half a century, has been a true champion for working men and women and the cause of organized labor throughout the State of Maryland and our great country.

For 12 years, from 1989 until his retirement in 2001, Edward A. Mohler served with distinction and effectiveness as the President of the Maryland State and District of Columbia AFL-CIO.

Ed not only was re-elected to that post three times, but also was one of the longest-serving executive officers of a state federation in the entire AFL-CIO. Before being elected presi-

dent by his fellow trade unionists, he was elected as Secretary-Treasurer of the state federation, serving in that position from 1977 to 1989.

It's clear to anyone who has observed Ed Mohler over the years that the legacy he leaves as a lifelong, dedicated trade unionist is one of concrete accomplishment that will endure for years to come.

In the State Capitol in Annapolis, where I worked with him while serving as the President of the Maryland Senate, Ed was instrumental in helping organized labor achieve legislative gains in the areas of workers' compensation benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, and collective bargaining rights.

Ed also played an important role in passage of the Maryland Occupational Safety and Health Act, prevailing wage legislation, pension and salary increases, protections for health care workers, and right-to-know protections for public safety workers.

In more recent years, Ed has helped lead the fight to defeat anti-worker initiatives such as right-to-work legislation and so-called "pay-check protection."

During his 24-year tenure as an executive officer of the state federation, Ed not only helped drive organized labor's policy agenda but also strengthened its administration. For example, Ed believed that the interests of working men and women would be much better served if the state federation maintained a permanent presence in Annapolis. As a result, the state federation moved from rental space in Baltimore to its current headquarters at the House of Labor on School Street in Annapolis, providing Maryland workers with both convenience to the State Capitol and prestige.

But, then, Ed always understood that the cause of organized labor—ensuring workplace fairness and social justice—could best be advanced through our political system.

After being hired as a cable splicer in 1957, Ed joined the Communications Workers of America, Local 2336, and immediately plunged into union activism and political campaigning. He has worked in political campaigns on behalf of Democrats at the local, state and federal levels, including the presidential campaigns of John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Robert Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey.

More recently, Ed was elected to serve as a delegate at the Democratic National Conventions in 1992, 1996 and 2000.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Ed was immersed in union activities and political campaigns that advanced the interests of working men and women. He was elected as chair of political activity for CWA, Local 2108, and then served as chair of the Committee on Political Education (COPE) for the Washington Metropolitan Central Labor Council.

Between 1968 and 1977, the year in which he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the state federation, Ed worked as an organizer, legislative agent and staff representative for AFSCME International and Council 67. In that capacity, he conducted numerous organizing campaigns and was a strong advocate for public employees, beginning the fight for collective bargaining rights for state and higher education employees in 1974.

While working men and women have been the subject of many harsh, unthinking attacks over the years, Ed Mohler has always recognized that the immutable truths that lie at the

core of the American labor movement—fairness, justice, dignity and morality—never go out of fashion.

And that's a tremendous professional legacy to leave for this and future generations of workers.

As Samuel Gompers, the first president of the American Federation of Labor, said more than 100 years ago:

"To protect the workers in their inalienable fights to a higher and better life; to protect them, not only as equals before the law, but also in their health, their homes, their fire-sides, their liberties as men [and women], as workers, and as citizens; to overcome and conquer prejudices and antagonism; to secure to them the right to life, and the opportunity to maintain that life; the right to be full sharers in the abundance which is the result of their brain and brawn, and the civilization of which they are the founders and the mainstay. . . . The attainment of these is the glorious as mission of the trade unions."

Ed Mohler has helped keep that "glorious mission" on course for nearly half a century, bettering the lives of working men and women. For that, we offer our heartfelt thanks, and wish him and his family—his wife Barbara, and his sons and their families—the very best in the years to come.

HONORING THE VILLAGE OF
MAEYSTOWN ON THEIR 150TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 150th Anniversary of the Village of Maeystown, Illinois.

The Village of Maeystown, Illinois is located just eight miles south of Waterloo in Monroe County, Illinois and is celebrating its 150th Anniversary as a Village this year.

The town, founded in 1852, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 for significance in architecture and engineering. Since that time the small community of approximately 150 residents has become a popular site for visitors to the area. Its historic distinction, as well as a progressive organization called the Maeystown Preservation Society, has brought new life to the once-dying community.

The village has a periodic newspaper called the Maeystown Volksblatt. Maeystown has its own water system and is governed by a village board and mayor. Maeystown has a growing business community, including The Corner George Bed and Breakfast, Corner George Inn Sweet Shoppe, Eschy's Village Inn, Maeystown General Store, Raccoon Hollow Handcrafts, KW Outdoor Wear, T. Walster of Maeystown (custom doors and windows). The Maeystown Nature Walk is operated year round for donations.

Although Maeystown's population continues to be small, people from throughout the area support Maeystown's many activities. These events include: Fastnacht, a German pancake and sausage dinner Tuesday before Ash Wednesday; Fruhlingfest, a spring craft festival, first Sunday in May; Oktoberfest, an art

and crafts fair, second Sunday in October and a German Christmas, on the first Sunday in December.

(The following is taken from "The Significance of the Village of Maeystown, Illinois" by Gloria Bundy.)

"The picturesque village of Maeystown, nestled in the hills and among the spring-fed streams in one small spot of Southern Illinois was founded in 1852 by Jacob Maeys, who was born in Oggersheim, Bavaria, in 1828.

Although the village was founded in 1852 and settled entirely by German immigrants of the Forty-Eighter movement, its historical significance begins in 1782, at the time of the Moore settlement at La Belle Fontaine, at what is now Waterloo, Illinois.

Captain James Moore, a native of Maryland, was a soldier under George Rogers Clark and was with him at Kaskaskia when he captured the Illinois Country for Governor Patrick Henry, making it a county of Virginia. Having seen the advantages of the Illinois Country, he returned with his family and four other pioneers and their families and spent the winter of 1781 in Kaskaskia. In 1782, Moore and his party moved northward on the Kaskaskia Trail and settled at a place the French called La Belle Fontaine because of the beautiful spring there. This was the first permanent American settlement made in the Illinois Territory.

Other pioneers subsequently followed, stopping briefly at the Moore settlement until they staked claims for themselves elsewhere. One such young pioneer was James McRoberts, a Revolutionary War Soldier, who joined the Moore party and then staked a claim of 100 acres (Survey 704; Claim 316), which he received for an improvement right. He left his claim, went to Tennessee, where he married Mary Fletcher-Harris and came back to Monroe County in 1797, receiving, another 100 acres, presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Halbert Mueller (Survey 703; Claim 315), from the government as a militia donation. This claim was about one mile north of the first one. It was on the second claim that he built his dwelling out of cedar logs. Here his ten children were born. Samuel, the eldest, "was the first native-born Illinoisan elevated to the United States Senate."

Following the elder McRobert's death in 1844, his Survey 704; Claim 316, now known as the McRoberts' Meadow, was sold and resold in rapid succession. It was a hilly, wooded tract of land, not suitable for cultivation. It contained three streams and a large spring, with limestone deposits protruding out of the hillsides and along the creek banks.

In 1848, Jacob Maeys purchased the Meadow from James O. Hall because of the large spring upon it. Young Maeys intended to use the waterpower from the spring to run a saw-mill. Here he built his log house to which he brought his bride, Barbara Fischer, also a native of Germany.

Purchasing these 100 acres was very timely, as it was just when the Forty-Eighters were coming up the Mississippi River from the port of New Orleans, stopping briefly at St. Louis and then spreading by the thousands into the surrounding areas of Missouri and Illinois."

The people of Maeystown are extremely proud of their German heritage and love to talk of the history of the stone structures that dot the community. The German ancestry of the town originally existed because of the craftspeople that came to settle in the area.

There was a cobbler, a shoemaker, blacksmith, tailor and an undertaker. The stone structures that dot the community were built by the German immigrants along the bluffs in a manner similar to Bavarian Stone houses in their native Germany. About 60 significant buildings still exist; including Maey's log house, the original church, the mill and the various limestone buildings.

Maeystown today continues as a vibrant, historic community hosting thousands of visitors each year to walk among its historic areas and enjoy the hospitality of its people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 150th Anniversary of the Village of Maeystown, Illinois and to congratulate all of their past, present and future residents with the historic achievement.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MIRIAM H.
FETTERS ON HER FORTIETH AN-
NIVERSARY WITH THE SOCIAL
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding public servant. Miriam H. Fetters will celebrate forty years of public service with the Social Security Administration on Tuesday, June 18, 2002.

Mr. Speaker, Miriam began her tenure of exemplary service with the Social Security Administration on June 18, 1962 in Cincinnati, Ohio serving as a Claims Representative. Miriam was then transferred to the Lima, Ohio office where she served as a Field Representative, Operations Analyst, Operations Supervisor, and finally Assistant District Manager. Throughout her career, Miriam has continually provided the highest level of assistance to the Lima service area and to the team of staff members with whom she works.

Miriam continues to lead a distinguished career as a public servant, which is made evident through the numerous awards she has received for meritorious service. In October, 1973, Miriam received the Commissioner's Citation from then Acting Commissioner of Social Security Arthur E. Hess for "sustained excellence in processing an exceptional quantity of claims with a high degree of accuracy." Additionally, in January, 1987, Miriam also received the Chicago Region Supervisory Excellence Award for "outstanding supervisory skills resulting in improved efficiency and enhanced employee morale." These awards demonstrate not only that Miriam is a dedicated employee, but also a loyal public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Miriam H. Fetters. Our federal service agencies and the American people are better served through the diligence and determination of public servants, like Miriam, who dedicate their lives to serving the needs of others. I am confident that Miriam will continue to serve her community as a model federal employee well into the future. We wish her the very best on this special occasion.