

each patient he treats, but also his students hoping to follow in his footsteps. It is his incredible talent and spirit of enthusiasm with which he has always conducted himself that I wish to bring before this body of Congress and this Nation today. Thanks for your continued service.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF JOHN
WESLEY WINTERS, SR.

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 2004

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a great North Carolinian, John Wesley Winters, Sr.

North Carolina and its capital city, Raleigh, lost one of its most outstanding citizens with the death of John Wesley Winters, Sr., on February 15. Mr. Winters was a builder, land developer, civil leader, and a pioneer in improving race relations in his city and State. He was a loyal Democrat and an innovative champion for human rights.

Mr. Winters worked as a milkman and airport skycap in his youth, saving his money with the goal of becoming a builder for south-east Raleigh's African American community. In 1957, he opened his home-building company and began building homes. Each year brought more houses. In the early 1960s he developed Biltmore Hills as a neighborhood of affordable homes for middle-class African American families. He named the streets of the subdivision for famous African Americans, including (Ralph) Bunche and (Ella) Fitzgerald Drives and (Roy) Campanella Lane. He later developed Madonna Acres, an upper-level development near St. Augustine's College, and Wintershaven, an apartment complex for senior citizens.

Elected to the Raleigh City Council in 1961, only a year after the Greensboro drug store sit-ins launched the civil rights movement in North Carolina, Mr. Winters was thrust into a key leadership role in Raleigh and Wake County. His was the voice on the city council raised to help the city respond to the civil rights revolution. Quiet-spoken, diplomatic, determined, he was a tower of strength for both whites and blacks as the city responded to the demands for equal rights. When Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., visited Raleigh in 1961, it was Mr. Winters who was asked to pick him up at the airport and drive him to the speech. Former Governor James B. Hunt called Mr. Winters "the best bridge-builder between the races that has ever come along in North Carolina." Governor Hunt was later to appoint Mr. Winters to the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

In 1974, Mr. Winters and Mr. Fred Alexander of Charlotte were elected to the North Carolina State Senate. They were the first two African Americans elected to that body since Reconstruction. With quiet determination and hard work, Mr. Winters quickly became a leader in the State senate, forming life-long friendships with North Carolina's political leaders. He was a friend of Governors, Senators, Congressmen and Presidents. Governor Terry Sanford, whose term as Governor corresponded with the civil rights protests, was a personal friend and sought Mr. Winters' advice.

Mr. Winters is survived by his wife of 63 years Marie; by seven children, Frances, John, Jr., Donna, Naomi, Rebecca, Roland and Seaneia; by a brother, Joseph Winters of Raleigh; by a sister, Delores Scotto of Port Charlotte, Florida; by eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

His courage and his leadership will be missed in Raleigh, Wake County, and North Carolina. If God charges each of us that we leave the world a better place than we found it on our birth, John Winters succeeded admirably. He lived, as the Chinese proverb says, "in interesting times." We can only thank God that a kind Providence saw fit to place us on the same highway of life with John Winters and made him our friend.

IN MEMORY OF BISHOP AND MRS.
R.E. RANGER

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 2004

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, during Black History Month 2004, I rise today to recognize an outstanding and historic African American ministry and church in my district. It is my distinct pleasure to honor Bishop & Mrs. R.E. Ranger and historic Wayside Church of God In Christ, Inc. in Fort Worth, Texas.

Bishop R.E. Ranger served as the legendary Pastor of Wayside Church of God In Christ from January 16, 1930 until January 6, 1992—a period of 62 years of continuous ministry at the same Church location at 2100 Beckham Place, Fort Worth, Texas 76104—and is believed to have served one of the longest tenures as a Pastor of the same church—if not the longest—of any pastor in Fort Worth history and one of the longest continuous pastoral tenures in the State of Texas.

Bishop R.E. Ranger was born on Sunday, January 22, 1899 in the small, southern, rural area of Wilson Creek community, Allenhurst, Texas in Matagorda County and was a serious, disciplined student who became a voracious reader and independent learner who acknowledged the call of God to preach the gospel at age 17 in San Antonio, Texas and continued as a gospel preacher for over 75 years (Diamond Jubilee).

Bishop R.E. Ranger rose from very humble beginnings on his own via early self-education at the St. Mary's Baptist Church using Catholic books and materials and without customary parental support to become an outstanding radio and TV trailblazer and pioneer in Fort Worth, Texas, as well as the nation and with the aid and assistance of radio and TV stations owned by Amon Carter, Jr.—WBAP Radio and WBAP-TV—achieved a number of historic 'firsts' in the 1930's, 40's and 50's, including but not limited to: the Founding Bishop of the Church of God In Christ (Southeast) in Texas; a pioneering Pastor and Bishop in the Church of God In Christ in the State of Texas; the first African American appointed a denominational Bishop in Fort Worth History; the first African American minister in America to receive 'national' radio air time; the first African American minister in the South to have a national radio ministry in the early 1930's; first African American minister south of the Mason/Dixon line to have weekly broadcasts short

waved to many parts of the world—such as Australia, South America and England; and, became internationally known and his homilies were featured on television from such locales as Piccadilly Square in London and Honolulu, Hawaii; first African American minister in America to be seen in a "live" television worship service from a church auditorium; featured in June 1949 issue of Ebony Magazine as one of the "Outstanding Black Ministers on Radio"; and a survey revealed his WBAP radio audience to be about six (6) million at its peak.

Bishop R.E. Ranger was the historic minister of the Wayside Church of God In Christ. In 1944, he personally drew up the blueprints for the current Wayside Church after receiving a God-given vision of a new, brick church in the "shape of a cross" with a tower. With that vision, he tore down the former church facility—the "Little Wooden Church on the Hill"—with his own hands.

Bishop R.E. Ranger was a pioneer in the Church of God in Christ in the state of Texas and was appointed Presiding Bishop of the Church of God In Christ (Southeast) by the founder of the Church of God In Christ—Bishop C.H. Mason. He also became an influential state and national religious leader headquartered in Fort Worth, Texas.

Bishop R.E. Ranger willingly opened doors for activities for the good of the larger community and provided material and spiritual assistance to countless numbers of people in need. As a member of the NAACP and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, he was actively involved in religious, civic, and educational activities and the struggle for human rights.

Mrs. Blanche Mae Ranger was born March 20, 1904 in Houston, Texas, and graduated from the City of Houston's Normal and Colored High School on June 1, 1922. She also received a teaching degree from the historic Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute on May 22, 1924, during the time of George Washington Carver. Blanche Mae Ranger served with Bishop Ranger at Wayside Church from January 16, 1930 until her passing on October 26, 1985.

Mrs. Blanche Mae Ranger was an exemplary Christian wife, a licensed missionary, musician and singer of the radio/TV ministry theme song—"The Old Ship of Zion", homemaker, mother of eleven (11) children, home economics teacher, poll tax collector and civic worker of Fort Worth, Texas. She reared and supported the education of a host of children and grandchildren who studied at and received numerous college and postgraduate degrees from institutions such as Huston Tillotson, Wiley College, Hastings Law School (UC), Lincoln University, University of Minnesota, Howard University, Howard University Law School, Lane College, University of Texas, Rutgers Law School, Morehouse College, Bowdoin College, Harvard Law School, University of Michigan Law School, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Oberlin College, MIT, Stanford, Boston University, Perdue University, Northwestern University, United States Air Force Academy, Loyola Marymont University, and University of Virginia.

I am very proud of the achievements of Bishop and Mrs. R.E. Ranger and historic Wayside Church. Thanks to their significant achievements, Bishop and Mrs. R.E. Ranger and Wayside Church were symbols of selfless

service and achievement for African American citizens in our community and across this nation.

In recognition of its historic past, Wayside Church is currently in the process of receiving an official designation as a Cultural and Historical Landmark of the City of Fort Worth and is being considered for a Texas Historical Landmark designation and the National Register of Historic Places.

Wayside Church of God In Christ, Inc., congratulations on 92 years (1912–2004) of outstanding local, state, and national service!

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MRAULE

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a privilege to take this opportunity to pay tribute to John Mraule, a man who for over twenty-five years has dedicated himself to developing women athletics while rising to the top ranks of Colorado high school basketball coaches. His recent induction into the Colorado High School Activities Association Hall of Fame is a testament to his incredible ability to develop outstanding women athletes as well as his unparalleled work ethic.

This incredible honor is the manifestation of a life-long passion, and could not have been bestowed upon a more deserving individual. John started the women's basketball program at Montrose High School before it was a sanctioned sport, and since has led his teams to eleven league titles, ten district championships, thirteen state tournaments, and the state championships in 1985 and 1991. As further proof of his coaching abilities, John has been named the Southwestern League Coach of the Year, and was named State Coach of the Year during his team's championship season in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that John Mraule is a person of unparalleled dedication and commitment to women athletics who coaches his teams on a championship level. It is John's incredible talent, unrelenting passion for competition, and drive for perfection that I wish to bring to the attention of this body of Congress. John is a remarkable man who has taken the Montrose High School girl's basketball program to extraordinary heights. It is my distinct pleasure to honor him here today, and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS ACT

HON. TODD RUSSELL PLATTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 2004

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce important legislation to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our Federal government—the Program Assessment and Results Act, or PAR Act. As elected representatives of the people, we have a responsibility to use taxpayer dollars in the most effective way possible. As Congress formulates its budget

each year, we must have the best information available to us on which to base our spending decisions.

The Government Performance and Results Act, or GPRA, has laid a solid foundation for agencies working with Congress to set strategic goals and begin to utilize performance based information. Building on GPRA, we must take the next step toward reforming the way the government conducts business.

One of the key aspects of any reform effort is to change the prevailing mind set. If our emphasis is on creating a more results-oriented government, then we must change our mind set from outputs to outcomes. It takes time to achieve this type of cultural shift. The reforms of the early 1990s—the CFO Act, GPRA and others—are just beginning to work as intended.

Prior efforts to make the federal government more effective—the Hoover Commission, Zero-Based Budgeting, the Planning-Programming-Budgeting System, Reinventing Government—have come and gone with little lasting effect. Federal managers have learned that if they wait, each new administration is likely to attempt yet another broad-based reform. From a management standpoint, it is difficult in that type of environment to make long-range plans; and it's next to impossible to achieve the kind of cultural shift needed to reform the management of the federal government.

Major reform takes time. By enacting GPRA, Congress put government reform in statute. Because of this statutory framework, federal managers now look at the requirements for performance plans and strategic plans required by GPRA and know they are here to stay regardless of changes in Congress and the Executive Branch. When the first round of strategic plans fell short of expectations, the reform effort was not scrapped—it was improved. Now, ten years after GPRA was enacted, we have strategic plans that are more in line with what was envisioned. We have seen slow, sustainable improvement.

GPRA requires that agencies focus attention on program evaluation as one of six aspects of their strategic plans. Unfortunately, according to a draft report from the General Accounting Office, program evaluation is the one area where departments consistently come up short. Not only have agencies failed to comply with this requirement, the valuable information that stands to be gained from these evaluations is not culled, coordinated, or presented in a useful way.

We have seen great progress in meeting other objectives set out in GPRA. In 1997, only 76 percent of federal managers had developed performance measures. By 2003, that number had risen to 89 percent. It is now time to strengthen GPRA to address the shortfall we see in program evaluation.

By creating and using the Program Assessment Rating Tool, or PART, this Administration has gone a step beyond the strategic plans required by GPRA and implemented a system for evaluating the performance and results of federal programs. The next logical step is to codify the requirement for a coordinated evidence-based review of programs. In looking at this legislation that I am introducing today, we must ask ourselves, do we believe that better understanding how government operates program by program is a good idea. If the answer to that question is yes, and I believe it is, then we should work to ensure that

program assessments be required for this and every future administration.

This legislation does not seek to codify the use of the PART specifically. Rather, this bill amends GPRA by establishing a requirement for program reviews. Specifically, the Office of Management and Budget is required under the Act to review each program activity at least once every five years. By requiring OMB to be responsible for overseeing program assessment data, we will take a great step forward in realizing the reform envisioned by GPRA and make the federal government more efficient and results oriented.

Information gleaned from these program reviews needs to be useful across the board to all stakeholders. Members of Congress, taxpayers, federal managers and the Executive Branch need to know if programs are being managed effectively and if they are achieving the desired result. Further, this legislation, once enacted, will allow us to compare data among different agencies, to see how different programs with similar goals are achieving results. Members of Congress can use the information to make informed budget decisions and conduct more effective oversight. It will help the taxpayers see what they are getting for their money. Most important, federal managers will use the information to improve the way they manage programs. The results will be a more effective and efficient government for the good of all Americans.

COMMEMORATING NORTH DAKOTA'S PRISONER OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION SOLDIERS

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 2004

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, at an event last year commemorating North Dakota's Prisoner of War and Missing in Action soldiers, I had the privilege of listening to Joanna Sherman read from her essay, "Freedom's Obligation." Joanna's work was chosen as the North Dakota State winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Scholarship Contest. This essay is a testament to the great value of instilling patriotism and the appreciation of our Nation's freedom into our Nation's youth.

I would like to include in the RECORD her essay, which eloquently describes the meaning of freedom and the cost of preserving it. I commend Joanna for her achievement.

FREEDOM'S OBLIGATION
(BY JOANNA SHERMAN)

The ancient Athenian leader Pericles, a proponent of democracy, once said, "Freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have the courage to defend it." Freedom is America's greatest gift, and it is the duty of the American people to honor and cherish it. Our great gift of freedom relies heavily on three obligations: remembering the past, understanding the present, and committing to the future.

How can we ensure tomorrow's freedom? We must remember that today's freedom was paid for by the sacrifices of yesterday. From the past, there are countless personal stories that remember freedom's fight. My grandparents' story is only one of them. They were married July 2, 1942. One week later my