

After the protracted and bitter Hortonville teachers strike in 1974, Morris helped craft a mediation/arbitration law that replaced the right to strike with collective bargaining. This new way of settling public sector labor disputes ushered in decades of labor peace.

Under his leadership, WEAC set the standard for recognizing the importance of teachers in shaping the future for generations of students. As teachers' rights increased, so did graduation rates and test scores. Wisconsin ACT scores rose to the top of the national charts for decades. Morris also initiated advancements in education that are now taken for granted, including uniform graduation requirements, gender equity in school athletics, universal special education programs, school nursing services, and remedial reading programs for underachieving students.

Morris never shied away from a fight worth winning. One never had to guess whose side he was on. He knew what was best for teachers, students, and education, and he knew how to get it for them. By organizing and empowering teachers, he shifted the balance of political power in Wisconsin away from well-heeled corporate interests toward K-12 students, their parents, and the dedicated educators who teach them.

When Morris began his tenure in 1972, WEAC had 40,000 members and little involvement in State politics or education policy. When he retired 20 years later, he left a 62,000-member powerhouse with a \$10 million budget and a staff of 175 that was a major player in the State legislature and at the ballot box.

Morris didn't rest after his retirement from WEAC in 1992. He remained committed to his passions of organizing and advocacy, providing sage advice to candidates of both parties running for office and speaking assertively for those without a voice. Morris also left an indelible mark on the State through his work on behalf of the Urban League of Greater Madison, Fair Wisconsin, and the campaign to build the Monona Terrace Convention Center.

There is only one endeavor that surpassed his commitment to teachers, children, and public schools: his dedication to Kris, his wife of 25 years, and his siblings, children, and grandchildren. Beneath his gruff exterior lived a man with a gentle heart who cared deeply about his family, friends, and colleagues.

Morris Andrews believed in his heart and soul that a solid education system was the very foundation of a strong democracy. He dedicated his life to ensuring both education and democracy thrived in Wisconsin. His legacy lives on in the successes of generations of leaders educated in Wisconsin public schools. He can rest in peace knowing he indeed made a significant difference.

TRIBUTE TO TONY EARL

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize former Wisconsin Governor Tony Earl on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his election to the Wisconsin State Assembly and the beginning of a remarkable career of public service. Governor Earl is a progressive champion in Wisconsin politics and government. He successfully fought to clean up our polluted waters and protect our environment. He is passionate about building a society where no one is left behind, and he listens to and fights for those whose voices are too often not heard.

Anthony Scully Earl was born in St. Ignace, MI, and enjoyed his childhood on Michigan's Upper Peninsula. As the son of a grocery store owner, Tony was influenced by his father's strong work ethic. He took this work ethic with him to Michigan State, where he graduated in 1958. After earning his law degree at the University of Chicago, Tony served our country in the U.S. Navy for 4 years.

Following his military service, he moved to Wausau, WI, in 1965 and immediately became an integral part of the community. He served as an assistant district attorney of Marathon County for a year before becoming the first full-time city attorney for Wausau from 1966 to 1969. Following the nomination of Wisconsin Congressman Melvin Laird to serve as Secretary of Defense and the special election of Dave Obey to succeed Laird in Congress, Tony himself was elected to fill Dave Obey's seat in the Wisconsin State Assembly. Tony was so respected by his colleagues that he was elected majority leader after only 1 year in the assembly.

He was later tapped by Governor Patrick Lucey to serve as Secretary of the Department of Administration, followed by service as Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources. He chaired the Center for Clean Air Policy and directed the Great Lakes Protection Fund. In recognition of his passionate stewardship of Wisconsin's natural beauty and his commitment to environmental protection, the State of Wisconsin recently renamed the Peshtigo State Forest in his honor.

In 1982, Tony Earl was elected Governor of Wisconsin. As Governor, Tony was principled, courageous, and bold. He was a passionate advocate for equality, and his leadership had a profound impact, particularly on women. Recognizing that people working in female-dominated fields were often paid less than workers in comparable male-dominated jobs, Tony established a commission to conduct a comprehensive study of the comparable worth of State government jobs and then used that data to establish pay equity for State employees. He led by example and his work informed decisions by other governmental entities and the private sector.

Early in my career, I had the privilege of interning in Governor Earl's of-

fice, working with his advisor on women's issues, Roberta Gassman. It was an extraordinary opportunity that inspired me to pursue a career in public service. In addition to his advocacy for women, Tony was a trailblazer in the fight for LGBT equality. He was among the first Governors to appoint a liaison to the LGBT community he established the first Governor's Council on Lesbian and Gay issues, which provided much needed oversight of anti-discrimination laws that had been recently adopted in Wisconsin. Working for Governor Earl taught me the importance of doing what is right, regardless of political popularity. Tony personifies our strong Wisconsin values of kindness, determination and hard work.

I am grateful to Tony Earl for all of his contributions to the State of Wisconsin. I am pleased to join thousands of people across our State in recognizing Tony's dedication to public service and achievements over the past 50 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO SEAMAN 2ND CLASS MARTIN ROY

• Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, today I would like to recognize the birthday of U.S. Navy Seaman 2nd Class Martin Roy of Manchester NH. Mr. Roy was born on November 11, 1914, in Armagh, Canada, a day that would become Armistice Day in 1918 and was later renamed to Veterans Day in 1954. Mr. Roy moved to the United States as a teenager and worked in the mills in Lowell, MS as a mechanical repairman.

In 1943, Mr. Roy enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served during World War II. He was onboard the USS *Franklin*, also known as Big Ben, on March 19, 1945, when a Japanese pilot dropped two bombs on the ship. The bombs caused explosions and fires that triggered ammunition, bombs, and rockets. Along with 700 surviving crewmembers, Mr. Roy helped throw the remaining explosives overboard and saved the ship. When he was honorably discharged in 1945, Mr. Roy received a letter of thanks signed by James Forrestal, then Secretary of the Navy who would later become the first Secretary of Defense.

On February 22, 1946, Mr. Roy married Louise Boutin, whom he had met while working in the mills. They had two children, Paul and Cecile, and moved to Suncook, NH in the early 1950s.

Mr. Roy took a job at the Suncook Mills and, using his mechanical skills, he, along with a friend developed a patent to repair looms in the mill. In addition, for many years Mr. Roy owned and operated two convenience stores, one in Lowell and another Suncook. A man of many interests, Mr. Roy also trained thoroughbred horses over a nearly 20-year period and traveled the New England circuit, owning eight