

government operations into modern times. And as a charter member of The Tampa Sports Authority, Sam was instrumental in bringing Tampa's first stadium to life and putting Tampa on the map for America's sports fans and teams.

However, the people Sam served didn't have to go to City Council meetings to bend Sam's ear. Sam, with his trademark cigar and colorful sense of humor, was always available at Mirabella's Seafood Co., which he co-owned. Even in his retirement, Sam was a fixture in South Tampa, riding his bike through the neighborhoods on a daily basis and stopping to talk to just about anyone who crossed his path.

Sam served his country in World War II and was always giving back to his hometown through a host of community and charitable organizations. A die-hard Gator fan, Sam was also eager to support his alma maters, the University of Florida and H.B. Plant High School.

Sam's passing is a tremendous loss for the Tampa community. I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to his family and many friends.

JOE LOUIS . . . REMEMBERING
THE LEGEND

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as the 25th anniversary of the death of boxer Joe Louis approaches on April 12, 2006, I feel it quite appropriate to reminisce about the outstanding career accomplishments and contributions he made to society during his lifetime.

Joe Louis Barrow, son of an Alabama Sharecropper was 10 years old when he moved to Detroit, Michigan with his mother and stepfather in 1924. He developed his physique by delivering 50-pound blocks of ice as a teenager. At 18, he learned that a boxing club paid fighters in food, so he fought to win \$7 worth of food in a match where he was knocked down seven times in two rounds. He vowed never to fight again.

A short time later a professional fighter, Holman Williams, gave him some lessons and persuaded him to enter the Golden Gloves competition. In 1933, his then manager, John Roxborough, shortened his name to simply Joe Louis. He went on to win 50 of 54 amateur fights, 41 by knockout, and was AAU national light heavyweight champion in 1934 when he was 19 years old.

Known as the "Brown Bomber" Louis turned professional in 1935. He won his first eight fights, but finally lost to Max Schmeling, a German who was a key part of Hitler's "Aryan Superiority". Joe Louis was granted a much sought after rematch with Schmeling on June 27, 1938. The fight resulted in a first round knock-out of Schmeling, two minutes and four seconds into the round. This feat dealt a devastating blow to Hitler's Nazi Germany.

Louis was very popular among whites as well as blacks. This fondness was attributed to his very quiet and modest demeanor. His popularity peaked after he knocked out Max Schmeling, as Schmeling was viewed by many as a tool of Hitler's Nazism.

Louis defended his title 25 times in 5 years, knocking out 25 of his opponents. He entered the Army in 1942 and was used basically as a good-will ambassador. He appeared in a movie, *The Negro Soldier*, in an attempt to boost morale among black fighting men.

After World War II ended, he defended his championship five more times. Louis announced his retirement in 1949 but his obligation to pay more than \$1 million in back taxes forced him back into the ring. His last fight resulted in a knock-out by champion Rocky Marciano in the 8th round on October 26, 1951.

Louis won 67 professional bouts, 53 of them by knock-out, and lost 3 bouts, 2 by knockout.

In 1969 ill health overtook him and after collapsing on the street in New York City he was hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital. Upon his release, he became a greeter at a Las Vegas casino. After attending a Larry Holmes/Trevor Berbick boxing match, Louis went into cardiac arrest and died at age 67 on April 12, 1981.

Joe Louis had an exceptional and fascinating boxing career filled with many wonderful moments. He was a ground breaking world renowned athlete who broke racial barriers at a time when that was difficult to do. He reigned as the U.S. Heavyweight champion for a record 12 years and most of all he opened doors for such future legends as Muhammad Ali, Jackie Robinson and Sugar Ray Robinson.

Even though 25 years have gone by since Joe Louis passed away, History will always continue to portray him as one of the best prize fighters of all time.

IN RECOGNITION OF CALIFORNIA
STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN
BERNARDINO

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 2006

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate California State University, San Bernardino on its 40th anniversary and recognize the extraordinary contributions the university has made to California's 43rd district and to the United States of America.

As a result of President Karnig's excellent leadership, CSUSB ranks among the fastest growing universities in the California State University system, and educates over 16,400 students per year. Since 1967, over 55,000 students have graduated from the university.

Comprised of five academic colleges staffed with exceptional faculty, CSUSB offers over seventy degrees and certificates to students. Several graduate and undergraduate programs have been nationally accredited, including the M.B.A. program, computer science, geographic information and decision sciences, psychology, business, health, public administration, and accounting and finance, among numerous others.

I am proud to recognize Cal State San Bernardino as one of California's most diverse universities. Diversity is so prevalent at CSUSB that on campus, there is no majority ethnic group. The university offers strong educational opportunities for minority students and has been nationally recognized for its contributions to the higher education of minorities.

Recently, the Princeton Review honored CSUSB in its "Best in the West" rankings and U.S. News & World Report named the university among the best places to earn a master's degree in the West. Such acknowledgement and respect is well-deserved and speaks volumes about the university's national presence. CSUSB is an asset to California and contributes significantly to the quality education system in our state.

Cal State San Bernardino represents the best of America's higher education system. I congratulate the university on its 40th anniversary and look forward to recognizing its wonderful contributions to California in the future.

IN HONOR OF HOLOCAUST
REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 2006

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 63rd anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Today is Holocaust Remembrance Day, or in Hebrew, Yom HaShoah—Day of the Destruction. The "destruction" is an apt description of the horrific crime that resulted in the deaths of six million Jews and destroyed families and communities across Europe.

In remembering the unspeakable horror of the Holocaust, we must recommit ourselves to ensuring that this tragedy never happens again and to fighting the precursors that led to this mass genocide—the bigotry of anti-Semitism, the discriminatory Nuremberg Laws, and the blind eye that the world turned for far too long. We honor the memory of those that suffered, and we pray for a world free from such hatred and despair.

The Jewish people have a long history of persecution and redemption. This month, the Jewish people celebrated Passover—a commemoration of the Exodus when the Jews received their freedom and were redeemed after 400 years of enslavement. This cycle of persecution and redemption has continued over the thousands of years since then, and in the years following the Holocaust, the Jewish people were redeemed through the founding of the State of Israel.

The nation was founded on principles of democracy and freedom, and has maintained these ideals in the face of the ongoing terrorism that continues to plague its people. However, despite these attacks on its people, this Jewish State continues to serve as haven for persecuted Jews and since World War II, has taken in entire communities from the former Soviet Union, South Africa, Ethiopia, Argentina, and throughout the world.

Immediately following the liberation of the concentration camps, we pledged to ourselves, never again. Never again will the world stand idly by while individuals are being slaughtered solely for their race, religion or ethnicity. But in the years since then, we have seen atrocities committed in Bosnia, Rwanda and Kosovo and a genocide is still ongoing in Darfur. Today, I rise on this solemn day to remember these brutal acts of genocide and recommit myself to this pledge, never again.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5020) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes:

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I joined yesterday with the distinguished Ranking Member of the Intelligence Committee, Congresswoman JANE HARMAN, in voting against H.R. 5020, the Intelligence Authorization bill, to protest the Bush Administration's insistence on wiretapping Americans without adhering to the requirements of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and other statutory provisions on wiretapping.

DARFUR PEACE AND
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 2006

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this important legislation, H.R. 3127, strengthening sanctions on individuals and governments seen as responsible for the atrocities in the Darfur region of Sudan, and authorizing additional funds for peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts in the region.

After more than 3 years of conflict, between 300,000 and 400,000 innocent and impoverished civilians have died from government-sponsored violence, disease and starvation because of war, and more than 2 million people have fled their homes to internal camps and neighboring Chad.

Despite international condemnation of the Sudanese government, genocide and ethnic cleansing continue unabated.

What is keeping the United States and the international community from intervening meaningfully to stop this humanitarian crisis? What is keeping President Bush from acting with moral clarity and compassion?

While this Congress continues to slowly legislate on the Darfur genocide, the threat of sanctions has done little to end the atrocities. This dire crisis requires a much more robust response.

Our commitment to end the Darfur genocide must be judged by only one test: What are we doing that serves to end the killings and the suffering?

The aim should be to end the genocide, disarm the Arab militias, guarantee humanitarian assistance, protect civilians, secure the refugee camps, and provide safety to families returning to their villages.

Military experts have estimated that these tasks will require 40,000 to 50,000 well-trained and equipped troops. We also have new and

innovative technologies that could protect civilians. If we are serious about dealing with this most pressing human rights catastrophe, then we must pressure the Bush Administration and the international community to do all that is needed to stop the genocide in Darfur.

I call for less political maneuvering, and more real action.

Over three years have passed. Out of an estimated pre-conflict population of 7 million in Darfur, somewhere between 300,000 and 400,000 innocent civilians have died.

What are we waiting for? For the Sudanese government and the Arab militias to finish what they have started?

I support this bill, yet I urge my colleagues to support an international peacekeeping mission authorized to use force to protect civilians and disarm the Janjaweed—one with an adequate mandate, and well-trained and equipped soldiers.

SLEEP APNEA TEST ADVISED

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 2006

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, based on my concern regarding the severe impact of obstructive sleep apnea on young children and the need for baseline testing between ages three and four, I want to call my colleagues attention to an April 18, 2006 article in *MedPage Today* "Sleep Apnea Test Advised for Down's Children" and ask that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

(By Judith Groch)

SLEEP APNEA TESTS ADVISED FOR DOWN'S CHILDREN

CINCINNATI, April 18—Because of high rates of obstructive sleep apnea in young children with Down's syndrome, researchers here have recommended baseline testing between ages three and four.

Overnight polysomnograms performed on 56 children, ages 3.5 to four, found that 57% of the children had abnormal results and evidence of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, according to a study in the April issue of the *Archives of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*.

When the researchers included an elevated arousal index, which is associated with increased difficulty breathing, the abnormal percentage rose to 80%, said Sally Shott, M.D., of the University of Cincinnati here, and colleagues.

Because of a lack of expertise in evaluating sleep disturbances, the parents are often oblivious to the problem. Sixty-nine percent of parents who filled out a questionnaire about their child's sleep patterns reported no problems, whereas 54% of the children had abnormal polysomnograms, Dr. Shott said. Parents and children came from a tertiary-care pediatric referral center.

The polysomnograms were classified as abnormal if the obstructive apnea index was greater than 1, if the carbon dioxide level was greater than 45 mm Hg for more than two-thirds of the study or greater than 50 mm Hg for more than 10% of the study. Also included was unexpected hypoxemia (oxygen saturation less than 92% during sleep or repeated intermittent desaturations less than 90%), the researchers said.

For purpose of analysis, the results were categorized in three groups, the researchers said. Group 1 (n=21) consisted of abnormal

results because of an elevated obstructive sleep apnea index. These children also had hypercarbia, hypoxemia, or any combination, with or without hypoventilation and an elevated arousal index, according to the researchers.

In this category, they said, hypercarbia and hypoxemia, in addition to an abnormal obstructive apnea index, led to a statistically high obstructive apnea index compared with the index for children who did not have these add-on's (17.15, ± 4.63 vs. 2.9 ± 1.86 , respectively; $P=.02$).

In group 2 (n=11), results were reported as abnormal because of hypoventilation with hypercarbia and/or hypoxemia, with or without an elevated arousal index. The apnea obstructive index was in the normal range. However, results from other studies show an increased risk of hypertension and abnormal cardiac rates as well as sleep fragmentation with prolonged hypercarbia, the researchers commented.

The third group (n= 24) included children with normal polysomnograms, but further inspection found that 13 of these children had an arousal index greater than 10 (mean index 15.6).

Commenting on the significance of the arousal response, Dr. Shott said that ordinarily an arousal is a protective reflex that helps curtail the upper airway obstruction and reestablish a patent airway.

However, there is concern that an excessive number of arousals may lead to fragmented sleep and sleep deprivation. The increased arousal rate in Down's children may affect daytime function, ability to learn, and resultant behavior, often misattributed to a child's limited intellectual abilities, she said.

The parental questionnaire cast doubt on the parents' ability to assess their child's sleep problems. In general, these parents underestimate the severity of their child's sleep disturbances, Dr. Shott said. Thirty-five parents completed a questionnaire at the study's outset asking whether their child snored, stopped breathing while sleeping, and if there were snorts and gasps for air during sleep.

Overall, 11 (31%) parents reported that their child had sleep problems, but these parents were correct about a sleep abnormality in only four cases. The other seven children, believed by parents to have abnormalities, had normal polysomnograms. Of the 24 parents who reported no sleep problems, 13 children (54%) had abnormal tests, the researchers reported.

In a further analysis, for children in Groups 1 and 2 with major sleep disorders, 13 parents (77%) said their child had no sleep problems, and in group 3, in which the children were normal, seven (39%) said their child had sleep problems.

"Our results point to the need for objective testing for obstructive sleep disorders in children as young as three or four years," Dr. Shott said. Because there is a high incidence of sleep disorders in Down's syndrome children, "baseline studies, using full overnight polysomnograms, are recommended even if parents report no sleep problems in their child," she said.

TRIBUTE TO PETER LUTHER

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 2006

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Peter Luther, one