

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.

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.

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

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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'.

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