

At the Lackawanna Bar Association's memorial, Attorney Sal Cognetti described, "Pat as a cheerful, helpful, generous man who everyday aided and touched other human beings by and through his counsel and knowledge. His compassion made him care about the less fortunate. The strength of his personality and his unyielding dedication to good and equal government for all kept a diverse group of individuals united under the umbrella of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Speaker, I insert in my remarks at this point the complete text of Pat's obituary.

[From the Scranton Times Tribune, August 31, 2002]

ATTORNEY PATRICK J. MELLODY

Attorney Patrick J. Mellody, 59, of the Green Ridge section of Scranton, died Thursday evening at home. His wife is the former Patricia Lynch.

Born in Scranton, son of Rita Lestrangle Mellody, Scranton, and the late Lackawanna County Commissioner Patrick J. Mellody, he was a 1962 graduate of St. Paul's High School. He earned his bachelor of science degree from the University of Scranton in 1966 and his juris doctor from Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., in 1974. He received American Jurisprudence Awards for academic excellence.

Attorney Mellody maintained a practice in Scranton since 1974. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Attorney Mellody had served as chairman of the Lackawanna County Democratic Committee since 1984. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee and was elected delegate to the 1984, 1996 and 2000 Democratic National Conventions. A graduate of Officer Candidate School, he served as a 1st lieutenant in the Army from 1966 to 1969.

He was a member of numerous civic, educational, professional and business associations, including serving as chairman of the Keystone Chapter of the American Heart Association and on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania State Affiliate of the American Heart Association. He served on the executive committee of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and as vice president and a member of the executive board of the Forest Lakes Council, Boy Scouts of America. An Eagle Scout, he was a member of the Eagle Scout Association of the Boy Scouts of America.

He was a member of St. Clare's Church, Scranton; the advisory board of directors of the Green Ridge branch of Penn Security Bank and Trust Co., Scranton; the Irish-American Men's Association, the Sierra Club, the Knights of Columbus Council 280, Scranton; the Green Ridge Business Association, St. Paul's Booster Club and the executive board of the Italian-American Democratic League.

Surviving in addition to his widow and mother are three daughters, Kathleen, Arlington, Va., and Mara and Meredith; both of Scranton; two sons, Patrick, Scranton, and Stephen, Arlington, Va.; a sister, Mary Horan, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.; two brothers, Charles Mellody, Bethesda, Md., and Jerome Mellody, Rockville, Md.; and several nieces and nephews.

He was also preceded in death by a brother, James Francis Mellody, who died in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, Pat Mellody's integrity, industriousness, and devotion to his family and

community mark him as an extraordinary man. May his life be an inspiration to us all.

INTRODUCTION OF DC NATIONAL  
GUARD HOMELAND SECURITY ACT

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 22, 2003*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give the mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard as the governors of all 50 States. My work as a Member of the new Select Committee on Homeland Security has convinced me that this bill is necessary now more than at anytime in the District's history. In some circumstances where a suspected terrorist incident occurs and in all circumstances constituting local emergencies, the mayor of the District of Columbia should have the same authority as governors. The National Guards in the 50 States operate under dual jurisdictions, Federal and local, but the D.C. National Guard (DCNG) has no local jurisdiction, no matter the local emergency. The President of the United States as the Commander in Chief alone has the authority to call up the National Guard for any purpose, local or national here. Each Governor, however, as the head of state, has the authority to mobilize the National Guard to protect the local jurisdiction, just as local militia have always done historically. Most often this has meant calling upon the National Guard to restore order in the wake of civil disturbances and natural disasters. Today it could mean acting quickly to respond to an incident that may be local or terrorist-related because it may be impossible to tell which. The mayor, who knows the city better than any Federal official, certainly should be able to call on the DCNG to cover local natural disasters or civil disturbances without relying on the President, who may be preoccupied with national matters, including perhaps war or security matters. It does no harm to give the mayor the authority. Today it may do great harm to leave him powerless to act quickly. If it makes sense that a Governor would have control over the mobilization and deployment of the State National Guard, at the very least it makes the same sense for the mayor of the District of Columbia, with a population the size of that of small States, should have the same authority.

The mayor of the District of Columbia, acting as head of state, should have the authority to call upon the DCNG in instances that do not rise to the level of Federal importance to implicate the powers of the President. Today requiring action by the President of the United States could endanger the life and health of D.C. residents and visitors and those who work here in the event of an emergency. Procedures now in use require the mayor to request the needed assistance from the Commander in Chief for a local National Guard. My bill does not cause the President to lose his power over the D.C. National Guard. The President could still nationalize the Guard at will, as he can with the Guards of the 50 States.

Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, I succeeded in including a provision in the Homeland Security Act recognizing that

the District of Columbia must be an integral part of the planning, implementation, and execution of national plans to protect city residents, Federal employees, and visitors by including the District of Columbia, as part of the region, as a separate and full partner and first responder in federal domestic preparedness legislation. Allowing the mayor control over the DCNG helps recognize the new responsibility he now has in protecting the entire Federal establishment—the Congress, the White House, the Supreme Court, and the Federal agencies—from terrorist attacks. At a minimum, such recognition also demonstrates the respect for local governance and home rule that every jurisdiction that recruits members of the military to its National Guard deserves, especially today when the Guards are no longer weekend warriors, as the Iraq war demonstrates. If the mayor has local control over his own Guard, the Executive would give up nothing of his necessary control because the President would retain his right to nationalize the DCNG at will, as he can for the states. The confusion that accompanied the September 11 attack plainly showed the danger inherent in allowing bureaucratic steps to stand in the way of responding to emergencies in the Nation's Capital. September 11 has made local control of the DCNG an imperative.

This bill is another important step necessary to complete the transfer of full self-government powers to the District of Columbia that Congress itself began with the passage of the Home Rule Act of 1973. District authority over its own National Guard apparently was not raised during the Home Rule Act process. However, then it was unthinkable that there would be war in the homeland, much less terrorist threats to the nation's capital. What should be unthinkable after 9-11 in an era of global terrorism is allowing to stand old and antiquated layers rather than stripping them away. Giving the mayor of the District of Columbia authority to call up the National Guard could make the difference in protecting the safety of the residents, Federal employees, and visitors alike. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

**HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY**

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 22, 2003*

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Congressional Fellowship Program. Founded in 1953, the highly selective, nonpartisan Congressional Fellowship Program has ushered more than 1700 foreign and domestic scholars, journalists and Federal employees through legislative assignments on Capitol Hill. The APSA Congressional Fellowship Program, which is currently run by Dr. Jeffrey Biggs, provides fellows with a hands-on experience in Congress as they handle legislative responsibilities both on personal or committee staffs.