

that investment is associated with reducing nutrients from nonpoint sources. Nonpoint source controls are generally more effective and efficient than structural advanced treatment.

The budgetary impact of the proposal, although difficult to quantify, is that increased investment and implementation of nonpoint source control measures will improve water quality in many of the Nation's rivers, streams, and lakes in a more cost-effective manner than expenditures for ever-more-stringent requirements of point sources for the same pollutants.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF
CHIEF JOSEPH V. PUCCI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 2010

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Joseph V. Pucci, devoted husband, father, grandfather, brother, friend, United States veteran and retired tire chief for the City of Brooklyn, Ohio. Chief Pucci lived life with an unwavering commitment to family, community and country.

The son of Italian immigrants, Chief Pucci was raised in Brooklyn, Ohio, and called Brooklyn home his entire life. He was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1943 and served with honor and courage. He survived combat as an infantryman in North Africa and Italy and was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries he suffered in Anzio. Chief Pucci was also honored with the Good Conduct Medal, the Bronze Star, and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. After the war, he began working for the City of Brooklyn as a bus driver and service department worker. In 1951, he began working as a firefighter. Nine years later he was appointed to role of fire chief. For the next thirty years, he served as leader of the Brooklyn Fire Department with excellence, integrity and dedication. He retired in 1990. Chief Pucci's commitment to the safety of residents was unparalleled. He led many initiatives that strengthened the entire department, including an effort to establish the first state-certified paramedic program in Ohio's history.

The only thing that eclipsed Chief Pucci's dedication to community safety was his devotion to his family. In 1949, he met and married Lois McCormick. Together, they raised their children Theresa, Frank and Joseph. A devoted husband; father; father-in-law to Darwin, Kathleen and Kitty; and grandfather to Nicol, Marlo, Joseph, Francesco, Michael and Kevin; Chief Pucci's family was the foundation, joy and strength of his life. Reserved, humble and kind, Chief Pucci was known for his generous heart and willingness to help others whenever and wherever needed.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Joseph V. Pucci, whose life was lived with great joy, love and in service to others. I offer my deepest condolences to his beloved family, extended family and many friends. His legacy of devotion to the safety of the citizens of Brooklyn, and his love of family and friends will be forever remembered.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL
DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 2010

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, today our national debt is \$13,440,225,498,627.42.

On January 6th, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was \$10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by \$2,801,799,752,333.60 so far this Congress.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

TRIBUTE TO CHUCK LOVIN

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 15, 2010

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Chuck Lovin, a World War II Navy and Marine veteran from Boone County, Iowa, and to express my appreciation for his dedication and commitment to his country.

The Boone News Republican is currently running a series of articles that honors one Boone County veteran every Tuesday from Memorial Day to Veterans Day. Chuck Lovin was recognized on Tuesday, July 6. Below is the article in its entirety:

BOONE COUNTY VETERANS: CHUCK LOVIN
(By Alexander Hutchins)

When millions of men are mobilized for a war effort, it is easy to neglect the sheer logistical network needed. Amidst the brutality of the Pacific island invasions, there were touches of a more orderly life. At one point in the war, Charles "Chuck" Lovin, 90, was in a foxhole on the Marianas Islands as Navy Corpsman, providing dental care in the midst of a marine invasion.

Lovin grew up on a farm, and said that in a way the life of work was good preparation for his tour in the Navy, and later the Marines.

"All we did was work, and every day we got up at 4 a.m.," Lovin said.

Despite the work, he was an avid fan of sports and played them consistently through his school career. He participated in track, basketball, tennis and just about everything except football . . . as long as his chores were completed.

Lovin was a student at Upper Iowa University when World War II began, studying social studies and physical education. His goal was to be a coach and make a career out of his passion for sports.

Lovin was exempt from the draft at the beginning of the war due to his status as a student, but when he reached the end of his studies, he enlisted in the Navy. After entering the Navy in August of 1942, he was trained as a dental technician before being assigned to the USS Nevada, which had been damaged in the Pearl Harbor attack but was repaired and returned to service. Lovin served for one and a half years on the Nevada, cleaning teeth and providing other dental services.

"The ship was good duty. There were so many guys on there it was like living on a city," he said.

When the ship was briefly reassigned to the Atlantic theater, passing through the Panama Canal, the crew took on a number of American sailors who were suffering from mental disorders after traumatic tours on submarines. Some of the sailors were under enough distress that they were restrained or placed on suicide watch.

"They were calm during the day, but at night, when the moon would come out, it would get bad," Lovin said.

He still remembers today a doctor explaining that many of the men would return to normal when they returned home, but some soldiers would suffer difficulties for their remaining years.

Lovin would clean teeth for the sailors late at night on the ship as a matter of duty and didn't charge, but small donations from troops gave Lovin enough money to play poker and buy necessities. Throughout the war, Lovin saved up a portion of his pay to buy the ring he would present to his long-time girlfriend, Lorraine, before they married. The two were split by the war, but wrote to each other almost every day. Necessities of war meant that mail arrived in batches about once a month, and letters were censored. "I faired a lot better than some guys who got Dear John letters," Lovin said. Lorraine still has the ring he presented her.

Lovin returned to the U.S. after his tour on the ship and entered a ten-week training program with the Marine Corps to prepare him for entering the Fleet Marine Force, or FMF.

"They had a lot of fun, the Marines, taking the Navy guys and working them over for ten weeks," Lovin said jokingly.

He was assigned to the 18th anti-aircraft battalion and paired with a doctor named Jim Holdt who would become a long-time friend. Lovin and Holdt worked closely throughout the invasion of Tinian in the Marianas Islands, initially providing care to Marines with a foot-cranked dental station that Lovin carried onto the island with his duty pack.

"My greatest impression was landing with the Marines. I had this whole pack, plus the medical [equipment] on the side, and I told the doctor 'I don't think I can get over that rope ladder and down into the water.' He swore at me and said 'you're going to make it, Charlie.' I made it, but the impressionable thing was all the dead bodies of the Japanese and even the Marines. You pushed them aside when you made the landing. When we got in there, by then they had a lot of the Japanese in corrals and all they wanted was the American cigarette," Lovin said.

"It was your job, and that was it. You just did it, and in that sense it was like growing up on a farm," Lovin said. "I held sick call and treated all the trench mouth and all that."

He treated ailments for the Marines protecting Tinian from Japanese air attacks after he came aboard the island in one of the later waves of the invasion.

"Doctor Holdt, that I was with for two years and shared the same foxhole, he would take over. . . when he would drill teeth I'd provide the power and clean the teeth at the same time," Lovin said.

Prior to his landing Lovin was on his troop ship when the initial Marine invasion landed, and could hear the conflict as the occupation fought to take enough of the island to allow support troops to move in. He was assigned to patrol around the major smokestack of his ship while the invasion occurred, and said he was always fearful that an enemy bomber would manage to hit the ship while the invasion raged on.

Lovin and Holdt slept on cots under mosquito netting on the island, and Lovin remembers clearly that Holdt slept with a .45-caliber pistol.