

Thereafter, Mr. Brady served a three-year tour of duty in the Judge Advocate General Corps of the U.S. Navy (from which, after prosecuting and defending scores of cases, he was honorably discharged with the rank of Lieutenant). Mr. Brady began his service with the Department of Justice in December 1968, as an Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Columbia, and has been continuously serving the Department of Justice, and the public, faithfully and in an exemplary manner ever since.

In the United States Attorney's Office, he demonstrated his flexibility of mind and zealous devotion to duty in countless criminal (misdemeanors, felonies, grand juries, etc.) and civil cases that he litigated, at the trial and appellate levels, many of which cases involved groundbreaking questions of law. *Mitchell v. Laird*, for example, 488 F.2d 611 (D.C. Cir. 1973), was brought unsuccessfully by thirteen members of the U.S. House of Representatives to enjoin the involvement of U.S. military personnel in the Vietnam conflict, and involved complex constitutional questions of standing, executive prerogative, and justiciability. *United States v. Crowder*, 543 F.2d 312 (D.C. Cir. 1976)—which Mr. Brady's arguments (opposed by those of Mr. Robert Bennett) initially won at the District Court, then lost before a Circuit Court panel, and then won in an en banc proceeding of the Circuit Court—was the first case in the country to approve use of a search warrant to require a suspect to submit to surgery so the police could obtain a bullet as evidence of his criminal activity. (The case against Crowder (a two-time murderer) for the murder of a prominent Washington dentist was considered weak, because the only evidence known to the police that could link him firmly to the earlier crime were the bullets lodged in his arm and leg, from his murder-victim's gun. It was Mr. Brady's idea to try to obtain a search warrant for the bullets; he also thought of the stratagem of deputizing the (anxious) physicians from Georgetown University Hospital as U.S. Marshals for purposes of the surgery. Judge McGowan's concurrence (as does Judge Leventhal's dissent) goes out of its way to praise Mr. Brady's prosecution for the procedural orderliness and fair play it consistently demonstrated in the case. The case was featured in a *Time* magazine article.) This kind of legal creativity and strict adherence to the rule of law remains typical of Mr. Brady, nearly thirty of whose cases are officially reported in the published court records.

Having attained the rank of Deputy Chief of the Appellate Division at the United States Attorney's Office here in the City, Mr. Brady began his career with the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (the predecessor agency to the Office of Justice Programs) in February 1974, formally in the Office of the General Counsel, but actually detailed to assist in the creation and development of grant and support programs to assist States in improving the management of prosecution offices, combating career criminals, and reducing white-collar crime. His prosecutorial experience in the Navy and the United States Attorney's Office made him invaluable to the program, which, itself, is at the heart of the core mission of the Office of Justice Programs. In 1980 (at his request), Mr. Brady returned to the direct practice of law, in the agency's Office of the General Counsel, dispensing advice and rendering opinions on

countless matters relating to every conceivable area of administrative law.

In 1984, on account of his vast practical and administrative experience, he was asked to found, and become the first Director of, a new Office of Justice Programs component, which eventually was to become the Office for Victims of Crime—a signal initiative of President Reagan's administration. And he did found that office, on firm and sound lines, co-authoring what eventually was enacted as the Victim Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-473), which clearly sets forth the purposes and organic principles of the office—purposes and principles that remain in place today. His mission at that office accomplished, some three years later, the leadership of the Office of Justice Programs acquiesced in Mr. Brady's request to return to its Office of the General Counsel, where he has served ever since.

He has been the principal ethics officer at the Office of Justice Programs since 1988 (in which capacity he has provided excellent guidance, training, and advice to the General Counsel, Presidential appointees, and career employees, alike), and in 1996 became the Deputy General Counsel, after having served for years as Associate General Counsel; he became Principal Deputy General Counsel in 2001.

For the last twenty-four years, Mr. Brady has applied a firm sense of purpose and integrity to instructing numberless Department employees in how to negotiate the minefields of ethical situations associated with administration of a multi-billion-dollar-a-year grant-making operation. At a time when the corporate world has endured significant ethical and moral lapses, Mr. Brady's personal efforts consistently have guided officials of the Department with a minimum of public conflict or scandal, and with the result that there is a clear public perception—necessary to the success of any government program—of evenhandedness in the administration of the Office of Justice Programs' criminal-justice grant programs.

Mr. Brady's love of the law and its practitioners in the legal profession manifested itself in his generous devotion of time and attention to mentoring law students and newly-minted attorneys during the critical development stages of their careers. As Deputy General Counsel over the past twenty years, he has guided (even shepherded) them, with his approachable, kindly, and affable manner. His deep understanding and wide experience in the law made him an inspiring and effective teacher. Mr. Brady genuinely delighted in seeing the progress and development of attorneys, and their embrace of the highest standards of the legal profession; and the number and variety of law firms and government agencies that have been affected by individuals originally trained by him is impressive. (These include an Assistant Attorney General, as well as the Executive Director of a Government Corporation and a past Presidential appointee responsible for juvenile-justice issues.) In the Office of the General Counsel, he has demonstrated outstanding legal research, presentation, and advocacy skills, and has been a true role model for all of the attorneys, greatly assisting in their professional development.

And "role model" is, in fact, the apt term: for Mr. Brady is no one-dimensional work-is-my-life attorney. Despite his aggressive work

schedule, he has lived his vocation as a family man (he is the father of three adored daughters and grandfather to two no-less-adored granddaughters) to the full, and his community has known that he can be depended upon to volunteer his time for others. To give but one example: For over twenty years, he has been a night-time volunteer (i.e., after putting in a full-day's work) at a crisis/suicide hotline in Prince William County, Virginia. In 2001, he was named their "Exceptional Volunteer of the Year." His tireless volunteer work in his community and parish have earned him numerous Attorney-General commendations over the years.

It is no small thing to stress that Mr. Brady has performed all of these tasks with unflinching courtesy, professionalism, and kindness (to say nothing of his ever-present humor and sharp wit). The long and short of it is that Mr. Brady simply is someone who, quietly and unassumingly, has kept the Department of Justice (and especially the Office of Justice Programs) running. Although his career in the Department hardly has been typical (at least in that it does not mostly involve litigation), Mr. Brady epitomizes the ideal of a Department of Justice attorney. For this reason, he has received both the Attorney General's Mary C. Lawton Lifetime Service Award (one of the Department's very highest awards), as well as the Office of Justice Programs' Assistant Attorney General's Lifetime Achievement Award. And for his years of dedicated public service, he received a personal commendation from President George W. Bush.

Gregory C. Brady has dedicated his professional life to public service, and his many accomplishments during the forty-six years of that professional life are a credit to him, to his family, to his home State of Nebraska, to the Department of Justice, and to his local community of which he is such an active, generous, and vibrant member.

TO CELEBRATE THE LIFE OF
SIMONE "SAM" SAVIA

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 14, 2011

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Simone "Sam" Savia, who passed away peacefully on December 9, 2011, surrounded by his beloved family, after seven decades of service to his local volunteer fire department.

Sam, a lifelong resident of Vienna, Virginia, was born in the mid 1920's. He grew up a few steps away from the original fire station in Vienna where he and his brothers were frequent visitors. In 1941, Sam, then 15, joined the Vienna Volunteer Fire Department (VVFD), which had lowered the age requirement to address a manpower shortage created when most of the town's young men had been called to serve in WWII.

When Sam joined the VVFD, the town bore little resemblance to the bustling commercial and residential area it is today. There were no fire hydrants, as the town did not yet have water or sewer service, and the department's pumper truck would pull water from ponds, streams or one of the town's three cisterns. Sam recalled during an interview earlier this

year with the Fairfax Times that there was no county fire training academy in those days so he and his fellow volunteers learned the “hard way” by trial and error on the job.

Sam selflessly served on the Vienna Volunteer Fire Department for 70 years. He held numerous leadership positions including Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Secretary, Vice President, multiple terms as President, and multiple terms as a member of the Board of Directors. Responding to innumerable emergency calls over many decades, it is impossible to calculate the number of lives and properties he helped save. As a life member of the VVFD, Sam continued to actively perform various administrative jobs in the department after he retired from operational duty.

Sam also contributed greatly to other community causes. In the early years of the station, the VVFD sponsored the Old Dominion Baseball League and Sam was instrumental in the construction of Waters Field. After the VVFD stopped sponsoring baseball, the Vienna Host Lions Club in 1954 called on Sam to organize little league baseball in the town. Sam set up the program, coached teams, and helped construct the necessary fields. The Jessup-Savia Field at Nottoway honors Sam in recognition to his tremendous contributions to little league and youth in Vienna.

Sam also served as president of the Vienna Lions Club and on the Vienna Centennial Coordinating Committee. In recognition of his years of service to the community, Sam was named the 2006 Citizen of the Year by the Vienna-Tyson Regional Chamber of Commerce.

On July 25, 2011, the Vienna Volunteer Fire Department hosted a ceremony honoring Sam for his seven decades of service to the Department. During this ceremony, July 25, 2011 was proclaimed Sam Savia Day by the Town of Vienna in recognition of his contributions to the community, and the Commonwealth of Virginia followed suit by approving House Joint Resolution 5170 commending Sam for his service. The department also renamed its apparatus building the Sam Savia Apparatus Facility so future generations of firefighters and citizens in Vienna will remember this man who dedicated his life to public safety, his family, and his community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me to celebrate the life and deeds of Sam Savia, and to express our deepest condolences to his wife Gertrude, their children, and their entire family.

FARM DUST REGULATION PREVENTION ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 8, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1633) to establish a temporary prohibition against revising any national ambient air quality standard applicable to coarse particulate matter, to limit Federal regulation of nuisance dust in areas in which such dust is regulated under State, tribal, or local law, and for other purposes:

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise to strongly oppose H.R. 1633, the Farm Dust Regula-

tion Prevention Act. Regrettably, the House Republican majority is choosing to waste precious floor time debating this political statement instead of allowing a vote on President Obama's American Jobs Act.

Contrary to the claims of my Republican colleagues, H.R. 1633 has nothing to do with job creation or economic growth. This legislation addresses a nonexistent issue since the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stated repeatedly it has no intention of regulating “farm dust.”

However, it cannot be said that H.R. 1633 would have no effect. This legislation creates new loopholes that allow open-pit mines, gravel mines, smelters and coal-processing facilities to escape public-health protections under the Clean Air Act. Enactment of this legislation would result in more pollution leading to more premature deaths, asthma attacks, respiratory disease and heart attacks. House Republicans say they are standing up for family farmers when in fact they are aiding corporate polluters.

While the Minnesota family farmers I have heard from have serious challenges, they assure me that farm dust is far down on their list of priorities. Their real concerns relate to rising costs for seed, fertilizer, land, rent and machinery. They worry about protecting their land for the next generation in the face of federal cuts to conservation programs. They struggle with consolidation in the agricultural sector and the ability of the biggest farms to expand at the expense of smaller ones. Political debates in Washington about farm dust are not a factor in their lives.

H.R. 1633 is just another veiled Republican assault on our nation's landmark clean air laws. I urge my colleagues to reject this bill and return our attention to the real problems that are impacting job growth in our economy.

MAYOR CHARLES CROWLEY RETIRES AFTER A JOB VERY WELL DONE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 14, 2011

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on December 27th, Mayor Charles Crowley of the city of Taunton will be chairing his last City Council meeting. It has been a great privilege and pleasure for me during the last four years and nine months to work with Mayor Crowley, as the Member of the U.S. House of Representatives for the city of Taunton. Officially, he is an extremely thoughtful and creative chief executive, who combines a capacity to do serious policy analysis with important management skills. We have collaborated on a number of issues important to the city of Taunton, involving transportation, housing, and economic development, and I have found it easy to represent the city under Charlie Crowley's mayoralty, because he does his homework in a way that makes being the advocate for the city he presides over easy.

For someone who is interested in history, talking with Charlie Crowley is always fascinating. Mayor Crowley is a first-rate historian, and I have rarely been with him dealing with a particular policy when I haven't learned something relevant and interesting about the

history of the events or the place we are addressing.

Charlie Crowley has been a friend as well as a colleague. He retires entitled to a sense of satisfaction about the great job he has done—especially in an era when being Mayor of a city is one of the hardest jobs around.

URGING TURKEY TO SAFEGUARD ITS CHRISTIAN HERITAGE

SPEECH OF

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 13, 2011

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I'm thinking about why Congress is raising the issue of Christian properties in Turkey at a time when that country has already addressed these concerns. It is very unfortunate that at a time when our country is facing so many challenges, that we are focusing on an issue that should be settled internally by a foreign country. I strongly support religious freedom but this is not an appropriate issue for the United States Congress to be involved in.

Last August, while Congress was in recess, the Turkish Government took the decision to return to non-Muslim community foundations the immovable properties registered in the name of Turkish public institutions, or compensate (at market rates) those foundations if such properties are held by third parties.

Secretary Clinton publicly praised and “applauded” Turkey and Prime Minister Erdogan for this “serious step to improve the climate for religious tolerance” during a briefing on the release of State Department International Religious Freedom Report. The Report itself emphasizes Turkey's “steps to improve religious freedom.” Furthermore, during the American Turkish Council 2011 Annual Conference, Secretary Clinton said: “I was particularly impressed by Prime Minister Erdogan's statement during Ramadan that property would be returned to religious minority groups, and we also hope to see other positive steps, such as reopening of the Halki Seminary.”

The simple truth is that we shouldn't single out one country when we know there are similar issues throughout the world. If we're going to be involved with calling attention to the faults of one country, we are setting a dangerous precedent where the House of Representatives can be distracted by focusing on the problems existing anywhere else in the world. We need to be promoting religious freedom and tolerance all over the world and this resolution does not accomplish that goal. A better use of our time and energy would be for all of us to foster stronger bilateral relations with all of our allies.

CAMP ASHRAF

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 14, 2011

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Camp Ashraf is a small little camp in Iraq made up of a few thousand Iranian freedom fighters. They are unarmed civilians who, like us, don't like the tiny tyrant in the desert.