

but it is incumbent upon us to make sure these companies have a plan to respond when disaster does strike.

I hope my colleagues will support this simple but overdue legislation.

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TRIBUTE TO CHARLES KING  
PICKETT

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HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a longtime Mobile resident, and a very special friend, Charles King Pickett, who passed away at the age of 74 on March 4, 2010.

King, as he was affectionately known to his family and many friends, was loved by everyone who knew him. He never met a stranger and always had a kind word for others.

He served America with uncommon dedication as a paratrooper with the U.S. Army's 82nd Airborne Division and in the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

The founder of Pickett and Adams Insurance Agency in Mobile, King shepherded his very successful business for more than four decades before retiring in 2003.

An active member of the community, King Pickett helped launch the Port City Pacers and led by example, jogging over 30,000 miles during his lifetime.

Harkening back to his Army paratrooper days, he also enjoyed recreational skydiving, racking up 115 jumps, including one on his 70th birthday.

He was a strong supporter of Mobile's Mardi Gras and was an active member of both the Knights of Revelry and the Comic Cowboys. Additionally, King was very involved in the Cellular South 1st and 10 Club, Mobile's Senior Bowl football game and numerous other community events such as the American Cancer Society's Chili Cook-Off.

Madam Speaker, Joseph Kennedy once said "The measure of a man's success in life is not the money he's made . . . it's the kind of family he has raised."

King was deeply loved by his son, Dr. Taylor King Pickett, his daughter, Eliska Pickett Morgan, my deputy chief of staff and district director, as well as his wonderful grandsons, William Roe, Smith Pickett and Michael Morgan, as well as his lovely granddaughters, Riley Pickett, Taylor Roe, Hannah Pickett and Adalee Pickett. He also leaves behind hundreds of friends throughout South Alabama. In a very real way, we were all King's family.

As his longtime friend, C. Dennis McCann, recently observed in a letter published in the Mobile Press-Register, "King always brought a contagious happiness to everyone he met."

Without question, Mobile lost a great citizen and a dear friend this past March.

On behalf of all those who knew and loved King, I offer my deepest condolences to his family. King Pickett lived a truly remarkable life and his death leaves a void which is not possible to be filled.

IN MEMORY OF DR. ROBERT N.  
BUTLER

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HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Robert N. Butler, the father of modern gerontology. Dr. Butler, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, researcher, and psychiatrist, died at the age of 83 on July 4th at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York. Dr. Butler was known for coining the phrase "ageism" to describe the discrimination against the elderly. He made it his life work to help create a health care system in which Americans would grow old with dignity and respect. I was honored to be a co-founder and to serve on the Alliance for Aging Board with Dr. Butler. It is truly a privilege to recognize the leading advocate for the treatment and care of the elderly.

Dr. Robert Butler was born in 1927 in New York, and raised by his grandparents on a chicken farm in southern New Jersey. His close bond with his grandparents sparked his passion and interest in the strength and determination of the elderly.

After serving in the U.S. Maritime Service, Dr. Butler attended Columbia University, where he received his undergraduate degree in 1949 and medical degree in 1953. He studied psychiatry and neurology as a resident at the University of California; later joining National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland as a research psychiatrist. He studied the central nervous system in elderly people, and helped investigate problems in nursing homes. Dr. Butler was a U.S. Public Health Service surgeon from 1955 to 1962. During the 1960's he maintained a private practice, while he was a researcher and gerontologist at the Washington School of Psychiatry. He also taught at several medical schools, including Georgetown, Howard, and George Washington Universities.

In 1976, Dr. Butler became the founding director of the National Institute on Aging at the National Institute of Health. During his time there, he successfully pressed Congress to increase research funding, particularly for Alzheimer's disease. Later, he established and led one of the first comprehensive geriatrics departments at an American medical school at Mount Sinai Hospital. His efforts lead to an overhaul in the treatment of the elderly by improving the education of doctors.

Throughout his career, Dr. Butler authored hundreds of articles and various books about the biology and sociology of aging. He wrote his most famous book in 1975 titled, "Why Survive? Being Old in America", which won him the Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction. Since its founding in 1986 until his death, Dr. Butler was the Vice Chair and served on the Board of the Alliance for Aging Research. This non-profit based in Washington, DC is the nation's leading citizen advocacy organization for promoting a broad agenda of medical and scientific research to improve the health and independence of older Americans.

Madam Speaker, Dr. Butler's accomplishments are very personal to me. I help found the Alliance for Aging Research and served as an officer for 22 years. I worked closely with Dr. Butler, as he provided guidance and inspi-

ration for the organization's mission. I am deeply saddened by the loss of a true medical pioneer, and a true friend. Dr. Butler always believed that if you love what you do and can contribute to society, then there is work to be done. He worked until three days before his death. He will be remembered for his groundbreaking work in the field of gerontology, which has changed the medical landscape and will greatly impact the lives of every American.

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HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE 1960 OLYMPIC TEAM IN  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE AUGUST 27, 2010

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Madam Speaker, fifty years ago, arguably the greatest Olympic team in history—the United States Summer Olympic Team—traveled to Rome, Italy and proceeded to take over the athletic world. This Olympics, and this Olympic team, not only surpassed athletic marvels, but also broke racial, gender and ethnic barriers in doing so. On August 27, 2010, Nashville, Tennessee will be the home of the gathering of these champions, whose exploits are chronicled in David Maraniss' fantastic book, "Rome 1960: The Olympics That Changed the World." This event is more than a gathering of greats. It is also a fundraiser for the Ed Temple Foundation, and proceeds from this event will help low income families in Franklin, Tennessee and surrounding communities. I am proud to rise in support of this most worthwhile endeavor.

The names from these Olympics are part of athletic history and lore. During the 1960 Olympics, women's track and field, heretofore an afterthought, was catapulted to the world's stage through the incredible achievements of the Tigerbelles of Tennessee State University. Led by legendary humanitarian, educator and coach Ed Temple of Tennessee State University, Mae Faggs, Wilma Rudolph, Wyomia Tyus, Edith McGuire, Chandra Cheeseborough and others illustrated that women could perform with grace, class and honor. I was blessed and remain blessed to have had the personal friendship of Wilma Rudolph for more than two decades. Her spirit, strength and service are an example to all Americans, especially during these racially trying times. These women—young, strong, proud African American women—shattered traditional and outdated stereotypes, furthering the cause of equality and justice for all Americans. Coach Temple would end his career as the greatest track and field coach in Olympic history, as the women on his team won more than 23 Olympic medals, set dozens of Olympic world records, and more incredibly, more than 80 percent of the women coached under his program graduated from college.

Rafer Johnson, an African American, carried our Nation's flag, also was the first African American to win the grueling decathlon. Ralph Boston, another graduate of Tennessee State University, won the Olympic gold in the long jump. The 1960 Olympic basketball team, led by Oscar Robertson, Jerry Lucas and Jerry

West, never had a game that was close. This team was so talented, so smart and so skilled, ten out of its 12 members played in the National Basketball Association, and the entire team was named to the Basketball Hall of Fame.

While many of us know of his career as a humanitarian, a man of peace and justice, and perhaps the greatest boxer of all time, the 1960 Olympics in Rome also saw the beginning of the career of a young Cassius Clay. Of course, the world would later know and revere him as Muhammad Ali. In 1960, Muhammad Ali won a light heavyweight gold medal in boxing, setting the stage for an athlete like never before.

On behalf of my colleagues in Congress, I salute all of the athletes of this significant and ceiling-breaking Olympic team, and have the highest of hopes and wishes for the continued health and good fortune of these individuals and the Ed Temple Foundation. God bless.

**HONORING THE WHITNEY FOUNDATION**

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate The Whitney Foundation on ten years of successful grant making in the greater Fresno area. Their ten year celebration will be held in Fresno, California on Thursday, July 22, 2010.

The Whitney Foundation was founded by Kathryn Whitney Stephens in 1999 and was based on the philosophy that one should share with others what one is given. When Ms. Stephens came into an inheritance the decision about what to do with the money was simple: share it with those that are less fortunate and bring a positive change in their lives. She wanted to help others become self-sufficient, productive members of society. With this vision, and a two million dollar endowment, The Whitney Foundation was created and the Board of Trustees was put into place in July 2000. Ms. Stephens and the board initially decided that the grants they provided would not fund direct services, but would support programs that develop self-determination and self-reliance through health, education and housing. While Ms. Stephens has since passed away, The Whitney Foundation still holds true to its original mission.

While the Foundation initially provided funding to a broad range of groups who worked in the areas of health, education and housing, the Board has since narrowed its focus and created a niche within these areas to support groups whose goals involve overcoming obstacles, bringing about social change and lending assistance to organizations or projects that would otherwise fall through the cracks. The Whitney Foundation has helped to fund various housing projects including homeownership education classes, neighborhood improvement and the construction or rehabilitation of low income housing units. They have also funded projects that educate others about how to become more self-sufficient by learning new skills for future employment and living in safer and less violent neighborhoods. Finally, The Whitney Foundation has provided funding

to a number of health projects that reach out to the uninsured, immigrant health needs and programs that promote culturally sensitive services. The Whitney Foundation has funded over twenty projects that have one or more of these principals. Through the Foundation's generosity, non-profits have been able to extend services that fulfill a need in the community.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate The Whitney Foundation on ten years of giving. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing The Whitney Foundation many years of continued success.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Ms. CLARKE. Madam Speaker, on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 21, 2010, I was absent from the House and missed rollcall votes 454 through 455 and 458 through 459.

Had I been present for rollcall 454, on a motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 292 supporting the goals and ideals of National Aerospace Week, and for other purposes "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall 455, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Concur in the Senate Amendment H.R. 725 to protect Indian arts and crafts through the improvement of applicable criminal proceedings, and for other purposes "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall 458, on agreeing to the resolution H. Res. 1537 Waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall 459, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended to H.R. 5566 Prevention of Interstate Commerce in Animal Crush Videos Act of 2010 "aye."

**TRIBUTE TO PAUL COVERDELL**

**HON. PAUL C. BROUN**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it has been said that "this man had the heart of a lion." I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and colleague whom this most accurate description by former Senator Phil Gramm is referencing . . . Paul Coverdell.

This week marked the 10th anniversary of Senator Coverdell's passing, and I proudly join my colleagues in both this body and in the Senate to commemorate the life and achievements of one of Georgia's finest citizens.

Paul Coverdell was a pioneer of the Republican party in our great state and, in fact, for many years, he defined it. After serving in our state Senate for nearly 20 years, 15 of which he was the Minority Leader, Paul took the reins of our struggling state party, and like a true member of the United States Army for which he proudly served, he established a beach head of conservatism in our state.

Now, 25 years later, Republicans occupy the governor's office and four of the other seven statewide offices, both U.S. Senate seats, seven of the thirteen U.S. House seats, and represent the majority party for both the state House and state Senate.

However, Paul Coverdell did not just chair our state party, he led by example. In 1992, Paul took on an incumbent U.S. Senator, enduring four close elections in less than five months, and emerged victorious. Six years later, Senator Coverdell won his re-election campaign and became the first Republican U.S. Senator from our state re-elected since Reconstruction.

Known as a quiet man who worked hard behind the scenes, Senator Coverdell's work was not often seen or discussed on Sunday morning talk shows or national radio programs, but it touches millions of lives each day, most notably through the "Coverdell Education Savings Accounts." In my own district, we are reminded daily of Senator Coverdell's work and legacy through the Paul D. Coverdell Center for Biomedical and Health Sciences at the University of Georgia.

His sudden passing in 2000 became one of those days for myself and many others where you remember where you were when you heard the news. Greatly admired and respected by his friends and colleagues, it is not surprising that more than fifty members of Congress joined over 900 mourners to attend his funeral in Atlanta. To his wife Nancy and his family, I bear witness that Paul Coverdell's character was definitely born from "the heart of a lion."

**EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR H.R. 2364**

**HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 2864, which amends the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 to authorize funds to acquire hydrographic data and provide hydrographic services specific to the Arctic for safe navigation, delineating the United States extended continental shelf, and the monitoring and description of coastal changes. This legislation will authorize appropriations for studying the Arctic, which will enable the United States to better examine and understand our Arctic territory.

I have visited the Arctic and I know first hand the important role the Arctic plays in the global ecosystem and our national security. I was able to see the impact of climate change on the Arctic. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I have participated in numerous hearings and I have shared the increasingly strategic role the Arctic plays in our national security. As a new member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I look forward to addressing issues related to maritime activities in the Arctic.

The United States has significant political and economic interests in the Arctic. Hydrographic services are important for maintaining Arctic environmental protection, navigational safety, and international relations. Over the