

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 2005

Mrs. MALONEY Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 2005, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes numbered 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, and 464. Rollcall vote 458 was on ordering the Previous Question for a bill providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules. Rollcall vote 459 was on agreeing to the Resolution providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules. Rollcall vote 460 was on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 3673, a bill to further Emergency Supplemental Appropriations, Hurricane Katrina, 2005. Rollcall vote 461 was on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 3669, a bill to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the national flood insurance program. Rollcall vote 462 was on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 3668, a bill to provide the Secretary of Education with waiver authority for students who are eligible for Federal student grant assistance who are adversely affected by a major disaster. Rollcall vote 463 was on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 428, a bill expressing the sincere gratitude of the House of Representatives to the foreign individuals, organizations, and governments that have offered material assistance and other forms of support to those who have been affected by Hurricane Katrina. Rollcall vote 464 was on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 427, a bill relating to the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001.

Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 458 and 459 and "yea" on rollcall votes 460, 461, 462, 463, and 464.

#### HONORING MR. HYMAN BOOKBINDER: INDEFATIGABLE BATTLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

#### HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 2005

Mrs. CAPPS. I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Hyman Bookbinder, one of our nation's leading advocates for human rights and equality.

The terrible stories and photographs coming out of Louisiana and Mississippi remind us that, among other things, there still is a race divide in America. This is not to say that the response to the disaster was dictated by racial considerations. But it is to say that sadly no accident that the segment of the population that bore much of the brunt of the suffering was predominantly poor and black.

At the same time, we can say with some pride that our country has made significant

progress toward a more just society. It's far from enough but giant strides have been made, particularly in the area of social equality.

An article in Sunday's Washington Post reminded us that these advances did not just happen. They happened because heroes among us made them happen. I have attached a copy of the article for my colleagues.

The article tells the story about the successful 1960 effort to integrate Glen Echo Park, an amusement park in Montgomery County, Maryland, just outside the District line. Glen Echo was a fabulous place of swimming pools, dance halls, carousels, a roller coaster and other summer time amusements. It was so popular that a DC trolley from the Capitol Hill area—and neighborhoods east—was constantly full with kids heading northwest and up MacArthur Boulevard to this delightful recreation spot.

But not African American kids. They were allowed on the trolleys but banned from the park. And the ban was enforced by the Montgomery County police.

In 1960, a group of courageous Howard University students—Dion Diamond, Michael Proctor, and Gwendolyn Britt (now a Maryland state senator)—decided to test the race policy by riding the merry-go-round. They were abused and kicked out.

So they turned to ask for help from the prosperous white Bannockburn community living near the park. And, almost immediately, a movement erupted. Hyman Bookbinder, an AFL-CIO official, and long-time lobbyist for civil rights and Jewish causes, used his organizing and public relations skills to force the owners of Glen Echo Park to back down. Bookie, as everyone calls him, was later an aide to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Esther Delaplaine organized the mothers and Ida Leivick, a teacher at the local school, worked with her colleagues. Finally the Supreme Court stepped in and forced Glen Echo either to open up or shut down.

The Howard/Bannockburn coalition had prevailed.

This past Saturday, the people who made it happen gathered at Glen Echo to commemorate a moment in time when all things seemed possible in America.

They still are. We just need more people who are willing to stick their necks out the way these Howard University students and suburbanites did in 1960.

I particularly want to salute Hyman Bookbinder. He is now 89 and over the past sixty-five years, he has been at the forefront of the struggle for human rights, not just down the street in Montgomery County but throughout the world. I've been in the House of Representatives for eight years but I have heard about Bookie's years as a civil rights lobbyist when he was known as the 101st Senator. When people were suffering, he was here fighting, pushing, and cajoling to make things better.

He has helped change this country.

To put it simply, we need more people like Bookie. Thankfully he is still here, always

fighting the good fight and living the Biblical injunction: "Justice, justice, you shall pursue."

[From washingtonpost.com, Sept. 11, 2005]

MARKING A PARK'S SOCIAL REVOLUTION

(by Ann E. Marimow)

The last time Dion Diamond walked through the gates of Glen Echo Amusement Park, he was ushered out after two minutes. The last time Michael Proctor tried to ride the merry-go-round there, he was arrested.

That was in 1960, when blacks were not allowed to swim in the park's famed Crystal Pool, with its slide and fountain, and also could not ride on the roller coaster.

On Saturday, the two civil rights activists returned for the first time to mark the anniversary of the picket lines that led to the desegregation of the park and ultimately to a U.S. Supreme Court case.

"I was never in here for more than a couple minutes," said Diamond, 64, laughing and shaking his head in disbelief as he looked out at the same carousel, with its ornate woodcarved horses and cheerful organ music.

Even though the park's private owners quietly opened the gates to all in 1961, Proctor had never returned.

"I told my kids about it," the Hughesville doctor said. "But way down deep, there were some negative feelings."

The effort to integrate Glen Echo Park, in the summer of 1960, came after the first sit-ins at segregated lunch counters in North Carolina and during student protests throughout the region.

But Glen Echo Park was notable because of the support the protesters, black Howard University students, received from white residents of the nearby Bannockburn neighborhood, some of whom were experienced labor leaders. They walked side by side for five weeks that summer—and they came together again yesterday.

Browsing a collage of black-and-white photos and yellowed newspaper clippings, they recalled some of the most dramatic moments when Proctor and four other members of the D.C. Non-Violent Action Group were arrested for refusing to get off the merry-go-round.

In 1964, the Supreme Court ruled that the Montgomery County deputies had improperly enforced private segregation.

Outside the park gates in 1960, the students brought a sense of fearlessness and enthusiasm. Stay-at-home mothers from Bannockburn were the reliable foot soldiers on the picket line, and the labor leaders brought political connections and organizing strategies.

Esther Delaplaine, who lived five blocks from the park, mobilized fellow mothers. She recalled the intense pain and frustration of the time. "We could ride the merry-go-round, but [black students] got arrested," said Delaplaine, 81.

Her daughter Rocky led yesterday's gathering of 300 people in an emotional rendition of "O Freedom," a song that was sung on the picket line.

Hyman Bookbinder, then an AFL-CIO lobbyist for civil rights, was joined yesterday by his daughter and granddaughter. "The movement wasn't only for us old-timers. It was for our families," said Bookbinder, 89. "This event is a reminder."

For some involved in the sit-ins and picket lines, it was too painful to return. Those who attended said it was as if they were transported in time.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Seeing the trolley car parked in front of the gates, Tina Clarke said she felt like a teenager again, as she was when she protested with the county chapter of the NAACP. She said she still could feel the spit on her cheek from a white male heckler that stained the white collar of her blouse.

"There is no time frame on when pain and suffering should end," said Clarke, 67, African American liaison for Montgomery County Executive Douglas M. Duncan (D).

Clarke said she had to explain to friends and relatives who questioned her decision to return to the park that it is now an arts and cultural center operated by a nonprofit partnership with lands managed by the National Park Service.

"It's not just my history; it's our history," she said. "It's part of what helped us get to where we are today. If none of these things happened, where would we be?"

But the park is a troubling memory for some who were children at the time. When Vernon Ricks drives past the park from his home in Potomac, he remembers riding the trolley car to the entrance on Sundays. From the windows, he could see the neon lights, the merry-go-round and the wooden roller coaster, but he could not enter. He attended the gathering because his wife, Janet, wanted to "start the healing of a scar," she said.

"To me, it is still a symbol of segregation," said Ricks, 66. "I'm still not happy to be here."

Later, he added, "Don't say I'm coming back."

Taking her husband's hand, Janet Ricks said, "Yes, you are. Yes, you are."

#### HONORING NORTH OAKLAND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 13, 2005*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of North Oakland Missionary Baptist Church of Oakland, California on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

Organized between 1904 and 1905, the church was originally known as Richard Clark Memorial and then as North Oakland Church of Christ before adopting its current name. North Oakland's congregation began as a small handful of faithful community residents that met at members' homes and other locations before pooling their resources to build the first church on Alden Street. Reverend J.A. Dennis was designated as the first pastor of North Oakland in 1905, and remained there until 1908.

Throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first, North Oakland has been guided by a number of visionary leaders who have implemented a wide variety of forward-thinking, community-enriching programs.

Under the leadership of Dr. G.C. Coleman from 1913 until 1942, North Oakland was institution where members of the black community, particularly those returning from World War I, could become active in community service efforts. Dr. Coleman regularly wrote local newspapers to articulate the need for improvement in job prospects and housing for African Americans, and made North Oakland an active force in the community throughout the 1930s. Dr. Coleman was also instrumental in the creation of the organization now known as the St.

John Missionary Baptist Association of Northern California and Nevada. Since 1910, North Oakland has sent numerous messengers and delegates to the association's conventions, where Dr. Coleman served as Moderator for more than 20 years.

Following the passing of Dr. Coleman, Dr. Ansel O. Bell was elected pastor in 1942. During the war years the church membership grew significantly, and under Reverend Bell's tenure that number reached more than one thousand, an increase which necessitated the construction of a new church in 1960.

Reverend Bell was succeeded in 1967 by Reverend C.B. Murray. During his 15-year tenure, Reverend Murray presided over several structural improvements to the church, merged the Senior, Men's and Women's Choirs into one, and started "The Voice of Africa," a North Oakland initiative that resulted in church missions to Haiti and Liberia. He was well known throughout local, State, and national faith organizations, and also served as the First Vice-Moderator of the St. John Missionary Baptist Association of California until his death in 1982.

After the interim pastorate of Reverend Sylvester Rutledge from 1982 until 1984, Dr. Lloyd C. Blue served as North Oakland's pastor from 1984 until 1990. Upon his retirement, Reverend Rutledge again served as interim pastor, and was selected in 1991 as the pastor of North Oakland Missionary Baptist Church, a capacity in which he continues to serve today. Reverend Rutledge came to North Oakland in 1964, under the pastorate of the late Reverend Bell. He served as Associate Sunday School Teacher in the Young Adult Class and also served as a teacher in the Children's Class. Selected as a candidate for deaconship in 1966 and ordained in 1968, Reverend Rutledge has served North Oakland and our community with distinction for over 4 decades.

In recent years, North Oakland has remained at the forefront of community building and improvement efforts throughout the City of Oakland. Most notably, North Oakland recently celebrated the opening of Sylvester Rutledge Manor, a 65-unit affordable apartment complex for low-income seniors that the church developed in partnership with Oakland Community Housing, Inc. This development, completed in July 2003, is located directly adjacent to the church property and is an important step forward in the ongoing struggle to secure affordable housing for all people in our community. Through this effort, the North Oakland Missionary Baptist Church Family is once again letting its light shine on what is often-times a gloomy reality for many, and continues to lift us all up through its unflinching devotion to its members and our community. They have been given a heart of wisdom and knowledge by which their loving kindness and compassion have transcended beyond their walls.

During the month of September 2005, North Oakland Missionary Baptist Church will be celebrating its centennial anniversary in Oakland, California. Throughout the last century, North Oakland's members and leaders have worked tirelessly to provide support and guidance for countless individuals. As members and friends from throughout our community and beyond gather for the series of celebrations that will mark this historic occasion, it is my pleasure to add my voice to theirs in thanking North Oakland Missionary Baptist

Church for its years of dedicated service to the 9th Congressional District, to the Bay Area and to our entire country.

#### HIKING AND CAMPING IN SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND WHITE CLOUD MOUNTAINS

**HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 13, 2005*

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, last month I had the pleasure of hiking and camping in Idaho's rugged Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) and White Cloud Mountains. In part, my trip was a tour of areas that would become wilderness and lands that would be released from wilderness study as part of my bill, H.R. 3603, the Central Idaho Economic Development and Recreation Act (CIEDRA).

The beauty of the mountains and lakes that I viewed is difficult to describe. From the solitude of Castle Lake to the majestic views from Baker Lake towards Castle and Merriam Peaks, it is difficult not to be in awe of the Boulder-White Clouds.

I would like to thank the United States Forest Service for making this trip possible. In particular, Ed Cannady, Sawtooth National Forest Recreation Manager who did an exceptional job in planning and guiding us on the trip. It was also a pleasure to have the Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest, Ruth Monahan, the SNRA Area Ranger, Sara Baldwin, and the Deputy SNRA Deputy Area Ranger, Joe Harper join us on our trip. These folks represent the Forest Service very well.

Finally, I want to thank Debra Peters, SNF Trail Maintenance Foreman and Raina Phillips, SNF Wilderness Ranger for packing us in. Those young women showed a lot of experience in working with pack stock, and it's great to see the Forest Service employs such talented stock hands.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to future trips into the Boulder-White Clouds and will continue to work on CIEDRA so that all Americans can enjoy the area for all forms of recreation.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS ARISING FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF HURRICANE KATRINA, 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 2, 2005*

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, for those of us not on the Gulf Coast, it is impossible to comprehend the experience of those whose lives have been upended by the brute force of Hurricane Katrina. New Orleans and much of the Gulf Coast are a disaster area—bodies float in floodwaters that still rise unchecked, power is out, looters steal without fear, and violence is widespread. Our Nation grieves with the residents and survivors and we will stand with them during the long road to recovery.