

Business and Professional Woman of the Year, and to proclaim October 18–22, 2004 National Businesswomen's Week.

Working women now number 62.7 million strong in America's workforce and strive to serve their communities, their states, and their nation in professional, civic and cultural capacities. In particular, I acknowledge the significant contributions of the Business and Professional Women of Buckhannon, West Virginia, to their city, state, and nation.

Women-owned businesses account for over one-third of all firms in the country and employ one in four American workers. Major goals of business and professional women are to promote equality for all women and to help create better conditions for businesswomen through the study of social, educational, economic, and political problems.

All of us are proud of women's leadership in these many endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Valerie Williams as Buckhannon Business and Professional Woman of the Year and in proclaiming October 18–22 National Businesswomen's Week.

IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDIO OF
MONTEREY

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Presidio of Monterey and its historic status for our nation, and for the State of California. This month the Sons of the American Revolution will be honoring the Presidios of San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Francisco as historical sites for their role in the American Revolution.

Indeed, many of our fellow citizens are unaware of the role of Spain in our founding as a new nation, but it was an important part of the global politics of the time. On June 21, 1779, King Carlos III declared war on England in support of the American colonies, a declaration that affected not only the Iberian Peninsula, but also the Spanish colonies in the New World. Monterey was one such colony.

In order to assist the militias and people of the united colonies, King Carlos requested that all citizens and residents of Alta California donate money to the struggle. These donations, when gathered together by Father Junipero Serra, totaled 2,683 Spanish silver dollars, a sizable amount that no doubt greatly assisted the funding and financing of this new nation. Besides the local assistance provided by the residents of the Presidio and surrounding missions, Spain's contributions to the fight for independence were of vital importance in bringing about the eventual defeat of the British army and the Treaty of Paris.

Mr. Speaker, most of my constituents already know the Presidio of Monterey well, because it is still an operating military base today. While the fact that it is still a major training center for today's military may mask its historical importance overall, it is recognition such as this month's presentation by the Sons of the American Revolution that keep that history alive. I commend them for their work in highlighting this important institution, and thank them for continuing to remind us of how important our national history is to us all.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KEN REYHER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ken Reyher, colorful storyteller, author, and performer from Olathe, Colorado who educates his fellow citizens about the history of the America's beginnings in the West. Ken is an excellent teacher who stimulates his listeners interest in our Nation's history, and it is my privilege in recognizing his service and passion for history before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Ken is an avid historian, and former school-teacher who reenacts the Western lifestyle by hiking the old trapper trails in authentic clothing from the 1830's. He shares his experiences and understanding of Western Colorado in a couple of performances every month, including using his own cowboy poetry and costumes. Additionally, Ken has published several books and magazine articles on the subject. Growing up on a cattle ranch in Southeast Colorado as a kid, Ken has always had a passion for the West and believes that it is important that history is passed on from generation to generation.

Mr. Speaker, Ken Reyher is a man who has developed his passion into a wonderful learning tool for children and adults of all ages that yearn to discover the mysteries of the American West. I am honored to recognize such a dedicated teacher and storyteller before this body of Congress and this Nation. Thanks for your passion and your service to Colorado, Ken, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

VALIANT HEROES

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, as we come together as a nation to celebrate Veteran's Day, I would like to honor two American patriots who are receiving long-overdue medals commemorating their service to our country. The sacrifices that these heroes made to protect our country and defend freedom will never be forgotten.

Mr. David Matthew Bielski, a Vietnam War veteran from Kalamazoo, Michigan, has been awarded with the Silver Star and the Army Commendation Medal. From April 25th to April 26th, 1968, in the A Shau Valley of Vietnam, David gallantly fought enemy soldiers, and located trapped and wounded American troops. During his service, David was wounded three times, which he received the Purple Heart. In addition to these two high honors, David has also been awarded with the Vietnam Service Medal with 4 Bronze Service Stars and the Good Conduct Medal.

Mr. Miland W. Bills, a World War II veteran from Kalamazoo, Michigan, has been awarded with the POW Medal. During his service to our country, Miland was a POW in Germany from December 31, 1943 to May 3, 1945. In addition to the POW Medal, Miland has also received the Air Medal, Good Conduct Medal,

American Defense Service Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with 1 Bronze Service Star, World War II Victory Medal, and the Honorable Service Lapel Button, WWII.

The sacrifices that these two individuals gave to our country are immeasurable—they both answered their country's call to serve with great honor. I wish I could have been present to celebrate these awards with both Mr. Bielski and Mr. Bills. However, on behalf of the Sixth District of Michigan, I would like to extend my greatest wishes and tribute to these valiant heroes.

COMMEMORATING JUDGE WILLIAM
M. MARUTANI

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the loss of the Honorable William M. Marutani, who recently passed away at the age of 81. He will be fondly remembered for his contributions to civil rights and social justice issues, and for his tenure as a distinguished Judge. I am honored to stand before Congress to recognize his significant accomplishments.

During World War II, Judge Marutani and his family were among the numerous U.S. civilians of Japanese descent who were wrongfully forced into internment camps in 1942. Following his incarceration, he and his two younger brothers served on the U.S. Military Intelligence Service.

In the landmark case *Loving vs. Virginia* (1967), Judge Marutani became the first Japanese American to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court. Representing the Japanese American Citizens League as an amicus curiae petitioner, Judge Marutani urged the reversal of the anti-miscegenation laws in 17 states. As a result of *Loving vs. Virginia*, the 17 states were forced to reverse their laws, and interracial marriages became legal.

Judge Marutani was a practicing attorney in Philadelphia until his appointment as a Judge on the Common Court of Pleas. He was appointed by Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania in 1975, and was elected for a full ten year term in 1977. He served as the first Pennsylvania Judge of Asian American descent.

In 1981, Judge Marutani served as a Presidential appointee and sole Japanese American commissioner on the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The Commission's recommendation prompted Congress to pass the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which issued a formal apology as well as symbolic payments to surviving individuals incarcerated during the war. In this victory and throughout his career, Judge Marutani was instrumental in fighting for the civil rights of Japanese Americans.

Earlier this year, the Asian American Bar Association of the Delaware Valley commissioned a portrait of Judge Marutani, which is displayed in Philadelphia's City Hall. This honor was conferred for his dedication to the Asian American legal community, ensuring that its voice was heard and well-represented.

Judge Marutani's passion for human rights and the advancement of social equality in our