

Col. Don C. Faith Jr. was awarded the highest U.S. military honor for valor, the Medal of Honor, during the battle of Chosin Reservoir in 1950 for his heroics and leadership.

I rise today to celebrate the life, honor, leadership and incredible sacrifice of a true American hero. An honor to which we all owe a debt of gratitude.

May God bless you, Lt. Col. Don C. Faith Jr.

IN RECOGNITION OF EDWARD
VITTARDI

HON. JAMES B. RENACCI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

Mr. RENACCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Ed Vittardi who has proudly served 31 years in public education in the great State of Ohio. Mr. Vittardi's career began as a social studies teacher at Dodge Middle School in Twinsburg, Ohio. From there, he served in many other roles in Twinsburg, ultimately becoming principal of Dodge Middle School. He also served as principal of Claggett Middle School (Medina), Independence Middle School (Independence), and North Royalton Middle School (North Royalton). For the past four years, Mr. Vittardi has worked as the North Royalton City District Superintendent. Under his leadership the district has made incredible progress. The Strategic Plan, developed in 2010 with unprecedented community involvement, has become a true living document. Through Mr. Vittardi's direction, the North Royalton City School District has maintained its Excellent rating on the Ohio Department of Education's Local Report Card. He implemented a five-year strategic plan, engaging more than 800 community members. Mr. Vittardi was also instrumental in the development of the North Royalton Stadium Foundation which raised more than \$1.3 million to build a new stadium complex, including field turf, without a tax increase. I would like to acknowledge his achievements throughout his long career of public service and thank him for his outstanding contribution to the 16th Congressional District and the community of North Royalton.

KENYA'S 2013 ELECTIONS: AN
EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE MODEL?

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing that examined U.S. actions to support the March 2013 elections in Kenya, a critically important African ally. The United States has devoted more than \$35 million since 2010 alone to prepare for and manage this year's election process.

After the massive violence following the closely contested December 2007 election, many precautions were taken to prevent a similar occurrence in 2013, and election-day

and post-election violence have been greatly reduced. However, an effort to use new technology did not work as well as hoped. There were questions about the effectiveness of this election, which had promised to be a technological advancement. Given future important African elections, this hearing will look at what a responsible U.S. policy toward African elections should look like in an era of constrained development aid budgets.

The tragic election day deaths of 19 people, although attributed mostly to Islamic separatist elements and not to specifically election-related causes, cannot be overlooked and the perpetrators must be held to account. It is unacceptable that in the violence that followed the 2007 elections, an estimated 1,200 Kenyans were killed, and approximately 600,000 were displaced, according to media reports. Yet no one has thus far been held accountable.

Kenya this year conducted its first election under the 2010 constitution. In addition to voting for a president and members of the National Assembly, Kenyans selected members of the new Senate, as well as governors and local Assembly representatives in the 47 newly-created counties, each with a designated women's representative. More technology was brought into polling places to better ensure accuracy of voting and vote tabulation. Unfortunately, reported malfunctions of the equipment in some polling stations and at the national level, where a server broke down, for awhile stoked fears of vote rigging. If the court process had not been handled well as it was, we might now be looking at another wave of post-election violence.

Uhuru Kenyatta was elected President with 6,173,433 votes to 5,340,546 votes for Raila Odinga, and this was certified by the Kenyan Supreme Court. Nevertheless, violence was still a possibility until Odinga gave a magnanimous concession speech following the court ruling.

The amount of U.S. support for the Kenya election was extraordinary. American and Kenyan civil society organizations were enabled to conduct civic education, including radio and television messages and programs aimed at youth to encourage participation in the election process and discourage violence. Youth organizations were created nationwide to give young people an enduring voice in their country's political system. Several innovative approaches were created, including a comic book called Shujazz with young characters involved in commenting on the Kenyan political scene.

The three organizations presenting testimony today all played major roles in creative preparations for the 2013 Kenyan election. The International Republican Institute printed nearly 1.2 million sample ballots and 400,000 election posters for the IEBC and also distributed 800,000 Shujazz posters. The National Democratic Institute conducted an important poll on voter attitudes heading into the election, covering such issues as whether the country was headed in the right direction, whether their lives would improve during the next five years, whether the election posed a security threat to them and their community and whether they felt others were being encouraged to do harm to their ethnic group because of the elections.

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems advised Kenya's electoral commis-

sion on the process to conduct an election where there were 1,882 different configurations of the ballot, depending on the local races being run. The cell phones necessary for reporting of vote totals from polling stations were so late in being procured that IFES went ahead and purchased 1,200 to send into the field in time for election day.

Despite the extraordinary efforts by NGOs in preparing for the Kenyan election, we must be selective in what lessons we take from this experience. We will not be able to devote such resources to what will be several important elections yet to be held in 2013.

The U.S. Government has pressed both the governments of Mali and Madagascar to hold elections at the earliest possible date in order to normalize relations after coups replaced elected leaders. Zimbabwe, which recently held a constitutional referendum, is scheduled to hold presidential and legislative elections that many in that country hope will break the long cycle of repression of the political opposition. Ethiopia's next election will replace the late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi and also will determine whether the political opposition will have more space to operate than in previous elections. Guinea's election also is being conducted in an atmosphere of uncertainty for the political opposition.

These elections are important to U.S. foreign policy as was the election in Kenya. So how do we ensure that they are successful and represent the will of the voters if we can't devote the resources we did in Kenya? That was the question we put to the witnesses, whose organizations have broad experience with African elections and have a unique viewpoint that we hope will allow Congress and the administration to agree on funding for a policy that is fiscally sound while being politically effective.

HONORING DANIEL B. HASTINGS,
JR.

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions of the late Daniel B. Hastings, Jr. of Laredo, Texas—a well-know, local businessman and philanthropist.

Daniel B. Hastings was born January 8, 1948 in Laredo, Texas to Daniel and Irma M. Hastings. Daniel Jr., and was the third child and only son among the couple's five daughters. Daniel graduated from Martin High School in 1965, and continued his education at Laredo Junior College and later received his B.S. degree in chemistry with minors in both math and physics from Texas State University (formerly then, Southwest Texas State University).

At the young age of 13, Mr. Hastings, Jr. began working in Laredo for the U.S. customs brokerage firm, Daniel B. Hastings, Inc. The company, established by his great-aunt, provided him and other members of the Hastings family a strong livelihood. It was not long until Daniel, Jr. moved up in ranks from running errands and performing warehouse duties to officially joining the firm as a partner in 1973. Seven years later, in 1980, he would follow his father's footsteps and assume ownership.