

## TRIBUTE TO JACK MURPHY

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 2003*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Jack Murphy, one of Sacramento's most respected citizen leaders. Jack was regarded as a well-respected and important figure in the Capitol Region. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in remembering one of Sacramento's most beloved citizens, and my dear friend, Jack Murphy.

John Joseph Murphy was born to David and Catherine Murphy on March 28, 1914 in Boston, Massachusetts. Jack earned a bachelor's degree from Boston College in 1935, where he excelled in debate and speech. Jack worked in the insurance industry in Boston until the start of World War II. Like many other young men of his generation, Jack embraced the opportunity to serve his nation in a time of need. Jack met and married his first wife, Bettejo Kitt, while stationed in Stockton, California in 1941. Three years later in 1944, Jack would become the commander of a company that followed the initial charge onto Omaha Beach, Normandy.

Jack began his nearly 60 years of association to Sacramento when he returned to civilian life in the fall of 1945. Jack began working for Traveler's Insurance Company that shared space with Pickett-Rothholz Company. Impressed with his great work ethic and tremendous intellect, the Pickett-Rothholz Company, an insurance company, lured Jack to join them. Jack would eventually own and operate the company with his son, David, until his retirement in 1985.

In his personal life, Jack was an active and important member in the political and civic circles in Sacramento. To many, Jack was simply known as "Mr. Democrat" for his close associations with prominent candidates and elected officials. In addition to being my trusted confidant, Jack played important roles in the campaigns for President John F. Kennedy, Governor Pat Brown, and Congressman John Moss. Jack was also frequently asked to be the marshal of parades and the master of ceremonies at various functions. In 1956, Jack introduced Adlai Stevenson when he campaigned in Sacramento for the presidency.

Jack served in a number of leadership positions during his illustrious career of community service. Jack served as commander of Post 61 American Legion, president of the Rotary Club of Sacramento in 1965, and trustee of Sutter Hospitals Foundation. Jack was the recipient of the Silver Beaver Award and Scouting Man of the Year 1991 by the Golden Empire council of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1973, Pope Paul VI bestowed Jack with the rank of Knight of St. Gregory the Great after his work as chairman of the Board of Catholic Charities.

Preceded in death by his first wife Bettejo Murphy, Jack is survived by his wife, Jean Runyon; four children, David Murphy, Patricia Murphy Yoldi, Kathy Tscheu, and Bettejo Davidson; two stepchildren, Elizabeth Mulligan and Stephen Mulligan; 15 grandchildren; six great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, as Jack Murphy's family members and friends gather to honor his legacy and many contributions, I am honored to pay

tribute to one of my closest friends. His successes are unparalleled. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in paying my respect and acknowledging the deeds and life of an extraordinary man.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROBINSON JEFFERS TOR HOUSE FOUNDATION

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 2003*

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th anniversary of the Robinson Jeffers Tor House Foundation. Robinson Jeffers lived in Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, from 1914 until his death in 1962, and the stone house and tower that he built there provided a powerful inspiration for his poetry. It is thanks to the hard work of many local residents that we are fortunate to have Tor House preserved for us today as an important part of our local history.

The heirs to the property, Donnan Jeffers and his wife, Lee, were in agreement that the buildings should be preserved as a literary shrine to Donnan's father, Robinson Jeffers, and that the property should have public and educational uses as a museum and scholarship center. Many local and national figures were involved in creating awareness of and raising money for the project: actress Dame Judith Anderson, photographer Ansel Adams, National Trust President James Biddle, publisher Ward Ritchie, Carmel resident Maggie Downer, Rockefeller advisor Joe Lee, poet and Monterey Peninsula College instructor Allston James, and many others. Also instrumental in the purchase of the Tor House was Carmel resident, former California State Senator, Fred Farr, who at the time was chair of the National Trust, Monterey Council.

With the generous contributions of many individuals and the Carmel City Council, the Robinson Jeffers Tor House Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization, formally took possession of the property on February 28, 1979. Building upon the prescient and extraordinary efforts of many people in the late 1970's, subsequent Robinson Jeffers Tor House Foundation Boards and docents during the Foundation's 25 year history have worked tirelessly and successfully to make the dream of preserving Tor House a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join the city of Carmel-by-the-Sea in honoring the dedicated work of the Robinson Jeffers Tor House Foundation. Their 25th anniversary is a tribute to the remarkable effort by the Tor House Foundation to preserve the property and the buildings of Carmel's revered and internationally known poet, Robinson Jeffers.

RECOGNIZING CHARLES L. HUSTON III

**HON. JIM GERLACH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 2003*

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Charles L. Huston III, recipient of

this year's Chester County Community Foundation Lifetime Philanthropy Award, for his numerous years of service to our community.

Charles L. Huston III is Vice President for Community Relations and Director of Operations for the Huston Foundation—a private, charitable foundation located in Conshohocken Pennsylvania. The Huston Foundation was established by his father, Charles L. Huston, Jr., and aunt, Ruth Huston, in 1957 and has been a proud part of our community ever since.

In addition to his official capacity at the Foundation, Mr. Huston is an active Trustee of the Stewart Huston Charitable Trust and a member of the Primitive Hall Foundation located in Chester County. He has also served on the Board of Directors of the United Way of Chester County, Handicrafters, the Brandywine YMCA, and Family Service of Chester County. His other affiliations include the Delaware Valley Grantmakers, National Council on Foundations, the Lincoln Institute for Policy Research and the Pennsylvania Association of Nonprofit Organizations (PANO).

After graduating from Spring Garden College and serving his country for four years in the United States Air Force, Charles Huston III began an illustrious career with the Lukens Steel Company. He served as Vice President of Government Relations and served on the Board of Directors as both Vice President and Corporate Assistant Secretary before becoming a lobbyist for the company in Washington, D.C. and Harrisburg.

Mr. Huston's hard work and tremendous business sense made him an enormous asset to numerous groups in our region over the years. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry, Pennsylvanians for Effective Government and the Commonwealth Foundation, a group founded for establishing public policy alternatives.

The Chester County Community Foundation Lifetime Philanthropy Award was created in 1999 to honor Dr. Henry A. and Barbara M. Jordan for their lifelong contributions to the County. In addition to the special honor, the Jordan Award contributes \$5,000 to the Chester County charity of the recipient's choice. I can think of no person who deserves this honor more than Charles L. Huston III, a man Chester County and our nation can truly be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues join me today in recognizing and honoring Charles Huston III for the hard work and dedication he has demonstrated over the years in making Chester County, Pennsylvania a better place to live.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING ELLEN LAZAR

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 2003*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Ellen Lazar has demonstrated extraordinary leadership and dedication; and

Whereas, Ellen Lazar has led the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation in aiding communities by creating and preserving affordable housing, providing homeownership counseling to nearly 222,000 families, and generating

nearly \$5 billion in direct investment in these communities; and

Whereas, Ellen Lazar has developed a strong management team and operational plan to expand the scope and effectiveness of Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation;

Therefore, I join the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in congratulating Ellen Lazar for her outstanding tenure as Executive Director of Neighborhood Reinvestment.

A SOUND DECISION ON THE  
ANTIQUITIES ACT

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 2003*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Antiquities Act of 1906 is an old law, but it remains a vital tool for protection of special parts of the lands that belong to all Americans. So, I join with the Daily Sentinel of Grand Junction, Colorado, in applauding the decision of the Supreme Court to refuse to second-guess Presidential actions under its authority.

The newspaper, in an editorial published today, correctly points out that the Supreme Court's action "not only preserved an important presidential executive prerogative but allowed critical protections to remain in place for important areas of the West."

The editorial goes on to point out that Congress has acted to change the status of some of the National Monuments that Presidents have established under the Antiquities Act. As that makes clear, Congress retains the ultimate authority to revise or even revoke a President's action under the Act. For the information of our colleagues, here is the full text of the Daily Sentinel editorial

[From the Daily Sentinel]

EDITORIAL: ANTIQUITIES ACT MERITED  
SUPREME COURT'S APPROVAL

When President Bill Clinton set about protecting large chunks of the American West in the final days of his administration by designating six new national monuments in five states, the outgoing president ignited a firestorm of criticism throughout the regions most directly affected by the new designations. While the areas generally were deserving of special protection, Clinton and his team routinely acted without developing substantial support from local citizens.

But the law that Clinton used to designate those monuments—the Antiquities Act—remains a critical tool of the U.S. presidency. There would be no Colorado National Monument today were it not for the Antiquities Act, which grants presidents the authority to make such designations without seeking congressional approval. The Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park would not have been protected originally as a national monument without the act, nor would the Arches National Park near Moab. Both areas were national monuments before Congress made them national parks. President Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican Party's greatest conservationist president, was the first to use the authority.

Conservative and industry groups, including the Denver-based Mountain States Legal Foundation, argued that Clinton exceeded his constitutional authority in using the Antiquities Act to designate the monuments.

But it wasn't Clinton who was listed as the defendant. It was current President George

W. Bush. And it was Bush's conservative attorney, Theodore Olson, who defended Clinton's authority and the Antiquities Act.

By refusing Monday to hear the case, the Supreme Court upheld a decision by an appeals court in Washington, D.C. that not only preserved an important presidential executive prerogative but allowed critical protections to remain in place for important areas of the West.

HELPING ENHANCE THE LIVELIHOOD  
OF PEOPLE (HELP)  
AROUND THE GLOBE COMMISSION  
ACT

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 8, 2003*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, women and children—the most innocent segment of our global community—comprise the majority of the poorest people in the our world.

During my time in Congress, I have witnessed much of this suffering first hand in many of the world's poorest nations.

While the names of the suffering and the causes of their pain differ from place to place, they all share common experiences of horror and human tragedy. Genocide, murder, slavery, famine, HIV/AIDS and corruption. Limbless children bearing the scars of endless civil wars. Child soldiers forced to fight. Babies so malnourished that they cannot even cry out in hunger. Refugee camps crowded by young orphans, robbed of their parents and all alone. A continuing cycle of hunger, homelessness, poverty and pain.

America has been blessed with abundance. The Book of Luke in the Bible says, "To whom much is given, much is required." When the American people—who I believe are the most generous people in the world—see suffering, see hunger, see homelessness and poverty and pain—they want to help. When they see people who are hurting, they want to help. The American people will open their wallets and they will support giving their tax dollars to reach out to those in need.

That generosity has been the guiding principle of foreign assistance and humanitarian aid throughout our nation's history. I have no doubt whatsoever that generosity will continue.

That principle also has guided the mission of the dedicated employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development, now under the bold leadership of Administrator Andrew Natsios, and the dozens of non-governmental organizations and their volunteers, who reach out daily around the globe—from the deserts of Africa to the jungles of Central America to the rice fields of the Far East—to bring help to the poorest of the poor. I have seen the good work they do.

There is an expectation, however, that the assistance sent abroad is reaching those who truly need the help, that it is having a long-term impact on improving lives, and that it is being wisely spent.

I believe it is time to look at this issue with fresh eyes, assess our development and humanitarian assistance programs, both short- and long-term, evaluate who is receiving the assistance and how that assistance is provided, and determine if changes need to be made to allow the generosity of the American people to be felt throughout the world.

That is why I am introducing legislation—"Helping Enhance the Livelihood of People (HELP) Around the Globe Commission Act"—with the goal to help our Nation do a better job of helping those who need it most. My bill will create a 21-member HELP Commission designed to bring the best foreign assistance minds together to focus on one primary question:

How can the United States improve its ability to quickly and effectively provide foreign assistance which is meeting not only short-term, immediate needs, but also has the long-term effect of making a difference in people's lives?

I want to be clear in stating my motivation for this commission. From my work and travels on humanitarian issues, I have the deepest respect for and admiration of the thousands of U.S. aid workers, both government employees and non-governmental organizations, who, often at personal risk, are reaching out to try and help improve the lives of suffering people in every corner of this world. That is why I am also asking the commission to look at how we can better secure our aid workers.

I believe this commission can help them do their jobs even better. Struggling nations face enormous obstacles to lasting development and political stability. It is critical that the international community continue to support and encourage struggling countries in their greatest hour of need. And we must find ways to improve our ability to do so.

The United States has a vital national interest—and I believe a moral obligation—to help poor nations so that they can provide their people with freedom, economic opportunity, functioning governments and most importantly—healthy and productive lives.

The HELP Commission also can find answers to other questions, such as:

Do we need a new vision to guide our foreign aid efforts?

Should we change the ratio between providing immediate humanitarian assistance and long-term assistance?

As those questions are pondered, we must be open enough to admit if and how previous policies have failed, and smart enough to expand upon our prior successes.

This panel must absorb the essence of our foreign assistance efforts and contemplate every aspect of our development, humanitarian and food aid programs, from the moment they are created to the moment the aid arrives on the ground.

The commissioners also must identify the root causes of a country's decline, or barriers to another country's accession, and recommend long-term strategies for ways our Nation's aid can make the most successful impact.

Over the past 50 years, according to information provided by the Congressional Research Service, the United States has given a total of \$152.5 billion in development assistance and food aid to countries and their people all over the world. Reports indicate that many aid recipients may be no better off today than they were decades ago.

I am asking this commission to also answer other questions:

Can we say with honesty that our efforts have left the majority of intended recipients better off?

While there are many success stories, are there better ways to do the job?