

HONORING NATHAN WILONDEK

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Nathan Wilondek, of Defiance Ohio. Mr. Wilondek was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross on Monday, November 12 during a Veterans Day program at Tinora High School.

The Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) is a military decoration awarded to any officer or enlisted member of the United States Armed Forces who distinguishes himself or herself in support of operations by "heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight, subsequent to November 11, 1918."

Wilondek was a Warrant Office 1 helicopter pilot serving in the Republic of Vietnam. On August 18, 1969, WO1 Wilondek volunteered along with his crew to fly a resupply mission to an infantry company that had become completely surrounded by the NVA. Without gunship cover WO1 Wilondek and his crew (Wallace Honda, Stewart Brooks, and Terry Paxton) flew nap of the earth down a hillside and hovered the UH-1 Huey low enough to drop ammo and supplies to the embattled infantrymen.

The entire time the re-supply was happening the NVA were hitting the helicopter with accurate small arms fire, and WO1 Wilondek's door gunner was unable to return fire because the US troops were too closely intermingled with NVA in close combat. It was determined that without the re-supply effort of WO1 Wilondek and his crew, the infantry unit would have been completely overrun by NVA, instead they survived. Mr. Wilondek is awarded this DFC for his heroism that day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in the acknowledgment of Nathan Wilondek's heroism and recognize his service and dedication to our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I missed recorded votes last week attending to official business back in the district. If I had been here, I would have voted "yea" on Rollcall No. 609; "yea" on Rollcall No. 610; "yea" on Rollcall No. 611; "nay" on Rollcall No. 612; and "yea" on Rollcall No. 613.

CONGRATULATING MR. LARRY LANG OF HOLMES COUNTY

HON. BOB GIBBS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Larry Lang of Big Prairie, OH who has spent over twenty years of his life serving the Holmes County community through the Red

Cross, local school boards, Farm Bureau and other programs with outstanding dedication, honor and merit. Mr. Lang is a model citizen and his efforts are truly inspiring. He has been an excellent example and partner in working with the Amish community and his amazing efforts in recruiting platelet donors have saved countless lives.

Mr. Lang's strong relationship with the Amish community in Holmes County has resulted in an Amish representative being present on the Holmes County Chapter board and has led to thousands of hours of volunteer service from the Amish community. Mr. Lang has served as assistant director of the Holmes County Chapter of the American Red Cross and is the recipient of this year's prestigious Biomedical Partnership Award from the American Red Cross for his tremendous efforts resulting in 490 donors, 3600 platelet units and approximately 6100 single donor platelet units. Mr. Lang personally made over 300 trips to support, donate and bring donors to the Cleveland apheresis center.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to represent a man who has worked tirelessly on behalf of others and who has made such a positive and lasting impact on my community. I ask all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Larry Lang for receiving the Biomedical Partnership Award from the American Red Cross.

CARRIE BAZEWCZ

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Carrie Bazewicz for her service to our community and receiving the 2012 Mayor of Golden's Award for Excellence.

Carrie brought the Environmental Learning for the Future program to Mitchell Elementary in Golden, Colorado. This program promotes the understanding and appreciation of the natural world to each of the young students. Her commitment to the education of the children in Golden serves as a model for teachers throughout the state of Colorado and our nation.

Carrie exemplifies education and preservation of Golden's beauty. She encourages and empowers her students as an enthusiastic, supportive classroom volunteer.

As a recipient of one of the Mayor of Golden's 2012 Awards for Community Excellence, Carrie was chosen based on her outstanding initiatives, leadership, problem-solving, and community values, all of which directly aided the community of Golden in its great success this past year.

Carrie Bazewicz has been a champion in the community and I am honored to congratulate her on receiving the 2012 Mayor of Golden's Award for Excellence. I am sure she will exhibit the same dedication and commitment to all her future endeavors.

HONORING UNITED STATES COAST GUARD VETERANS

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor our veterans.

There are no words that can express the gratitude that the American people owe all of the men and women who choose to serve the United States of America in the armed services. We are all humbled by the sacrifice they make—knowingly putting themselves in harm's way while also leaving loved ones behind. This commitment is the mark of America's finest citizens and those who answer to a higher calling. Allow me to honor, from the United States Coast Guard: Sammie Stewart, Jr., Steven Bernard Rising, Omar K. Payton, Shane J. Nicholas, Randy Kevin Jopp, Jr., David R. Hetticher, Andrea Naomi Johnson, Christopher Daniels, William O'Boyle, Jacob G. Bryan, Sandy Guerra, Eric Driggs; from the National Security Agency: Allyn C. McKinney.

Finally, it is not our tanks, weapons or machinery that make the United States Armed Forces the best military in the world. It is our young men and women who serve professionally with honor and distinction. If not for these exemplary citizens, freedom and the American way of life would not be safe and secure. For these sacrifices, we respect and should commend their service everyday of the year. Congress has designated, November 11th 2012 as the official day showing our gratitude.

Please join me in honoring these American heroes for their bravery and sacrifice in defense of this great nation.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO CREATE A HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE U.S. CONSULATE IN BENGHAZI, LIBYA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a resolution to establish a House Select Committee on the Terrorist Attack in Benghazi to ensure a unified investigation of the attack and the Obama Administration's response. A select committee is essential to combine the myriad existing investigations into a single, comprehensive and exhaustive review. I believe such a combined effort will yield even more information regarding the true nature of these terrorist attacks and the administration's response.

More than 80 days have passed since the terrorist attack on the U.S. consulate and annex that occurred during the late evening and early morning hours of September 11–12. The attack took the lives of four Americans, including a U.S. ambassador—the first ambassador to be killed in the line of duty since 1979. Yet the American people still have been told little about the timeline of this attack and the administration's response in the hours,

days and weeks following. The American people still haven't been provided answers to serious questions. For example, why was additional security denied to the ambassador? What intelligence was known about the threat prior to the attacks? There are also serious questions about links of this terrorist attack to the protests at the U.S. embassies in Cairo, Egypt, Tunis, Tunisia and Sanaa, Yemen that same week—where each American compound was breached by individuals allegedly linked to al Qaeda-affiliated groups. What, if any, were the connections between these incidents and the attack in Benghazi?

These questions are too serious—and the consequences too grave—to be brushed aside. There are critical legislative decisions the next Congress will have to make based on the answers of these questions. But more importantly, the American people deserve answers to these questions—including open hearings and an unclassified report.

The select committee I am proposing should draw from the existing congressional investigations by including the chairman and ranking member of each committee of jurisdiction—Intelligence, Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, Armed Services and Oversight and Government Reform—as well as five additional Republicans appointed by the Speaker and two additional Democrats appointed by the Minority Leader.

I appreciate the support I have received for this resolution from the original cosponsors, as well as the Heritage Foundation. I also submit for the record a recent op-ed that was published on RealClearPolitics.com by former Senator Fred Thompson articulating the benefits of a unified select committee. Senator Thompson has a unique perspective on the need for this committee given his experience as counsel on the Senate select committee on Watergate.

Mr. Speaker, we owe it to the families of the victims, and the American people, to fully investigate this terrorist attack. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

[Nov. 28, 2012]

INVESTIGATING BENGHAZI: WHY WE NEED A
SELECT COMMITTEE
(By Fred Thompson)

As we fixate on the latest version of Gen. David Petraeus' testimony or the misleading statements of Susan Rice, I suggest that we stop and think about the size of what we are dealing with. The Benghazi tragedy raises questions concerning the protection of our embassies, the performance and capabilities of our military and our intelligence community, as well as the decisions of high-ranking officials in the Department of Defense, the State Department, the White House and possibly the Justice Department.

The scope of the questions that involve an array of officials, and sensitive agencies and departments of our government, is unprecedented. The inquiry into what happened and why, along with who is or should be accountable, calls for a focused, responsible effort equal to the seriousness and the complexities the issues.

I've seen this rodeo before, both in a constructive manner (Watergate, where I served as a counsel) and a less-than-constructive one (Clinton-era investigations, where I chaired a committee that probed at least one facet of the various scandals). On our present course, the prospects for a relatively short but thorough, credible, bipartisan congressional investigation are not good. The prospects for a disjointed, drawn-out mess, re-

plete with partisan bickering, are much better.

It is easy to identify at least eight congressional committees (four in each chamber) with claims of jurisdiction in the Benghazi matter. No committee has jurisdiction over all of it, and several committees have jurisdiction over parts that overlap with the jurisdictions of other committees. Some of the committee hearings will involve classified information and will be conducted behind closed doors. Members of "Committee A" will not know what a witness told "Committee B" in a closed hearing. Gen. Petraeus' recent appearance on Capitol Hill demonstrates how difficult it can be to get a consistent story when the witness is making multiple appearances before even the same committee.

Perhaps not all committees with jurisdiction will have hearings, but if half of them do it will produce competing hearings, with competing staffs and competing press conferences over much of Capitol Hill. It will also take longer than necessary, as government officials shuffle back and forth giving repeat performances. Different committee chairmen and their committees will make different rulings on document production, whether to move for immunity for witnesses who refuse to testify on the basis of the 5th Amendment, and a host of other matters.

This is simply not the most efficient and credible way to proceed. And it is less likely to arrive at the truth. The seriousness of the matter calls for something better. It calls for a select committee that is given a specific mandate, a budget and a cut-off date that can be adjusted if it is agreed upon. It needs to be comprised of members of both parties who have been selected by their leadership because of their proven integrity, reputation for fairness, and expertise in a given area.

In a matter fraught with political implications, it is especially important that Congress accept its responsibility and minimize partisanship as much as possible. History demonstrates that this goal is much easier to achieve with a handful of selected people than it is with many. Since 1789, when Congress investigated a failed military expedition, select committees have been utilized to serve such important and sensitive functions, and the Benghazi matter should follow in that long tradition, whether by means of a joint committee of both houses of Congress or by either chamber.

Most select committees have become historical footnotes. Some, however, are well remembered because of the contribution they made to helping Congress carry out its duties of legislating, overseeing the executive branch and educating the American people as to the operation of their government. Ironically, it is because of the success of these panels that some members of Congress and others oppose the formation of one in this case.

They say that forming a select committee for a matter such as Benghazi, where a consulate and four American lives were lost, would attach too much importance to the investigation. They fear that it would be equating it with Watergate. Of course, if the Watergate standard, as they define it, is now the operative standard for the formation of a select committee, then seldom, if ever, will another select committee be formed.

Critics of the select committee miss the point on several levels. First of all, if indeed a comparison is to be made, one must look at the seriousness of facts and issues presented concerning Benghazi and compare them with the seriousness of facts and issues presented at the times when other select committees, such as Watergate, were formed. So compare the Watergate burglary with what we have here. Can there be any doubt that Benghazi passes the Watergate test?

The wisdom of utilizing a select committee should not just be judged on the outcome of the committee's work; dramatic results are not always achieved or warranted. The select Watergate Committee is a beneficial reference point, not because of the end result of its investigation a year and a half after it was formed, but because of the process Congress utilized to deal with a difficult situation.

At that time, we had a Republican president and a Congress controlled by the Democrats. Yet the Senate voted unanimously to form the committee. Democratic leadership appointed Sen. Sam Ervin, reputed to be the chamber's leading constitutional scholar, to chair the committee. The Republican leader appointed Sen. Howard Baker to be the vice chairman and leading member of his party on the committee—a senator who was respected on both sides of the aisle. These men protected the legitimate partisan interests of their respective parties and the path was not always smooth, especially behind closed doors, but they understood that their colleagues, as well as the nation, were depending upon them to be responsible and seek the truth. Authority and accountability were clearly placed on the committee, and its members performed accordingly.

Select committees are not perfect creations by any means. A clear narrative is often difficult to produce under any circumstances. However, a select committee is simply much more likely to produce focused and credible results. Soon we will see if the United States Congress is still capable of coming together toward the common goal of getting to the bottom of a very serious matter. Or, are decisions about select committees simply reflective of positions based upon whose ox is in danger of being gored?

TRIBUTE TO ANN DAWSON
AUGUST

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 4, 2012

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is a bittersweet occasion as I rise today to congratulate Ms. Ann Dawson August on being named Executive Director of the Birmingham-Jefferson County Transit Authority in Birmingham, Alabama. As she accepts this position, she is leaving the Santee-Waterlee Regional Transportation Authority (SWRTA) in Sumter, South Carolina, where she has served as the Executive Director of SWRTA for the past 11 years. She leaves behind a stellar record and will be sorely missed.

A native of Sumter, South Carolina, Ms. August spent 39 years in Philadelphia, where she attended public schools and La Salle University before working for 13 years for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), the fifth largest transit authority in the country. In 1997, she demonstrated her versatility when she transferred her talents from the urban SEPTA system to SWRTA, the second largest urban and rural transportation authority in South Carolina.

Ann's service in the transportation arena has extended far beyond SWRTA. She is a member of the Sumter County Transportation Committee and the Transportation Research Analysis Committee for the Transportation Research Board in Washington, DC. From 2009 to 2011, she was the Chair of the Transit Cooperative Research Program Oversight and