

country and his exemplary citizenship. His name is Austin Harris.

Austin is someone who exercises his patriotism on a daily basis. His room is decorated red, white and blue, and he watches the Congressional proceedings on television. Not only that but he also makes a habit of reading remarks made by the President of the United States.

While he keeps himself updated on a regular basis on the affairs of the federal government, Austin has also distinguished himself locally. He has served as an advocate for public transportation and represented his city in the "All-American Cities" competition in Atlanta, Georgia.

Austin has also taken the time to travel to our state capitol and lobby the State Legislature for services for persons with developmental disabilities. His volunteerism hasn't stopped there; Austin is also a volunteer at his local senior center, City Zoo and Teen court.

The fact that a young man would take the time to do so much is impressive enough. Oftentimes in our society, it seems as though we have to do a lot to get young folks interested in civics and community service. The fact that Austin has done this on his own sets him apart from his peers. The fact that Austin has cerebral palsy and is epileptic elevates him above his peers.

The fact that Austin has an uphill battle in dealing with issues we take for granted every day and still gives back to his community is itself, unique. It is unique to Austin and it is uniquely American.

I am proud to say that this young man hails from my district. I wish that more young people across America had his sense of duty and pride in his country. Austin realizes that for America to continue to be great, everyone must do their part every day. I am honored to recognize him today and wish him continued success. His actions do us all proud and are a shining example of what it truly means to be an American citizen.

COMMEMORATING JEWISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 2010

Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, I want to begin by thanking my colleague, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, for championing this cause tonight.

Jewish American Heritage Month is a time to celebrate all of the valuable contributions that Jewish Americans have made to our culture and shared history. These contributions have been represented in achievements in public service, medicine, politics, technology, literature and entertainment.

Without a firm appreciation for Jewish tradition and history we leave ourselves open to attitudes and behavior focused on religious bias and prejudice.

American culture and history is full of the positive contributions that Jewish Americans have made.

In World War II, over 500,000 Jews served in the American military—many of them paying the ultimate price for our country's freedom and liberty.

One of my boyhood heroes—the great Sandy Koufax pitcher for the LA Dodgers—

was Jewish. His religious devotion caused him to sit out of game 1 of the 1965 World Series because it was on Yom Kippur. Yet he came back, and pitched two games in the series, leading the Dodgers to victory.

We have also had many Jewish Americans serve in public office. The first Jewish Congressman, David Levy Yulee, was elected in 1841. Oscar Straus was the first Jew to serve in the President's Cabinet in 1806.

Taking time to honor celebrations like this is important for Americans to reflect on our history.

We must remember that we are a nation of immigrants. A nation of different ethnicities and religions. And instead of ignoring them, it is important to take time and honor our differences and appreciate them. In doing this, we build our diverse culture and strengthen our country's unity.

As a Hispanic, I know what kind of challenges exist and our cultures share many of the same views on many important issues—issues like civil rights, comprehensive immigration reform, promotion of diversity.

I am proud to be here, honoring Jewish Americans and their contributions that have enriched our history and culture.

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ROCKET AND MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION AND SUPPORT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 19, 2010

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the United States-Israel Missile Defense Cooperation and Support Act (H.R. 5327). I have had the pleasure of traveling to Israel on many occasions, and I have witnessed firsthand the fear that prevents children from running freely for fear of being too far from shelter when the next rocket attack comes. As we try to facilitate peace negotiations in the Middle East, we also have a responsibility to help Israel with the economic, social, and security costs resulting from terrorist attacks. That includes helping our friend and ally develop defensive technologies to protect her population.

I have supported United States-Israel cooperation on the Arrow, Iron Dome, and other antimissile defense systems for years. I am pleased that President Obama has requested \$205 million for this program and that this bill provides the necessary authority for the administration to assist in the procurement, maintenance, and sustainment of these technologies. Our cooperative effort will benefit both the United States and Israel for many years to come. This is a very worthy bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

HONORING GLENDALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Glendale Chamber of Commerce as it celebrates its 100th anniversary.

The Glendale Chamber of Commerce, established in 1910, is a local organization committed to sound and stable economic growth in the City of Glendale. In accordance with this mission, the Chamber aims to provide the leadership required to keep the business community's goals in focus and to keep Glendale competitive as an economic hub for the greater Los Angeles area. As the city's "Voice of Business," it works to increase prosperity by encouraging the growth of existing business and nurturing new enterprises.

Initially created as an informal institution modeled after earlier improvement organizations, the Chamber responded to the expansion of the city by adopting a more formal structure. It officially established an annual membership fee and hired a manager in 1921. The Chamber's early successes are many. In the first two decades, it successfully lobbied for a new post office, worked to establish the city's Grand Central Airport, worked for the adoption of the uniform building code, lobbied for the establishment of a Department of Motor Vehicles office in town, and lobbied for the establishment of a Superior Court in the city.

As Glendale's population has grown from 2700 in 1921 to 270,000 today, so too has the Chamber sought to expand and improve its service to the community and its member businesses. In accordance with its mission statement, it strives to nurture the growth of private businesses, maintain the city's economic productivity, and promote a free market economy. As a strong community partner, the Chamber works full time to fulfill the tenets of its mission, its efforts spearheaded by a talented group of business and community leaders serving as its Board of Directors. In large part due to the Chamber's efforts, Glendale has transformed from an agrarian community to a major financial and retail center in Southern California.

I am proud to recognize the past and present members and supporters of the Chamber for their unique contributions to Glendale's local community, and I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the Glendale Chamber of Commerce for 100 years of dedicated service.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HOWARD DODSON, JR.: HISTORY'S KEEPER IN HARLEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 2010

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to the commendable work of Mr. Howard Dodson. As director of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture he has provided the community with an abundant collection of African American historical materials. Recently, The New Yorker published an article profiling Mr. Dodson and his contributions to African American history.

Mr. Dodson, who is turning 71 in June, has been running Harlem's Schomburg Center for the last 25 years. Under his leadership, the center has raised over 40 million dollars and has preserved some of African American history's most important treasures, including Malcolm X's diaries from Mecca and first editions

of 18th century poet Phyllis Wheatley's poems.

Dodson has dedicated his life to presenting to the outside community a fuller picture of Black America. His devotion to this work has made him a connector of the past and present. Dodson sees his upcoming retirement as an opportunity to start a new, broader legacy.

At the Schomburg Center he built an array of respected educational and cultural programs, including seminars, exhibitions, film screenings, and performing arts projects to complement its permanent collection. It was during his time at Villanova University, where he graduated with a Masters in History and Political Science in 1964, that Dodson became fascinated with African and African American history. His work at the Schomburg pays homage to Arthur A. Schomburg, the historian whose personal collection served as the starting point for today's internationally renowned center. One of the highlights of Dodson's career was his involvement with the African Burial Ground project, which oversaw the exhumation and reburial of the remains of hundreds of Africans buried in New York City during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Today, Mr. Dodson continues to improve the research and intellectual resources available to the community for investigating African and African American culture.

I commend to your attention the attached May 3 New Yorker article.

TREASURE HUNTER

[From the New Yorker, May 3, 2010]

(By Lauren Collins)

When Howard Dodson, Jr., the director of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, in Harlem, was thirty, the life expectancy for a black male was sixty. Dodson was just enrolling in a doctoral program at U.C. Berkeley. "I figured I'd be forty by the time I was done, and I'd only have twenty years to work," Dodson recalled last week, sitting in one of the center's conference rooms. "So I went into this conversation with me and God. I said, 'Look, God. I need some more time. Give me seventy-two years. I'll have done all the work I needed to do. I'll be ready to, you know, waltz on out of here.'" Dodson paused for a minute—quiet, grave. "Well, about five years ago, I started renegotiations!" he said.

Dodson, who turns seventy-one in June, will retire next year, after a quarter century of running the Schomburg, the world's premier facility for the preservation and study of African-American culture. Under his stewardship, the center has raised more than forty million dollars. Its treasures, ten million of them, are various: Richard Wright's manuscript of "Native Son," a first edition of Phyllis Wheatley's poems, African fertility masks, sheet music for spirituals, photographs of strawberry pickers and uptown grandees, Malcolm X's diaries from Mecca. Dodson has salvaged artifacts from dumpsters (the love letters of the muralist Aaron Douglas) and from storage units (the papers of Léon Damas, the founder of the Négritude movement). Rummaging in the collection one day, Dodson came upon a sheet of commemorative stamps from the 1936 Olympics. "It was signed by Jesse Owens and the six other African-American athletes who won medals," he said. "And by Göring and Hitler!" If the African-American experience is a diaspora, Dodson has amassed its richest seed bank.

Dodson grew up in Chester, Pennsylvania, where his parents, both natives of Danville,

Virginia, had moved during the First World War. His father found work in construction. His mother became a silk presser. "It was a rough town," Dodson recalled. "I was, for some reason, designated from an early age to—in the language of the time—'represent the race.' For that reason, everybody drew a ring of protection around me." Dodson went on to West Chester State College, and to Villanova, where he earned a master's in history and political science. He joined the Peace Corps in 1964, and spent two years in Ecuador. "I was inspired by reading 'The Ugly American,'" he recalled. "It talked about the ways that expatriates were misrepresenting Americans abroad, and I decided that I could do a better job."

In 1968, he said, "the combination of King's death, the collapse of the Poor People's Campaign, and Bobby Kennedy's assassination drove a stake into my plans." He felt that he had debts to redeem in America. "I was the first person in my family to go to college, and I didn't have a right to individualism," he said. Confused and bereft, he retreated to a friend's cabin in the mountains near Mayagüez, Puerto Rico. "I declared myself insane and was trying to read myself back into sanity, to ground myself in the history of my people," he said.

After his exile in Puerto Rico, Dodson went to Berkeley, where he studied slavery in the Western Hemisphere, and favored an outfit of flared pants and a flat-topped hat, which helped him become known as the Cisco Kid. At the Schomburg, he was wearing a double-breasted tweed suit, a brown paisley tie, and laceless leather slippers, and, on his left index finger, a gold pyramid ring, signifying his status as a thirty-third-degree Mason. A lucky cowrie shell was pinned to his left lapel. "I've been dressing since I was in high school," Dodson said. "I worked with my mother at the dry-cleaning plant off the Main Line, where I had my pick of anything left after thirty days."

One of the high points of Dodson's tenure at the Schomburg was his involvement with the African Burial Ground project, which oversaw the exhumation and reburial of the remains of more than four hundred Africans, which had lain in an unmarked cemetery downtown. "Those seventeenth- and eighteenth-century ancestors gave me assignments," Dodson said. "I'd do stuff, and they'd say, 'Look, follow through.' I'd say, 'I've got a full-time job, and I don't have time.' And they'd say, 'No, you've gotta do this.'" Now the ancestors are urging Dodson to visit the rock churches in Ethiopia, to go to Xi'an to see the terra-cotta warriors, to visit Machu Picchu. They're telling him it's his time. "I fulfilled all my service obligations," he said. "I don't owe anything to anybody! But me."

A PROCLAMATION HONORING LARRY AND NORMA HINDS ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR WEDDING

HON. ZACHARY T. SPACE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 2010

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker:

Whereas, Larry and Norma Hinds are celebrating the 50th anniversary of their wedding; and

Whereas, they have served as an example of commitment to each other and to the bonds of marriage for their family, friends, and community; and

Whereas, the couple are appreciated for their dedication and contributions to the Licking County Board of Developmental Disabilities; and

Whereas, Larry and Norma Hinds have demonstrated the values of service to community through their work in Licking County: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that along with their friends, family, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District, I commend Larry and Norma Hinds for their fifty years of marriage and serving as role models of commitment to love, family, and community.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF JOHN VINCENT PANGELINAN GERBER

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 26, 2010

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of John Vincent Pangelinan Gerber, a lifetime resident of the village of Ordot, Guam. John Gerber passed away on May 4, 2010 at the age of 58.

Born on May 31, 1951, in Guam, John is the eldest son of Martin and Dolores Gerber. He attended Barrigada Junior High School, Father Dueñas Memorial School, and after graduating from George Washington High School, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on June 4, 1969. After completing basic training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego, John was deployed to Vietnam where he served with the Fleet Logistics Command in support of the 1st and 3rd Marine Divisions. Following his tour of duty in Vietnam, John was assigned to Bravo Company at Marine Barracks Guam. John Gerber was honorably discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps on June 3, 1975.

John Gerber began his civilian career as a young radio disc jockey on the Wireless Rock Show and later established a record store in Guam's capital of Hagatna called the Wireless Rock Music Box. John also started a charter boat tour company that took visitors around Guam's southern shores.

In 1992, John joined the Guam Chapter of the 3rd Marine Division Association, and as a member of this service organization, he devoted his time to helping his fellow Marines, service members, and veterans. John invited individuals or groups associated with the 3rd Marine Division visiting Guam to one of the famous Gerber fiestas at his home in Ordot, and while there, Marine Corps veterans groups and service members would be treated to an evening of Chamorro hospitality. Throughout his lifetime, John and the 3rd Marine Division Association hosted over 16,000 service members on Guam.

In 2004, John Gerber led a petition to rename Route 1 on Guam from Marine Drive to Marine Corps Drive. John argued that the intent of the original authorization for the highway was to recognize the U.S. service members who liberated Guam. That same year,