

RAINNIE DEANE: A FRIEND OF
SMALL BUSINESS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2005

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and thank a public servant who dedicated a large part of her life to public service and in particular to helping small businesses.

Lorraine "Rainnie" Deane began her Federal career in 1977, serving as a staffer for the Committee on the Budget in the United States Senate and then later as a staffer for the Senate Committee on Small Business from 1981 to 1989. In 1989, "Rainnie" joined the Small Business Administration (SBA) and began working with the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs. Ms. Deane retired just recently on May 31, 2005, after 28 years of distinguished service.

She has always been an outstanding help to us here in the Congress, and especially to my staff and their predecessors on the Committee on Small Business.

Prior to entering Federal service, "Rainnie" worked for the private sector in the late 1960's to the late 1970's. In the mid to late 1960's, "Rainnie" was self-employed as a model in the metropolitan DC area. As a take-off on Britain's Twiggy, "Rainnie" was named "The Face of '68" and articles appeared in the London Financial Times and the Washington Post. She also appeared on network TV doing fashion shows. She was a true entrepreneur in her own right.

In addition to her work for small business "Rainnie," a breast cancer survivor, has been very active in raising funds for cancer research. "Rainnie's Dream Team" of over 50 friends and colleagues just participated in the June 3, 2005 Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure in Washington, DC, the most recent of her teams supporting this noble cause.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to reiterate my congratulations and gratitude to "Rainnie" for her excellent service to the Federal government, small business, and society. I wish her a happy and well-deserved retirement.

CONGRATULATING THE CIGARROA
FAMILY, LAREDO BUSINESS PER-
SONS OF THE YEAR

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2005

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Cigarroa Family, Laredo Business Persons of the Year.

Joaquin Cigarroa Jr., along with his sons Ricardo, Carlos, Francisco, Joaquin, and daughter Patricia comprise a unique group of medical professionals and business entrepreneurs.

The Cigarroas have demonstrated a great ability to seek opportunity and create enterprise within their community. The family has consistently expressed their devotion to Laredo, dedicating their lives to the education and health of their city.

The Cigarroa Family has contributed significantly to the development of the healthcare in-

dustry in South Texas, partnering in 2004 with others to create the Laredo Cardiac Rehabilitation and Wellness Center. The family is currently developing the Cigarroa Heart and Vascular Institute.

I am honored to recognize the Cigarroa Family, Laredo Business Persons of the year. I applaud the Cigarroas for their commitment to the medical industry and the positive impact they have had on their local economy.

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF
MALCOLM X

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw the attention of the 109th Congress to the life of Malcolm X. Four months ago was the 40th anniversary of the tragic assassination of Malcolm X. Last month, I called on this body to recognize and commemorate the 80th birthday of this brilliant man who rose from a life of crime and incarceration to become a famed civil rights leader. Today, I ask this chamber to reflect on the circumstances that led Malcolm X down the path he took and to imagine how his life and our lives might have been different had he lived into his 80s.

Despite much hardship and struggle in his life, he rose to be a powerful voice of a disenfranchised Black America. His father, a believer in Garveyism and a champion of Black Nationalism, was found dead on the railroad tracks near his home. His mother quickly sank into a deep depression and alcoholism. He was split from his brothers, sisters, and mother shortly thereafter. Despite an impressive academic record, he was discouraged from pursuing a career in law by a favorite white teacher. By his 20s, he had turned to a life of crime that appeared to offer more opportunities for a young black man in the 1940s.

To young Malcolm, racism was at the heart of his family breakdown, the barriers to his advancement, and the limitations of Black America. All around him were examples of a system that discriminated against, despised, and debilitated Black America. Crime, drugs, death, limited opportunities, inadequate finances, segregation, and racism were facets of his daily life. They framed his view of the world around him and of the individuals within the political and economic hierarchy.

As a result of a religious conversion he experienced in jail, Malcolm would join the Nation of Islam and become one of its most influential ministers. Motivated by his spirit, pride, and desire to defend his Black people, he would see the Nation of Islam as a voice for the disenfranchised, the poor, and the discriminated. He would connect his life story to the lives of those with whom he came in contact and explain their story through his own experience. Their dismay with the system was his dismay; their need for leadership was his strength. He instilled in those he met in his journey a sense of pride that many had lost. He restored their hope in themselves. He demanded more of himself and more of them.

He told America about the oppression and racism that held his people back and demanded that the injustices be undone. With

that demand came a call for Black America to stand up for themselves, to insist upon their freedoms as men and women, and to settle for nothing less. He became the voice for a segment of Black America that would no longer accept the status quo. He became a champion for justice, equality, and self-determination.

While many feared the hatred and determination that underlined Malcolm X, many also missed his transformation to El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz. El-Shabazz had traveled to Mecca and seen with his own eyes the kindness of all people and the international extent of oppression. He saw that injustices were not just a White-Black dynamic in the United States, but a challenge that existed across the world, across races, and across systems of government. He returned from his travels with a new developing world philosophy.

Malcolm X was an influential leader of the Civil Rights Movement and is an admired champion of current generations. His struggle is seen as a universal struggle that groups the world over have fought. He influenced change in the role of African-Americans in this country. His thoughts still shape the ideas of the young and old today. This Congress, this Nation, must come to terms with the meaning and significance of this great man, as we advance into this new century.

I submit for the RECORD and for our reflection the following CaribNews article by Michael D. Roberts on Malcolm X. It provides further insight into the development of El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz and it offers a view of Black Moses.

BLACK MOSES: THE INTERNATIONAL APPEAL
FOR THIS BLACK NATIONALIST STILL LIVES

MAY 31, 2005.—As we celebrate the 80th "earthday" of legendary Black Nationalist leader, Malcolm X, he still commands the attention and interest of millions of people—Black, White, and others. And even now there are still attempts to settle once and for all the circumstances surrounding his untimely demise.

Malcolm's contribution to the development of Black people and the Black race the world over serves as a timeless positive lesson in today's troubled climate of racism, petty prejudice and discrimination. His life and times also make the translucent point that greatness can start from very humble circumstances and that ultimately the power of goodness must triumph over those of evil.

Indeed, his example, in so short a lifetime, is a remarkable study in the metamorphosis from ordinary Malcolm Little, born on May 19, 1925, to a Garveyite father and Grenadian mother, to convicted felon and con man, to Malcolm X, the top minister of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and finally to El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, internationalist, Black nationalist, and statesman. Incredibly all this was done in less than four decades. To all that I would take the liberty of adding: "Black Moses martyred for the cause of Black Liberation."

But the events which would transform a disillusioned Black street hustler known as "Detroit Red" into an international symbol of Black pride provide serious and objective lessons in today's hostile social and political climate. So, too, the study of the public and international ministries of Malcolm X should never be solely focused on his early radical pronouncements as many of his detractors are wont to do.

After all his early, formative perceptions of society were formed after he saw his father viciously murdered by the racist, white supremacist Ku Klux Klan organization, and his mother fall victim to the debilitating

ravages of alcoholism while still barely a teenager.

A young Malcolm witnessed the steady dysfunctionality of a home broken up by the demise of the main breadwinner and the rapid decline into depression and alcoholism of a mother unable to cope with the sheer burden of raising a family alone. The end result was that Malcolm's mother was forced to parcel off the children to family and mends because she was unable to adequately provide for them.

Of course, to many Black people around the world this sounds very familiar and is a situation that has been duplicated over and over again in the Black family even in 2005 on the anniversary of his birth.

But when all is said and done the reason why Malcolm X was able to elevate himself from nonentity, "Detroit Red," a two-bit street hustler, to one of the most gifted and eloquent leaders of the 20th century, was due mainly to his conversion, while in jail, to the religion of Islam.

The early Malcolm, still bitter from his experiences with racism, still hurting from being separated from his family and in particular his mother that he loved deeply, was a narrow-minded bigot who saw the white man as "a blond blue-eyed devil." And even as he embraced the Quran and was riding the wave to the top of the Black Muslim religious hierarchy, Malcolm still believed that the problems facing the Black race, especially in a still segregated and prejudiced America, were the deliberate creation of "evil" individual White men.

That is why he uttered his famous epitaph on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy calling it a case of "chickens coming home to roost." But while the statement appeared to be fundamentally callous and insensitive to the brutal slaying of a United States president, on closer examination and analysis it could be interpreted to mean that the climate of hostility and racial hatred which was poisoning American society on November 22, 1963 spawned such activities which resulted.

And although felled by several assassins' bullets in New York's Harlem Audobon Ballroom on February 21, 1965, Malcolm X's cultural currency has only increased in the last four decades. Part of his appeal has to do with the controversial figure that he was and his oftentimes uncompromising in-your-face, no-sell-out stance that he took when dealing with white American society and questions of Black oppression. It is this militant revolutionary charisma that still finds acceptance especially by inner city youths who are today still struggling to be free.

Just as he was controversial in life, so too he is in death. In 2005 there are still many unanswered questions about just who was behind his assassination. Following Malcolm's break with the Nation of Islam (NOI) in 1964, enmity grew between him and the Nation of Islam leader Elijah Muhammad. Most members of the group hated Malcolm for "defaming" Muhammad's name.

An FBI memo, uncovered during a congressional probe of the agency's notorious COINTLPRO (Counter Intelligence Program) program, suggests that it was the agency, which hated Malcolm's guts, that used agent provocateurs planted inside the NOI to fuel and foster factional disputes and nurture hatred for Malcolm ultimately culminating in his killing. It was no secret that FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, wanted Malcolm dead.

But no matter the circumstances of his untimely death, or who was to blame, Malcolm X has left a towering legacy of selfless sacrifice to the greater good of mankind. In less than four decades he made the extraordinary journey from an ordinary man to a leader with international standing ultimately

transformed by the power of his pilgrimage to Mecca. It was this change and his new and profound understanding of the root causes of oppression, exploitation and racism that thrust him on a new path to liberating his people. He became in the process, EI-Hajj Malik EI-Shabazz, the liberated Black Moses of his people as he saw the emancipation of Blacks in America as inextricably entwined and linked with the liberation processes in the Caribbean, in Europe and Africa. Malcolm X will be remembered as one of the clear Black voices of reason whose every thought and action was based on sound moral political principles. As we remember him on his 80th Birthday and 40 years after he was brutally murdered it is correct to say that his legacy still lives on.

Today, history looks kindly on Malcolm X and a generation of young Black leaders all over the world remember him for his militant activism and strong uncompromising leadership. He was truly a "Black Moses" who chose his own path to lead his people. Cut down before his mission was accomplished we can only wonder at what this extraordinary model of human transformation and sound moral principles would have accomplished had he lived. We can only speculate. But Malcolm X achieved in life what many, many would take two and even three lifetimes to achieve. That is his legacy and his lasting gift to his people.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2005

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I regret that official business forced me to miss rollcall votes 223–227 on May 26, 2005. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall vote No. 223, On Ordering the Previous Question providing for consideration of H.R. 2528, the Military Quality of Life and VA Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2006, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall vote No. 224, On Agreeing to the Melancon Amendment to H.R. 2528, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 225, On Agreeing to the Blumenauer Amendment to H.R. 2528, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 226, passage of H.R. 2528, the Military Quality of Life and VA Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2006, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 227, On Agreeing to the Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3, the Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, I would have voted "aye."

TRIBUTE TO LAWSON AND JEANNE HAMILTON AS GRADUATES OF DISTINCTION

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2005

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable West Virginia couple, Lawson and Jeanne Hamilton, who are being honored by The Education Alliance as Graduates of Distinction.

"Graduates of Distinction" was established by The Education Alliance to recognize and

honor graduates of West Virginia public schools who have attained national or international acclaim in their professions and for their loyalty to West Virginia.

Lawson Hamilton graduated from Charleston High School and went on to become the owner of Ford Coal Company, a major producer which provided good jobs for West Virginians for decades.

Jeanne Hamilton graduated from Elkview High School and has been a leader in many civic and community programs in addition to being named "Mrs. West Virginia Mother of the Year."

As testament to the value they have placed on their educations, Lawson and Jeanne have sponsored wonderful reunions for graduates of Charleston High School, keeping traditions and relationships strong and vibrant even as the student body now enjoys grandchildren and great-grandchildren. They are true believers in education and the arts.

Lawson and Jeanne Hamilton could have taken the skills they gained in public school and launched successful careers anywhere, but chose to put them to work putting West Virginians to work. Our State is sincerely appreciative. Their bountiful nature and giving spirits are unmatched.

We are taught always to leave a place better than we have found it. Lawson and Jeanne have transformed our community in many ways throughout their lives, and all West Virginians and Americans should honor them today.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2746

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, in his State of the Union address on February 27, 2001, President George W. Bush stood in these very chambers and correctly stated, "No senior in America should have to choose between buying food and buying prescriptions." Unfortunately, two years later, Congress passed a bill that did not solve that problem.

The Medicare Modernization Act fails to protect the eligibility of low-income seniors for other Federal assistance programs. The statute mandates that use of the transitional discount drug cards will not affect eligibility for Federal assistance programs, like food stamps. However, such protection is not extended to the permanent prescription drug benefit, which will be fully implemented on January 1, 2006.

On May 4, 2005, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) notified potential beneficiaries of the Medicare low-income subsidy that they may qualify for extra help paying prescription costs. However, this potential extra help comes with a caveat: If you qualify for extra help, your food stamps may decline. Recipients of the minimum food stamp benefit will see their benefits end.

It is unconscionable to offer a "low-income subsidy" that is contingent on beneficiaries forgoing another necessary commodity. The lowest income seniors should not have to choose between getting help with their expenses for prescription drugs or food.

Today, I introduced H.R. 2746, legislation that would fix this problem with the Medicare