

percent of Boy Scouts earn the Eagle Scout Award. The award is a performance-based achievement with high standards that have been well-maintained over the years.

To earn the Eagle Scout rank, a Boy Scout is obligated to pass specific tests that are organized by requirements and merit badges, as well as completing an Eagle Project to benefit the community. Paul's service project included researching, designing and installing historical signs at each end of the Summerset Bike Trail in Warren County, which stretches from Carlisle to Indianola. Paul's signs recount the history of the railroad that formerly occupied the trail. The work ethic Paul has shown in this project, and every other project leading up to his Eagle Scout rank, speaks volumes of his commitment to serving a cause greater than himself and assisting his community.

Mr. Speaker, the example set by this young man and his supportive family demonstrates the rewards of hard work, dedication, and perseverance. I am honored to represent Paul and his family in the United States Congress. I know that all of my colleagues in the House will join me in congratulating him in obtaining the Eagle Scout ranking, and will wish him continued success in his future education and career.

DR. VICTOR F. GRECO

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2012

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Victor F. Greco, who will receive the prestigious 2012 Marconi Science Award presented by UNICO National. Dr. Greco is a fellow native of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and a 1941 graduate of my alma mater, Hazleton High School. UNICO National, the largest Italian-American service organization in the United States, presents the Marconi Science Award to a U.S. citizen of Italian descent involved in the physical sciences who exemplifies Marconi's vast scientific and creative accomplishments through their own life's achievements.

The University of Scranton accepted Dr. Greco to college early because of his outstanding academic record. He graduated magna cum laude in 1947. He has the honor of being the only graduate of a Jesuit university to finish eight semesters of education in six semesters. After graduating, he continued his education at Jefferson Medical College and earned his degree as a medical doctor. During his time at Jefferson Medical, he was one of six students inducted to the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society. Dr. Greco completed his internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1951–1952, and was a research fellow at Jefferson Medical College from 1952–1953. Two years later, he completed his fellowship in cancer surgical research while serving as chief surgical resident.

Dr. Greco trained as a general and thoracic surgeon. He played a crucial role in the development of the heart-lung machine that allowed surgeons to operate on the heart, specifically allowing surgeons to open the heart and replace damaged valves. While the machine keeps the patient's heart and lungs functioning, the surgeon is able to surgically cor-

rect defects that were previously impossible. This notable achievement allows for the correction of a multitude of congenital vascular defects.

The UNICO chapter in my hometown of Hazleton is proud of Dr. Greco's achievements and his nomination for the Marconi Science Award. Overall, his membership and involvement in UNICO has helped promote and enhance the image of Italian-Americans, and he encourages other members to serve our community.

Mr. Speaker, today, Dr. Victor F. Greco stands as an icon in the Hazleton, Pennsylvania, UNICO chapter. I join my fellow Italian-Americans in congratulating Dr. Greco for receiving the Marconi Science Award. I commend him for his years of dedicated service to his patients, community, and country.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM DAVIS
SNIDER

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2012

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and career of William Davis Snider, who eloquently chronicled the struggle for civil rights in North Carolina as a newsman while quietly helping to usher in a new era of race relations in his beloved home state.

A native of Salisbury and a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, he served as a Lieutenant with the U.S. Army Signal Corps in the India-Burma Theater in World War Two. Returning home, he served as private secretary to Gov. R. Gregg Cherry and later as administrative assistant to Gov. W. Kerr Scott.

Bill Snider's experience in war and politics steeled him for the social upheaval of the mid-1960's, when he was associate editor and opinion writer for the Greensboro Daily News. His columns and editorials from that tumultuous era established him as a leading voice of white moderation. Simultaneously, he worked behind the scenes with civic, religious, and business leaders to prevent racial tensions from exploding into violence.

While his colleagues respected his clear and principled arguments for restraint, he was not without his critics and his work resulted in a burning cross on his lawn and broken windows on his family home. One of his eulogists remarked that Bill probably appreciated that someone was actually reading his columns, though he would have preferred they express their disapproval with a letter to the editor instead.

Later rising to Editor of the Greensboro News-Record, Bill's forthright, yet measured and helpful criticism influenced a new generation of journalists who later came to national prominence. His service as president of the National Conference of Editorial Writers and on the Pulitzer Prize Jury further attests to his stature in his profession.

He also wrote two books: Helms & Hunt, The North Carolina Senate Race published in 1984 and a history of his Alma Mater: Light on the Hill, a History of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill published in 1992. Jim Exum, the former chief justice of the N.C. Su-

preme Court, who is from Greensboro said: "Bill was a very deep and careful thinker and a clear writer and a gentle giant in his field."

He was also a devoted family man who celebrated 63 marriage anniversaries with his beloved wife, Florence. Bill and Flo were blessed with four accomplished and loving daughters, one of whom is a valued member of my staff and a dear friend. Their golden years together were enriched with the gift of 12 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Those who had the good fortune to know Bill Snider personally say he epitomized the ideal of the Southern gentleman. Throughout his long life, he retained a twinkling sense of humor and a love of learning, especially about the history, politics, and natural beauty of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, we are all fortunate that in a time of uncertainty and ugliness in America's history, Bill Snider and other progressive Southerners persuaded their neighbors to abandon the prejudices of the past and embrace the spirit of our founding declaration that All Men are Created Equal. His life and work stands as an enduring testament to the difference one person can make in the lives of others, and of our great nation.

HONORING HOMER GEORGE AND
NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION
WEEK

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 8, 2012

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Homer George and National Poison Prevention Week, observed March 18 through 24, 2012. Mr. George was instrumental in the establishment of National Poison Prevention Week, and this year marks its 50th anniversary.

After treating many cases of accidental poisoning, Mr. George, a St. Louis College of Pharmacy graduate and Cape Girardeau pharmacist, realized that the most effective way to treat poisonings was by prevention. Mr. George brought this issue to the mayor of Cape Girardeau in hopes of establishing a poison prevention week. Cape Girardeau Mayor Walter Ford proclaimed October 12 through 18, 1958, as the first Poison Prevention Week. He cited the total number of poisonings as almost 1,000,000 annually, mostly due to careless handling and storage of common household items, including lye, pharmaceuticals, insect poisons, coal oil, and cosmetics.

Missouri Governor James T. Blair immediately expanded the declaration to a statewide Poison Prevention Week. Mr. George followed up on this success by enlisting Congressman Paul Jones to introduce legislation establishing a national Poison Prevention Week. A joint resolution was introduced in Congress on February 1, 1960, and President John F. Kennedy signed the bill into law on September 26, 1961. Congressman Jones presented the signing pen to Homer George in recognition of his public service in preventing childhood poisonings and the creation of National Poison Prevention Week.

Today, more than two million poisonings are reported each year to the 57 poison control centers across the country. More than 90 percent of these poisonings occur in the home.