

was a dedicated and caring mother to her two sons, Brian and Christopher as well as a devoted grandmother to Olivia and Malcolm.

Madam Speaker, I know my colleagues agree that the Greater Newark Community has lost a visionary and friend in Maxine James. Her family, friends and associates can all be proud of the legacy she leaves behind.

OPPOSING MOTION TO RECOMMIT
H.R. 3221

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2009

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise to voice my concern over the recent motion to recommit the bill HR 3221, the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009, which passed the House on September 17, 2009.

The motion to recommit stated, in part, that no organization that has been indicted for any federal or state campaign finance or election law can be eligible for any federal government contract or grant. The motion specifically names the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) as an organization covered by the bill.

Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution clearly states, "No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed." Congress cannot legislatively punish an individual or specific class of people. The fact that the motion to recommit appears to meet both criteria for a bill of attainder—specificity and punishment—should give us pause. Legislation that could potentially violate the Constitution surely deserves more debate than twenty minutes.

The recent revelations regarding the conduct of some ACORN employees is disquieting and merits closer investigation; however it is not Congress' place to assign guilt and punishment. The Constitution affords all accused people the protections of the judicial system; Congress must allow the judicial branch to function properly. For this reason I opposed the motion to recommit, and I will oppose any legislation that attempts to punish an individual or specific class of people without the judicial protections afforded them by the Constitution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2009

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, on September 23, 2009, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to record my vote for rollcall No. 732. Had I been present I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 732: No—on Motion to Adjourn.

HONORING MR. EDWARD C.
YBARRA, JR.

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2009

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, Central Catholic High School has a long and glorious

history in San Antonio. On March 25, 1852, it became the first boys' school to open in the city and it has served generations of San Antonio's young men. Now, one of Central's distinguished alumni, Edward C. Ybarra, Jr., is poised to become its 35th principal.

Mr. Ybarra first came to Central as a freshman in 1979 and, after graduating in 1983, went on to earn his degree from Texas Lutheran University. Central had clearly put its hold on him, however, and Ybarra returned to the school in 1987 to coach the basketball, football, track, and golf teams. He started teaching history the next year and, after earning his Master's Degree in Education from the University of Texas at San Antonio, became Assistant Principal for Student Development in 1997.

Over the years, he helped to forge Central into a second family and safe haven for its students and their families, efforts that earned him a nomination as Assistant Principal of the Year from the National Catholic Educational Association.

Edward Ybarra's successes stand as a testament to the strong foundation of his school days at Central as the successes of his thousands of young charges reflect the quality of his leadership as a teacher and assistant principal. Both augur well for the successes to come to him and to Central under his leadership as president. The depth of his connection to the school over the past thirty years also speaks to the strength of community at Central Catholic High School.

Henry Adams once wrote, "A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops." Edward Ybarra has affected eternity, and the world is better for it.

HONORING MR. PAUL E. ATKINSON

HON. JOE SESTAK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 2009

Mr. SESTAK. Madam Speaker, I rise in honor of Mr. Paul E. Atkinson, who died August 4, 2009 following a fall at his residence in Palo Alto, CA. He is survived by a son Paul E. Atkinson of Paris, France, a daughter Mary Hafner of Palo Alto, CA, and a son Peter Atkinson of Grand Junction, CO and seven grandchildren.

Mr. Atkinson was the long time President of Sun Ship, a leading shipyard nationally, and one of the largest employers in Delaware County, part of the District that I have the honor to represent. Very many of my constituents in Delaware County and in its surroundings worked at Sun Ship under the extraordinary leadership of Mr. Atkinson.

Among their many proud achievements were (1) the 590 foot HUGHES GLOMAR EXPLORER, built at the height of the Cold War for the CIA to secretly lift a sunken Soviet submarine from a three mile depth in the Pacific Ocean, (2) conversion of the tanker MANHATTAN into the largest icebreaker of all time, that successfully twice transited the Northwest Passage to Alaska and became the forerunner of the commercial commerce now beginning in the Arctic, and (3) construction of the largest solid rocket cases ever, begun in the period of President Kennedy's renowned reach into space.

With regret at Mr. Atkinson's passing but with thanks to him and those of my constituents who worked with him, I am pleased to add the following record of Mr. Atkinson's achievements.

Mr. Atkinson joined Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company in Chester, PA after graduating from the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture in May 1942. Mr. Atkinson undertook many varied assignments in both new shipbuilding and ship repair operations during those war years and helped to guide Sun Ship into the post-war era with employment in the 5000 range, introduction of unions and participation in the postwar prosperity with new shipbuilding some 70% of manpower, burgeoning ship repair work 10–20% from increased Delaware River traffic and outside sales (non marine) work 10–20% from wind tunnels, the largest solid rocket cases ever built, much nuclear work for reactors, Savannah River and the Fernald Plant, paper mills, and key components of the Verrazano Bridge.

During the Korean War, Mr. Atkinson became General Superintendent of all operations and in 1956 he became Vice President of Operations. Large shipyards in the United States began with the invention of riveting and Sun Ship was no exception. In 1957, Mr. Atkinson led the complete rebuilding of the shipyard with fewer but greatly enlarged shipways into a true welding shipyard with several pioneering attributes, among them the largest floating drydock then in the United States.

A keen business participant well versed in the involvement of government in marine shipbuilding contracts whether through subsidy or mortgage guarantee, Mr. Atkinson looked for a better way. He became Sun Ship President in 1961. In 1965 he saw a shipping need and a Navy budgetary impediment under Defense Secretary McNamara. Mr. Atkinson conceived the gas turbine propelled ADM. WM. M. CALLAGHAN, and with an established ship operator, Sun Ship formed a joint venture that built, chartered and operated the ship for decades for the Navy.

Building on that success, Mr. Atkinson, was an early pioneer in the development of roll-on/roll-off (ro/ros) vessels. During 1965–1977 Sun Ship constructed ten ro/ros, five 80,000 ton tankers, several 120,000 ton tankers, placing many of those ships in build and charter subsidiaries under the shipping diversification strategy he pioneered at Sun Ship. Among these was TOTE, a dry cargo roll-on/roll-off shipping company, wholly owned by Sun Ship, operating to Alaska. Today it is a leading successful, unsubsidized, American flag operator. During that period, under Mr. Atkinson the yard converted the MANHATTAN for her two pioneering ice-breaking voyages through the Northwest Passage to Alaska and built the legendary HUGHES GLOMAR EXPLORER to secretly lift a sunken Soviet submarine from three miles deep in the Pacific at the height of the Cold War.

Atkinson was a Trustee of Webb Institute for many years and a recipient of its coveted William Selkirk Owen Award. He was a member of the American Bureau of Shipping, and their Technical Committee. He also was a director of the Shipbuilders Council of America, and a member and technical representative of Lloyd's American Committee. He received the prestigious Sea Grant Association award and was active personally and through Sun Ship