

members: Morgan Ard, Sarah Baker Barnhardt, Andrew Cahill, Laken Cole, Tiara Dean, Jessica Feaster, Lindsay James, Kaitlyn Johnson, Octavia Johnson, Terrance Johnson, Ellissa Kidd, Jadarius Kidd, Robert Knight, Maggie Ray, Jada Robbins, Desmond Stevens, and Titus Walker.

On behalf of the people of Alabama, a job well done, Monroeville Junior High!

IN HONOR OF TIM KIEDROWSKI WHO FOR DECADES HAS WORKED TO PRESERVE AND CELEBRATE POLISH CULTURE AND HERITAGE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, entrepreneur Tim Kiedrowski grew up in Lorain, Ohio and is a proud 1973 graduate of Admiral King High School, named for Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, a Lorain native and Chief of Naval Operations during WWII. Tim was a drummer in the Admiral King (HS) Admirals band, as well as in numerous local rock-n-roll bands.

Shortly after his high school graduation, in search of employment, Tim was hired by Leonard DeLuca, the owner of DeLuca's Bakery in Downtown Lorain. Len soon entrusted Tim with the responsibility of opening the bakery every morning to start the preparation of baked goods for the day. Tim continued to work at DeLuca's Bakery until 1975 and continued playing drums in area bands.

Tim married his sweetheart, Terri Girz in 1977, and wanting more job security, he became a welder for P.C. Campana, Inc. in 1975 until 1981. A downturn in the local economy caused many layoffs, and Tim was one of the casualties. Terri continued her work as an OB-GYN Registered Nurse at St. Joseph Hospital in Lorain, and Tim became 'Mr. Mom' for their family for the next 2 years.

On Christmas Eve, 1983, Tim was hired as a baker at the Simply Delicious Bakery in Downtown Amherst, Ohio. Tim enjoyed his return to the "dough business", but 1 month into the job, the owner of the bakery declared bankruptcy and asked Tim if he wanted to become chief cook and bottler. Never afraid of a challenge, Tim and Terri took out a small business loan to buy the bakery. Proud of their Polish heritage, the name was officially changed to Kiedrowski's Simply Delicious Bakery as of November, 1984. They remained in Downtown Amherst for 11 years.

Accidents can be disastrous in a bakery, but the "snoogle accident" was a welcome one for the Kiedrowski's. Late one evening in the bakery, Tim was preparing Ladylocks and Terri was working on a batch of cheese Danish. With leftover ingredients, these two happy bakers set out to create something new. A little of this, a little of that, and voila!, the Snoogle was born. These airy, cheese-filled concoctions have become Kiedrowski's biggest seller, and in April, 2011, they were awarded a patent for the Snoogle®. It is not unusual for the bakery to sell 100 dozen over the course of a weekend.

In 1994, Tim and his crew packed up the mixers, ovens and all of the baking ingredients and moved into their current location at 2267 Cooper Foster Park Road in Amherst.

In 1997, again on Christmas Eve, Tim and Terri started brainstorming about ways to get customers into the bakery during the January "slow season." After much discussion with family and friends, Tim proposed to host an old-fashioned Polish wedding (aka The Paczki Ball) just before Lent. Naysayers told Tim he could never organize this type of feast in 6-weeks time, but he set out to prove them wrong. With a few ads on local radio stations WEOL and WOBL as well as word-of-mouth, Tim and Terri hoped to sell 100 tickets to the first Paczki Ball in 1998, held at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Lorain. Party-goers quickly lined up at the door, and after 150 tickets were sold, the remaining guests had to be turned away. Karol Kiedrowski Peltz was crowned the first Paczki Ball Queen. Joseph Girz, Terri's father and well-known as "Dough-boy Joe" (and the inspiration for the Kiedrowski logo) was crowned the first Paczki Ball King.

The Paczki Ball was moved to Lorain Catholic High School in 1999, a larger venue, and 375 tickets were sold. In 2002, the event moved to DeLuca's Place in the Park, a large party center owned by Tim's former boss, Leonard DeLuca. In 2003, the production of paczki as well as the Paczki Ball were videotaped by Army Armstrong for a film that would debut the following year. In this same year, new entertainment was added at the ball, the "Presentation of the Paczkis", was the hit of the party, and continues to this day. In 2011, Kiedrowski's Bakery sold over 50,000 paczkis during the Lenten season.

Life is never easy as a bakery owner. Tim and Terri had four boys: Matthew, Mark, Michael and Timmy, and there were nights that the boys did their homework and slept at the bakery while their parents did "prep work" for the next day's business. Terri became a self-taught cake decorator, working on birthday, graduation and wedding cakes at night after her shift was done at the hospital. Proud of their Catholic upbringing, Tim and Terri sent their boys to St. Anthony's elementary school followed by Lorain Catholic High School. Tim never had the opportunity to go to college, but encouraged his sons to further their education. Each of the boys went on to college to earn their respective degrees.

At the beginning of the Lenten season in 2011, Tim was notified that he was a finalist for the first-ever "Best Bakery in America" online contest, sponsored by Baking Buyer Magazine and Dawn Foods. With creative brainstorming over the course of 6 weeks, Kiedrowski's Simply Delicious Bakery was declared the winner, with more than 50 percent of the votes cast. Tim remarked that all of his years of hard work provided him with his honorary "Degree of Baking", but the Best Bakery in America Award provided him with the validation.

Kiedrowski's has celebrated its Polish heritage for 28 years through baking, and plans to share their delicious pastries for many years to come as they sweeten America's palate as America's Best Bakery.

TRIBUTE TO PHILIP GIBBS GROSE, JR.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great public servant, author and dear friend. Philip Gibbs Grose lost his three year battle with leukemia on February 3, 2012. This South Carolina native contributed to his beloved State's history through his work in public policy and helped to preserve its history through his writings about the people who influenced the times in which he lived.

Phil was born in Greenville, SC to Philip G. Grose, Sr., and Helen Layne Thompson Grose on April 5, 1938. He was raised in Charlotte and was a 1960 graduate of Washington and Lee University. He did graduate work at the University of South Carolina and received an honorary doctorate of letters from Francis Marion University.

Phil began reporting sports results to the Charlotte Observer in junior high school and went on to write for the Observer during high school and college. He joined the staff fulltime after graduating from Washington and Lee, covering sports and general news. In 1963, after a year in New York as a writer for Broadcasting Magazine, Phil came to Columbia joining the sports staff of The State. He went on to become business editor and governmental affairs editor before leaving his newspaper career to enter the political arena.

In 1968, Phil became a speechwriter for Governor Robert McNair. It was a tumultuous time in South Carolina at the height of the civil rights movement. Phil was greatly affected by the times, and, from his role behind the scenes, began pushing for South Carolina to break the bonds of its Jim Crow past. He continued those efforts when he joined the staff of Governor McNair's successor, John Carl West, as executive assistant for communications and race relations. One of the first actions he persuaded Governor West to take was to hire a young man named JAMES CLYBURN to serve as the first African American advisor to a sitting South Carolina governor. The year was 1971, and since that time Phil and I were fast friends.

Phil went on to hold other positions in state government as deputy director of the Department of Social Services and executive director of the State Reorganization Commission. He was founder and executive director of the Executive Institute that provided leadership training for state government administrators, and I was one of his first recruits and graduated from the Executive Institute when I was serving as South Carolina Human Affairs Commissioner.

After retiring from state government, Phil became a senior fellow at the University of South Carolina's Institute for Southern Studies, where he wrote about subjects he knew well and about which was very passionate—the governorships of Robert McNair and John West. "South Carolina at the Brink: Robert McNair and the Politics of Civil Rights" and "Looking for Utopia: The Life and Times of John C. West" offered great insights into these complicated men and their contributions to South Carolina's rich history. He had recently begun work on a history of Francis

Marion University in Florence, South Carolina. Phil and I had also been collaborating on my memoir for several years. He was a member of my inner circle who knew my experiences almost as well as I did myself. His personal insights and his talent for writing were invaluable in helping me with this project.

He was also very active in the community. Phil served on advisory boards of the USC School of Arts and Science, the Journalism School and School of Nursing, and on the board of visitors of Columbia College. He was a president of Workshop Theater and worked in numerous Midlands United Way campaigns. He served four years as the South Carolina representative on the Southern Growth Policies Board and the Council on State Governments. He was a member of the Kosmos Club, a former board member of the Caesar's Head Community Center, a member of Shandon Presbyterian Church and a devotee of the humor of Robert Benchley.

Phil was married for 47 years to Virginia "Ginny" Maxwell Grose. They had one daughter, Patricia, a son-in-law, John Williams, and two grandsons, Harrison and David Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in celebrating the life of Phil G. Grose. He was an individual who helped shape history and preserve it for future generations. In addition, he was a great friend, not only to me, but to all who knew him. He will be sorely missed, but his contributions will remain forever.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NISEI
SOLDIERS OF WORLD WAR II

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by my colleagues Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MATSUI and Mr. SCHIFF, to pay tribute to the outstanding military service and patriotism of the Japanese American men and women who served in the United States military during World War II. Over thirty-thousand second-generation Americans of Japanese ancestry, also known as "Nisei" served in the various branches of the U.S. military while their families were living in barbed-wire enclosed internment camps scattered throughout remote regions of the country.

On February 19, 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 9066, essentially allowing the forcible relocation and internment of Japanese Americans across the United States; citizens and non-citizens alike. As a result, more than 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry, mainly from parts of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona, were detained for nearly three years without charges or trials and without the basic civil liberties guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution.

Prior to that, on January 19, 1942, six weeks after the Imperial Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans were reclassified by the Selective Service as enemy aliens, ineligible to be drafted. Subsequently, the U.S. Department of War chose to activate the 100th Battalion, a racially-segregated unit composed of Nisei volunteers from Hawaii who passed loyalty tests to fight

in the European Theater. This unit became known as the Purple Heart Battalion due to its high casualty rate. With these Japanese-Americans setting the example, the War Department established the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a racially-segregated unit composed of Nisei volunteers from confinement sites.

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which came to include the 100th Infantry Battalion, spearheaded numerous battles, fought valiantly and courageously and is widely regarded as the most decorated unit in American history for its size and length of service, with seven Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars and more than 4,500 Purple Hearts. The 442nd is forever linked to the 36th Texas Division, when it rescued the "lost battalion" in the Vosges Mountains of eastern France during the fall of 1944. Japanese American troops were also part of the advance Allied troops that liberated the Dachau concentration camp.

When the war ended and the United States declared victory, President Harry Truman, presented the 442nd Regimental Combat Team with its seventh Presidential Unit Citation on the White House lawn and aptly observed: "You have fought not only the enemy, but prejudice and you have won."

Along with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, another cohort of Japanese-Americans served in the Military Intelligence Service ("MIS"), made up of approximately 6,000 Nisei soldiers attached to combat units in the Pacific Theater. These soldiers intercepted radio transmissions, translated enemy documents, interrogated enemy prisoners of war, volunteered for reconnaissance and covert intelligence missions, and persuaded enemy combatants to surrender. Eventually, some of these MIS soldiers went on to serve during the post-war occupation of Japan, assisting with the country's transition to a democratic form of government, and helping to maintain a stable relationship between Japan and the United States.

On October 5, 2010, the United States Congress unanimously passed Public Law 111-254, the law conferring the Congressional Gold Medal, the nation's highest civilian honor, to members of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team and Military Intelligence Service. President Obama signed the law, and on November 2, 2011, Members of Congress presented these medals to a number of Nisei veterans at Emancipation Hall in Washington, DC.

Approximately 500 Nisei soldiers from Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings and Tulare Counties served in the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Military Intelligence Service, Counter Intelligence Corps, Women's Army Corp and other military units, including:

S. Sgt. Kazuo Komoto of Sanger (MIS), the first Nisei Purple Heart recipient of World War II; Sgt. Mac Nobuo Nagata of Sanger (MIS), Legion of Merit recipient who led the 1st linguist team to Southwest Pacific Command; S. Sgt. Kazuo Otani of Visalia (442 RCT) and PFC Joe Nishimoto of Caruthers (442 RCT), recipients of the Medal of Honor and among 24 Nisei soldiers from Central California killed in action.

PFC Jay Shiroyama of Laton (442 RCT), one of eight men from I Company that first

made contact with the 121 men of the 141st Texas Regiment (Lost Battalion); PFC Tom Uyeoka of Salinas (522nd Field Artillery Battalion), settled in Fresno after the war, and helped liberate Jews at the infamous Dachau Concentration Camp; and S. Sgt. Mikio Uchiyama of Fowler (MIS and CIC), an attorney during the war crimes trials in Japan, who later became the first Asian-American judge in Fresno County.

On February 19, 2012, the Central California District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, the oldest and largest Asian American civil rights organization in America, with the support of the Clovis Veterans Memorial District, Veterans of Foreign Wars Sierra Nisei Post 8499, Nisei Farmers League and Sun-Maid Growers of California, will host a Day of Remembrance observing the 70th anniversary of Executive Order 9066, and honoring all Nisei veterans of World War II with a local ceremony for the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join the Central California District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, to commemorate and pay tribute to all the Nisei soldiers of World War II, who not only fought fascism abroad but prejudice at home, and won.

HONORING MARYCREST MANOR
SKILLED NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2012

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and acknowledge Marycrest Manor Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, upon its 50th anniversary. Marycrest Manor stands in my hometown of Livonia, Michigan and is the result of the compassionate dream rooted in the Polish-Catholic community of the 1940's Detroit area and brought to fruition through the efforts of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Mary's Home, the initial 25 bed facility, was located at 215 West Grand Boulevard in Detroit. Recognizing the need for more space, the Franciscan Sisters looked to Livonia and petitioned Cardinal Edward Mooney for assistance in their charitable endeavor. Cardinal Mooney purchased and donated 10 acres of land on what is now Middlebelt Road just north of Five Mile Road.

Sadly, Cardinal Mooney passed away in 1958. His successor, Archbishop John Dearden selected the name Marycrest Manor. Celebrated during the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, the state of the art 55 bed facility was dedicated on September 12, 1962. After being granted licensure as an extended care facility, Marycrest Manor is now one of the most recognized in the State of Michigan.

Seeking to meet the needs of the communities they serve, Marycrest Manor recently extended their ministry by opening a 60 unit facility specifically designed for self-sufficient senior citizens who seek a secure faith-based lifestyle. Plans are being made to open an assisted living facility, thus making Marycrest Manor a continuum of care campus.

Mr. Speaker, for 50 years Marycrest Manor has stood as a tribute to the benevolent work