

with pride that I honor Ms. Cole here in the United States Congress.

Ms. Cole received the Regional Jefferson Award earlier this year from the American Institute of Public Service. She and the other recipients of this award came from all over the United States to the International Trade Center in Washington, D.C. to attend the 2001 National Jefferson Awards Gala Dinner, held on June 12, 2001. Of the many regional honorees, only five were chosen to receive the Onassis Award, and I am thrilled that Ms. Cole was among them. This award is designed to recognize a few of the countless individuals across the country who are performing extraordinary public services in their local communities. Some are paid; others are volunteers; most are unrecognized.

Mr. Speaker, I join with Ms. Cole's family and friends in congratulating her on this occasion. She is an example to those in her community and across the nation, and I am proud to be able to pay tribute to her here.

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HONORING A GREAT AMERICAN—  
SHERIFF CORDELL WAINWRIGHT

**HON. JACK KINGSTON**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure to honor a great American. Sheriff Cordell Wainwright, after 20 years of service to the state of Georgia and, more specifically, Brantley County, has decided to retire.

When Sheriff Wainwright was first elected in 1971, he was the youngest ever elected to that position in Georgia history. His hard work and dedication to law enforcement have gone unmatched since that day. Throughout the next 30 years, Sheriff Wainwright brought in more drug arrests than anyone in Brantley County history, including the county's largest single drug bust. In fact, it was his information and assistance that led to neighboring Glynn County's largest single drug bust as well.

As extensive as his law enforcement record is, Sheriff Wainwright's greatest achievements may not have come about in the field. Many believe his greatest legacy came through his work in the classrooms and churches of our communities. He started a Junior Deputy Program in the schools that taught students the dangers of drug use. This program is still going on today and continues to work at a more cost efficient rate than Georgia's D.A.R.E. program, while achieving better results.

Sheriff Cordell Wainwright has been nominated for and won many awards throughout his career, including the Brantley County Citizen of the Year. Many people owe their lives to him and our streets are safer because of him. He is a true American hero.

May God Bless him in his future endeavors. He certainly blessed us when He sent Sheriff Wainwright to us.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING TRACEE EVANS

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, August 3, 2001, one of Houston's prized reporters will be recognized for her top notch work by the Association for Women in Communications and the 2001 Clarion Awards at the Renaissance Harborplace Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland. Ms. Tracee Evans, of KTRH radio in Houston, Texas, will be awarded this prestigious award for her documentary on the struggle in Kosovo.

The Association for Women in Communications is a professional organization which champions the advancement of women across all communication disciplines by recognizing excellence and promoting leadership. The Clarion Awards is a renowned competition recognizing excellence in many fields of communications. One Clarion Award is given in each field of communications to an exemplary entry and it is judged on quality, substance, style, originality and achievement of the objective.

Ms. Tracee Evans' hard work and creativity distinguish her in the field of Communications. Her documentary on Kosovo is just one example of the many creative and insightful pieces she has created. Her ingenuity serves as a guide for future generations of communication professionals and more notably, her personal accomplishments serve as a model for women wishing to follow in her path.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Association for Women in Communications, the Clarion Awards, Ms. Evans' family, and her colleagues at KTRH in applauding Ms. Evans' diligence in the field of Communications and I look forward to sharing in her future work.

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THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION OF  
THE UNITED STATES ARMY

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I had mentioned in an earlier speech that Guam, each year, sets aside the twenty-first of July as a day to commemorate the landing of the Third Marine Division on the shores of Asan and the First Marine Provisional Brigade, supported by the 77th Infantry of the U.S. Army, in Agat. Over the years, the U.S. Marines, due to the massive casualties they suffered in this campaign have taken the center stage in our commemorations and celebrations. Today, I would like to expound on the contributions of the United States Army—particularly the 77th Infantry Division, towards liberating the people of Guam from their captors fifty-seven years ago.

The 77th Division was first organized on August 25, 1917. A unit comprised of twenty thousand men, it was composed of men from all walks of life. Among these men were first generation immigrants who, upon finding freedom on American soil, accepted the noble

*August 3, 2001*

duty of protecting it. The 77th was the first Army division to reach France in World War I—gaining fame in the Meuse Argonne Offensive.

Deactivated in May 1919, the division was reactivated for World War II in the spring of 1942. Taking less than 40 days to assemble, the 77th trained for more than a year before being tasked to play a major part in the Pacific theater of the war. The oldest U.S. Army infantry unit at the time, the 77th made their initial landing on Guam.

Touching ground on the southern part of the island on July 21, 1944, the 77th, along with the Marines, pushed north through thickly mined roads, subjected to heavy artillery fire. Roughly, two weeks later, the end to the fighting was virtually at hand. By August 8, the last Japanese stronghold on the island, Mount Santa Rosa, was captured by the 77th Division. This marked the end of organized resistance on the island. By August 10, the official conclusion of the Guam campaign was declared.

This, however, did not put an end to the fighting. Soldiers, sailors and Marines were to spend many more weeks clearing the jungles and mountains of Guam of resisting stragglers. The 77th would eventually spend May and June of 1945 on the front lines in Okinawa, often engaged in hand-to-hand combat. The final tally on Guam by August 10, 1944, came to 7,800 casualties, of whom 2,124 were killed in action or died of wounds. Of this total, the Army accounted for 839, the Navy for 245, and the Marines for 6,716.

Every year since World War II, the liberation of Guam is commemorated as a time of solemn contemplation and remembrance. It was a highly noble struggle of Americans liberating a captive people who happened to be fellow Americans. This serves as a reminder of the spirit of freedom and democracy and the high cost paid to maintain it. The people of Guam are eternally grateful for the contributions of their fellow Americans in the liberation of Guam. As liberators fifty-seven years ago, they deemed that no sacrifice was too great. The people of Guam now consider that no act was too small to merit their undying appreciation and affection. Those who aided in the island's liberation after years of brutal captivity are equally held in the highest esteem. On behalf of a grateful people, I express my sincerest thanks. Si Yu'os Ma'ase'.

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HONORING SAM TOLEDO

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sam Toledo for his contributions to the local restaurant industry and his success as a restaurateur. Sam has three Mexican restaurants that are operated in Fresno, California.

At the age of fourteen, Sam came from Guanajuato, Mexico hoping to find work so he could help his parents financially. He began working as a farm laborer, then was hired as a dishwasher at a local restaurant. This was

Sam's first Job in the restaurant industry. Within two years he worked his way from dishwasher to bussing tables to assistant cook.

Sam married at the age of 18 and continued working in the restaurant industry. He worked at various restaurants as a cook, server, bartender, and head chef. A few years later Sam helped a friend open a Mexican restaurant. He put his industry knowledge to work by helping his friend open the restaurant and serving as general manager of the new establishment. That restaurant chain now has three restaurants in Fresno and one in Oakhurst, CA.

After working as general manager of all four restaurants over ten years, Sam was ready to open his own business. Mr. Toledo started with an empty building, prepared the restaurant by himself and billed all expenses to his line of credit. After eight months of hard work, Sam opened the first Toledo's Mexican Restaurant on September 5, 1991. In February of 1995, Sam opened the second Toledo's Mexican Restaurant and three months later opened the third. Mr. Toledo used his experience in the restaurant industry to help three of his nephews open their own businesses. Toledo's Mexican Restaurants remain successful in the Fresno community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Sam Toledo for his contributions to the local business community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Toledo many more years of continued success.

#### A TRIBUTE TO HENRY J. MELLO

### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Henry J. Mello, a native of Watsonville, California. Mr. Mello has worked for many years as a public servant and he has made significant contributions to the Central Coast of California.

Mr. Mello was born on March 24, 1923, and studied at Hartnell College in Salinas. Working with his father, Mr. Mello established a farming business in 1940. He founded the Mello Packing Company and later, the Central Industrial Sales Company.

In the mid-1950's, Mr. Mello became active in many local charitable and nonprofit organizations. He became more deeply involved in public service in 1966 when he was elected to the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, on which he served until 1974. Two years later, Mr. Mello was elected to the California State Assembly. During his tenure lasting two terms, Mr. Mello was Chairman of the Committee on Aging and also an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1980, Mr. Mello was elected to the State Senate, where he served on the Senate Rules Committee and was elected Majority Whip. He retired from the California State Senate in December 1996.

Some of Mr. Mello's greatest contributions have been to the environment and educational community of the Central Coast. He played an integral role in the creation of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. He worked to

preserve open spaces and develop the agriculture industry on the Central Coast. Mr. Mello was also instrumental in the founding of the University of California, Santa Cruz. He recently donated his extensive personal papers to the Regional History Project of the university's library, which will allow others the opportunity to learn from his work.

Mr. Mello's public service has improved the quality of life on the Central Coast and in the state of California. He has made great contributions to his family, friends, and neighbors, and his lifelong dedication to public service is commendable. It is a pleasure to express my appreciation of his effort and accomplishments.

#### HONORING THE SAVANNAH DIAMOND DAWGS

### HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to rise today on behalf of a competitive and outstanding baseball team of exceptional young men. On Saturday July 21, 2001 at Al Rollins Park in Dalton Georgia, the Savannah Diamond Dawgs 10 and under baseball team closed out the post season and took home the machine pitch baseball state championship. I would like to join in and be a part in celebrating their victory.

The Diamond Dawgs under the leadership of coaches David Elliott, Bruce Powell and Kirk Miles, over a three-day stretch defeated Whitefield Co. 14-1, North Hall Co. 10-7, St. Simons Island 7-3, and North Hall Co. 6-2.

Congratulations on a job well done to the players of the Diamond Dawgs Andrew Drough, Thomas Carter, Travis Jaudon, Jamel Miles, David Elliott, Corey Jaudon, Matt Kuhn, Matthew Lee, Jimmy Blakewood, John Coker, Evan Powell, and Ryan Westen.

This team is firm in the principles of teamwork, commitment, and excellence. We all could learn from their example and the best of luck to the defending champions throughout the course of next season.

#### HONORING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE EMERY/WEINER SCHOOL

### HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition the all new Emery-Weiner School in southwest Houston. This \$14 million educational facility combines the 23 year old I. Weiner Jewish Secondary School and the brand new Emery High School to form the Emery-Weiner School. This expansion combines the quality education offered at the I. Weiner Jewish Secondary School with the cutting edge facility of the new campus.

This fall as homerooms fill for the first time at the Emery-Weiner School students will ben-

efit from the formation of these two institutions. The state-of-the-art facilities at the new campus will include art and music rooms, as well as a theater, emphasizing the important role the arts play in education. The campus also houses a multi-court gymnasium, cultural arts facility, computer and science labs. The twelve acres in southwest Houston on which the campus sits is surrounded by several more acres of accessible playing fields. The campus will provide tremendous opportunities to students.

On Thursday, September 20, 2001, the Emery-Weiner School will celebrate the opening of this new campus with a special event honoring two of its many benefactors, Mr. Joe Kaplan and Mr. Joe Komfeld. The proceeds from this celebration will benefit the "Joe Fund," a fund appropriately named for these two founding fathers. Mr. Kaplan and Mr. Komfeld contributed countless hours to seeing this project come to fruition. Their selfless offerings make them role models for the students who will benefit from their efforts.

The "Joe Fund" was created to bolster teacher enhancement programs and projects. It will be used to purchase materials to provide teachers the necessary means to incorporate creativity and ingenuity into their everyday classroom. I applaud the leadership of the countless teachers and volunteers who contributed to the erection of this new campus and recognize the commitment of these individuals to providing opportunities through education to our young people.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the many people who contributed to the construction of the Emery-Weiner School, and I look forward to seeing the many ways in which the innovative voice of this institution will help to educate and shape the minds of Houstonians. There is no doubt, this school will soon serve as a model for other schools across the nation.

#### GUAM NATIONAL GUARD

### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 2, 2001*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on July 21, 1981, thirty-two residents of Guam were sworn in as members of the Guam National Guard giving birth to the nation's newest and westernmost National Guard unit. As the Guam National Guard celebrates its 20th anniversary, we celebrate its accomplishments and recognize its roots and traditions as part of the oldest component of the Armed Forces and one of the longest enduring American institutions.

The National Guard has a distinct and honored place in American history. Tracing its roots to the formation of the Militia of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in October 7, 1636, its men and women have served in every conflict involving the United States. On Guam, citizen soldiers date back to the first military organization on island first organized in 1771 by the Spanish colonial governor. Within the next two hundred years a number of succeeding militias were organized and later disbanded.

However, it is of note that, prior to the Japanese occupation of Guam during World War II,