

economy as the home for sawmills and the historic Detroit and Mackinac Railroad. It also provided many tales of great lumberjacks from the Michigan lumber camps. Some local residents believe that many stories we tell today about the great Paul Bunyan originated from that area. However, by the 1890's the lumbering boom had dwindled from depleted resources and the immense damage to the forests. The land resembled that of a wasteland and farming quickly took over as a top industry alongside fishing. However, with the invention of the automotive assembly line, young sons of farmers headed downstate to make quick money leaving hundreds of family farms vacant.

With its natural resources exhausted, young people left the Tawas area. The once beautiful landside was left naked, polluted and over fished. Tawas thought it had seen the worst but, on July 11, 1911 a fire leveled communities of neighboring Oscoda and AuSable with five dead and 2,000 homeless. Tawas area residents took in survivors and helped the two devastated communities rebuild. In the process of rebuilding the communities, they had the opportunity to establish six hydroelectric dams in the AuSable River that are still in use today.

It was around that time that Tawas City would see nearly 70 years of revitalization and economic opportunity come to the area. In the 1920's the United States Army Air Corps began a flight training program that would evolve into Wurtsmith Air Force Base. From the mid 1920's to the 1950's the Civil Conservation Corps planted nearly 500 million trees to restore much of the area ravaged during the lumber years. In 1937, the Tawas Post of the Michigan State Police became a permanent part of the Tawas community. Even during the war years, Tawas played an important role in protecting America and its soldiers from poisonous attacks with the Tawas plant, staffed by women, producing up to 42,000 gas masks a day. In 1965, Tawas Point State Park was created and provided 175 acres of camping sites, picnic areas, beaches and the light-house area which attracts over 250,000 people per year.

In the 1990's Tawas City would see another great challenge with the closure of the Wurtsmith Air Force Base. However, after nearly a century and a half of rising to meet challenges in the past, the local community partnered with State, local and Federal resources to turn the base into a thriving opportunity. The Wurtsmith redevelopment was so successful in turning the economy around they were cited as an example throughout the country on how small towns can overcome the hardships of military base closures.

Mr. Speaker, the history of Tawas City is made up of the tales of brave fishermen, innovative entrepreneurs, legendary lumberjacks, dedicated neighbors, hardworking farmers, courageous soldiers, devoted workers, and All-American families. The values that extend from each industry, every challenge, and every triumph have added to the fabric of this community. I applaud the people of Tawas—past and present—for advancing this city to be the outstanding place it is today. Furthermore, I ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Tawas City and its residents on their first 150 years and in wishing them well through the next century.

HONORING KEISHA CASON OF
BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 2005

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Keisha Cason of Brooksville, Florida.

Keisha Cason is a high school senior, who was recently recognized by the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) as a 2005 NFIB Free Enterprise Scholars Award recipient.

Created in 2002, the award identifies high school seniors from all around the country who demonstrate scholarship and entrepreneurial achievement. From the 2,100 applicants nominated by NFIB members, an independent selection committee selected 378 rising scholars to each receive a \$1,000 scholarship.

Keisha Cason represents the future voice of small business in America. As one of these gifted youth, she has displayed a sense of understanding of free enterprise far beyond her years. As she makes the transition to college, she will continue to perform at the highest standards.

Mr. Speaker, ambitious young men and women like Keisha Cason should be congratulated for their accomplishments. It is truly a privilege to honor Keisha Cason for her achievement as a National Federation of Independent Business Free Enterprise Scholar.

IN MEMORY OF WESLEY SCOTT

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 2005

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life of an esteemed advocate for equality, Mr. Wesley Scott. Mr. Scott, a longtime leader in the civil rights movement in Milwaukee, died May 28, 2005, at the age of 88.

The oldest of 18 children, Wesley Scott came of age in an impoverished community of West Virginia coal miners. After earning his B.A. from Xavier University in New Orleans in 1942, Mr. Scott went on to serve his country, fighting in the South Pacific during WWII. Upon returning home he continued his education, receiving his Masters degree from Ohio State University in 1950. By 1951, he was serving as Executive Director of the Massillon, Ohio, Urban League.

In 1958, Mr. Scott assumed the position of deputy executive director of the Milwaukee Urban League. Within a year he was promoted to executive director, a position he held for 23 years. At the helm of the Milwaukee Urban League, Mr. Scott distinguished himself with a dynamic yet dignified style of leadership. His contemporaries lauded his unflinching commitment to the advancement of African-Americans and poor people. He is credited with building bridges between white and black communities, seeking out opportunities for progress in a very difficult and often turbulent environment. Under his leadership, the Milwaukee Urban League became a premier organization in the fight for civil rights.

Even after leaving the Milwaukee Urban League, Mr. Scott continued to work for racial equality. As an advisor to the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, he helped open new doors for African-Americans in the corporate world, ensuring the development of a new class of African-American professionals in Milwaukee. He also worked on behalf of African-American businesses, advocating for stronger mechanisms to ensure that disadvantaged business enterprises would benefit from the construction of Miller Park.

Throughout his life, Wesley Scott was a tireless advocate for equality. Earlier this year, the Milwaukee Urban League announced plans to honor his legacy by transforming its headquarters into the Wesley L. Scott Senior Living Community. I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to salute Mr. Scott for his commitment to advancing equality and to celebrate the life he dedicated to serving our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 2005

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I was absent from this Chamber on June 24, 2005.

I would like the record to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 308, 312, 313, 315, 317 and 321. I would have also voted "aye" on rollcall votes 309, 310, 311, 314, 316, 318, 319 and 320.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 2005

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, due to a personal conflict on Monday, June 27, I was not present in the chamber to cast my vote on rollcalls 322 and 323.

Please indicate in the appropriate place in the RECORD that had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both measures.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND
THE GROKSTER DECISION

SPEECH OF

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 2005

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Supreme Court's decision on Monday, June 27 in *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*

In a rare 9-0 decision, the Court found "that one who distributes a device with the object of promoting its use to infringe copyright, as shown by clear expression or other affirmative steps taken to foster infringement, is liable for the resulting acts of infringement by third parties."

Grokster and other companies that proactively enable the theft of creative and