

amazing business acumen in the 35 years since they scraped together \$15,000 to purchase a gun club in north Harris County. Today, the Carters own four retail gun stores, a public shooting range, as well as three commercial game ranches. Carter's Country's sales have increased from \$32,000 in the first year of operations to approximately \$25 million last year.

Mr. Speaker, as a longtime and loyal Carter's Country customer, I want to add my voice to those paying tribute to this remarkable couple.

Raised in a small farming community in central North Carolina, Bill Carter joined the National Guard when he was just 14 years old—adding a few years to his age in order to enlist. Following his discharge from the National Guard, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. In the National Guard and the Marine Corps, his lifelong interest in firearms deepened.

Bill was sent to Korea and briefly considered a military career but ended up leaving the Corps with the intention of getting a college degree. Instead, he became a merchant seaman and, in the course of his travels, visited Houston often. He met his future wife in New Jersey and, eventually, Bill convinced his bride to move with him to Houston.

He worked as an iron worker while Ellen worked as an emergency room nurse at Hermann Hospital. Soon, Bill was making firearms for his coworkers out of a makeshift shop in his garage. Many weekends, in order to test his firearms, Bill would arrive at a local shooting range at sunup. He spent so much time there, in fact, that the owner eventually offered to sell him the shooting range for \$15,000. And so was founded the Carter's Country empire.

As a result of their hard work and dedication, Bill and Ellen Carter's business expanded rapidly in the 1970's and 1980's. Today, despite this expansion, Carter's Country remains a family business serving the needs of hunters and sportsmen throughout the greater Houston area. Carter's Country employs 100 associates, who Bill Carter calls "the heart and soul of Carter's Country."

Mr. Speaker, Bill and Ellen Carter's story is the quintessential Texas story of humble beginnings; of hard work and initiative and dedication; and of well-deserved success. I hope you will join with me in saluting Bill and Ellen Carter and wishing them and their family continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD L.
ROUDEBUSH

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 10, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Dick Roudebush was the veteran's veteran.

His military record was one of selfless sacrifice and defying danger. He was an extraordinary patriot. And he was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 10 years beginning in 1961.

As can be seen by the following, he was also head of the Veterans' Administration. Any veteran who got his disability check on time

during the seventies owes some gratitude to the fine administration provided by Dick Roudebush.

More important, he was a nice man, pleasant and friendly.

All Americans are diminished by the passing of the Honorable Richard L. Roudebush. He was my friend.

[From the Indianapolis News, Jan. 30, 1995]
RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH, CONGRESSMAN, VA
CHIEF

NOBLESVILLE, IN.—Richard L. Roudebush, 77, former five-term congressman who became director of the Veterans Administration, died Saturday.

Mr. Roudebush died of complications from pneumonia at Doctors Hospital in Sarasota, Fla., where he also kept a home.

Services will be at 10 a.m. Friday in Randall & Roberts Logan Street Chapel, with calling from 2 to 8 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday.

Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1974, President Gerald R. Ford nominated his former Republican congressional colleague as administrator of veterans affairs. Mr. Roudebush's nomination was confirmed by the Senate Oct. 1, 1974.

The agency served more than 29 million veterans, had 200,000 employees and an annual budget of about \$14 billion.

Mr. Roudebush returned to his Noblesville farm in January 1977 after the election of Democratic President Jimmy Carter.

In May 1982, President Reagan signed a law renaming the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Indianapolis as the Richard L. Roudebush Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

Mr. Roudebush graduated from Butler University in 1941 with a degree in business administration. He was a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity. In 1969, he received an honorary doctorate from Butler.

He enlisted in the Army about a month before the attack on Pearl Harbor and was shipped out in September 1942 to Egypt, where he was assigned to the Suez Canal Command and served with British forces during five major battles in North Africa.

In the invasion of Italy, his landing craft was sunk. Mr. Roudebush joined the newly formed 15th Air Force and helped clear explosives from captured enemy airfields.

After his discharge at Camp Atterbury in October 1944, he became a service officer with the Department of Indiana Veterans of Foreign Wars and was stationed at the Indianapolis VA Regional office seven years.

He also served eight years on the Indiana Veterans Commission and chaired that body six years.

He became state commander of the Indiana VFW Department in 1953. In 1954 he became chief of staff in the National VFW and was elected national commander in chief at the VFW convention at Miami Beach in 1957.

Mr. Roudebush first was elected to Congress in 1960.

In November 1970, Mr. Roudebush, the GOP nominee for the U.S. Senate, lost to former Sen. Vance Hartke by 4,000 votes out of nearly 2 million cast.

In the House of Representatives, he was on the House District Committee and the House Un-American Activities Committee. Mr. Roudebush was best known as a ranking member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics and for his work on countless bills benefiting veterans.

A personal friend of all the early astronauts, Mr. Roudebush was instrumental in pushing through America's early space program from Alan Shepard's pioneering liftoff on through Mercury, Gemini and Apollo efforts. He was awarded the VFW National Space Award in 1971.

He was seriously injured in a private plane crash Aug. 19, 1968, while returning to Indiana from the Republican National Convention at Miami. Campaigning from his hospital bed, he won the November 1968 congressional election by his widest margin ever and led the entire Republican slate in Indiana.

In January 1971, he became a consultant to the administrator of veterans affairs, and on June 7, 1971, he was named to the No. 4 position in the VA as assistant deputy administrator. On Jan. 18, 1974, he was promoted to deputy administrator of the VA.

In September 1979, he was elected chairman of the advisory board for Veterans Insurance Services, a subsidiary of the National Liberty Group of companies in Valley Forge, Pa.

Mr. Roudebush was awarded life memberships in the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans and AMVETS.

He was a member of Refuge Christian Church, Noblesville.

Memorial contributions may be made to the donor's favorite charity.

Survivors: wife Marjorie Elliott Roudebush; son Roy "Chip" L. Roudebush; daughter Karen Roudebush; brother William Roudebush; a granddaughter.

EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT
OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 729) to control crime by a more effective death penalty.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 729, the Effective Death Penalty Act. I join all Americans in urging my colleagues to support this measure, which is common-sense reform. For capital punishment to be an effective deterrent to criminals it must be enforced swiftly and consistently. Presently, it takes years for the courts and defense attorneys to act upon rulings of the lower courts. This is unacceptable and change is long overdue.

The essence of our criminal justice system is justice. A system of appeals is imperative to ensure that the rights of the accused are not violated in any manner. However, this Nation's appellate system is absurdly slow, complicated, and overwhelmingly redundant. H.R. 729 will place necessary limits on habeas corpus appeals, and thus limit the number of appeals and time permitted for the entire process.

Mr. Chairman, violent crime in America continues to increase, and the Federal response has been minimal. This bill would establish a 1-year limitation for filing habeas corpus appeals of State court convictions. Additionally, this bill will limit stays of execution for inmates who have not filed for appeal in a timely manner. Most importantly, Mr. Chairman, H.R. 729 would impose a 60-day deadline for Federal district courts to rule on a habeas corpus petition, and calls for a 90-day deadline for Federal district court decisions. This is precisely what is needed to streamline the appellate system, while ensuring that the appropriate safeguards are maintained.