

Engaged in process of democracy and faithful to the causes of his calling, Ted Welch can be found working with various political organizations, the foundation of the Schermerhorn Symphony Center, or the Tennessee Chamber of Commerce. Throughout his years of public service, Welch remained a key figure in TPAC's past. His allegiance to his community is notable and remains part of what makes Middle Tennessee one of the best places to call "home."

A successful arts program is one of the markers of a successful community, and I am thankful for all those who remain devoted to the Tennessee Performing Arts Center and its Education Programs. Through music, theater, ballet, and art, TPAC provides elevated experiences to Middle Tennessee patrons. I rise today to honor Ted Welch for his loyalty to not only the arts in his community, but his community as a whole. I ask my colleagues to join with me, his wife Colleen, and his children and grandchildren, in honoring Ted Welch for supporting the betterment of his neighbors.

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF MR.
STEVE JOBS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Steve Jobs, the former CEO of Apple Incorporated.

Mr. Jobs was born February 24, 1955 and graduated from Homestead High School in Cupertino, California. Steve would then attend lectures at Hewlett-Packard Company in Palo Alto, California, where he met future business partner Steve Wozniak. After attending Stanford, Steve was hired by Atari where he created the circuit board for the game "Breakout."

Mr. Jobs' invention of the personal computer happened in his family garage, where the company name "Apple" stemmed from his favorite fruit and where the technological word byte was also created. His vision included condensing computers to box size and having them introduced into the masses. In order to initiate their new company, Jobs sold his Volkswagen Micro Bus and business partner Steve Wozniak sold his HP scientific calculator to raise funds to begin Apple.

Later on in life Steve purchased The Graphics Group which later became Pixar. In 1995 he was executive producer for the Pixar movie "Toy Story." Years later Disney would buy Pixar and Steve would sit on the Disney committee for Disney's Pixar animation business. He was a pioneer and innovator. In August of 2011 Steve resigned as CEO of Apple to concentrate on his health. He died on October 5th, 2011 as the former founder, chairman, and CEO of Apple Incorporated.

The work Steve accomplished throughout his life was invaluable towards personalizing the computer and paved the way for the future of the technological world. In 2007, Steve was inducted into the California Hall of Fame and was recognized by Forbes as the most powerful person in business. Billions of people have benefited from Mr. Jobs' work which ranges from the Mac computer and iPhone, to the many Disney Pixar films.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me remembering Mr. Steve Jobs as we honor his work and life as an innovator and offer condolences to his family and friends.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL G. GRIMM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 806 I had district work that required my presence. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

RED RIBBON WEEK

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for a very special occasion to congratulate all of the students who participated in the first annual Red Ribbon Poster Contest. I started the Red Ribbon Poster Contest in an effort to engage El Paso area students in this nationwide initiative. I encouraged students to join this effort by asking them to create and submit a poster incorporating "Say No to Drugs, Say Yes to Life" theme. More than 100 students from elementary, middle, and high schools submitted posters, and the winning posters are currently being displayed at El Paso's Main Public Library.

Red Ribbon Week originated in 1988 for the purpose of honoring the life of DEA Agent Enrique "Kiki" Camarena, who was brutally tortured and killed by drug traffickers in Mexico 26 years ago. It is the largest advocacy effort in the nation for the prevention of drug use. By wearing a red ribbon during the week of October 23rd through the 31st, students, counselors, parents, teachers, and community leaders come together across the country to demonstrate their opposition to drugs and to promote a drug-free environment.

Approximately 80 million people participate in Red Ribbon Week events each year. Red Ribbon Week is dedicated to help preserve Camarena's memory and further the cause for which he gave his life: the fight against drug violence and drug addiction. I was fortunate to personally know "Kiki" Camarena while I was serving in the Border Patrol. It is fitting that our nation remembers him by observing Red Ribbon Week each year. The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), located on Fort Bliss and operated by DEA, was dedicated to the memory of Agent Camarena.

This year's Red Ribbon Week Poster Contest winners are: Jonathan Lopez of O'Donnell Elementary School, Yesenia Webb of St. Pius School, Yari Castro of Immanuel Christian School, Ashley Mercado of Edgemere Elementary School, Andrea Castaneda of Faith Christian Academy, Jose Galarza of Ysleta Middle School, Nicole Luna of Hanks High School, Christian Rodriguez of Hanks High School, Christian Caballero of Parkland High School.

I would also like to include in the RECORD a list of all the students who participated in the Red Ribbon Poster Contest.

Aaron Ordaz, Abatrice Moncayo, Abby Castillo, Adriana Escajeda, Aileen Velasquez, Aldo Yañez, Alec Waring, Alex Britton, Alexah Delgado, Alexander Hutsell, Aliyah Guerrero, Amber Ochoa, Amelia Gonzalez, Analiese Ramirez, Andrea Castaneda, Angel Rodriguez, Angeline Ashley Martinez, Annabelle Cordero, Annette Orquiz.

Antonio Lopez Jr., Aparna Mangadu, Ariana Gonzalez, Ashley Clinton, Ashley De La Rosa, Ashley Hernandez, Ashley Mercado, Astryd Estrada, Athena Najjar, Azul Saray Martinez, Bella Ozomaro, Brandon Tellez, Brendan Galindro, Briana Carranza, Brianna D. Sanchez, Brittney Baca, Bryan Arenivas, Casandra Atilano, Cesar O. Davila, Cheyenne Jones.

Christian Caballero, Christian Rodriguez, Christopher Torres, D.J. Betancis, Daniela Tribaldos, Danielle Darbonnier, Dante Amato, Danya Navarrette, Darcy Hdz, Dariana Rubio, Dario Martinez, David Romero, David Samario, Destiny Avila, Devon Segovia, Diego Cardenas, Diego Samaniego, Eileen Matamoros-Horstman, Elizabeth Hernandez, Emilio I. Aguilar.

Emily Feria, Fancie Loubet, Ghicel Nuñez, Giseel Pulido, Hailey Swisher, Ines Figueroa, Isaac Ramirez, Isai Guerrero, Isaiyah Gonzales, Isaiyah Hernandez, Isaiyah Orozco, Ivan Arenivas, Ivan Palomars, Jacob Gutierrez, Jacob Parker, Jacqueline Martinez, Jacqueline Olivas, Jacquelyn Garcia, Jade Zamora, Janeth Escajeda.

Janice Mendoza, Jasmín Espinoza, Jasmine Tomlinson, Jayda Zamora, Jessica Gallegos, Jesus Sanchez, Jette Sagely, Joel Rangel, Jonathan Lopez, Jonathan Ortega, Jose Alberto Martinez, Jose Galarza, Joseline Avila, Joselyn Moreno, Joseph Gomez, Julian Robledo, Julianna Pluma, Julie Escalera, Julio Retana Rodriguez, Kara Reid.

Katelyn Riffle, Katrina Jimenez, Kyler Z. Jones, Lazaro Flores, Lennon Romo, Liliana Barrientos, Lynelle N. Villa, Madison Routledge, Maria Cortez, Mark Usevitch, Marlene Gonzalez, Megan Custer, Melissa Carrera, Mia Olivas, Michelle Soto, Miguel Sotelo, Miguel Velazco, Milka Serrano, Monika Ortiz, Monique Ramos.

Naomi Nava, Natalia Bustillos, Nathan Gandara, Nathaniel Lucero, Nicholas Salcedo, Nicole Luna, Noel Tamayo, Oscar Valladolid, Paolo Velazquez, Paulina Acosta Amaya, Phuumin Houser, Ravin Carico, Regina Perez, Robert Granados, Rosemary Vozza, Rudy Meraz, Ryan Rose, Sabreeyah Moody, Samantha A. Sanchez, Samantha Torres.

Samuel Pardo Jr., Sarah Lovett, Selena Ogawa, Sergio Cox, Severa Swiger, Shayla Rey, Simone Gordon, Sophia McCray, Stephanie Siqueiros, Steven Felix, Toni Cobos, Trinity Cordero, Victoria Mendez, Yamilet Acevedo, Yari Castro, Yesenia Webb, Zianya Larios.

Once again, I would like to congratulate this year's winners and thank all students and schools that participated in the Red Ribbon Poster Contest.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIR HOUSING MEMORIAL AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce, together with the co-sponsor Representative KEN CALVERT, the Fair Housing Memorial Authorization Act, to commemorate the accomplishments of the fair housing movement

in the United States with a memorial on federal land in the nation's capital. The bipartisan bill authorizes the Fair Housing Commemorative Foundation, established by the National Association of Realtors, to raise funds to build the memorial in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act. No federal funds could be used for the memorial. This may be the first time that a sector of our economy has decided to establish a memorial commemorating a movement that led to the enactment of statutes that regulate some of its practices. The foundation's precedent is commendable.

Fair housing and the movement to bring equal opportunity in the real estate markets are intertwined with our nation's history. The federal government has both been a part of the problem and an integral part of the solution, and every branch of the federal government has played a key role in our nation's progress towards fair housing. It is, therefore, fitting that we commemorate the fair housing movement's efforts to achieve equal opportunity in housing.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution establishes a right to own private property that the government cannot take without just compensation. Early immigrants sought a place where they could own and transfer real estate without the arbitrary interference of the government. That right, however, was not universal. Slavery denied basic rights to a whole class of Americans based on their race, and reduced many African Americans to the status of property. Among other things, slaves were denied the right to own and use real property.

The Civil War and the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery were accompanied by laws that gave all citizens the same rights to own and use real property. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 was our nation's first "fair housing" law, but that law was ignored and severely limited by court decisions, culminating with the philosophy of "separate but equal" in the U.S. Supreme Court Plessey v. Ferguson decision. In addition, Congress and some states passed laws that restricted private property ownership and use by Latinos and Asian Americans. In the early 20th century, social scientists and leaders within the real estate community established guides for neighborhood desirability based on racial composition. Homogeneous neighborhoods of whites from northern European backgrounds were seen as the best investment for homeowners and others. Some early zoning laws sought to limit, by race, the people who could live in certain communities, as did some practices of the real estate industry. Although the U.S. Supreme Court, in its 1917 Buchanan v. Worley decision, struck down these racial restrictions, racial bias formed the basis for many restrictive covenants on real estate.

Following the World War II, returning GIs, through the GI Bill, were offered a path to homeownership. African Americans and other minorities, however, could not take advantage of these benefits in many communities. The great migration of the middle class to suburbs created segregated white suburbs and large isolated urban minority communities. There was little response by the federal government or the courts until, most notably, the 1948 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Shelley v. Kraemer ended judicial enforcement of racially restrictive covenants. The Civil Rights Movement, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s work in Chicago, brought renewed attention to housing

discrimination. The federal government, first through executive order and then through the Civil Rights Act of 1964, banned discrimination in federally funded housing. By 1961, seventeen states had passed fair or open housing laws. However, it was not until April 1968, following the assassination of Dr. King, that Congress passed the Fair Housing Act.

Also in April 1968, the U.S. Supreme Court, in Jones v. Mayer, held that the Civil Rights Act of 1866 prohibited discrimination in private real estate transactions. The Court noted that the law, which lacked an effective government enforcement mechanism, covered racial and religious discrimination. The federal government banned gender discrimination in housing in 1974, during the height of the Women's Rights Movement. And in 1988, in response to growing awareness of the housing issues faced the disabled, Congress amended the Fair Housing Act to protect the disabled.

A memorial to the fair housing movement would celebrate the distance the nation has come to achieve fair housing and would remind us of the distance we still have to travel.

Mr. Speaker, in light of this long battle for fair housing, I ask the House to pass this bill.

SUPPORTING FILIPINO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, October is Filipino American History Month, giving us opportunity to remember the storied history of Filipinos in Hawaii.

From the barrios of the Philippines, Filipinos boarded ships and sailed across the Pacific.

Upon reaching Hawaii, they worked on sugarcane plantations where life was hard but filled with hope and the dream of a brighter future.

Today, generations later, Filipinos represent the largest and fastest growing ethnic minority in the islands. Through hard work, they continue to make steady strides in all professions. They are our doctors and lawyers, our teachers, small business owners, and community leaders. The next generation of Filipino Americans will build upon this legacy of accomplishment. I had the pleasure of meeting with members of the Kabatak Filipino Club at the University of Hawaii—Maui College in Kahului. Their primary goal is to raise an awareness of Filipino culture and to encourage the recruitment, retention, and achievement of Filipino students on the Maui campus. This is a noble endeavor.

For more than a century, Filipino Americans have left their mark on America. Let us reflect, celebrate, and honor this cherished heritage.

HONORING THE ROCK BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL LADY BRUINS TENNIS TEAM

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in con-

gratulating the Rock Bridge High School Lady Bruins tennis team for its second straight state title.

The young women and their coaches should be commended for all their hard work throughout their flawless season and on bringing home another Class 2 State Tennis Championship to their school and community.

Making its 12th state appearance in 13 years, the Rock Bridge Lady Bruins once again showed their tremendous talent. Their competition was fierce, but the ladies battled through to their last 5-1 victory over Parkway Central.

I ask that you join me in recognizing the Rock Bridge High School Lady Bruins for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO RIVERSIDE COUNTY'S RECIPIENTS OF OPERATION RECOGNITION

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a group of individuals—heroes—who are receiving the recognition and honor they deserve for their service to our country. Operation Recognition is operated by the Riverside County Office of Education with assistance from the Riverside County Department of Veterans' Services. The program awards high school diplomas to veterans who missed completing high school due to military service in World War II, the Korean War, or the Vietnam War, or due to internment in WWII Japanese-American relocation camps.

A recognition ceremony will be held on November 9, 2011, for the following individuals who received their high school diplomas through Operation Recognition:

Juan Abarca, Alfred Aguilar; Virgil Edward Archer; George Van Ashley; Clayton M. Babbitt; Thomas Jones Barber; Webster W. Brahams, Jr.; Claude Chastain, Jr.; Lonny Ross Ciinklaw; Willie B. Exson; Rick Farrell; Michael J. Federico; Jack Garvin Gale; Dwayne L. Gallo; Raul P. Garcia; Daniel Keith Gibson; William Onicent Gutierrez; Clarence Weldon Hart; Harley James Henson; Drexal Q. Jackson; Joseph F. Laturno; Gordon Peter Martens; Charles E. Murphy; Johnnie D. Riley; Lold B. LeRoy Sadler; Eric Schlitz; Mark D. Switzer; Larry Joe Wade; William Franklin Williams; and Otis Lee Wilson.

Our country owes a debt of gratitude to all the above recipients for their service and sacrifice. I salute all the above individuals and congratulate them on receiving their high school diploma.

IN HONOR OF MR. TOM BERES

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 27, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Tom Beres, a reporter for Cleveland's WKYC, who is being honored by the Press Club of Cleveland and inducted into the Cleveland Journalism Hall of Fame, Class of 2011.