

students as trainees in real estate management and office administration. I am pleased to recognize Darren's community involvement and contributions.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL IN HONOR OF FIVE FBI AGENTS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY WHILE ASSIGNED TO THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 9, 1997*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation to designate the newly constructed Federal building located at 601 Fourth Street NW, in the District of Columbia as the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington Field Office Memorial Building," in honor of five FBI agents who were killed in the line of duty while assigned to the Washington Field Office. The five agents are William H. Christian, Jr., Martha Dixon Martinez, Michael J. Miller, Anthony Palmisano, and Edwin R. Woodruffe.

Only 46 FBI agents have been killed in the line of duty since the agency was established in 1908. Yet these five agents were all killed in a period of 16 years. Moreover, the FBI has had a particularly close and useful relationship to crime fighting in the District of Columbia and this region. For years, the professionalism and dedication of FBI agents and other personnel of the Bureau have been made available to the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Police Department. For the residents and law enforcement officers of the District, it is our honor to dedicate this new headquarters to agents who were so dedicated to us and to law enforcement.

It is most appropriate to dedicate this new building to these five dedicated agents. On May 29, 1995, Special Agent William H. Christian, Jr., was murdered in his car by Ralph McClean while performing surveillance on him. McClean was suspected in a series of unprovoked attacks on officers of the Metropolitan Police Department which left several officers wounded and one dead.

On November 22, 1994, Martha Dixon Martinez and Michael J. Miller were conducting official business at the homicide office of the Metropolitan Police Department headquarters. Without warning, Bennie Lawson entered the homicide office, pulled an automatic weapon from his coat, and began firing randomly. His shots killed Special Agents Martinez and Miller, as well as Metropolitan Police Department Detective Henry Daly.

Agents Anthony Palmisano and Edwin R. Woodruffe were killed attempting to arrest a Lorton escapee, Billie Austin Bryant, on January 8, 1969. The agents had just entered an apartment building in southeast Washington when Bryant opened fire on them in a hallway.

I am introducing this legislation to pay lasting tribute to the sacrifice of courageous agents who gave their lives in the line of duty. I am particularly pleased that all of the Washington, DC, regional members of Congress have become original cosponsors. Our legislation will remind all who pass through the new Washington Field Office Building of the high

price that has been paid for the FBI's work in protecting the lives and safety of the residents of the District of Columbia.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID HAMIL

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 9, 1997*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to tell you about a man who has achieved so much for Colorado and the country, Mr. Dave Hamil of Sterling, CO. According to Colorado Country Life Magazine, in an article written by Mona Neeley:

Dave Hamil started out simply as a man from the plains of Colorado, but the effects of his leadership still ripple across the State and the Nation. Hamil, now 88 and retired in Sterling, Colorado, grew up in the northeastern corner of the state, the son of a rancher.

Circumstances and unexpected phone calls took him from Sterling to Holyoke, on to Denver and the Colorado State Legislature, into State government, and eventually to Washington, D.C., where he ran the Rural Electric Administration for an unmatched 14 years.

During his years of service he helped develop Highline Electric Association, one of the first rural electric cooperatives in Colorado. He represented his district in the State legislature for 16 years, including three terms as Speaker of the House. He was called to Washington, D.C. by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to serve as the national administrator of the Rural Electric Administration (REA), an appointment that lasted until John F. Kennedy took office. Then, following one of only two elections he lost, he was appointed Director of Institutions for Colorado by his primary opponent. He returned to Washington, D.C. in 1969, when he was reappointed REA administrator, and served another 10 years.

He slowed down in 1978, when he resigned from the REA (at age 70). He and his wife, Genevieve, returned to Sterling. Since then, he has stayed involved in the industry by serving as a consultant, staying in touch with today's decision-makers, and providing valuable background information.

Now, as the electric industry is poised on the precipice of change, it's time to honor a man who propelled the industry so far. A Colorado Women's Task Force committee, chaired by Janice Pflager, is leading an effort to establish a museum addition in Sterling to honor Hamil and to preserve the history of rural electric and rural telephone systems for future generations.

Much of what would go into the Dave Hamil Exhibit at the Overland Trail Museum now hangs on the walls of what Dave refers to as the trophy room in the basement of his home. Some of the trophies go back to the 1920's when Dave was one of the best college milers in the United States. Graduating from Logan County Industrial Arts High School, Dave followed his brother, Harold, to Hastings College in Hastings, Nebraska. Besides working his way through college, he also ran track, and in 1926 Dave came in 8th at a Chicago track meet pitting the top 26 college milers in the United States against each other. The 1932 Olympics were mentioned, but Dave returned to his studies, running a 4:21 mile and came back to Sterling after graduating in 1930 with a degree in English.

The degree languished as Dave went back to the cattle business in which he was raised.

First, he worked with a large land and cattle company and later switched to a cattle and sheep feeder. He made his first real money with the sheep feeder, earning \$10,000 raising 2,568 lambs and between 500 and 600 head of cattle.

After marrying Genevieve Robinson in 1933, Dave used his newly earned cash to buy a ranch. Since the ranch had no electricity, this forced the first step toward his lifelong involvement with the electric industry. But, before bringing electricity to his own ranch and thousands of others across the country, Dave received an unexpected phone call announcing that he had been nominated as the Republican candidate for the State House of Representatives. He won the election and began his political career.

Back home in 1939, Dave started looking at stringing electricity to his ranch. While Public Service Company wanted \$10,000 to string the wires, (Dave only paid \$20,000 for the land itself) he knew there had to be a better way. He and a group of neighbors contacted representatives of the fledgling REA, setting in motion the wheels that eventually led to Logan County becoming Section B of the new Highline Electric Association in nearby Holyoke, CO. "I had no more idea (then) of becoming the administrator (of REA) than I had of going to the moon," says Dave, looking back on those early years. He was too busy locally.

He stayed active at Highline Electric, serving as a director for years. He was also busy at the Statehouse. He served on the powerful Appropriations Committee, made an unsuccessful run for governor, and then returned to the State House of Representatives where he became Speaker. During his last stint as Speaker, he was instrumental in relocating the Air Force Academy to Colorado Springs. He also was part of the decision to extend Interstate 70 west of Interstate 25, into the mountains and through the Eisenhower Tunnel, avoiding Loveland Pass. "The value of those (two items) to the state is incalculable," Dave says with pride.

Enough was enough. Dave announced that he would not seek a ninth term in the House. He was planning to run for the U.S. House or Senate when one of his respected friends there retired, but, Washington called him first.

In May 1956, President Eisenhower was looking for a western Republican with a solid background in politics and in the rural electric industry to lead the REA. Dave Hamil, with his years in Colorado politics and his experience with the Highline Electric Association, was brought to the President's attention by a family friend who had become a presidential advisor. Dave figures there was more to the nomination than that. "I hadn't done anything to make anyone mad," he says.

That was Dave's strength as he took the reigns of REA. While he was straightforward and honest about how he saw an issue, he also had a knack for bringing people together.

It was Dave who got rural electric cooperatives and the investor-owned utilities to pool their resources and work together on projects. It was Dave who went into many volatile, unpredictable situations and got everyone talking until all sides agreed on a compromise. "I have said time and again that it's better to meet in the banquet room than in the courtroom," Dave says. "And it is a hell of a lot less expensive."

Dave was instrumental in bringing together more than just people. It was Dave Hamil who pursued new technology that led to the David A. Hamil Direct Current (DC) Energy Tie in Segall, Nebraska, linking Colorado to the eastern electric power grid in the United States. During Dave's tenure with