

Distinction to receive the Alumnus of The Year Award. Every year, this award is bestowed on an individual not only for his or her distinguished accomplishments, but also for commitment and generosity to the university and the LSU Alumni Association.

Mr. Turner began his engineering and military career at LSU in 1939, where he became President of the College of Engineering Student Council, the LSU Post of American Society of Military Engineers, and a member of Tau Beta Pi. Following military duty, he then went to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and graduated in 1949. For eleven years, from 1946 to 1957, Mr. Turner was recognized for his personal and civic accomplishments. Most notably, he was given the Distinguished Service Award for Baton Rouge in 1954, which recognized him as a loyal member of the community. After working in various engineer and management positions, he eventually became President and Chairman of the Board of Nichols Construction Corporation, a position he held for twenty years.

He has also served on the boards of the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce, the Louisiana State Museum Board, the Louisiana Labor Management Commission, the Salvation Army, the State of Louisiana Board of Regents for Higher Education, and the YMCA. He was previously inducted into the LSU College of Engineering Hall of Distinction in 1993 and the LSU Alumni Association Hall of Distinction in 1996. Presently, he is the Chairman Emeritus of the Board for Turner Industries, Ltd.

I extend my best wishes to Mr. Turner, the most recent recipient of this prestigious award, and to LSU for its support.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF MR. PHILIP WORKMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE OHIO PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 20, 2003

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I stand today on the floor of the United States House of Representatives to recognize Mr. Philip Workman's contributions to the field of mental health treatment.

For nearly twenty years, Phil Workman has served as the Executive Director of the Ohio Psychiatric Association (OPA), the OPA Education and Research Foundation, and the Ohio Psychiatrists' Political Action Committee. In these positions, he has made an outstanding contribution to advancing education and treatment and reducing stigma and discrimination of mental illness.

Under Mr. Workman's watch, the membership of OPA has doubled to over 1,000 members; this growth in membership is due, in part, to his ability and willingness to reach out to residents and psychiatrists who are just beginning their careers in order to develop young leadership in the organization.

Mr. Workman has been a leader in Ohio and across the country in the fight for mental health parity. He worked in concert with other Ohio groups to establish the 1984 Fair Benefits Coalition. The Fair Benefits Coalition led directly to the creation of the Coalition for

Healthy Communities, a coalition of over 25 professional agencies and consumer organizations devoted to providing quality mental health and substance abuse services in Ohio. And, he worked in the American Psychiatric Association to establish several groups and task forces that have been critical to the vitality of the national organization.

Appropriately, Mr. Workman's outstanding leadership, commitment, and dedication was honored in 2002, when he was named a "Mental Health Champion" by the National Alliance of the Mentally Ill of Ohio.

Phil Workman's long service to the Ohio Psychiatric Association and his strong advocacy for those who suffer from mental illness has inspired and served as a model to his many friends and professional associates. It has been said that "some people strengthen society just by being the kind of people they are." Mr. Speaker, Philip Workman is such a person.

JAMES R. BROWNING UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 20, 2003

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that today I am introducing legislation to designate the United States Courthouse located at 95 Seventh Street in San Francisco, California as the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse," to honor Judge Browning for his lifetime of outstanding public service.

James R. Browning was born in Great Falls, Montana, and received his law degree from the University of Montana. Prior to his appointment to the bench, he served in the Pacific Theater during World War II, worked in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, practiced in a law firm, and served as Clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed James Browning to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. He dedicated the rest of his career to the Ninth Circuit, becoming the longest serving judge in the history of the circuit. Judge Browning became very active in the Judicial Conference of the United States, serving on a number of committees that worked to strengthen the federal judiciary.

Upon becoming Chief Judge of the Ninth Circuit in 1976, Judge Browning focused on improving the function of the circuit, which was struggling with a large backlog of cases and delays in appeal decisions. Due to his efforts and innovative practices, additional judges were added to the court of appeals, the time required to decide appeals was cut in half, and the backlog was eliminated. He also improved communication among the justices, emphasizing the importance of good colleague rapport. His innovations were studied and adopted by other circuit courts, and he has received several prestigious awards in recognition of his achievements.

Judge Browning's contributions to national jurisprudence are also outstanding. During his forty-two years on the Ninth Circuit, Judge Browning has participated in almost 1000 published appellate decisions and authored many

other unsigned per curiam opinions. In a 2001 tribute, a colleague described him as "the consummate appellate judge . . . he treats each case that comes before him with careful attention and produces succinct, clearly reasoned opinions." Colleagues have also lauded him for his seminal contributions to national antitrust jurisprudence and his attentiveness to ensuring that citizens have access to the justice system.

Judge Browning stepped down as Chief Judge in 1988 but did not retire, remaining an active circuit judge and a member of myriad committees and judicial groups. He took senior status in September 2000. His activities have been significantly curtailed due to declining health. It is my hope that we can enact this bill in the 108th Congress, so that Judge Browning can witness this much-deserved tribute to his lifetime of public service.

Judge Browning's achievements would be fittingly acknowledged by naming the historic federal building at Seventh and Mission streets in his honor. As one of his supporters said, "A great and sturdy courthouse needs the name of a great and sturdy judge." I invite my colleagues to cosponsor the "James R. Browning United States Courthouse" bill.

SOUTH MAUI COASTAL PRESERVATION ACT OF 2003

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 20, 2003

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a study to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating and acquiring lands located along the southern coast of the island of Maui as a National Seashore, National Recreation Area, National Monument, National Preserve, or other unit of the National Park Service.

The study area covered by the proposed South Maui Coastal Preservation Act of 2003 includes lands from and including the 'Ahihi-Kinau Natural Area Reserve to Kanaloa Point, a distance of approximately six miles.

The area is rich in archaeological, cultural, historical, and natural resources. Important sites in the proposed park area contain remnants of dwellings, heiau (places of worship), fishing shrines, platforms, enclosures, shelters, walls, graves, and canoe hale (houses) that date back as early as 1100 A.D. This portion of the southern coast is also the home of unique native plants and animals, some of which are endangered.

The County of Maui passed Resolution 00-136 on October 6, 2000, expressing its support for having this area designated as a National Park. The Hawaii State House and Senate also passed bills in support of having the area managed by the National Park Service. Both these resolutions were in support of my predecessor, Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink's bill, H.R. 591, introduced in the 107th Congress, to study the feasibility of designating the more limited area from Keone'o'io to Kanaloa Point as a National Park.

An initial reconnaissance survey by the NPS indicated that the resources deserved protection but stated that the more limited area was not appropriate for a National Park because