

Hall in Valparaiso. I want to congratulate these dedicated union members, as well as all of the hardworking union men and women throughout America for committing themselves to making a significant contribution to the growth and development in Northwest Indiana and beyond.

H.R. 3080

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan agreement to make critical investments in our nation's water infrastructure. Today's bill is an example of Congress working together to address the priorities of the American people, and I applaud the Conference Committee for the hard work that brought it to the Floor.

The Water Resources Reform and Development Act authorizes critical projects to maintain our nation's waterways and ports. For Maryland, this work ensures continued operations at the Port of Baltimore, supporting thousands of jobs and encouraging trade. It also provides essential support for the ongoing restoration of the Chesapeake Bay, from creating habitat out of clean dredged material at Poplar Island to rebuilding our oyster population. Additionally, this bill provides for the development of a new, comprehensive plan for the Army Corps of Engineers to restore and protect the Bay.

After we pass this bill, we must provide the necessary funding to ensure the completion of its important work. I look forward to working with my colleagues to make sure we finish the job.

HONORING DR. EI-ICHI NEGISHI

HON. TODD ROKITA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, rise today to honor the accomplishments of Nobel laureate Dr. Ei-ichi Negishi, the Herbert C. Brown Distinguished Professor and Teijin Limited Director of the Negishi-Brown Institute at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. Dr. Negishi has been elected into the National Academy of Sciences, one of the highest honors given to a scientist or engineer in the United States.

Dr. Negishi was elected to the academy in recognition of his distinguished and continuing achievements in original, pioneering research. Negishi won the 2010 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his palladium-catalyzed cross coupling technique to link carbon atoms and synthesize molecules. In addition to its use in the development of painkillers and cancer treatments, it is estimated that "Negishi coupling" is used in more than one-quarter of all chemical reactions in the pharmaceutical industry. The technique also has been used in fluorescent marking essential for DNA sequencing and in the creation of materials for thin LED displays.

Dr. Negishi currently serves as the inaugural director of Purdue's Negishi-Brown Institute,

which supports basic research in catalytic organometallic (the study of compounds with bonds between Carbon and a metal) chemistry through graduate and postdoctoral fellowships, regular workshops and symposia, and relationships with industrial partners.

Dr. Negishi grew up in Japan and received a bachelor's degree in organic chemistry from the University of Tokyo in 1958. He moved to the United States in 1960 to attend graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania as a Fulbright-Smith-Mundt scholar, earning a doctorate in organic chemistry in 1963. Negishi came to Purdue in 1966 as a postdoctoral researcher under Dr. Herbert Brown, who won the Nobel Prize in 1979. Negishi went to Syracuse University in 1972, where he was an assistant professor and then an associate professor before returning to Purdue in 1979.

He was appointed the H.C. Brown Distinguished Professor of Chemistry in 1999 and has won various awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, the A.R. Day Award, a 1996 Chemical Society of Japan Award, the 1998 American Chemical Society Organometallic Chemistry Award, a 1998 Humboldt Senior Researcher Award and the 2010 American Chemical Society Award for Creative Work in Synthetic Organic Chemistry. He also was given the 2010 Order of Culture, Japan's highest distinction, and named as a Person of Cultural Merit. Negishi has authored more than 400 publications including two books, one of which is the Handbook of Organopalladium Chemistry for Organic Synthesis. Collectively, these publications have been cited more than 20,000 times.

His current research focuses on understanding metal-catalyzed organic reactions with possible applications in health and energy-related fields.

In light of this career accomplishment, I ask the 4th District and all Hoosiers to join me in congratulating Dr. Negishi for this great honor and achievement.

IN MEMORY OF EMANUEL RAYMOND LEWIS, LIBRARIAN EMERITUS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an extraordinary life, to an extraordinary individual, to a dear friend of mine for many, many years. Emanuel Raymond Lewis, Librarian Emeritus, the last and longest serving Librarian of the U. S. House of Representatives, prolific author, archivist, educator, humorist, historian, illustrator, psychologist, and recognized expert on military and naval history, died May 14 in Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, MD.

He was the husband of my former Chief of Staff, Eleanor Lewis, an extraordinary individual in her own right, who had been Geraldine Ferraro's Chief of Staff and JOHN DINGELL's Chief of Staff as well.

Dr. Lewis was appointed House Librarian in 1973, and served until January 1995 when the library, which predated the Library of Congress, along with the House Historical Office, was down-sized and placed under the Legislative Resource Center. The Library was the of-

ficial custodian of all documents generated by the House.

Ray Lewis was a man of the House, and so much more. Ray lived a life of vast experience—he was a genuine Renaissance man. He loved his work, and his scholarship and service to the House and to this country left us all enriched.

During his tenure as an officer of the House, Dr. Lewis combined disciplined intellect with a deep interest in the House's history and the patience to guide House members and staff seeking historical understanding of this institution. During the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings on President Nixon, Lewis provided critical historical references to guide the committee in its work. And he honored the tradition of the office he headed, authoring a history of "The House Library" and promoting the ties with the Senate Library and the Library of Congress' Congressional Research Service.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, I knew Ray Lewis for much of the time I have served in the House of Representatives. I got to know him, his sense of humor, his sense of this institution, his sense of decency, his sense of excitement of what was going on here and around the world. And with Eleanor he traveled much of the world and, in each place, brought something new home with him to share with all of us.

From his service as an officer in military intelligence from 1954–1956, Dr. Lewis developed a life-long interest in the history of military architecture and technology in the United States, which culminated in the 1970 publication of "Seacoast Fortifications of the United States" published by the Smithsonian Institution Press. He wrote this work while a Post-Doctoral Research Associate 1969–1970 at The Smithsonian Institution. Initially an architectural student at the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Lewis turned his early drawing talents to illustrate his book.

Commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, he transferred to Military Intelligence when the Corps was abolished shortly after his commission. As commander of a group of Soviet military defectors—Lewis was a native Russian speaker—he was assigned responsibility for testing security at military bases. He retired as a Captain.

Dr. Lewis researched military documents in the National Archives, and traveled extensively to fortification sites around the country for his book, the first comprehensive work on the subject of coastal fortifications in a century, now used by the U. S. National Park Service in training their employees. This seminal work examined the prominent role played by these fortifications in American defense policy prior to World War II.

Lewis was accompanied on these travels by his future wife, Eleanor, and the couple referred to the time as 'their forting days in lieu of their courting days.' Travel would become a constant in their lives together—his proposal of marriage included an unusual vow—"marry me and I will take you to Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara"—and he did. Over forty-five years they would visit every continent, and more than 100 countries.

Eleanor, as I said, was my Chief of Staff, and she is still a very dear and close friend. She and Ray were partners in life for over four decades. They were partners, as well, in intellectual pursuit and in love of this country and this institution.

Dr. Lewis published widely in military and naval-related journals including "Military Affairs," the "U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings," "The Military Engineer," "Capitol Studies," "U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings," "Military Engineer," "Dictionary of American History," "Encyclopedia of the United States Congress," and "Warship International." Editors of the latter publication honored his work in their annual "Best Articles of the Year" on three separate occasions.

In 1969 working for System Development Corporation of Santa Monica, CA, considered the world's first computer software company, Dr. Lewis co-authored "The Educational Information Center: An Introduction," a general guide to the process of establishing an educational information center.

Born to Siberian immigrants in Oakland, CA, November 30, 1928, Dr. Lewis attended the University of California at Berkeley (BA/MA) and the University of Oregon (PhD). While enrolled at the University of Oregon he studied with a grant from the National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH). He became a tenured psychology professor in the Oregon University System for a half-dozen years. Dr. Lewis was among the first psychology professors to participate in the creation of the Oregon State Board of Psychologist Examiners, and the first Oregon professor to teach on campus through television.

Dr. Lewis had a life-long love of public spaces and actively worked to preserve parkland. On May 27, 1937 at age 8, he joined his parents and his brother Albert, now deceased, in walking across the Golden Gate Bridge on opening day. He donated specimens unearthed at forts to national and state parks, including Fort Stevens at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon.

To honor his father, Jacob A. Lewis, Dr. Lewis donated ten acres to the city of Hayward, CA—the "J.A. Lewis Park" is now part of the Hayward (CA) Area Recreation and Park District. The elder Lewis had donated the same land area—ten acres—in San Francisco to build Congregation Ner Tamid.

In 1965, Dr. Lewis prepared "A History of San Francisco Harbor Defense Installations: Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, and Funston" for the State of California Division of Beaches and Parks. This work, which evolved into Dr. Lewis' later book on coastal fortification, was instrumental in the formation of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) in 1972. In 1971 Dr. Lewis was called to testify before a subcommittee of the House Interior Committee during hearings on creating the GGNRA.

Dr. Lewis was well-known to House Members and especially staff who sought his help in researching issues before the Congress. He was regarded as a friendly curmudgeon who could be relied on to quickly locate helpful historical information. The time he saved those staffers, however, was all too frequently consumed in conversation about whatever matter Dr. Lewis happened to be engaged in researching at the time.

His curiosity and love of learning spanned a wide range of interests. Those interests were manifested in his personal collection authentic African spears, including several purchased in Umhlanga, South Africa, which were used in the 1879 Anglo-Zulu War; the muzzle of a 16-inch gun from the USS Indiana now on display at the Navy Museum in Washington, D.C.; a

1954 MG which was best of show in the 25th Anniversary of the "Concours d'Elegance" June 29, 1997 in Forest Grove, Oregon; and Soviet Field Marshal memorabilia. Side interests included the study of California geography, and Native American tribes—the House Librarian was once called upon by Vice President Spiro Agnew for advice on the authentic pronunciation of tribal names.

It was fitting that the House Librarian—in the tradition of Jefferson—held thousands of books in his personal collection.

Ray's passions for travel and collecting items of interest came together when it came to trains. It's hard to know whether his collection of train models, especially those of the Southern Pacific Daylight, came from the time he spent riding the rails, but we know he loved traveling by train. His adventures included a cross-country excursion from Washington, DC to San Francisco, as well as passage on the Trans-Siberian Railway from Khabarovsk to Moscow. Along with his trips on the Canadian and Pacific Railways, Ray's rail experiences, like so much of his life, were full and adventurous.

For all his scholarly activities, Lewis took great pleasure in hanging out with some of the legendary cultural figures of his time—jazz greats Louis Armstrong and Dave Brubeck, as well as comedy giants Lenny Bruce and Mort Sahl at San Francisco's "Hungry i."

An engaging and enthusiastic raconteur, Lewis could entertain with stories of juicy irony from the day's news, or of his time playing slots with Frank Sinatra in Reno, Nevada when the singer was obtaining his divorce from Ava Gardner. His own performing exploits—he sang and played guitar—ended with producing musicals and comedies in graduate school.

Born with a rare cholesterol disorder, Dr. Lewis first entered NIH in 1964 as an inpatient, and was involved in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institutes' research protocols that led to the discovery of the statin drugs. Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, named by President Gerald Ford to become head of the National Institutes in 1974, was Lewis's doctor; Lewis was a research patient in Dr. Frederickson's 1967 paper describing the classification of lipoprotein abnormalities in five types. This became known as the "Frederick classification," later adopted as a standard by the World Health Organization in 1972.

A devoted atheist, Dr. Lewis became a minister in the Universal Life Church, Inc., in the 1960s—he liked to joke that he could marry you or bury you—your choice. In 1999, he experienced a lifetime thrill when he met the Dalai Lama at a dinner in Washington, D.C. The Lewises had recently visited Lhasa, Tibet and at the dinner presented the Dalai Lama with photographs of Norbulingka, the summer palace from which he escaped the Chinese in March 1959.

Ray Lewis, to the end of his life, digested life, welcomed life. Tennyson wrote, in his poem Ulysses: 'I am a part of all that I have met; yet all experience is an arch which thro' gleams that untravell'd world whose margin fades/for ever and forever when I move./How dull it is to pause, to make an end,/to rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use!'

That was Ray Lewis's philosophy. He saw life as an ever-expanding opportunity to enrich himself and others with his intellect and his excitement for what could be done in this

House. His knowledge, his intellect, his humor, his engaging personality truly shined upon us all.

Ray was my friend. He was an American to be admired by us all, a good citizen, a great American, a man of the House. I join in expressing my sympathy to Eleanor, their son Joseph, and the extended Lewis family for their loss but also to all of us for our loss of a good and decent man who made such an extraordinary contribution to this country and to all who serve it in the People's House.

RECOGNIZING LT. COL. KENDALL LEMLEY

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the distinguished service of a constituent of mine, Lt. Col. Kendall Lemley, USAF Reserve. Lt. Col. Lemley has announced his retirement from the position of Admissions Liaison Officer for the United States Air Force Academy after more than thirteen years of guiding and advising our best and brightest young men and women. I've had the pleasure of working with Lt. Col. Lemley at numerous academy information nights, held for students interested in attending a U.S. Service Academy. He was always prepared and enthusiastic about speaking with students interested in military service.

Lt. Col. Lemley is a 1992 graduate of the United States Air Force Academy where he earned his B.S. in Computer Science. He also holds Masters Degrees from the U.S. Air Force Institute of Technology and Central Michigan University. In the midst of a busy career as a computer officer in the Air Force and an IT manager in the private sector, he always set aside time to assist my office and my constituents in their scholastic pursuits. I cannot thank him enough for being such a strong advocate of our nation's military, and I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC DAY

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the 96th Azerbaijan Republic Day.

Republic Day celebrates Azerbaijan's declaration of independence from the Russian Empire in 1918.

That hard-won independence, however, was short-lived as the new Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan was soon occupied by the Soviet Union. After the Soviet collapse in 1990, Azerbaijan regained its independence.

A valuable international ally, Azerbaijan was among the first nations offering unconditional support to the United States in the war against al Qaeda, providing a safe transit route to resupply our troops in Afghanistan.

Azerbaijan leads the Central Asian area in regional economic cooperation and is a key player in European energy security matters.