

recognizing a crucial part of our diversity: the vast history and legacy that African Americans have contributed to the founding and building of our Nation.

In 1915, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, which shortly after its creation, began a campaign to establish Negro History Week. In 1926, the second week of February was chosen to recognize the contributions of African Americans to American society. In 1976, this week of observance was expanded to a month and became African-American History Month.

Each year, the Association, now known as the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, designates a theme for the Black History Month observance. This year's theme, "Before Brown, Beyond Boundaries, Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka" marks one of the most seminal moments in the fight for equal rights in this country—the Supreme Court's May 15, 1954 ruling that "[i]n the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place."

It was a ruling that was met with violent resistance and created enormous upheaval. A number of States adopted policies of "massive resistance" seeking to avert compliance with the Court's decision. Many went so far as to adopt resolutions calling for the State Government to interpose itself, *parens patriae*, between its citizens and the Federal government's efforts to impose desegregation.

But in the years that followed Brown, inspired by the framework for progress that the Court had provided, our civil rights leaders and the movement they created never backed down. They instead redoubled their heroic efforts often in the face of great risk of personal harm.

From the refusal by Rosa Parks to move to the back of a public bus, which ignited the Montgomery bus boycott, to efforts of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and many others to secure civil rights and desegregate public facilities, to efforts of the NAACP to clarify and expand the First amendment's protections related to free association, Brown's effects were felt across the Nation and beyond the sphere of public education.

And, of course, Thurgood Marshall—who I should note was born in Baltimore and attended Frederick Douglass High School—was at the center of these efforts. After graduating at the top of his class at Howard Law School, Marshall came back to Baltimore and, after working with NAACP to accomplish the landmark result in Brown led the legal fight thereafter to extend its precedent throughout the civil rights arena. After leaving the NAACP, Marshall put his convictions, determination, and legal prowess to work as a Federal judge, then Solicitor General, and ultimately the first African-American

Justice on the Supreme Court. There, he was, as Justice William Brennan remembered him, the "voice of authority . . . the voice of reason . . . [a]nd a voice with an unwavering message: that the Constitution's protections must not be denied to anyone and that the Court must give its constitutional doctrine the scope and sensitivity needed to assure that result."

At the beginning of the last century, our Nation was a vastly different place than it is today. The country was divided along racial lines and racism was accepted and institutionalized. African Americans were not allowed to vote, and the opportunities available to African Americans were few.

Today, thanks to the visions of a few and the sacrifices of many—and in significant part thanks to the lasting effects of Brown—that situation has changed. After much hardship, African Americans have made great strides in many areas and now participate in every sector of our society. Throughout the past 100 years, African Americans have made remarkable contributions to the Nation and the world as mathematicians, scientists, novelists, poets, politicians, and members of the armed services.

Through the lessons and struggles of the last century and the trying first few years of this century, Americans have shown the world how people of all races, colors, religions and nationalities create the fabric of our Nation, a fabric that is richer because of our differences. This month, we honor the special contribution African Americans have made to that fabric.

But there is much work left to be done. When in 1981 the City of Baltimore unveiled a statue to Marshall, the Justice told the gathered crowd "I just want to be sure that when you see this statue, you won't think that's the end of it. I won't have it that way. There's too much to be done." So we take the occasion of African-American History Month to celebrate the steps that we have taken toward equality, but also to remind ourselves of how far we have to go.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES:  
PRIVATE DWAYNE TURNER,  
101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION, U.S.  
ARMY

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the heroic service of Pvt Dwayne Turner, 23, a combat medic in the United States Army, from Indianapolis, IN. Private Turner is a member of the U.S. Army's 3rd Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, which came under grenade and small arms attack in Baghdad, Iraq on April 13, 2003.

According to U.S. Army Sgt Neil Mulvaney, the convoy was under a heavy amount of fire from Iraqi resistance forces. During the attack, a grenade struck the Humvee in which Private Turner was riding, seriously injuring both his legs with shards of shrap-

nel. Ignoring his injuries, Private Turner bravely fulfilled his duty as a combat medic, selflessly putting the lives and comfort of others before his own. While treating 18 other soldiers' injuries, Private Turner was shot in the arm and leg before Sergeant Mulvaney had to physically restrain him to administer medical treatment for Private Turner's increasingly severe injuries.

When asked by the Associated Press to reflect upon the events of the attack, Private Turner humbly said, "I don't consider myself a hero at all. I just figured everybody was going to go home and nobody was going to die on my watch." However, BG Frank Hemlock's description of Private Turner's actions seems much more fitting: "He is a bona fide hero. He saved two lives without question and patched up 16 other lives."

In honor of the lives he saved through his unhesitating valor, Private Turner has been awarded the Silver Star, an award earned by nothing less than true sacrifice. May this award stand as a reminder to Private Turner that neither his comrades nor their grateful loved ones will soon forget his heroic actions.

As I reflect on Private Turner's service, I am reminded of a quote by Douglas MacArthur: "The soldier, above all other people prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war." The United States will be eternally grateful for the courage and bravery Private Turner exhibited on the field of battle.

I know that all Hoosiers share my deep sense of pride in Private Turner and all of the men and women of our Armed Forces from Indiana who safeguard our country's freedom. My thoughts and prayers are with him as he continues his recovery and begins to make his new goal to become a civilian physician a reality.

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INDIANA STATE TROOPER SCOTT  
A. PATRICK

Mr. President, today I rise to pay tribute to and honor the remarkable life of Scott A. Patrick, an Indiana State Trooper who was killed in the line of duty.

During the early morning of December 22, 2003, Trooper Patrick stopped to assist what appeared to be a stranded motorist. Shortly thereafter, Trooper Patrick was gunned down by the assailant and passed away. He was 27 years old.

Trooper Patrick graduated from Kankakee Valley High School in 1995 with an academic honors diploma. While in high school, Trooper Patrick excelled in football and wrestling, earning numerous awards. Those who knew him remember Trooper Patrick as intelligent, industrious, and kind. He attended the University of Southern Indiana on both academic and carpenter's scholarships. While at USI, Trooper Patrick was active in a variety of

sports and was a starting member of the rugby team. He also worked at the university library to supplement his scholarships.

Trooper Patrick met Melissa Clark in 1996 while attending USI. They were engaged in February of 1999 and wed on a July afternoon during the Summer of 2000. In January that same year, Trooper Patrick was offered and accepted his position with the Indiana State Police. He was assigned to the Lowell Post.

Trooper Patrick was a devoted family man who relished his time with loved ones. When he learned that his wife was pregnant, just days before his death, he could not have been more excited and full of joy. May his child be brought into the world and raised knowing that his or her father was a brave, hard-working and loving man who was proud to be a father.

Trooper Patrick was a role model not only for his family, but for all who knew him and whose lives he touched. He dedicated his life to the noblest of causes: his family, his job and keeping others safe.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Scott A Patrick into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. As Trooper Patrick rests with God in eternal peace, let us never forget the courage and sacrifice he displayed when he laid down his life on December 22, 2003.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO LARRY MYOTT

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to recognize the long and distinguished career of Mr. Larry Myott, one of our Nation's most respected maple syrup specialists and a longtime friend. After nearly three decades with the University of Vermont Extension Service, Larry retired last week. Known by many as "Mr. Maple," Larry has played an integral role in growing the Vermont maple industry into a \$220 million a year industry. His educational work with Vermont farmers and his maple syrup promotion efforts have played a key role in expanding markets for producers, allowing more producers to make a living in the maple industry. While Vermont is the largest producer of maple syrup in the United States, Larry's work has transcended the State of Vermont. He has traveled throughout the United State and into Canada to assist maple producers and promote Vermont's maple syrup.

I offer my gratitude for Larry's friendship and his great work on behalf of the State of Vermont's maple industry. I ask that an article on Larry's career be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Associated Press]

"MR. MAPLE" RETIRES FROM UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT EXTENSION SERVICE

(By Lisa Rathke)

MONTPELIER, VT.—Larry Myott just got an e-mail from Taiwan asking him when Vermonters "squeeze" sap from their trees.

The inquirer wanted to visit Vermont during the height of the maple season.

Myott, the maple specialist for the University of Vermont Extension Service gets letters from school children, from maple syrup buyers and from producers all over the world. They ask how to store maple syrup, if it's pure and what to do about crystals that form in the syrup.

"I'm often called 'Mister Maple,'" says Myott, 59, who will retire in January after 28 years with the Extension Service. Gov. James Douglas and others will pay tribute to the maple man at a dinner Saturday.

Myott has educated and assisted maple producers across Vermont and promoted Vermont's maple products throughout the world.

He travels to Minnesota, Nova Scotia and Virginia to learn what's new, share his expertise and spread the word about Vermont's products.

"Larry has a love for the maple industry that is hard to surpass," says Jacques Couture, president of the Vermont Maple Sugarmakers Association, who was making maple candy at his farm in Westfield Wednesday. "He's a real promoter of maple syrup, and he's done it actually by promoting maple syrup to helping producers on the educational side.

"It's been a life pursuit for him to see the maple industry by the best it can be."

Myott became the maple specialist in 1988, after serving as Chittenden County Extension agent, and working with vegetable growers and dairy farmers.

And the maple industry today doesn't look anything like it did then.

"Very seldom do you see buckets in the woods any more. You don't see horses any more," he says from his Ferrisburgh home, where he is recovering from a stroke earlier this month.

Sugaring has grown from a side business for dairy farmers to a year-round profitable operation for large producers, he says.

In 1988 the average producer had 1,000 taps and generated 250 gallons of syrup a year. Ten years later, the average size grew to twice that.

Now a large-scale sugarer might produce as much as 40,000 to 50,000 gallons a year, he says.

New technology such as a system that uses a vacuum to pull sap out of trees; reverse osmosis, which removes water from sap without heat by using a high pressure filter system; and super-efficient evaporators that boil sap with less heat, have made sugaring far more efficient.

Producers have expanded to meet the demand, and prices are now high enough for them to make a living, he says.

"Sugarmakers are able to make a living in the maple business today," he says.

The syrup is also better than it used to be. "The quality has changed tremendously," he says.

And efforts by the state to promote the Vermont image and products and draw tourists have increased sales of maple products.

Vermont sugarmakers made 430,000 gallons of syrup last year, bringing in an estimated \$18 million to \$20 million, Myott says. According to the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, the entire maple industry generates over \$200 million a year.

The annual Maple Festival, a local fair started in 1937 in St. Albans, now draws as many as 50,000 people from around the world, Myott says.

Vermont, the largest producer of maple syrup, is one of only a few states to have a maple specialist. But Myott's reputation stretches far beyond the Green Mountains.

"Because he's articulate, because he writes a lot, because he'll take telephone calls from

anyone at anytime. That reputation spans not only Vermont and the region but also internationally," says Gary Deziel, Northwest regional chair of the UVM Extension Service.

Although he's retiring Jan. 30, Myott says he will remain involved in the maple industry. He will continue to write about maple for Farming Magazine, Maple Views, Country Folks Magazine and Country Magazine. And he will always take questions from Taiwan. ●

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On November 14, 2001, Milwaukee resident Pablo Parrilla was charged with first-degree intentional homicide in connection with the death of his lesbian sister's girlfriend, Juana Vega. The shooting occurred when Vega went to the home of her girlfriend's family to reconcile an argument. Instead, Parrilla confronted her outside the house and shot her repeatedly. Parrilla apparently told Vega "I'm going to kill you because you are gay" and "because you turned my sister gay."

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well. ●

#### HONORING THE GIRL SCOUTS' WILDERNESS ROAD COUNCIL

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I take the opportunity to honor the Girl Scouts' Wilderness Road Council for all the work they do to shape Kentucky's young women. This year the Girl Scouts in central and eastern Kentucky are taking on a new challenge with their annual cookie drive. They have started "Operation Milk and Cookies," a program sponsored by the Girl Scouts' Wilderness Road Council that aims to give a box of Girl Scout cookies to families that can't afford them.

The Girl Scouts have always afforded a young woman the unique opportunity to enhance her communication and social skills, to develop a strong sense of self, to participate in innovative programs, and to foster her creative side. But by participating in Operation Milk and Cookies, these young women are learning how to be productive and proactive citizens, who will some day have the chance to change the way the world works. They are learning at an early age how important it is to help others that are less fortunate and how