

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING JAKE HARTZ, JR.

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a great Arkansan. Jake Hartz, Jr. celebrates his 80th birthday this week, and I think that this is a good time to recognize him in the Congress for his accomplishments and service to this country.

Our national agriculture was profoundly impacted by Jake's promotion and development of soybean farming. His family brought the first soybean seed to the mid-South, and he achieved remarkable success through the Jacob Hartz Seed Co., a leader in the industry. More than just a businessman, Jake's long-standing service in State and national soybean organizations culminated in his tenure as president of the American Soybean Association; in the interim he founded the Arkansas Soybean Association, served as president of the Arkansas Seed Dealers Association, was named director and finance chairman of the Soybean Council of America, and was an active member of the Arkansas Plant Board. All this while sitting on the board of directors for the Little Rock branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and serving on the trust board of the Boy Scouts of America.

Jake was ahead of his time in understanding the importance of research and technology in agriculture. He hired the first registered seed technologist in 1952. In 1973, Jake was appointed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Variety Protection Board, and this experience led him to begin a research program to develop higher-yield, disease-resistant soybean varieties for the mid-South. Soon thereafter, the Hartz Seed Co. established the largest soybean research facility in the southern United States.

Even further, Jake worked tirelessly to protect the valuable surface and groundwater supplies in the Grand Prairie region. Through the conservation measures and alternative water supplies he proposed, Jake contributed significantly toward achieving the re-authorization of the Grand Prairie Region and Bayou Meto Basin project.

Numerous awards and honors have been bestowed upon Jake Hartz, including the Presidential "E" Certificate for Exports to recognize his outstanding contribution to export expansion in Japan, Mexico, and Spain; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Commander's Award for Public Service, in honor of his leadership in protecting natural resources; and special designations from Ducks Unlimited, the Boy Scouts of America, and St. Vincent Infirmary.

As a veteran of World War II, a community activist, an outstanding businessman, a leader in agriculture, and a generous public servant,

Jake Hartz deserves our respect and gratitude. On behalf of the Congress, I am proud to extend best wishes to my good friend on his 80th birthday.

REMARKS OF AMANDA PEARSON—
"SAM ADAMS: FATHER OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 25, 2000

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I was visited recently by Amanda Pearson of Rockford, Illinois. Amanda is in high school. When I discovered that her essay on Sam Adams had been placed in God's World News, I requested that she send me a copy. The article is so timely that I believe more Americans need to know this story. I commend this article to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

SAMUEL ADAMS: FATHER OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

(By Amanda Pearson)

"We must do something. The present situation cannot remain untouched." The middle-aged man of about 48 mulled these thoughts over as he paced steadily toward the Boston building that sheltered the town meetings.

Samuel Adams shuddered, pulled his jacket closer around him and continued his musing.

"The day before yesterday, March 5, several colonists were killed right here in Boston, when those oppressive British regulars opened fire."

"We are being ruled by a pure tyrant," he muttered under his breath. "How long must we suffer under a power that violates the laws of nature and of nature's God?"

He turned a corner and walked along the street toward the building at the end. His thoughts turned back to the massacre.

"Yes," Mr. Adams thought. "We must fight to remove the British from Boston before more difficulties arise!"

With that, he marched up the steps and into the building.

Yes, Samuel Adams did succeed in getting those British troops removed from Boston. In fact, he became known as the "Father of the American Revolution."

YOUNG SAM

Samuel Adams was an older cousin of John Adams, who eventually became president of the United States. Samuel was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sept. 22, 1722.

His father was well-to-do and provided his son with a good education. And Samuel proved to be studious.

At 18, he graduated from Harvard, a college with strong Christian roots. Once he was done with his schooling, he was apprenticed to a well-established merchant in Boston.

Eventually, Samuel set up his own business. But he did not care for that profession. He was more interested in politics and the current situation of the colonies.

SAM'S YOUNG FAMILY

Samuel married Elizabeth Checkley in October of 1749. Only two of the couple's five children—Samuel Adams Jr. and Hannah—reached adulthood.

And his wife, Elizabeth died on July 25, 1757. Seven years later, Sam married Elizabeth Wells, an industrious woman who helped her step-children and husband to live comfortably in spite of Samuel's small income.

Samuel reared his family on Christian principles. The Bible was read every night in the Adams household.

TOWARD REVOLUTION

Samuel Adams knew that the British and King George III of England were treating the colonists unfairly. The people tried to settle their problems with the government peacefully.

But the British wouldn't listen, and things continued to simmer towards a boil.

In 1763, Samuel was one of the first to propose that the American colonies become united to fight against England. Seven years later, he was serving as spokesman for Boston after the Boston Massacre occurred.

In 1772, he launched the Committees of Correspondence with the help of Richard Henry Lee. The Committees provided the colonists with the latest current events and kept them up-to-date on British activities.

THE COMMITTEES

The Committees had three goals:

1. to delineate the rights the Colonists had as men, as Christians, and as subjects of the crown;

2. to detail how these rights had been violated; and

3. to publicize throughout the Colonies the first two items.

One of the documents that the Committees of Correspondent distributed in late 1772 was the "Rights of The Colonists" that Sam Adams had written. His Christian character and knowledge of Scripture were apparent as he wrote:

"The Rights of the Colonists as Christians. These may be best understood by reading and carefully studying the institutes of the great Law Giver and Head of the Christian Church, which are to be found clearly written and promulgated in the New Testament."

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

In 1774, the British governor of Massachusetts attempted to quiet Sam Adams. He offered him a high rank in the colonial government.

However, Sam refused to be silenced. "I trust I have long since made my peace with the King of kings. No personal consideration shall induce me to abandon the righteous cause of my country," he said.

"Tell Governor Gage, it is the advice of Samuel Adams to him, no longer to insult the feelings of an exasperated people."

HONOR

In 1774, Samuel Adams was elected as a delegate of Massachusetts to the Continental Congress. There in 1776 he eagerly signed the Declaration of Independence, declaring the colonies free from England.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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