

LANCE CORPORAL JONATHAN R.
GOODMAN, USMC

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 2008

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Lance Corporal Jonathan R. Goodman, USMC, of Trenton, Missouri. Lance Corporal Goodman has recently returned from Operation Iraqi Freedom 8.1, deployed to Camp Habbaniyah, Iraq with the 2d Battalion, 24th Marines. As a marine, he has served his Country honorably and well.

I, his friends, and family are extremely proud of his service to our Country and welcome him home at a special meet and greet celebration on September 13, 2008 at the local VFW Hall #919 in Trenton, Missouri.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Lance Corporal Jonathan R. Goodman, USMC, who is a true inspiration for all that know him. It is truly an honor to serve Lance Corporal Goodman in the United States Congress.

**A PROCLAMATION HONORING
PAUL AND LINDA MADER ON RECEIVING THE HALL OF FARM
AWARD.**

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 2008

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Paul and Linda Mader are appreciated for their dedication and contributions to the Harrison County Farm Bureau; and

Whereas, the couple has had a positive impact on agriculture in Harrison County; and

Whereas, they have served their community as members and/or officers of the Harrison County Farm Bureau, Grange, Landmark, and their church, the United Methodist Church of the Cross; and

Whereas, Paul and Linda Mader have served the organization and the community selflessly and tirelessly; now, therefore, be it

Resolved that along with their friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I commend Paul and Linda Mader on their contributions to Harrison County's agriculture industry. Congratulations to Paul and Linda Mader on receiving the Hall of Farm Award.

**HONORING JAMES DANIEL RICHARDSON'S LIFETIME OF SERVICE
TO TENNESSEE**

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 2008

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Congressman James D. Richardson, upon the occasion of the raising of a Tennessee Historical Marker on the site of Richardson's family home in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

During the Civil War, Richardson served Tennessee with honor and distinction, volun-

teering at the age of 18 as a private in the Tennessee Infantry and rising to the rank of major by war's end. After the war, Richardson studied the law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced in Murfreesboro for over 12 years and served as director of both the Stones River National Bank and the Safe Deposit, Trust, and Banking Company of Nashville. Known simply as "Major" to his friends and associates, Richardson also led the Rutherford County Fair Association, served as commissioner of the Evergreen Cemetery, was an active Freemason, and raised five children with his wife, Alabama.

He was elected to the Tennessee State Legislature in 1870, where his colleagues named him speaker of the House at the age of 28. Richardson quickly came to prominence within the Democratic Party, serving as a delegate to the National Convention of 1876 and earning a reputation as a captivating orator.

In 1884, Richardson was elected to the United States Congress. This was only the beginning of a 20-year career in which he led the Tennessee Congressional Delegation, served as interim Democratic Whip in 1894, and was called upon by his colleagues to compile *The Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, a vital history of American governance. He also oversaw the compilation of *The Messages and Papers of the Confederacy*, which documents the public and private communications of Confederate leaders.

James Daniel Richardson was a true son of Tennessee and an exemplary American leader. I congratulate the Tennessee Historical Society for its decision to raise this Historical Marker to the man known as the "Tall Cedar of Rutherford."

**HONORING TADEUSZ NITKIEWICZ
OF TOLEDO, OHIO**

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 10, 2008

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker. Today, I stand to recognize an outstanding American, soldier and gentleman Tadeusz ("Ted") Nitkiewicz of Toledo, Ohio. In honoring Ted, though, please let us honor so many Polish soldiers and citizens who cherished the idea of freedom and valiantly fought for it during World War II. Polish citizens who eventually settled in America valued democratic principles, as when they assisted our nation in its Revolution and determinedly sought during their years of occupation to cast off the cloak of oppression.

In recognizing Ted Nitkiewicz, we also recall all those young men and women from nations like Poland and Ukraine whose lives were changed forever as they found themselves caught between the grips of the Nazi and Soviet regimes. Poland became one of the fiercest battlegrounds of the deadliest and most gruesome fighting in World War II. In fact, Poland became a pawn in war between two tyrannical regimes, joined in a war friendship by the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. Poland, Ukraine, Belarus and other eastern European countries would be invaded with their destiny switching from the East, then the West, then the East again. Ted, like so many of his Polish compatriots, first served in the Polish Army resist-

ing the Soviet invasion. Eventually, the Soviets joined the Allied powers, at which point Ted then fought valiantly and earnestly, hopeful to secure a homeland for his Polish people that was not to come until a half century later. His life would be transformed forever by political conflicts beyond his control.

Tadeusz Nitkiewicz was born in Wizna Province, Warszawa, Poland on January 6, 1919, to parents Franciszek and Anna. He studied hard to become a pharmacist. He loved this occupation. However, the peaceful and free existence he enjoyed came to abrupt halt when Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany invaded Poland from the West on September 1, 1939. Two weeks later, Joseph Stalin's Soviet Union invaded Poland from the East. Ted was taken prisoner and sent to a forced labor camp in Russia. He was one of 1.7 million Polish citizens that were forcibly deported by cattle wagon. They worked at back-breaking jobs in quarries, on collective farms, and in tree-felling forests. They toiled during cold winters with little food. Their only shelter was what they built themselves in the forests by cutting down trees. They had minimal medical care and little food. Constantly, the Soviet guards taunted the Polish slave laborers that this was their life forever and reminded them that Poland ceased to exist as a state. Out of the deported 1.7 million, less than one third or 500,000 people were known to survive.

Ted recalls successfully escaping these inhumane conditions as a prisoner from the labor camps. The first time, the Russian civilians he encountered were afraid of retribution for taking in a prisoner of war (POW). At his second attempt, he and a fellow POW were taken in by a Cossack family, until they could no longer provide enough food for the escapees and their own family.

After Germany invaded the Soviet Union, Winston Churchill persuaded Stalin to release the Polish prisoners to organize and fight against the Nazis. In March and August of 1942, 115,000 soldiers and civilians were evacuated from the Soviet Union to the Middle East, crossing the Caspian Sea. Because they were already in poor health because of the inhumane conditions as POWs, many died in Persia. The remaining soldiers established the Polish Army, 2nd Corps with two infantry divisions: "Kresowa" and "Karpacka". One was an armored brigade. The other army artillery group was organized in Iraq and Palestine. Under General W. Anders' command, these 47,000 soldiers became the largest Polish army formation on foreign territory during the Second World War. Warmly received by the British and American armies, they fought for their country under British command.

Ted joined the Polish forces, in the USSR, on May 28, 1942. After crossing the Russo-Persian border with his unit, he came under the British command in the Middle East on August 15, 1942.

The Polish Army was motivated by the promise and hope of fighting with the Allies to take back their country. The 2nd Corps was attached to the British Army and for a short time provided security in Iraq to guard the oil fields from attack by the Germans. They eventually were sent to Italy in 1944 engaged in an Allied Offensive against German forces commanded by Marshall Kesselring. They fought with the famous British 8th Army and the USA 5th. Ted took part in the Italian campaign January 18, 1944 until May 2, 1945. While he was