

state-of-the-art engineering building with a CAD lab, new computer labs, a student activity and cafeteria facility, multimedia rooms, and a fully equipped gymnasium. For various activities and events, the campus possesses video-conferencing capabilities, Internet connectivity, and satellite communications. In addition, the campus' Coal and Coke Heritage Center preserves coal-mining related artifacts, interviews and other memorabilia from the area.

Many campus enhancements have marked the last few years at Fayette. Fayette opened the BioMedical Technology Building, housing the science and nursing programs, in July of 1999. During the fall of 2001, the University reopened Eberly Building, which had been shut down for one year to transform it into one of the most technological state-of-the-art learning environments in the world. The renovations have proven to be a great success and feature many new technologically advanced facilities, including a Corporate Training Center, a new Information, Sciences and Technology (IST) lab, a technology center, a new Administration of Justice (ADMJ) crime lab, art facilities and a child-care center, the Cub's Den. In the fall of 2002, the theater in the Williams Building was remodeled and renamed Swimmer Hall.

In August 2005, a new community center was opened. This 52,000 sq. ft. addition to the campus includes a 1,500-seat NCAA gymnasium, racquetball courts in the center and an auxiliary gym. In addition, a 450-seat auditorium and the new cafeteria are housed in the community center. This center promises to provide top facilities for athletic, cultural and civic events. The 2004–2005 school year saw the dedication of our new Cultural Center as well as the new Student Center.

Again I offer my congratulations to Penn State Fayette for reaching the milestone of its 40th anniversary and I am confident that with such excellent programs the campus will continue to be a vital asset to the region for another 40 years and beyond.

HONORING MINNESOTA BOY
SCOUTS AND LEADERS ON THEIR
RECEIPT OF THE MEDAL OF
MERIT AND THE NATIONAL CER-
TIFICATE OF MERIT

HON. MARK R. KENNEDY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 2005

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor five Minnesota Boy Scouts and their two adult leaders as they receive the Medal of Merit and the National Certificate of Merit from the Boy Scouts of America. On September 18, 2005, Michael Daw, Eric Erfanian, David Fink, Derek Rossberg, Jim Spohn, John Spohn, and Tim Spohn will receive these awards for their heroic efforts to help save the life of another adult leader, Laurie Jedamus. An additional adult leader, Emilie Entrikin, will receive the National Certificate of Merit.

On August 18, 2004, the five Boy Scouts and four adult leaders began a week-long trek into the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA) in northern Minnesota. On the third night of the trip, Laurie Jedamus developed

epiglottitis, a very dangerous throat infection that progressed to the point that, by the next morning, Jedamus had difficulty breathing. The Scouts and their leaders decided that medical attention was necessary and began the difficult expedition back out of the BWCA. The weather started to deteriorate, with 40 mph winds, two-foot waves and trees blowing down, but the Scouts and their leaders made the 11-mile trip, crossing 14 lakes and 13 long, steep portages (where they had to carry their 50 pound bags and 70 pound canoes) in six hours; usually a two-day trip. Jedamus stayed in the hospital for two days and made a complete recovery.

Mr. Speaker, these Scouts and their leaders exemplify the outstanding act of service and exceptional character that embody the Medal of Merit. Their courage and perseverance under trying conditions helped save the life of one of their leaders. On behalf of the Sixth District of Minnesota, I would like to extend my congratulations on receiving this most deserving award. It is community members like these Scouts and their leaders who help make Minnesota great.

TRIBUTE TO ELEANOR FARRAR

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Eleanor Farrar who passed away at the age of 79, on August 25, 2005 from breast cancer. She was a founder and former Vice President of the Joint Center for Political Studies.

Born Eleanor Schneider in Vienna, Austria, Dr. Farrar immigrated to New York with her family in 1939, when she was 14. She received an undergraduate degree in political science from Mount Holyoke College in 1946, a master's degree in political science from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in 1947 and a PhD in international relations from the London School of Economics in 1952.

From 1954 to 1963, Ms. Farrar lived in Pakistan and Cambodia, working as a lecturer in political science and international relations at the University of the Punjab, Forman Christian College, both in Pakistan and the University of Karachi.

When she returned to the United States, she taught political science at Howard University, where she met Eddie N. Williams, who had served as a reserve officer in the Foreign Service, and Kenneth B. Clark, the psychologist whose work on the self-esteem of black students in segregated public schools became essential to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the monumental case *Brown vs. Board of Education*. She worked with the two men in attempts to increase the participation of blacks in the Foreign Service.

Subsequently, in the 1960's and 1970's, Eleanor Farrar worked as the director of Clark's think tank, the Metropolitan Applied Research Center. In 1970, however, that think tank entered into a partnership with Howard University to establish the Joint Center for Political Studies, established to provide training and technical assistance to black elected officials.

Ms. Farrar served as the organization's Vice President for twenty two years. The Joint Cen-

ter for Political Studies has become nationally known for its research on minority economic and social issues and black political participation.

She leaves behind four children, Jon, Cynthia, Andrew, and Erin; two siblings; and seven grandchildren.

Eleanor Farrar will always be remembered as "a woman of profound strength of character, who expressed her commitment to the study of race relations and development of sound policies with every endeavor she undertook." She will be truly missed.

CAMBRIA CITY MISSION
CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 2005

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Cambria City Mission as it celebrates its 75th year of serving the Johnstown community physically, mentally, materially, and spiritually. The non-denominational mission is entirely financed by contributions from local churches, community service groups and generous individuals; operating without government assistance and following its Mission purpose for the last 75 years:

"To promote the Christian way of life and build character by teaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. To provide spiritual inspiration through worship services and educational activities. To improve the home life of the community through boys' and girls' clubs and camps. To mold a greater love for country through an understanding of its opportunities and challenges."

Through the years, the Mission has experienced many growing pains and undergone many changes, but the commitment to its purpose stands firm.

The Mission was founded in 1930 by the First Presbyterian Church of Johnstown as a Home Mission project. Bertha Bell, a member of the church, was asked to be the first executive director. She rented a storeroom at 602 Board Street, and began her work in December of 1930. When the Great Depression affected all communities, including Johnstown, the Mission ministered to all who came for help. Food was prepared and served daily for hungry children who came after school, and clothing was distributed to families who were in need.

Today, in addition to Sunday school classes for children and adults, the mission also provides Sunday worship Bible study, craft, sewing and knitting classes and meeting facilities. Mother-daughter and father-son banquets are held annually, as well as vacation Bible school. Camp Harmony and Camp Allegheny remain the high points for the children of the Mission.

As the programs and attendance at the Mission expanded, the need for larger facilities fulfilled with the 1958 purchase of a double house at 906–908 Broad Street. However, the building burned in 1970. A new building was completed in 1972, and although it was severely damaged by the Johnstown flood of 1977, the building was restored and reopened in 1984.