

June 6, 2000

IN TRIBUTE TO JACK EDWARD  
TANNER

**HON. JIM McDERMOTT**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 2000*

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, Jack Edward Tanner, for his outstanding career as a federal judge and his unwavering commitment to ensuring that all Americans are treated fairly in our judicial system. Judge Tanner has set a standard of excellence that we all should aspire to. On May 17, 1978, the Senate of the United States did unanimously consent to the nomination of Jack Edward Tanner to serve as United States District Judge for the Eastern and Western Districts of Washington. On June 2, 1978, Jack E. Tanner took the oath of office administered by Marshall A. Neil, Chief Judge Eastern District of Washington, in Tacoma, Washington. On this date, Judge Tanner has completed 22 years on the federal judiciary. We salute him as one of this nation's "Great Native Sons."

The path to the United States District Court was paved with distinguished achievements. As the son of Trixie and Ernie Tanner, Jack and his two siblings, Erna and Bob, were shielded from poverty, but not injustice. As pioneers in the Northwest, the Tanner family was often singled out and later called upon for leadership. Like his father, young Jack excelled in sports in grade school, junior high, and at Stadium High School. For a sports career, however, young Jack was born too soon, in the mid-thirties the Major Leagues, for which he was ably qualified, was not yet integrated by Blacks.

After serving in the United States military in one of its segregated, "Jim Crow" units, Jack returned to the waterfront as a longshoreman, while attending college at the University of Puget Sound. Working on the docks in Commencement Bay as a longshoreman provided the foundation for Jack's dedication to the needs and concerns of blue-collar workers and others. This perspective has never left him and it is reflected in many of his federal decisions.

The headlines of the Tacoma News Tribune for Sunday, December 29, 1963 feature Tacoma's Top Ten Stories and Personalities. It is no wonder that a photo of Jack Tanner and the controversial "Open Housing Referendum No. 4" are prominent. Arguing for fair housing in 1963 brought to Tacoma, and to Washington State, the nation's struggle for equal rights for all.

Jack challenged Washington State to address de-facto segregation in schools and housing. As local NAACP President and national NAACP board member, lawyer Tanner believed that the direct action taken by the student demonstrators in the South also would be effective in the Northwest. With others, he led a march against discriminatory housing in the Tri-cities. This was done despite the wishes of some Blacks, who believed they would be burdened rather than benefited. As a result of Tanner's urging, efforts undertaken in Seattle to de-segregate the public schools resulted in the First non-court ordered desegre-

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

gation plan in the United States. Jack's effective approach blended the best of the strategies used by the NAACP and the student non-violent protests.

John F. Kennedy, the President of the United States, invited Jack to attend the White House on two different occasions. In June, 1963, just after the assassination of Medgar Evers, the nation was in crisis. Tanner as a leader in the Northwest, worked closely with his friend Senator Warren Magnuson, the Chair of Senate Commerce Committee, to help Kennedy's famous 1964 Civil Rights Bill get introduced. Equality in public accommodations, the core of the bill, opened the way for later legislation on voting rights, fair housing and employment.

Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau for the NAACP said it best, "It is a fact that the passage of the Civil Rights bill has come about because of the tremendous and consistent work that you and others have done to make it possible. It is true that there have been some magnificent contributions by Senate leaders in this fight, but it was also you and the people that you represented who used your resources to make it possible for us to get a successful vote. Therefore, I wish to thank you and to let you know that this is your time of triumph."

As Washington's First African-American member of the federal judiciary, controversy did not elude Judge Tanner. Among the first cases he decided, he drew sharp criticism: by finding conditions at Walla Walla State Penitentiary, as cruel and unusual punishment (Hoptowit case); the unconstitutionality of the 1982 anti-busing initiative; and unequal pay for women by the State of Washington, known nationally as the Comparable Worth case. In this landmark decision, Judge Tanner decided that the state's policy of paying lower salaries in 14,000 jobs, held predominately by women, than those paid in comparable jobs held by men, "overwhelmingly constituted direct, overt, and institutionalized discrimination."

In the midst of criticism, Judge Tanner continued to rule on cases, by doing what he believes is right, and not for personal gain or popularity. But Father, he rules from the heart and the law to improve the lives of others, especially those who have been historically disenfranchised. We Thank you Judge Tanner for Being our Shining Judicial Light.

On this day, June 6, 2000 and in celebration of 22 years on the federal judiciary and for his life-time achievements, I, JIM McDERMOTT, as United States Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District, along with the entire Washington delegation, ask that the Congressional Record reflect, the "Triumph of this Native Son, the Honorable Jack E. Tanner, a Tacoman, a Washingtonian and a True American."

FAIR LAWN LIONS CLUB  
ANNIVERSARY

**HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 2000*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Fair

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Lawn Lions Club which will be celebrated June 9, 2000.

For 50 years this group has been an important asset to local and statewide charities, raising in excess of \$750,000. Unlike many organizations, every dollar raised by the Fair Lawn Lions Club is donated to charity.

The Fair Lawn Lions Club founded The Fair Lawn Opportunity Center, a facility for mentally challenged adults. To this date, they remain its largest private contributor. In addition to the Opportunity Center, the Fair Lawn Lions also contribute to the Mental Health Center, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Ambulance Corps, Fire Department, and several other groups.

Furthermore, they financially support many statewide services. Among these are the St. Joseph's School for the Blind and the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. I commend their fervent dedication in assisting both the community and the entire state of New Jersey.

Worldwide, The Lions Clubs International is currently the largest service organization. They operate in 180 countries, boasting 50,000 clubs and 2,000,000 members.

I am proud to recognize the services of Charter Member and Past International Director William McCormick and Past District Governor Paul A. Meyer. I encourage the Fair Lawn Lions Club to continue their cause. They set a positive example for the community by raising money for those in need and are sure to remain a pillar of the community for the next 50 years and beyond.

On this, their 50th anniversary, I am proud to extend my congratulations to the Fair Lawn Lions Club.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MILTON V.  
FREEMAN

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 2000*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing of one of the truly outstanding attorneys of the 20th century, Milton V. Freeman.

Milton Freeman died on June 3 at the age of 88 after a long and remarkable career. He graduated from City College of New York in 1931 and received his law degree from Columbia University in 1934, serving on the law review. Following his graduation from law school, Milton Freeman spent the next 12 years as an attorney with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

During his tenure at the SEC, Milton Freeman wrote many of the regulations that implemented the law that created the SEC, regulations that are still in effect today. I once introduced him at a meeting of my classmates at Georgetown Law Center as a "famous author" and, in fact, he was just that. He was the author of SEC Rule 10b-5, the heart of the SEC's anti-fraud regulations dealing with insider trading.

But Milton Freeman was much more than just a pioneering SEC lawyer. For many years he served as managing partner of Arnold and Porter, one of the most prestigious law firms