

Under Marshall's leadership, the Advocates undertook an aggressive program of promoting the quiz, distributing millions of copies of the quiz to libertarian activists. They also generously provide free copies of the quiz, as well as libertarian literature and other outreach materials, free of charge to liberty-minded groups such as the Republican Liberty Caucus and Young Americans for Liberty.

The quiz has been taken over 15 million times online, has been reprinted in dozens of newspapers and magazine, is referenced by major high school and college textbooks, and is used by educators in classrooms across America. The quiz is responsible for many people's first contact with libertarian ideas. While traveling around the country, I have often heard people say, "I never knew I was a libertarian until I took the quiz."

The Advocates also recently revamped their Libertarianism.com web site, featuring commentary on the libertarian position on a variety of issues from notables in the freedom movement. I was honored when the Advocates asked me to participate in this project.

As they prepare to celebrate their 25th anniversary, it is a pleasure to thank the founder, the staff and the donors of the Advocates for Self-Government for all they have done for the cause of liberty. I wish them continued success.

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TRIBUTE TO TRISH LOWREY  
HOOPER

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 2010*

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of a distinguished Californian, Trish Lowrey Hooper, a longtime resident of the 14th Congressional District, who died after a fall on Thursday, June 3, 2010. She lived 87 full, productive, and compassion-filled years.

Trish Hooper was a devoted wife, a loving mother, intrepid traveler, painter, writer, and passionate American who worked tirelessly for justice, women's rights, and democratic values. As a child she lived in New Jersey, California, and Hawaii, and was a graduate of Sarah Lawrence College.

Trish Hooper had a great sense of *joie de vivre*. She was fascinated by everything and fascinating to be with. She married John Hooper, an attorney, and they spent the years of World War II on military bases. On returning to San Francisco, John Hooper practiced law and Trish raised their four children. In a characteristic action, she, John, and the children traveled by freighter to France in 1957, where they spent ten years with John working with NATO and she coping with the challenges of raising children in houses in Paris, Switzerland and Italy. She wrote charmingly of these European years in her memoirs.

In 1967, Trish and John Hooper moved to Woodside and immersed themselves in local issues. They worked tirelessly with the candidate who would later be their son-in-law, Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, in his successful campaign to represent the people of the Mid-Peninsula area in the United States Congress.

Trish Hooper could prick the conscience of a community with her powerful thoughts and her pen. She had a conscience, she had integrity, and she had a magnificent mind. She went toe-to-toe with people and their ideas, always maintaining a level of civility and dignity while doing so. She always had the last word because her words were so powerful. She could move an individual with a paragraph, writing scores of powerful Letters to the Editors of newspapers and magazines across the country. Her work improved the editorial pages of local papers as well as the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Time, and Newsweek. She wrote three volumes of memoirs and illustrated them with her own paintings. Her watercolors helped raise money for causes she loved, including animal welfare, death with dignity, and freedom of choice for women.

One of her most recent letters was published in the Almanac, a venerable weekly published on the San Francisco Peninsula, on May 12, 2010. In this letter she excoriated Arizona's new immigration law. She wrote that "this new law increases the underlying racism which seems to have replaced the message held with such pride by the Statue of Liberty, a gift from France: 'give me your tired, you poor, your huddled masses yearning to be free . . . I lift my lamp beside the golden door.'"

The message of 'freedom, democracy, and international friendship' is put aside as this vaunted compassionate country loses its bearings. Urged on by hate-mongers and the shrill voice of 'Gotcha!' plus cries of 'down with government,' we're teetering on the brink of a new brand of isolationism."

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our deepest sympathies to Trish Hooper's daughters Margo Hooper and Helen Hooper McCloskey, her sons John C. Hooper and Lawrence Hooper, her sister Helen Virginia Brown, her brother Charles F. Lowrey, and her five grandchildren. We honor the memory of Trish Hooper for the life she lived so well and for her extraordinary service to our Nation. She was a force of nature and will be sorely missed and never forgotten by anyone who was privileged to know her. Trish made our community better and our country stronger. Her brand of citizenship stands as the highest standard for all of us to emulate.

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HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY  
OF DR. WALTER LEAR

**HON. CHAKA FATTAH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 2010*

Mr. FATTAH. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Dr. Walter Lear. Dr. Lear was a committed physician, outspoken health advocate for gay and lesbian people, and a great Philadelphian. A native of Brooklyn, New York, he was born in 1923 and went on to receive degrees from Harvard College (B.S.), Long Island College of Medicine (M.D.), and Columbia University (M.S.). In the 1960s, Dr. Lear left New York to become the Philadelphia health commissioner and later became the ex-

ecutive director of Philadelphia General Hospital and then the regional health commissioner for the Pennsylvania Department of Health. As one of few "out" gay public officials, Dr. Lear was a leading advocate for the inclusion of sexual orientation in civil rights provisions barring discrimination. Additionally, he was influential in ensuring the passage of the Philadelphia Gay Rights Bill in 1982.

Throughout his career, Lear sought to improve the lives of ordinary people by broadening access to quality healthcare, especially to those who were marginalized in society because of their sexuality. In 1979, Lear and a small group of others founded Lavender Health, which would become the first health center in Philadelphia dedicated to meeting the unique needs of the city's gay and lesbian community. Lavender Health, now known as the Mazzoni Center, continues to provide a much needed resource in Philadelphia as it is the only organization to provide comprehensive health and wellness to LGBT people. Furthermore, the Mazzoni Center is the oldest AIDS organization in Pennsylvania and the fourth oldest in the nation.

Lear's determination to help others was truly unmatched and the extent of his work is far reaching. He helped found the Gay and Lesbian Community Center (now the William Way Center), the Philadelphia AIDS Task Force, and the Maternity Care Coalition of Greater Philadelphia. In addition, he also convened the first national conference on AIDS in the 1980s before the disease received any widespread attention from the media or government. In the 1970s, he was a part of a small group that helped to desegregate medical schools in Philadelphia. Moreover, Lear was visionary in his advocacy for expanded access to healthcare beyond gays and lesbians, to include communities of color facing similar barriers to care. Toward the end of his life, his research interests included documenting the 100+ year struggle to obtain universal healthcare.

Lear was not only an advocate for LGBT issues, but also vocal in his support for the wellbeing of all Pennsylvanians. As an active member in the American Public Health Association (APHA) for over 50 years, Lear championed a number of causes involving minority health, social justice, and health issues facing lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. The APHA recognized Lear's vast work and activism at their 134th annual meeting where they awarded him the Helen Rodriguez-Trias Award for Social Justice. Sadly, Dr. Lear died on May 29, 2010. He is survived by his loving partner of over 50 years, James F. Payne, his former wife, Evelyn Lear; a son, Jon Stewart, and a daughter, Bonnie Stewart. I express my sincere condolences to his family and friends, and honor the great work he has done for the City of Philadelphia and the Nation.

## REPUBLICAN YOU-CUT PROPOSAL

**HON. KEVIN BRADY**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 2010*

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with Americans who are telling this Congress to stop spending.

More than a million votes have been cast this week as part of the You-Cut initiative, which gives Americans the chance to say what spending we need to eliminate.

This week, the American people said we need to stop paying federal workers to conduct union activities.

These are bureaucrats who are paid by taxpayers but spend 100 percent of their time helping their unions. Their salaries should be paid for by union leaders—not hard-working American families.

These workers cost taxpayers \$1.2 billion

This is not the ethical government the American people were promised, and today, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote to stop this unfair funding.

INTRODUCING THE END BIG OIL  
TAX SUBSIDIES ACT**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 2010*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to introduce the End Big Oil Tax Subsidies Act, legislation that will end the expensive and unnecessary subsidies that the American people provide to the world's largest and most profitable companies. The legislation leaves untouched the tax treatment for small, independent companies.

Every year, Americans file their tax forms, contributing to our nation's defense, education, and infrastructure. Yet the biggest oil companies retain staggering tax benefits that shield these companies from their tax burdens. These benefits may have made sense decades ago for a fledgling industry, but today there is no need to protect the largest and most profitable companies in the world from burdens that every other taxpayer faces.

In 2008, the top five oil companies made a combined profit of \$100 billion. In 2009, ExxonMobil hit an all-time record \$45.2 billion in profits, yet paid no U.S. federal income taxes. In fact, they received a \$156 million tax refund. To be sure, these companies face other tax liabilities. But the cornerstone of financing the federal government is the federal income tax and here Big Oil can largely offset its income with these tax subsidies. It is patently unfair that ordinary Americans must pay into a system that subsidizes this mature industry.

At time when we are working to rebuild our economy and curb the deficit, America cannot and should not subsidize the most profitable corporations in the world. President Obama's FY 2011 Budget proposed ending many of these tax breaks, which could reduce the deficit and fund national priorities from education

to clean energy. At the recent G-20 Summit in Pittsburgh, the administration agreed with the other G-20 nations to eliminate these subsidies.

The unique tax breaks enjoyed by the oil industry provide unnecessary and harmful incentives for exploration, drilling, and refining activities that keep America anchored to oil, a threat to our environment and our national security. The United States consumes 25 percent of the world's oil but has less than 3 percent of the proven reserves.

By continuing to artificially subsidize fossil fuels, we undermine investments that will guarantee our energy dependence. It is time for our country to shift gears, end the billion dollar carve-outs for the largest oil companies, and start investing our limited taxpayer dollars in America's future rather than America's past.

A TRIBUTE TO CHESTER REED  
FOR A LIFETIME OF DEDICATION  
TO PUBLIC SERVICE**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 2010*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, I join my colleague KEN CALVERT to pay tribute to Chester Reed, a hard-working, highly valued employee of the United States Postal Service. Chester will soon retire after 37 years as a forklift operator in the Postal Service's facility in Redlands, CA.

One item I should note: Chester is 95 years old, making him the oldest of the Postal Service's 596,000 career employees.

Joining the plant in 1973, this Ohio native and proud Riverside, CA resident started a career of service that was marked by never arriving late, never using a day of sick leave, and regularly working 12-hour days while volunteering to work more. His enthusiastic spirit has made him a favorite among his colleagues.

Chester knows something about longevity. He was married for over 60 years. Prior to his time with the Postal Service, Chester served 25 years in the Air Force where he retired as a sergeant. He attributes his durability to his faith, no junk food, not much meat, and an onion sandwich every day.

Chester cites his time with the Postal Service as the best job he's ever had. Throughout his nearly four decades with the Postal Service, Chester represented the highest values Federal employees want to provide: courtesy, commitment, and a dedication to public service.

Retirement is something to be celebrated and enjoyed. It is not the end of a career, but rather the beginning of a new adventure. Chester has his sights set on world travel and pursuing his hobby of hang gliding. Madam Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join Rep. CALVERT and me in sending our best wishes to Chester Reed.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE U.S. SOO  
BAHK DO MOO DUK KWAN FED-  
ERATION**HON. JOHN H. ADLER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 2010*

Mr. ADLER of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the U.S. Soo Bahk Do Moo Duk Kwan Federation, one of the largest uniform karate organizations in the world, practicing the official martial arts system created by legendary martial artist, the late Grandmaster Hwang Kee.

With over 5,000 members this martial arts system places emphasis on personal growth and values as directed by Grandmaster Hwang Kee. He not only wanted his students to be able to avoid outside physical conflict, but he wanted them to be able to avoid inner conflict as well. Most importantly, these students have developed the ability to improve themselves, their community, and the world for years to come.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in recognizing the outstanding work of the U.S. Soo Bahk Do Moo Duk Kwan Federation.

IN RECOGNITION OF FRANK  
KAPPELER**HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 30, 2010*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today along with my colleague, LYNN WOOLSEY, to honor and pay tribute to Frank Kappeler, one of eight surviving members of "Doolittle's Raiders" who passed away Wednesday, June 23, 2010, in Santa Rosa, California at the age of 96.

Lieutenant Colonel Kappeler was one of 79 U.S. Army Corps aviators who volunteered to fly the daring bombing mission over Japan four months after the surprise attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor.

Sixteen B-25 bombers and the men aboard launched from an aircraft carrier in the Pacific on April 18, 1942, and headed for Japan, knowing that they did not have enough fuel to return and even if they could get back, the large bombers were not able to land on the American carriers.

Lt. Col. Kappeler was the navigator on the No. 11 plane and was forced to bail out over China when the plane's engines stopped at 11,000 feet. Chinese partisans helped Lt. Col. Kappeler and his crew mates escape capture by Japanese forces.

He eventually escaped from China and spent the rest of WWII in the European theater, where he flew 53 combat missions.

He retired from the Air Force in 1966 as a Lieutenant Colonel.

The Doolittle Raid was a significant episode in the war in the Pacific because it demonstrated to both the American and Japanese people that Japan was not invincible and that American forces could and would strike the Japanese homeland.