

of 1952, when Egypt's King Farouk was forced to abdicate by General Abdul Nasser's military coup, Mr. Adams was responsible for helping the King safely flee into exile. After 10 years in the Reserves, Mr. Adams retired from military service as a Chief Warrant Officer.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Adams then held several positions under Governor Ronald Reagan, including Cabinet Secretary, where he facilitated the day-to-day interface of the Governor's office with the various departments of state government. In 1970, Mr. Adams was appointed to the State Water Resources Control Board where he was designated as the Board's Chairman from 1972 until 1976. His nine year tenure was marked by the merging of the State Water Rights Board and the State Water Quality Control Board. It was also a period when the State Board and its subsidiary Regional Water Quality Control Boards accepted delegation of expansive new duties under the 1972 federal Clean Water Act.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Winfred Adams' dedication to public service for nearly four decades makes him an outstanding example of his generation and its abiding commitment to our Nation. It is appropriate that we honor his life and his contributions today.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BLOCK SR.

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 18, 2005*

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, Summer 2005 brings the passing of an American leader, William Block Sr. A publisher, owner of television stations and an advertising distributor, patron of the arts, philanthropist and community leader, William Block's imprimatur indeed lives large.

Born in New York City on September 20, 1915, a Yale graduate, Class of 1936, and army veteran, William Block Sr settled in Pittsburgh after World War II to run the family's newspaper there. His brother managed the family's Toledo newspaper. Though he was in charge of the Pittsburgh paper, in fact William Block got his start in Toledo, in 1937 at the family's Toledo Blade newspaper. He learned the business through "apprenticeship" by working in a variety of departments, but the war interrupted his pursuit of reporting.

While in Pittsburgh, William Block was an active and engaged publisher, involved in many community groups. A 1983 survey by the Pittsburgh Press listed him as the 14th most influential citizen of Pittsburgh. He received honorary doctoral degrees from Allegheny College, Point Park College, and Washington & Jefferson College. Recognized by the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh and the Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County, in 1996 William Block was awarded the Ralph D. Casey/Minnesota Award of the Inland Press Association honoring his sixty years in the newspaper business.

William Block promoted and supported fine arts and the symphony. His involvement was deep and commitment pure. He enjoyed music and fine art and was passionate about sharing his enjoyment with the community at large. Kind, civic-minded and concerned with civil rights, noting that "equality of all people is basic to American ideals," William Block cred-

ited his father for instilling a sympathy for people who were disadvantaged and an interest in addressing injustice.

William Block Sr. leaves to this life his loving wife of 61 years, Maxine; his sons William, Jr and Donald; daughters Karen and Barbara; eight grandchildren and two great grandchildren; as well as many extended family and friends. Our sympathy to them all.

An exceptional man of warmth, wit, and insight I was privileged to meet, the life of William Block is best summed up in the words of his son, William Jr., in the preface to his father's memoirs: "The William Block portrayed here is a man who loves his family, a man of broad understanding and diverse interests, chairman of a growing and successful communications corporation, a man dedicated for over half a century to the highest ideals of journalism, a civic-minded and charitable person, and a thoroughly decent human being." Our entire citizenry remains grateful and knows we have been fortunate indeed that his values and talents were applied to build our community, and humanity, forward.

HONORING THE TOWN OF BETHEL,  
CONNECTICUT ON ITS 150TH AN-  
NIVERSARY

**HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 18, 2005*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Town of Bethel, Connecticut on marking its 150th Anniversary, on July 16, 2005.

The town of Bethel grew out of an active, well-organized parish in the eastern section of Danbury, Connecticut, officially incorporating into a township in 1855. The word Bethel, which means "House of God", got its name from the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut when the parish of Bethel was organized in 1759. The name remained when the parish became a township 150 years ago.

The history of Bethel is almost synonymous with the great showman P.T. Barnum—and, there's no denying that Barnum's presence can still be felt. Although it no longer stands, the Barnum bronze fountain, purchased by P. T. himself in Berlin, Germany for \$7,500 stood in the town center surrounded by hat factories. But the fountain froze often, leading to its own demise. It was finally taken down in 1923. The Doughboy statue replaced the fountain in 1928.

At one time Bethel was mainly a farming community, but beginning in the late 1700s, industrious entrepreneurs and hardworking citizens helped establish a very solid industrial base. Although the town's economy has transformed with time, the hardworking example of those generations is strong today in different businesses.

Despite being overshadowed by the hatting industry in Danbury—from which it tried to break away from in 1759 and was officially incorporated in 1855—Bethel's economy once thrived on hatting. There were more than a dozen hat factories including the largest, the Edwin Short Hat Factory. The Opera House at 184–188 Greenwood Ave., now known as the Opera House cafe and restaurant, once housed a first-floor hat factory in the late

1800s. Hatting remained the town's main enterprise until the late 1960s.

Today the Bethel Educational Park located between Judd Avenue and Plumtrees Road neatly packs in all the town's schools and playing fields. But throughout the town's history, tiny one-room schoolhouses and brick school buildings popped up here and there throughout town. Center School, an elementary school just off Greenwood Avenue in the center of town, opened in 1895 and is now used as town offices. Its twin structure, the Grassy Plain School on Grassy Plain Street is now used as a childcare center. The Plumtrees Schoolhouse, a little red one-room building, still stands on Plumtrees Road at Taylor Road. It was built in 1867 and attended by children in grades one through seven. In the late 1960s, it was no longer used as a school and today is a well-baby clinic.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the generations of hardworking people who have lived and worked in Bethel throughout its history. I rise today to honor Bethel, Connecticut, upon achieving its 150th Anniversary. I applaud the generations of Bethel citizens who have helped this town grow since its founding in 1759, and I commend today's Bethel residents for everything they do to make sure that this great town will continue strongly into the future.

HONORING JERRY REESE FOR 36  
YEARS OF DEDICATION TO THE  
FOREST SERVICE

**HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 18, 2005*

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the distinguished career of Jerry Reese, who recently retired after 36 years of service in Idaho's national forests.

Mr. Reese is a native son of Idaho, having grown up in Idaho Falls before receiving degrees in forestry and range management from the University of Idaho. For the past 11 years, Mr. Reese served as supervisor of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, which swelled during his tenure to include over three million acres across Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah.

I am pleased that Mr. Reese made it his mission to ensure that his staff remained efficient, courteous, and dedicated while the size and responsibilities of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest grew larger. Under Mr. Reese's supervision, administrative realignments reduced duplication that would have naturally occurred when the Caribou and Targhee National Forests merged. His administrative shuffling allowed the real business of managing the forests to go forth.

Throughout his career, Mr. Reese tempered contentious debate surrounding proposed road closures in and around grizzly habitats. He soothed public frustrations about the relocation of Caribou-Targhee's headquarters from St. Anthony to Idaho Falls. All-terrain vehicles grew in popularity on Mr. Reese's watch, and he learned how to balance public access with conservation. Through the easy decisions and the difficult ones, Mr. Reese kept in mind the long-term interests of the forests he oversaw and the people who use them.