

California, The main theme of his pontifical visit, "Towards the Light of Knowledge" is a welcome reminder of the powerful role a good education can have in promoting a better and more peaceful world. I know that my colleagues join me in recognizing His Holiness Aram I, a man who has been a strong voice for mutual understanding among religions, cultures and civilizations; a true spiritual leader committed to peace, justice, and human rights.

NATIONAL LATINO AIDS AWARENESS DAY AND THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RYAN WHITE CARE ACT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to support the National Latino HIV/AIDS Awareness, October 15, 2005. The National Latino HIV/AIDS Awareness Day is a time of national reflection for all Americans affected by HIV/AIDS.

Residents of Brooklyn, NY disproportionately represent newly reported HIV/AIDS cases in the U.S. According to national figures, New York City Latinos account for 7 percent of the U.S. Latino population, but more than 25 percent of the Latino AIDS cases nationwide. Simply put, the City of New York has more Latinos diagnosed with AIDS than Miami and Los Angeles combined.

For nearly 25 years, tremendous strides have been made in developing comprehensive approaches to education, prevention, diagnosis and treatment for those infected by this destructive disease. Yet, far too many people are becoming infected by HIV/AIDS and are without access to quality care.

As we move toward the reauthorization of the Ryan White Care Act, let the National Latino HIV/AIDS Awareness Day provide a time to remember the significant role this key legislation has made in the decline of HIV/AIDS cases throughout this country. Future Ryan White funding levels must be adequate to respond effectively to those who desperately need the medical care, prescription drugs, and key support services these funds provide.

I urge my colleagues of both sides of the aisle to act together to reauthorize and adequately fund the Ryan White CARE Act in a timely manner as we commemorate the goals and ideals of the National Latino HIV/AIDS Awareness Day.

IN HONOR OF SACRAMENTO'S PRESTIGIOUS FIRE DEPARTMENTS

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the men and women of Sacramento Fire Department's Swiftwater Rescue Team and the Sacramento Urban Search and Rescue Team for their tireless and heroic actions in response to Hurricane Katrina. Between the Sacramento Fire Department and the Sac-

ramento Metropolitan Fire District, sixty-one senior level managers, firefighters and rescuers went to the devastated areas in New Orleans and across the Gulf Coast to help those most in need. I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring and thanking some of our nation's finest first responders.

At the behest of FEMA, senior leaders from both departments were called on to manage the rescue efforts that grew to include hundreds of personnel from across the country. Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District Chief Rick Martinez led an Incident Support Team in Gulfport, Mississippi with Assistant Chief Mike Johnson, Dave Stoddard, Dave Odgers and Hank Linscott. Coordinating rescue efforts in New Orleans from this Incident Support Team was Assistant Chief Ed Vasques, Ford Davies and Larry Hopkins from the Sacramento Fire Department, along with Ron Pierce and Hernando Carson from the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District.

Sacramento's Swiftwater Rescue Team quickly responded to the tragedy of Hurricane Katrina by immediately flying to New Orleans to assist in the rescue efforts. Trained on the often unpredictable currents of the Sacramento and American Rivers, they quickly adapted to the situation in New Orleans. This team led by Sacramento Fire Department Assistant Chief Jay Bowdler and Battalion Chief Kristi Seargeant included Chris Costamagna, Craig Wiedenhoef, Michael Bartley, Charley Sprague, Jeff Cooke, Niko King, Brian Morr, Chris Swarbrick, Martin Cordeiro, Sage Peart, Dave Baldwin and Greg Powell.

Once on site, the team worked long days in the flooded city to rescue hundreds of people stuck on rooftops, trapped in their attics and stranded in the streets. Working in challenging and unfriendly conditions—at risk to their own health and safety—these dedicated individuals brought hope and medical care to those most in need.

Members of Sacramento's well praised and highly trained Urban Search and Rescue Team also spent over two weeks working in many severely damaged communities along the Gulf Coast—searching for survivors trapped in their homes and in other buildings where they had sought shelter from the storm. Many on this team had previously responded to crises in Oklahoma City and at the World Trade Center following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Leading this team was Dave Whitt, a Battalion Commander with the Sacramento Fire Department.

Serving on the Urban Search and Rescue Team from the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District were Dave Brown, Jeff Metzinger, Kyle Johnson, Mark Wells, Mike McGuiirk, Ron Von Allworden, Randy Gross, Mike Daw, Mike Hazlett, Jim Johnson, Chris Anaya, Bob Gorman, Randy Wootton, Tyler Wagaman, Mike Wiggington, Bob Santee and Phil Allen.

Also on this team from the Sacramento Fire Department were Erik Saari, Rick Lee, Teresa Ortenberger, Lisa Stumpf, Doug Ross, Ernie Partridge, Randy Browning, Rodney Tateishi, Micki Anacleto, Scott Williams, Ken Murray, Joe Jackson and Ed Crum. They were joined by Dr. Dennis Gardner, Blake Rothfuss and Mike Kaszpurenko who served as medical and structural support staff. Teresa Ortenberger handled the cadaver dog.

Additionally, Darren Taylor, Scott McKenney and Larry Savage of the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District headed-up an Incident Lo-

gistic Management Team at the Stennis Space Center in Mississippi.

Each of these men and women left their families and loved ones in Sacramento; placing their lives on the line to come to the aid of their fellow citizens from the devastation of Hurricane Katrina. And when Hurricane Rita hit land mere weeks later, many again answered the call for assistance. For their efforts, we owe them our thanks. I am truly honored to represent these renowned individuals and the fire departments they work for in Congress. Once again, I thank the women and men of the Sacramento Fire Department's Swiftwater Rescue Team and the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District's Urban Search and Rescue Team for their unwavering dedication and service to our country during this tragedy.

THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF JOSEPH H. RAINEY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay homage to one of the most significant men in my life and in the Congressional history, John H. Rainey, the first African American to serve in the United States House of Representatives and the second Black U.S. Congressman. Without his courage, strength and will to represent the issues and concerns of the once voiceless community of freed slaves, I would not be what and who I am today.

Joseph H. Rainey was born on June 21, 1832 in Georgetown, South Carolina. His parents were both slaves, but his father, Edward, had a successful business as a barber, enabling him to purchase his family's freedom shortly after Joseph Rainey's birth. As an adult, Rainey followed his father by becoming a barber. In 1861, with the outbreak of the American Civil War, Rainey was drafted by the Confederate government to work on fortifications in Charleston, South Carolina, as well as to work as a laborer on blockade-runner ships. In 1862, he and his wife were able to escape to the West Indies. They settled in St. Georges, Bermuda, where Rainey continued to work as a barber for the duration of the war.

In 1866, following the war's end, Rainey returned to South Carolina. He quickly involved himself in politics, joining the executive committee of the state Republican Party. In 1868, he was a delegate to the convention which wrote the state's new constitution. In 1870, Rainey was elected to the State Senate of South Carolina. Later that year, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Forty-first Congress of the United States as a Republican. This vacancy had been created when the previous incumbent, B. Franklin Whittemore, was censured by the House for corruption and subsequently re-elected, after which the House refused to seat him. Rainey was seated December 12, 1870 and was re-elected to Congress four times; he served until March 3, 1879, which made him the longest-serving black Congressman prior to William L. Dawson in the 1950s.

During his term in Congress, Rainey focused on supporting legislation to protect the

civil rights of Southern blacks. This pursuit eventually proved unsuccessful, with the end of Reconstruction effectively meaning that the black electorate lost all political power. In 1876, Rainey won re-election against Democratic candidate John Smythe Richardson;

Richardson however challenged the result as invalid on the grounds of intimidation by federal soldiers and black militias. Two years later, as the opponents of Reconstruction solidified their control over South Carolina politics; Rainey was defeated in a second contest with Richardson.

After leaving Congress, Joseph Rainey was appointed internal-revenue agent of South Carolina. He held this position for two years, after which he began a career in private commerce. Rainey retired in 1886 and died the following year in Georgetown, the city in which he was born.

Joseph H. Rainey set a standard which all U.S. Representatives should seek to emulate. His strength and courage was unparalleled, and his will and commitment to his people, his state and his country were admirable. Thank you, Mr. Rainey for paving the way for African Americans like me in Congress, and for reminding us that we too must continue the fight for true liberty and justice for all.

The Honorable Chaka Fattah, Member of Congress and the Honorable Robert W. Ney, Chairman, the House Fine Arts Board, cordially invite you to the Official Unveiling of the Portrait of the Honorable Joseph H. Rainey, the first African-American to serve in the United States House of Representatives, the Rayburn Foyer, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Wednesday, September 21, 2005, 2:00 p.m.

TRIBUTE TO KKLA-FM CHRISTIAN TALK RADIO

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and celebrate the 20th Anniversary of KKLA-FM Christian Talk Radio in Los Angeles, California.

KKLA-FM began broadcasting out of a small studio in North Hollywood on October 15, 1985. The launch of an afternoon drive call-in talk show, "Live From L.A.," in 1986 moved the station into position as the voice of the Southern California Christian community on local and national issues. KKLA-FM was the first station in Los Angeles—and the second in the country—to stream programming live on the Internet, beginning in late 1995.

In the late 1990s, KKLA-FM's success led parent company Salem Communications Corporation to acquire and develop other stations around it in a cluster, including News/Talk 870 KRLA-AM, 95.9 KFSH-FM (The Fish), News/Talk 590 KTIE-AM and 1190 KXMX-AM. Salem Los Angeles, as the cluster is known today, encompasses nearly the entire 5th floor of its Glendale headquarters with 11 studios and production suites, and satellite offices in Orange County and the Inland Empire.

For 20 years, KKLA-FM has provided a place for Southern Californians to tune in and listen to the Christian perspective on national events. Their success is also due to the generosity of their listeners who voluntarily con-

tribute to pay for programming rather than expecting it from the taxpayer. I congratulate them on 2 decades of excellence and look forward to another 20 years of quality Christian talk radio.

CELEBRATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANN CATHOLIC SCHOOL

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Ann Catholic School on the occasion of its 80th Anniversary.

Located in the heart of downtown West Palm Beach, Florida, St. Ann is the oldest continually active Roman Catholic Church and school in South Florida. Built in 1925, St. Ann is an integral part of a historic campus with four buildings. In 2004, the City of West Palm Beach designated the campus buildings as local historic district. St. Ann has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Under the leadership of Principal Karen DeMar and Father Seamus Murtagh, St. Ann School provides a wonderful education choice for parents in Palm Beach County. The philosophical basis for the curriculum is the belief that each child is unique and free to develop spiritually, intellectually, physically and socially to the full extent of his or her potential.

St. Ann Catholic School has a diverse population of approximately 300 students, pre-K through eighth grade. Many parents selected the school not only for its curriculum but to be close to their children while they work in the governmental and professional offices in the surrounding neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate the families, friends, faculty and staff as they celebrate the 80th Anniversary of St. Ann Catholic School.

TRIBUTE TO THE PUERTO RICAN PANORAMA AND DIEGO CASTELLANOS

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Puerto Rican Panorama and Diego Castellanos.

Puerto Rican Panorama is a weekly television show on 6 ABC, the leading television station in Philadelphia. Although the show is broadcast in English, it deals exclusively with Hispanic issues and Latin culture. Panorama has been on the air uninterrupted since September 1970, making it the world's longest-running TV show of its type thus landing its host, Diego Castellanos, in the Philadelphia Broadcast Pioneers Hall of Fame.

Dr. Castellanos is a native of Puerto Rico who has resided in the Greater Philadelphia area most of his life. He was trained as a journalist at Marquette University in Milwaukee, holds a master's degree from Montclair State University, and earned a doctor's degree in

education from Fairleigh Dickinson University. He also graduated from the New Jersey Military Academy and served as a commissioned officer in the New Jersey National Guard. He is a licensed pilot, a published author, has taught at several colleges and universities and has the skilled talent of playing the guitar.

His show, Puerto Rican Panorama, has served not only to inform the Hispanic community of issues that affect their lives, but just as important, to provide an opportunity for the mainstream audience to learn about Latinos and their culture.

Through Dr. Castellanos' hard work and dedication to his career he has been able to share a wonderful culture with many others. In recognition of his years of service to the Latino community I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues rise to congratulate him.

HONORING THE SPINA BIFIDA ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN AND COMMEMORATING OCTOBER AS NATIONAL SPINA BIFIDA AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Spina Bifida Association of America (SBAA)—an organization that has helped those living with and affected by this debilitating disease for over 30 years—and recognize the observance of October as National Spina Bifida Awareness Month, and to pay tribute to the more than 250,000 Americans in the Spina Bifida Association of America Community.

Currently, it is estimated that approximately 70,000 people in the United States are living with Spina Bifida, the most common permanently disabling birth defect. For those of my colleagues who may be unfamiliar with this disease, Spina Bifida is the broad term used to describe a series of neural tube defects that occurs in the first month of pregnancy when the spinal column doesn't completely close. In fact, there are three different distinct forms of Spina Bifida, often referred to as Occulta, Meningocele and Myelomeningocele.

The Occulta form of Spina Bifida is often referred to as hidden Spina Bifida, as the spinal cord and the nerves are usually normal and there is no opening on the back. Instead, in this usually harmless form of Spina Bifida, there is a small defect or gap in a few of the small bones (vertebrae) that make up the spine. There may be no motor or sensory impairments evident at birth, but subtle, progressive neurologic deterioration often becomes evident in late childhood or early adulthood.

The Meningocele form of Spina Bifida is when the protective coating covering the spinal cord (meninges) push outward through an open part of the spine like a sac. Cerebrospinal fluid fills the sac, but there is usually no nerve damage. Individuals may suffer minor disabilities at the onset, but new problems can develop later in life. Finally, the Myelomeningocele form of Spina Bifida—the most serious type of Spina Bifida, which causes nerve damage and more severe disabilities—occurs when the meninges and the