

respected voice advocating its interests in Congress.

Our state's delegation will miss the insight and perspectives of this community leader. The Tri-Cities—and indeed all of Washington state—will always remember the commitment and dedication of Sam Volpente.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BOB INGLIS**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 7, 2005*

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall nos. 512, 513, and 514, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

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THE THURGOOD MARSHALL  
COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 7, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask Congress to please join me in cosponsoring H.R. 1433, the Thurgood Marshall Commemorative Coin Act to commemorate the life and legacy of the Honorable Thurgood Marshall, one of America's distinguished Civil Rights leaders and the first black Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Like Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X and many more, Thurgood Marshall led a civil rights revolution in the twentieth century that forever changed the landscape of American society. Working through the courts to eradicate the legacy of slavery and destroying the racist segregation system of Jim Crow, he had an even more profound impact on race relations than many of his peers in the Movement. As the leader of Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Mr. Marshall won Supreme Court victories breaking the color line in housing, transportation and voting, all of which overturned the 'Separate but Equal' apartheid, which was the oppressive reality of American life for Blacks from emancipation to the 1960's. It was Marshall who was the mastermind behind the strategies which won the most important legal case of the century, *Brown v. Board* in 1954, which ended the legal separation of black and white children in public schools and initiated the dismantling of the legal framework which supported segregation. The success of the *Brown* case sparked the 1960's Civil Rights Movement.

Marshall's first major case in 1933 desegregated the University of Maryland and initiated his long and distinguished career as the most notable civil rights attorney in American history. Heavily involved with the NAACP, Mr. Marshall navigated through the court system a series of cases to legally challenge the laws that sought to legitimize the denial of constitutionally guaranteed civil rights to African Americans. He was even invited by the United Nations and the United Kingdom to help draft the constitutions of both newly formed Ghana and Tanzania.

As a result of the success of many of his Supreme Court challenges to state sponsored

discrimination, President John F. Kennedy appointed Mr. Marshall to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. As a Federal Court judge Thurgood Marshall wrote over 150 decisions including support for immigrants' rights, limiting government intrusion in cases involving illegal search and seizure, double jeopardy, and right to privacy issues. As U.S. Solicitor General, Mr. Marshall won 14 of the 19 cases he argued in front of the Supreme Court on behalf of the government. Through this position he represented and won more cases before the Supreme Court than any other American. Therefore it was befitting that in 1967 Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him to the Supreme Court, making Thurgood Marshall the first African American to be a Supreme Court Justice.

Throughout his tenure as a Supreme Court Justice, Marshall was a strong advocate for equal rights under the law. He strongly believed that integration was the only route to achieving equal protection for all. Once individual rights were accepted, blacks and whites could rise or fall based on their own ability. However, Justice Marshall believed that the Constitution was inherently defective in its acceptance of slavery, and he made it clear that while legal discrimination had ended, there was more to be done to advance educational opportunity for people who had been locked out and to bridge the wide canyon of economic inequity between blacks and whites. Therefore he was a very strong advocate for programs such as Affirmative Action, preferences, set-asides and other race conscious policies.

Although Thurgood Marshall worked most of his life on behalf of the rights of African Americans, he built a structure of individual rights that became the cornerstone of protections for all Americans. He succeeded in creating new protections under law for women, children, prisoners, and the homeless. Justice Marshall "refused to acquiesce in outdated notions of 'liberty', 'justice' and 'equality,'" and worked to better them. Therefore, as we now experience the process of appointing a new Supreme Court Justice, let us remember the life and legacy of Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. For his strength and struggle has contributed greatly to American history and his impact on the Supreme Court fully represents the true essence and purpose of our Constitution.

I believe it is most appropriate at this time in our national history to recognize and honor Thurgood Marshall in a special manner. That is why I have introduced a bill to authorize the minting of a special coin in honor of Thurgood Marshall. I submit the text of my proposal legislation for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and ask for the support of its early consideration and passage.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 7, 2005*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on September 29, 2005, I was unable to vote during rollcall votes Nos. 502 to 508 as I had to attend a funeral in my district.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on H. Res. 470, H. Res. 388, and H.J.

Res. 68. I would have voted "aye" on H. Con. Res. 178.

Also, I would have voted "nay" on H.R. 3824, the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act of 2005 because in reality this bill is a threat to the recovery of endangered species in our nation. However, I would have voted "aye" on the Miller substitute to H.R. 3824.

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HONORING ST. NICHOLAS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, AS IT CELEBRATES ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 7, 2005*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay special tribute to St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary on Oct. 16, 2005.

A century and a half ago, a small group of German immigrants joined together to form a church where they could worship in the traditions instilled in them by their ancestors and provide a religious education for their children and for the generations to follow.

Their effort took root and quickly flourished. Soon, a small wooden church appeared to provide a place to worship and then a school. Both structures filled quickly and the need to build even larger facilities was evident.

In 1883, the congregation started construction on a magnificent Gothic edifice that remains to this day and can accommodate up to 1,200 worshippers at a given service.

In 1913, anew, larger elementary parochial school was constructed to accommodate an ever growing number of students. A high school was incorporated in 1928, and an auditorium and gymnasium were built in 1930.

The Sisters of Christian Charity, organized in Germany, joined St. Nicholas Parish as the school teachers in the early 1870s and they remain in a leadership role to this day. A new convent was built to accommodate their needs in 1963.

The old church rectory was torn down in 1971 and a new residence was built and completed by June, 1972.

The parish steadily acquired adjacent properties over the years and, today, occupies nearly an entire city block bounded by Washington Street, Pennsylvania Avenue and the South Street Bridge.

Now home to more than 1,300 families, the parish maintains more than 40 thriving organizations that minister to all segments of the congregation and the larger community nearby.

Although in existence for 150 years, the parish has had only six pastors, including Monsignors Peter Nagel, Charles Goeckel, Cyriac Staib, Francis Schmitt, Joseph Meier and Joseph Rauscher.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating St. Nicholas Parish on the occasion of its 150th anniversary. A landmark in central city Wilkes-Barre for a century and a half, St. Nicholas Church is well known for much more than just a striking physical presence in the

heart of the community. It has been a shining example of a faith community that ministers to its own while reaching out with a welcoming hand to the larger community in a myriad of ways. The pastor and parishioners of St. Nicholas Church have much about which to celebrate and be proud. We extend to them a hearty wish for continued success as a beacon of spiritual inspiration to those throughout the greater Wyoming Valley.

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THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. RICHARD W. POMBO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 29, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3824) to amend and reauthorize the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide greater results conserving and recovering listed species, and for other purposes:

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, regarding the Judicial jurisdiction under H.R. 3824, the United States District Court shall have jurisdiction over an action by a requestor arising over a written determination under Section 12(d) or a claim for aid under Section 13 of the Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Act, including the determination of the documentation of the foregoing use and the fair market value thereof.

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CELEBRATING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 7, 2005*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate with my amazingly diverse constituents in the 12th Congressional District of California Hispanic Heritage Month. I am grateful that September 15th through October 15th has been set aside to commemorate the extraordinary heritage and the significant contributions that people of Hispanic descent have made to the United States.

Hispanic and Latino influence predates the establishment of our Nation and can be seen in the discovery and founding, as well as the continued prosperity of America. The influence of Mexican Americans, Cuban Americans, and every other American of Hispanic descent, has enriched our country. Currently, 26 Hispanic Americans serve in the House of Representatives, and two serve in the Senate. In every war in American history, Hispanic Americans have displayed valor and courage. Over 1.1 million Hispanic Americans have served in the U.S. armed forces. Indeed, 41 men of Hispanic heritage have received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

KQED, a nationally recognized public broadcaster, has awarded the following four outstanding individuals for their work in the community through the 2005 Latino Heritage Local Heroes. They are but a few of the wonderful people who have worked to make my community great.

Mr. Speaker, Felix Bedolla, a Northern California native, has served in multiple leadership roles in the arts, education, and youth mentoring. Mr. Bedolla is the program director of Aldea/Nuestra Esperanza, which is a Latino Multi-Service Center offering drug, alcohol and mental health counseling and treatment services, parent support groups, Latino youth mentoring programs, and gang violence suppression programs.

Carlotta del Portillo, the Dean of the Mission Campus of City College of San Francisco, has facilitated access to educational opportunities and has developed vocational job training programs, which have provided a great assistance to many Hispanic Americans. Through her service in city government and community groups, Dr. del Portillo has had a positive and lasting effect on human rights, education, the Fire Department, the role of women in the Fire Department, national parks, and so much more.

Mr. Speaker, Joel Garcia has also centered his career on helping others. Specifically, Mr. Garcia contributes to his community by securing access to health and human services to the needy. Joel serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Tiburcio Vasquez Health Center, Inc., a non-profit, federal-qualified community health center that provides primary care health services in southern Alameda County. He plays an influential role in academia by publishing research on health law, policy, and administration.

I would like to underscore the contributions of my friend, Pedro Gonzalez, who has devoted his life to the city of South San Francisco for many years. As a public servant, he has served as a council member and mayor. Through his career, he has worked for affordable housing, childcare assistance for low-income families, national parks, community service, recreation, and education among many other issues. As president and co-founder of Historical Old Town Homeowners and Renters Association, Pedro implemented the "Siempre Adelante" program, an informational program for the community on parenting and civic participation.

In addition to those honored by KQED, I wish to further single out many other deserving leaders who have contributed so much to my community. These are the giants of government and community service who work so tirelessly around the Peninsula.

Last year, my good friend, José Cisneros was appointed by Mayor Gavin Newsom as Treasurer for the City and County of San Francisco. I have known José for a long time, and as the City's banker and chief investment officer, the City of San Francisco is in very able hands. José Cisneros received his Bachelor of Science from Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and studied for his MBA at Boston University.

Mr. Speaker, the County of San Mateo is lucky to have Ortensia Lopez. As a resident of San Mateo County since 1975 and as the Executive Director of the Concilio of San Mateo County, she has helped to improve public health, energy efficiency, employment, job training, race relations, conditions for the disadvantaged, banking, and commerce. Ms. Lopez was the first member of her family to graduate from college and has won multiple awards, including "Woman Who Could Be President".

Since 1996, Daly City has benefited from the public service of Sal Torres, the city's first elected Latino official. Through his various offices in Daly City, including mayor, vice mayor and city council member, Mr. Torres has shown exemplary leadership in transforming the city into a family and children friendly place. He dedicated the Bayshore Community Center for the use of the Mid-Peninsula Boys and Girls Club as well as several parks. During his years of service Daly City ranked among the top 10 safest cities with populations exceeding 100,000.

The efforts of Elizabeth Quiros as the President of the San Mateo County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce have helped countless Hispanic Americans in my district. Her organization works as an information resource and provides networking and expansion opportunities for all its members. The success of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in promoting Hispanic business, under Ms. Quiros's, influence manifested in the Chamber's recognition as the 2004 Small Hispanic Chamber of the Year. Ms. Quiros has worked tirelessly to identify the needs of the Hispanic Community and ensuring equity in the treatment of Hispanic Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the problems that the Hispanic community faces with the Nation as a whole are daunting. According to the latest data and statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Latinos represent 14 percent of the population of the United States but account for 20 percent—over 164,000—of AIDS cases nationally. AIDS-related illnesses represent the fourth leading cause of death among Latinos between 25 and 44. In order to promote awareness and prevention, I support the 3rd Annual National Latino AIDS Awareness Day on October 15, 2005. We need to continue to work toward legislation to help Hispanic Americans.

This month our Nation can take a long look back at the myriad of contributions that the Hispanic community has offered and continues to offer. Hispanic Heritage Month also helps us renew our focus on difficult issues that face this community: racial profiling, affordable housing, language barriers, and unfair immigration policy.

Mr. Speaker, this vibrant part of our community offers an array of perspectives that are firmly woven into the fabric of America, and I am extremely proud to serve as a representative of a community that consists of so many great Americans. I encourage all Americans to participate in this month of celebration. I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the contributions that Hispanic Americans have made to our Nation.

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THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 29, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3824) to amend and reauthorize the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide greater results conserving and recovering listed species, and for other purposes: