

[From the News & Observer, Apr. 24, 2012]
 FORMER NCCU CHANCELLOR, USOC HEAD
 LEROY WALKER, DIES AT 93
 (By Ned Barnett)

Dr. LeRoy Walker, a historic leader in the U.S. Olympic movement and a hugely accomplished coach and educator in North Carolina, died Monday in Durham, his home for more than 60 years. He was 93.

Walker was the first African-American to head the U.S. Olympic Committee and was instrumental in bringing the Olympic Games to his native Atlanta in 1996.

In his long life, he overcame poverty and discrimination to earn honors as an athlete and coach, but he also was an academic. He was the first African-American to earn a doctorate in biomechanics, and he went on to become chancellor of N.C. Central University.

"LeRoy Walker was truly a remarkable human being, a great teacher, a great leader as chancellor, and a great international figure in competitive sport, especially the Olympics," said William Friday, president emeritus of the UNC system and a friend of Walker for 40 years. "I don't know of a man who has had a greater impact in his world than did LeRoy. He will be greatly missed."

WALKER AS AN INSPIRATION

Walker was a member of more than a dozen halls of fame, but his admirers said his most impressive legacy may be not in what he accomplished, but in what he inspired and enabled others to achieve.

George Williams, who followed in Walker's path to become coach of the U.S. Olympic track and field team, met Walker in 1976 when he sought him out for advice. Williams had just been hired at as track coach at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, and Walker, then coach at N.C. Central, gave him guidance on coaching and his book on biomechanics. Williams' teams went on to win 32 national titles and produced 36 Olympians.

"Every championship I won was Dr. Walker's championship," said Williams, who learned of Walker's death while at track practice at St. Aug's. "With all the lives he touched, Dr. Walker's life will go on and on. He taught us, and we'll teach others."

During his track coaching career at N.C. Central from 1945 to 1983, Walker coached athletes to 11 Olympic medals and coached athletes to every Olympic Games from 1956 to 1976.

Williams said Walker died in hospice care after a brief illness, but had been alert and engaged until recently, smiling regularly with Williams and others during lunches.

"It's a sad day," Williams said. "We lost an ambassador and a great track coach. I lost a dad and a friend. But the legend will continue."

BUILDING CHARACTER

A product of an earlier era in sport, long before the taint of steroids and college players routinely leaving school early for the pros, Walker saw athletics not as an exclusive activity, but as part of developing a strong overall character.

At Benedict College in South Carolina, Walker earned 11 letters in athletics and All-America honors in football as a quarterback and still graduated in 1940 magna cum laude.

"It's probably shaped my attitude toward athletics and academics," Walker told The News & Observer in 1996. "Don't tell me because you are an athlete you can't ..."

Can't wasn't a word that Walker paid much attention to, even in a time when African-Americans faced open discrimination.

"I have lived through some terrible pains of segregation," he told The N&O, "but I never talk about them. I just tried to overcome whatever pains were there."

Walker said at the time of his being named president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, "There are a lot of disenfranchised blacks, women and Hispanics in our country who feel they will never get their just due no matter what they accomplish. I think I serve as a model of the idea that if you constantly pursue excellence, in spite of everything you have suffered, there are enough fair-minded people out there who will eventually recognize your talents."

ATLANTA AND HARLEM

LeRoy Tashreau Walker was born in a poor area of Atlanta as the youngest of 13 children. He grew up in Harlem after the death of his father when he was about 9 years old. He was the only one in his family to go to college. He would later earn advanced degrees, lead the Olympic movement and shape thousands of lives as an N.C. Central track coach and chancellor from 1983 to 1986.

Walker was proud of helping to bring the Olympics to Atlanta, but he also insisted that the Olympic torch be carried through Durham. When it got to N.C. Central, he carried it himself and lit a gold cauldron in front of 500 cheering people before the gymnasium that bears his name.

"I wanted to share this with you, wanted to make sure you got to witness and be part of this," he told the crowd. "I knew you'd be as overwhelmed by this as I am."

[From the New York Times, Apr. 24, 2012]

LEROY T. WALKER, A PIONEER OF U.S.
 OLYMPICS, DIES AT 93
 (By Richard Goldstein)

LeRoy T. Walker, a leading African-American track and field coach who was the first African-American to coach a United States men's Olympic track team and to serve as the president of the United States Olympic Committee, died Monday in Durham, N.C. He was 93.

His death was announced by North Carolina Central University, where he gained coaching renown and was later the chancellor.

When he marched into Atlanta's Olympic Stadium as U.S.O.C. president at the head of the 645-member American delegation to the 1996 Summer Games, Mr. Walker achieved a celebrated homecoming in an America far removed from his boyhood.

He was born in a segregated Atlanta, the youngest of 13 children. He was the only member of his family to attend college, receiving a bachelor's degree from a historically black college, Benedict College of Columbia, S.C. He was thwarted in his hopes of becoming a physician because medical school spots for blacks were severely limited and his family was poor.

Nonetheless, he received a master's degree from Columbia University and a doctorate from New York University in physical education and allied fields.

As the head track and field coach at the historically black North Carolina Central in Durham, known as North Carolina College when he arrived there in 1945, Mr. Walker developed Olympic medalists and numerous national champions and all-Americans. (He was the chancellor of the college from 1983 to 1986.)

The best known of those athletes, Lee Calhoun, won gold medals in the 110-meter hurdles at the 1956 Melbourne and 1960 Rome Games, and Larry Black, Julius Sang and Robert Ouko won gold in relay events at the 1972 Munich Games.

When Mr. Walker was named the Olympic men's track and field coach in 1974, in anticipation of the 1976 Montreal Games, he looked back on an era in which black coaches received limited exposure.

"We didn't get to the major track meets and we were living in a separate world," he said. "In 1956, when Lee Calhoun won a gold medal, they thought of Calhoun as a great athlete but not necessarily of LeRoy Walker helping to produce a Calhoun."

Mr. Walker coached his 1976 American squad, featuring the hurdler Edwin Moses and the decathlete Bruce Jenner, to gold medals in six events at Montreal.

He was treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee from 1988 to 1992 and a senior executive who helped lead preparations for the 1996 Atlanta Games, with a six-figure salary, a post he gave up when he was named the unpaid president of the U.S.O.C. in October 1992.

Beyond his technical knowledge of track, Mr. Walker was respected for his insistence on discipline and his motivational skills. He was known as Doc or Dr. Walker.

"Not that other coaches didn't have Ph.D.'s, but Dr. Walker's title had become a handle over the years," Vince Matthews, the 1972 Olympic 400-meter champion, once said. "He looked more like a business executive than a track coach, with glasses and distinguished streaks of gray in his dark hair."

"I like to think of the Doc tag as something in terms of closeness," Mr. Walker said, "not something different from everybody else."

LeRoy Tashreau Walker was born on June 14, 1918, the son of a railroad firefighter. When his father died, his mother, Mary, sent him to live in Harlem with a brother who owned a window-cleaning business and restaurants, and who became his surrogate father. Returning to the South, he played football and basketball and sprinted at Benedict College, graduating in 1940. He received his master's degree from Columbia the next year.

Mr. Walker was named the football and basketball coach at North Carolina College in 1945 and developed a track team as a means of conditioning his athletes. He received a doctorate in biomechanics from N.Y.U. in 1957 while continuing to coach.

He was president of the Athletics Congress (now USA Track & Field), the national governing body, from 1984 to 1988. He advised or coached Olympic teams from Ethiopia, Kenya, Israel, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago; helped organize an American-Pan African meet; and took an American track squad to China.

Mr. Walker is survived by his son, LeRoy Jr.; his daughter, Carolyn Walker Hoppe; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren. His wife, Katherine, died in 1978.

Before he drew national attention, Mr. Walker often faced dispiriting times in the South, especially when he took his teams on the road. "We would go down into rural Alabama, and I'd have to drive 200 miles before I could find somebody who would serve us," he told *Ebony* magazine.

When he was named the president of the U.S.O.C., he told The New York Times that he marveled at the road he had taken as "a guy born in Atlanta, where segregation was rampant."

He added, "It sounds Hollywoodish, yet there it is."

SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT AVAILABILITY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2012

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3336. This misguided bill would remove crucial oversight of the trillion

dollar derivatives market and strip away key reforms contained in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform law.

Although the stated intent of H.R. 3336 is to increase credit availability to small businesses, it would do nothing more than provide a loophole for participants in the derivatives market to escape oversight and evade accountability. For the past two years, the CFTC and other government regulators of Wall Street have accepted public comments and participated in public hearings in an effort to implement sensible regulations that do not constrain credit lending to small businesses. Furthermore, the Dodd-Frank law already contains protections for small financial institutions, commercial businesses, and investors that use derivatives for legitimate hedging of risk.

H.R. 3336 would exempt large financial institutions with up to \$200 billion in credit derivatives exposure from CFTC oversight. In addition, the bill could also exempt major oil companies such as Shell Oil and Koch Trading from oversight for their swaps dealing activities in the energy market, allowing for more financial speculation that drives up the price of gasoline. Given the crucial role of derivatives in the 2008 financial crisis, eliminating these important CFTC protections would jeopardize investor confidence and threaten the stability of our financial sector.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 3336.

BOSNIA TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE WAR BEGAN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the twentieth anniversary of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was launched with full force by militants under the direction of Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic. It was as a result of this conflict that the phrase "ethnic cleansing" entered our vocabulary. Pictures from mass graves in Europe were no longer confined to history books but to the front pages of our daily newspapers.

As a Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission during most of that time, I participated in the efforts to document the atrocities taking place in Bosnia as well as in the efforts to develop effective policy responses. The Commission, as many of you know well, is mandated to monitor and encourage compliance with the Helsinki Final Act, and the aggression against Bosnia unquestionably constituted a significant violation of Helsinki principles. And it occurred, not during the Cold War, but when Europe was in the process of re-uniting and becoming more democratic.

Unfortunately, despite the many Members of Congress from both chambers and both parties who worked tirelessly for decisive action, for too long the international community was slow to respond. While outside intervention was ruled out, an arms embargo denied a UN member its right to self-defense. Ongoing diplomatic negotiations muted official outrage over the killing of innocent civilians. The senseless shelling of cities and sniper attacks on pedestrians were blamed not on the individuals committing those acts but on history itself and presumed ancient hatreds. Ulti-

mately, it took the genocide in Srebrenica in July 1995 to compel action on the part of the international community and to create a consensus in this country on the need for U.S. leadership.

The twentieth anniversary of the Bosnian conflict should not, however, be remembered only with remorse. It should also be a time for renewed commitment by all of us to learn from the past. In response to the Bosnian conflict, NATO made a decision to transition from a purely defensive alliance to one that operates "out-of-area" in a peacemaking and peacekeeping capacity for the sake of international security. In response to the conflict, the international community decided for the first time since World War II to bring to justice those who committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. In response to what happened in Bosnia, we decided to start the technically difficult and emotionally agonizing task of locating missing persons, in order to bring closure to surviving friends and family and the traumatized communities and societies in which they live.

Joined by some of my colleagues still serving in this chamber, I stood over a mass grave in Bosnia as it was being excavated in 1998, and the experience is something I will never forget.

I want to conclude by offering the Bosnian conflict as a good example of the Congressional role in foreign policy making and why we cannot ignore foreign policy responsibilities. Congress played a key role in eventually getting the policy back on track, which ultimately led to the American leadership that brought the Bosnian conflict to an end with the Dayton Agreement. We, in this chamber, give our foreign policy its democratic context and ensure that human rights, free elections, the rule of law, and other issues are key elements in how we approach foreign policy. I ask all my colleagues, regardless of party affiliation, to keep this in mind as we respond to the global challenges of today.

TAIWAN PRESIDENT MA YING-JEU'S SECOND INAUGURATION

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Taiwan President Ma Ying-Jeu on his second inauguration, to take place on May 20, 2012.

The free and fair January election continued Taiwan's long tradition of being a strong and stable democracy. On October 10, 2011, Taiwan celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding. In the past century, Taiwan has matured into a free market, multi-party democracy that is a model for the world. Taiwan is an important partner in maintaining peace and stability in the region, and channels of communication have been open and smooth between Washington and Taipei.

As a proud member of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus, I have had the privilege to travel to Taiwan last year as part of a bipartisan delegation. I had the pleasure of meeting President Ma Ying-Jeu and other government officials. I was strongly encouraged by their commitment to maintaining strong ties with the United States.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I am also pleased to note Taiwan's nomination for inclusion in the U.S. Visa Waiver, VWP, program in December 2011. A key step towards their VWP status came when a U.S. Department of Homeland Security team recently visited Taiwan to inspect the island's anti-terrorism and immigration procedures. I continue to support Taiwan's inclusion in key international organizations, and I believe we can set a strong example at home by granting these privileges.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating President Ma on his upcoming inauguration. I look forward to maintaining the strong U.S.-Taiwan relations under his leadership.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEOFF DAVIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 26 and Friday, April 27, I was unable to vote due to a personal event.

Had I been present, I would have voted:

On rollcall No. 182—"yes"—H. Res. 631, On Ordering the Previous Question for consideration of H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 183—"yes"—H. Res. 631, On Agreeing to the Resolution for consideration of H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 184—"no"—Langevin Amendment to H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 185—"yes"—Rogers (MI) Amendment to H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 186—"yes"—Quayle Amendment to H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 187—"yes"—Amash Amendment to H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 188—"yes"—Mulaney Amendment to H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 189—"yes"—Goodlatte Amendment to H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 190—"yes"—Mulaney Amendment #15 to H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 191—"no"—Democrat Motion to Recommit on H.R. 3523.

On rollcall No. 192—"yes"—H.R. 3523, Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act.

On rollcall No. 193—"yes"—H.R. 2096, Cybersecurity Enhancement Act.

On rollcall No. 194—"no"—Motion to Recommit to H.R. 4628.

On rollcall No. 195—"yes"—H.R. 4628, Interest Rate Reduction Act.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING MASS ATROCITIES ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in somber recognition of the lives lost through heinous acts of violence against Armenian civilians following World War I. April 24th marked the symbolic recognition of a period in history when over 1 million Armenian people were killed.