

CELEBRATING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF RICHARD KAZMAIER

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the achievements of Richard William Kazmaier, a native of Maumee, Ohio in the Ninth Congressional District and winner of the 1951 Heisman Trophy as the most outstanding player in college football.

Mr. Kazmaier will be honored at a special dinner ceremony tomorrow evening at Maumee High School, where he will donate to his alma mater a replica of his Heisman Trophy for display in a specially-made trophy case.

After graduating from Maumee High School in 1948, Mr. Kazmaier led Princeton University to back-to-back undefeated seasons in 1950 and 1951. He also led the Nation in total offense in 1951, operating as the lone back in the Tigers' single-wing formation. He received more Heisman votes than any other winner up to that time, and he finished more than 1,000 points ahead of the runnerup. He made the cover of Time Magazine.

And then Richard Kazmaier made a life-changing decision. He turned down an offer to play professionally for the Chicago Bears and decided instead to enter Harvard Business School, choosing the Ivy League over the National Football League.

After serving 3 years in the U.S. Navy, attaining the rank of lieutenant, Mr. Kazmaier went into business as president of Kazmaier and Associates, a sports marketing and financial services company. He was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1966. He later served on the board of trustees at Princeton University. He was a director of the Knight Foundation on Intercollegiate Athletics. He was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to the President's Council on Physical Fitness, and served as its chairman.

Richard Kazmaier never forgot his hometown, either. The Richard Kazmaier Scholarship Program at Maumee High School has awarded more than \$153,000 in scholarships to student athletes over the past 17 years.

Madam Speaker, it is entirely appropriate that Richard Kazmaier, a two-time All-America at Princeton, will be feted in his hometown, because just last year Maumee gained acclaim as an All-America City. Congratulations are in order for Richard Kazmaier and also for the city of Maumee.

REMEMBERING THE USS "WAHOO"

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men who lost their lives when the USS *Wahoo* went down in the Western Pacific in 1943. A memorial ceremony to the 80 crew members will be held at the USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum and Park on October 11, the 64th anniversary of the vessel's disappearance.

The USS *Wahoo* was one of the Navy's most valuable units during World War II. The

submarine began its first patrol in August 1942 in the Carolines. During its first 6 patrols the submarine was responsible for sinking 27 ships and damaging 2 more and was granted the Presidential Unit Citation for its 3rd patrol. The submarine came under attack on its 7th patrol in the La Perouse Strait between the Japanese island of Hokkaido and the Russian island of Sakhalin and went down on October 11, 1943. According to Japanese military reports the submarine was sunk after several hours of a combined air and sea attack involving depth charges and aerial bombings.

Commander Dudley Morton was the skipper of the USS *Wahoo* when it went down. His relatives and the relatives of other crew members led the search to find the USS *Wahoo*. Through a cooperative effort between the United States, Japan, and Russia, the USS *Wahoo* was located.

In addition to Commander Morton, 79 other crew members lost their lives that day. They include the uncle of my constituent Joann Fisher, Edwin Eldon Ostrander. The names of the remaining crew members are: Floyd Anders, Joseph Andrews, Robert Bailey, Arthur Bair, Jimmie Berg, Chester Browning, Donald Brown, Clifford Bruce, James Buckley, William Burgan, John Campbell, William Carr, James Carter, William Davison, Lynwood Deaton, Joseph Erdey, Eugene Fiedler, Oscar Finkelstein, Walter Galli, Cecil Garmon, George Garrett, Jr., Wesley Gerlach, Richard Goss, Hiram Greene, William Hand, Leon Hartman, Dean Hayes, Richie Henderson, William Holmes, Van House, Howard Howe, Olin Jacobs, Robert Jasa, Juan Jayson, Kindred Johnson, Dalton Keeter, Wendell Kemp, Paul Kessock, Paul Krebs, Eugene Kirk, Arthur Lape, Clarence Lindemann, Robert Logue, Walter Lynch, Stuart MacAlman, Thomas Mac Gowen, Albert Magyar, Jesus Manalisay, Paul Mandjiak, Edward Massa, Ernest Maulding, George Maulding, Thomas McGill, Jr., Howard McGilton, Donald McSpadden, Max Mills, George Misch, Percy Neel, Forest O'Brien, Roy O'Neal, Paul Phillips, Juano Rennels, Henry Renno, Enoch Seal, Jr., Alfred Simonetti, Verne Skjonsby, Donald Smith, George Stevens, William Terrell, William Thomas, Ralph Tyler, Joe Vidick, Ludwig Wach, Wilbur Waldron, Norman Ware, William White, Kenneth Whipp, and Roy Witting.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me and honor these brave men that gave their lives for our Nation. May we always remember their sacrifice and revere their memory.

A SALUTE TO ROY HAYNES

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, as Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus and Chairman of the 23rd Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference Jazz Forum and Concert, I rise to salute the lifetime achievements of one of the most distinguished jazz artists in American music history, Roy Haynes.

One of the most recorded drummers in the history of jazz, Haynes has played in a wide range of styles ranging from swing and bebop

to jazz fusion and avant-garde jazz in his 60-year career. He has a highly expressive, personal style ("Snap Crackle" was a nickname given him in the 1950s) and is known to foster a deep engagement with his band mates.

Roy Haynes was born in Boston on March 13, 1925, and, like so many of his contemporaries became keenly interested in music, and in particular, jazz, at an early age. Primarily self-taught, he began to work in Boston in 1942 with musicians like Charlie Christian, Tom Brown, Sabby Lewis, and Pete Brown. In the summer of 1945, he got a call to join legendary bandleader Luis Russell (responsible for much of Louis Armstrong's musical backing from 1929 to 1933) to play for the dancers at New York's legendary Savoy Ballroom. When not traveling with Russell, the young drummer spent much time on Manhattan's 52nd Street and uptown at Minton's, the legendary incubator of bebop, soaking up the scene.

Over the next 30 years, Haynes would go on to play with virtually every jazz musician of note. He was Lester Young's drummer from 1947 to 1949, worked with Bud Powell and Miles Davis in 1949, and became Charlie Parker's drummer of choice from 1949 to 1953. He toured the world with Sarah Vaughan from 1954 to 1959, did numerous extended gigs with Thelonious Monk in 1959–60, and made eight recordings with Eric Dolphy in 1960–61. Haynes worked extensively with Stan Getz from 1961 to 1965, played and recorded with the John Coltrane Quartet from 1963 to 1965, has collaborated with Chick Corea since 1968, and with Pat Metheny during the '90s. Metheny was featured on Haynes' previous Dreyfus release *Te Vou!* (voted by NAIRD as Best Contemporary Jazz Record of 1996). He's been an active bandleader from the late '50s to the present, featuring artists in performance and on recordings like Phineas Newborn, Booker Ervin, Roland Kirk, George Adams, Hannibal Marvin Peterson, Ralph Moore and Donald Harrison. A perpetual top three drummer in the Downbeat Readers Poll Awards, he won the Best Drummer honors in 1996 (and many years since), and in that year received the prestigious French Chevalier des l'Ordres Artes et des Lettres. In 2002, Roy Haynes' album *Birds of a Feather*, his tribute to the immortal Charlie "Bird" Parker, was nominated for a Best Jazz Instrumental Album Grammy.

Of his style and music Haynes' says: "I structure pieces like riding a horse . . . you pull a rein here, you tighten it up here, you loosen it there. I'm still sitting in the driver's seat, so to speak. I let it loose, I let it go, I see where it's going and what it feels like. Sometimes I take it out, sometimes I'll be polite, nice and let it move and breathe—always in the pocket and with feeling. So the music is tight but loose."

Haynes continued, "I am constantly practicing in my head. In fact, a teacher in school once sent me to the principal, because I was drumming with my hands on the desk in class. My father used to say I was just nervous. I'm always thinking rhythms, drums. When I was very young I used to practice a lot; not any special thing, but just practice playing. Now I'm like a doctor. When he's operating on you, he's practicing. When I go to my gigs, that's my practice. I may play something that I never heard before or maybe that you never heard before. It's all a challenge."

"I deal with sounds. I'm full of rhythm, man. I feel it. I think summer, winter, fall, spring,

hot, cold, fast and slow—colors. But I don't analyze it. I've been playing professionally over 50 years, and that's the way I do it. I always surprise myself. The worst surprise is when I can't get it to happen. But it usually comes out. I don't play for a long period, and then I'm like an animal, a lion or tiger locked in its cage, and when I get out I try to restrain myself. I don't want to overplay. I like the guys to trade, and I just keep it moving, and spread the rhythm, as Coltrane said. Keep it moving, keep it crisp."

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to offer this salute to Roy Haynes as a true Modern Jazz Giant and a living national treasure and the embodiment of the values and principles set forth in H. Con. Res. 57, the joint resolution passed on John Coltrane's birthday 20 years ago, which has become the gold standard rubric for the proper recognition of jazz and its practitioners.

IN MEMORY OF PHIL FRANK

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to recognize the passing of one of our notable journalists, cartoonist Phil Frank. Phil died of brain cancer this month, but not before leaving an enduring legacy to the people of Marin County, where he lived, and to those of the San Francisco Bay Area and across North America.

Admired by other cartoonists, loved by his family and fans, and appreciated by local historians, Phil was the creator of a host of cartoon characters, the most famous being Farley, a San Francisco reporter on a newspaper named *The Daily Requirement*. Farley's world was peopled by an assortment of politicians and animals, including Bruce, the raven; Orwell T. Catt, feral feline; a collection of bears that ran the Fog City Dumpster and avidly supported the San Francisco Giants; and of course, the high-class band of feral pigs in dark glasses, who traveled Marin County in BMWs, led by their guru, De Pork Chopra.

With these characters and others, Phil targeted daily events in the Bay Area, including the actions of every San Francisco mayor from Dianne Feinstein to Gavin Newsom. Phil's co-worker Carl Nolte, a staff writer at the *Chronicle*, where the Farley comic ran almost every day for 32 years, remembers a good example. When Mayor Frank Jordan once appointed a lowly politician to a high office in his administration, Phil's comic strip showed the cartoon mayor appointing one of the feral cats to run the municipal aquarium.

"But he was never mean-spirited," said Nolte. "He was humorous in the best sense of political humor."

Fellow cartoonist Kathryn Lemieux of Tomales agreed. "He could poke fun at someone without being cruel," she said. According to Lemieux, Phil was also a generous mentor to other artists, always willing to share his support.

He also shared his talent with innumerable organizations all over the Bay Area, drawing a t-shirt design, adding a cartoon to a city mailing, or illustrating a California park system notice. Suzanne Dunwell, who lived for a while

on a Sausalito houseboat not far from Phil's floating studio in the pilot house of the ferry City of Seattle, recalls the first annual Humming Toadfish Festival, which she started. Phil designed the t-shirt, and after the first ones were printed, Dunwell gifted one to Phil. He graciously thanked her, then placed the shirt in a drawer brimming with Phil Frank-designed t-shirts from other charitable groups.

Phil was generous not only with his talent, but with his time. A self-educated historian, he was an important figure in the Sausalito Historical Society, and acted as exhibitions coordinator for the Bolinas Museums' History Collection. "He knew the history of places from the human side," explained Nolte.

One of his most popular cartoons, published in Sausalito's weekly newspaper, exposes the persona of his hometown with well-intended humor. It shows the Sausalito Fire and Rescue squad being called to the downtown park to assist a 90-year-old resident who had fallen off her platform shoes and couldn't get up by herself because her jeans were too tight.

Phil could make us laugh at ourselves. He was one of those genuinely nice guys. He lived with enthusiasm. He made us smile. He is already missed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Mrs. MYRICK. Madam Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

September 20, 2007—Rollcall vote 889, on agreeing to the Neugebauer (TX) amendment—H.R. 2881, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2007—I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall vote 890, on passage—H.R. 2881, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2007—I would have voted "nay."

INTRODUCTION OF THE
SUPERFUND REINVESTMENT ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to introduce, along with my colleague FRANK PALLONE, the "Superfund Reinvestment Act," which would reauthorize the corporate taxes that fund the Superfund trust fund. This bill will reestablish the polluter pays principle and our commitment to cleaning up the Nation's most hazardous sites.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program was created in 1980 to provide money to clean up the Nation's worst hazardous waste sites where the party responsible for polluting was out of business or could not be identified. Before they expired in 1995, the money for the Superfund trust fund came mainly from taxes on the polluters themselves. The program has contributed to the cleanup of over 1,000 sites around the country. Because Congress has not reauthorized the taxes, the burden of funding

cleanups of toxic waste sites now falls on the shoulders of taxpaying Americans. Reauthorizing the Superfund tax would ensure that polluters—not the American public—pay to restore public health.

Superfund sites contain toxic contaminants that have been detected in drinking water wells, creeks and rivers, backyards, playgrounds, and streets. Communities impacted by these sites can face restrictions on water use, gardening and recreational activities as well as economic losses as property values decline due to contaminated land. In the worst cases, families are at risk of health problems such as cardiac impacts, infertility, low birth weight, birth defects, leukemia, and respiratory difficulties.

Until they expired in 1995, the Superfund taxes generated around \$1.7 billion a year to clean up these hazardous areas. The "Superfund Reinvestment Act" would simply reinstate the taxes as they were before they expired. This will provide a stable source of funding to continue cleaning up sites around the country as well as give the EPA the tools it needs to clean up sites and then recover the costs from liable parties who do not undertake the work themselves.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to strengthen the Superfund program and ensure that it continues to help keep our communities and our families safe, healthy, and economically secure.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Mr. PICKERING. Madam Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 876 to H.R. 1852. I would have voted "yes."

SUPPORT FOR THE JENA,
LOUISIANA 6

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2007

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a pressing issue that plagues our Nation, the injustice that is experienced by African-Americans in our criminal justice system. On September 20, 2007, rallies were held across the Nation in honor of what we have come to know as the "Jena 6." The Jena 6 is a group of young African-American men who were charged with attempted murder for a school yard fight with a Caucasian male in Jena, Louisiana.

Before the school yard fight that put the 6 African American students in jail, 3 Caucasian students hung nooses from a tree on in the school. These students were suspended from school but never were charged with any crime. Another Caucasian student involved in a different school yard fight was charged with battery and was placed on probation.

Yet, when the Jena 6 were involved in a fight injuring one of the Caucasian students, the 6 high school students were charged with attempted second-degree murder and other serious assault charges.