

Clara County. These positions included: President of the California Conference of Local Health Officers, President of the Health Officers Association of California, Executive Member of the National Association of County and City Health Officials, Vice President of the Santa Clara County Medical Association, and Senior Fellow of the Silicon Valley Chapter of the American Leadership Forum.

For his dedication, Dr. Fenstersheib was the recipient of several esteemed honors and awards, including: Santa Clara County Medical Association's Outstanding Contribution in Community Service award and Special Recognition by the California Department of Health Office of AIDS.

Furthermore, Dr. Fenstersheib's instrumental leadership helped to pioneer the creation of two vital Santa Clara County programs. He was a founding member of the Santa Clara County Health Services Planning Council. He also served as the first chair of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center's Department of Community Health and Preventative Medicine.

Dr. Fenstersheib has been an outspoken voice for the public's health and the face of public health in Santa Clara County. He has been one of the most respected voices on issues of pediatric obesity, tobacco control, HIV, tuberculosis, childhood immunizations, and chronic disease prevention.

It is in thanks for and in admiration of Dr. Fenstersheib that we read this Congressional Record today. We hope his legacy of public service will serve as an inspiration to others to support and serve their communities.

REMEMBERING TOLEDO'S MACOMBER-WHITNEY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 2013

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in my home community of Toledo, Ohio, hundreds of alumni from Macomber-Whitney High School will gather together to renew friendships and recall their high school years in a first all class reunion. The weekend events will feature riverside gatherings, tours, and a dinner.

Vocational High School began training students in 1927. The school was moved to its own location, and Irving E. Macomber Vocational Technical High School opened its doors in 1938. Named for the man who helped develop Toledo's schools and parks, Macomber educated boys serving the entire city and was part of the Toledo Public School District.

Harriet Whitney High School began providing a vocational public education to high school age girls in 1939. The school's namesake was Toledo's first school teacher nearly a century before. Whitney, too, served the entire city and was part of the Toledo Public School District.

In 1959, Whitney and Macomber High School became joint-operational. The schools were next-door to each other and became known as Macomber-Whitney. Despite the fact that they shared an urban campus and some operations, the two schools remained completely separate in faculties, enrollments, and curriculum until the 1973–1974 school year. In

the spring of 1972, an assembly was held for Macomber sophomores. They were told that they could major in one of several programs offered at Whitney, taking core courses at Whitney and other courses required for graduation at Macomber. The available programs included Distributive Education, Business Technology, Marketing, and Data Processing. About fifty boys signed up. After initial adjustment, the program change worked well.

The Macomber Macmen were members of the Toledo City League and sported the colors of black and gold. Their main rivals were the Scott Bulldogs, which was especially heated in their basketball match-ups. The Macmen earned a team state title came in 1989, when the boys basketball team won the Division I state championship. The Lady Macs won two league titles: one for track & field in 1987 and one for basketball in the 1990–91 season.

As enrollment declined toward the end of the last century, the decision was made to close Macomber-Whitney High School at the end of the 1990–91 school year. The Whitney building continued as home to adult education classes, but was demolished in 2011 by Toledo Public Schools. The Macomber building has been repurposed by a nonprofit organization.

Macomber-Whitney High School educated thousands of students in the proud tradition of Toledo Public Schools, teaching them practical skills necessary to enter the workforce. Through those years values were learned, traditions passed on, and friendships made. The memories of their time at Macomber-Whitney not forgotten, its alumni will recall past days with joy, fond recollection, and proud memories.

DOG TAG . . . LEFT BEHIND

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 2013

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was 2010 when Australian John Naismith traveled to Vietnam, a country rich with history, to teach English. During his fascinating time there, Naismith explored an old abandoned airstrip where the Battle of Khe Sanh took place in 1968. It was one of the bloodiest, most violent, and longest (January-July) battles of the Vietnam War between the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) and the Americans—primarily U.S. Marines, Soldiers, and Airmen and South Vietnamese soldiers. In this mountainous, rainy, hot region of the former South Vietnam, Naismith discovered an old discolored aluminum dog tag shining lightly underneath the dirt. He picked it up. He held the dog tag in his hand, looked curiously at it, and wondered about the history of it.

The war had ended long ago; life started all over again for many. The area of the battle had changed. A museum had been built where the battle was once fought. But a dog tag remained where it was left behind—for 43 years—presumably belonging to an American Marine, likely a casualty of the Vietnam war.

It represented someone's past. It wasn't something that Naismith could put down. He carried it with him in hopes of putting together an image of a young American warrior who had worn the dog tag into the battle of Khe

Sanh. Thus the search for history of the dog tag began.

The U.S. entered into the Vietnam War to prevent Communist North Vietnam from taking over South Vietnam. However, the number of U.S. casualties grew significantly during the war. Some Americans never returned home. Some returned with the wounds of war. Those wounds were both physical and mental. Until the war in Afghanistan, Vietnam was the longest war in U.S. history.

American bodies of the fallen and wounded were sometimes difficult to identify, so every member of the military wore, as their fathers had done in previous wars, dog tags. In Vietnam, one tag was put around the neck and the other laced onto the boot. The dog tags listed the American's initials, last name, blood type, serial number, gas mask size, and religion—everything anyone would need to know in order to identify the individual who fell in battle.

But this dog tag found 43 years later . . . to whom did it belong? Was the warrior dead or alive? Naismith was determined to find out. His first source was the United States Government, but after months of looking, it could provide no clues where the owner of the tag was or if he was alive or dead. Naismith poured through casualty lists and could find no record of the individual who owned the dog tag. He had hit a wall.

The Government continued to search its own records. Meanwhile, Naismith left Australia and traveled to the U.S., where he found others interested in finding out what had happened to the U.S. Marine. Naismith met up with his friend Charlie Fagan, owner of Good Time Charlie's Motorcycle Shop, in California. Motorcycle shops like Charlie's were aware of numerous motorcycle groups made up of old "war horses" from the Vietnam War. Naismith told Charlie the story of the dog tag and his two-year quest to find the dog tag's owner. Charlie knew of Tanna Toney-Ferris, a woman who worked intensely with Vietnam vets on numerous issues, including locating them. So, using social media, Tanna told the story of the dog tag. The dog tag saga spread rapidly across several online social networks and websites. Finally, in June 2013, "Sparky" in Florida posted the following message to an online Marine network: "[H]elp me locate the owner of the USMC Vietnam Veteran's dog tag. [. . . It was] found in Khe Sanh Vietnam 2 years ago by an Australian teacher. The name is L.P. Martinson. His name is NOT on the WALL, so he made it out of Vietnam."

Finally, half way around the world in Afghanistan, Marine Staff Sergeant Joshua Lauder milk, on active duty, saw the post, called Information, and obtained Martinson's phone number. He then contacted Martinson by phone. The Marine had finally been located.

U.S. Marine Corps Sergeant Lanny P. Martinson, from Minnesota, was a part of the Khe Sanh Battle of South Vietnam. On June 4, 1968 his leg was blown away during the fighting. The 23-year-old Marine was carried off the battlefield and immediately taken to surgery. When he woke up, he did not realize neither of his dog tags were with him. Time passed and Lanny Martinson dealt with his war wounds best he could. He became successful in construction management in Minnesota. He worked until the VA granted him