

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF AMERISKA
DOMOVINA

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2008

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Ameriska Domovina, one of the oldest Slovenian papers in the world and Northeast Ohio's oldest ethnic newspaper, as it ceases publication this August after one-hundred and ten years in circulation.

Ameriska Domovina was first published in Cleveland, Ohio in 1898, making it the Ohio's oldest ethnic newspaper. James V. Debevec inherited the newspaper from his father, James E. Debevec, who assumed responsibility of the paper in the 1930's with the intention of preparing new immigrants from Slovenia for their citizenship tests. James V. changed the content of the newspaper with the changing needs of the community, using it as a forum to teach and preserve Slovenian culture and traditions to the growing community of Slovenian-Americans. The paper, like all ethnic newspapers, has been vital in connecting the Slovenian community with their roots and as well as with other Slovenian communities in North America. Debevec printed news from Slovenian communities in the United States and Canada in the newspaper.

Ameriska Domovina has over two-thousand subscribers; each newspaper is printed using Debevec's own printing press, at an office located on St. Claire Avenue in Downtown Cleveland. The last issue of Ameriska Domovina will be distributed to its subscribers on August 21, 2008, following the retirement of Debevec, his wife, and their colleague.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognition of Ameriska Domovina, Northeast Ohio's oldest ethnic newspaper, and in recognition of the contributions of the Slovenian-American community in the Greater Cleveland area.

IN HONOR OF NORMAN
LONGFELLOW SMITH

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2008

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Norman Longfellow Smith, a dedicated and outstanding public servant from the 10th Congressional District of Virginia. Mr. Smith passed away on May 26 at his home in Middleburg.

Mr. Smith, the former deputy chief of operations in the CIA's counterintelligence services, committed 27 tireless years to the Agency as an analyst, missile specialist, and counterintelligence officer. Mr. Smith also served in the United States Army and achieved the rank

of colonel in his tenure along with a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.

I am inserting, for the record, the obituary which appeared in The Washington Post on June 7. Mr. Smith was an exemplary public servant and a fine example of devotion and allegiance to his country and family.

NORMAN LONGFELLOW SMITH, 83; CIA
OFFICIAL

(By Patricia Sullivan)

Norman Longfellow Smith, 83, a former deputy chief of operations in the CIA's counterintelligence service, died of congestive heart failure and complications of Guillain-Barre Syndrome on May 26 at his home in Middleburg.

Mr. Smith, who joined the CIA in 1951, analyzed Soviet armaments and, after the Soviets launched Sputnik, specialized in ballistic missiles and space vehicles. In 1960, he chaired an intelligence community task force to monitor missile activity outside the Soviet Union.

Dino Brugioni, an imagery analyst with the CIA's National Photographic Interpretation Center who worked with Mr. Smith, described him as a defensive-missile specialist in the agency's Office of Scientific Intelligence who focused on surface-to-air missiles.

Brugioni, who wrote "Eyeball to Eyeball: The Inside Story of the Cuban Missile Crisis" (1990), said others in the interpretation center spotted surface-to-air missile sites in spy satellite photographs taken over Cuba in fall 1962. The short, pipe-smoking Mr. Smith was called in, and he began writing daily reports, concluding that construction was rushing forward and that some sites would be operational in two weeks, Brugioni said.

A short time later, when a U.S. U-2 spy plane was shot down over Cuba and low-altitude spy flights came under fire, Mr. Smith did the analysis about how and why it happened, Brugioni said in an interview. Intercepted radio traffic was in Russian, so it was clear that the Soviets were involved. The information sparked what came to be known as the Cuban missile crisis.

Mr. Smith was reassigned in 1968 to the CIA's counterintelligence staff. He rose to the top ranks of the division, which handles clandestine operations overseas. He held that job until the CIA was reorganized in 1975 and 1976, in the wake of newspaper and Senate investigations over revelations that the agency had assassinated foreign leaders and conducted surveillance on thousands of American citizens active in the antiwar movement.

Mr. Smith then became executive director of a task force to modernize and reform management procedures in the Directorate of Operations, and he retired in 1978. He worked 10 more years as a consultant for several defense contractors.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., he was drafted into the Army during World War II and spent several years at Purdue University in Indiana until he was sent to Europe with an infantry division. He became an officer in the Army Reserve and retired in 1980 as a colonel. Among his military awards were a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart.

He graduated from Colgate University and in the 1950s completed a doctoral degree at the London School of Economics. He also at-

tended the National University of Mexico, Heidelberg University in Germany, New York University and Georgetown University.

He was past president of the International Order of the Knights of the Round Table in Arlington and treasurer of the Arts Club of Washington. He was a member of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired, the Central Intelligence Retirees' Association, the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, the Fairfax Hunt Club and the Evergreen Country Club.

He was a Republican Party precinct chairman in Fairfax County and a member of the Emmanuel and Trinity Episcopal churches in Middleburg and Upperville.

His marriage to Deana Browne Smith ended in divorce.

Survivors include his wife of 22 years, Carolyn L. Tillotson-Smith of Middleburg.

HONORING WORLD WAR II VET-
ERANS PRIVATE THURMAN
MCMILLEN, PRIVATE FIRST
CLASS J.B. BURKS, CORPORAL
LELAND WHITEHORN, AND PRI-
VATE FIRST CLASS JAMES
KNIGHTON

HON. TRAVIS W. CHILDERS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2008

Mr. CHILDERS. Madam Speaker, I proudly rise to welcome a group of World War II veterans from Mississippi's First District to Washington, DC. I am honored to welcome these members of the greatest generation to Washington to visit the National World War II Memorial. Built to honor the 16 million Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airmen, Coast Guardsmen, and Merchant Mariners who served our Nation during World War II, the National World War II Memorial serves as a reminder of their sacrifice and service to millions of visitors.

The members of this special group are some of the few remaining survivors of the Battle of Iwo Jima. This battle was strategic to American success in the Pacific Theater and marked the first attack by U.S. troops on the Japanese home islands. Iwo Jima saw some of the fiercest fighting and lasted more than a month as American service members bravely fought against the heavily fortified positions of the Japanese Imperial Army.

After landing on the third day of pitched battle, Private Thurman McMillen fought courageously for thirty three days.

Private First Class J.B. Burks stayed on Iwo Jima for twenty nine days after his arrival on the first day of battle.

Corporal Leland Whitehorn arrived on the islands on the first day of the fight and was wounded on his third day.

Private First Class James Knighton also served honorably during the Battle of Iwo Jima.

On behalf of Mississippi's First District, I am honored to offer our deepest appreciation to these brave men. During the current time of

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.