

years, millions of Americans have greater opportunities today. Without their efforts, people like me might not have the opportunity to serve in the House of Representatives today.

While the loss of Mrs. Coretta Scott King brings great sadness, it brings a sense of peace knowing that she will be reunited with her husband the late Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and that their legacy will flourish for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE BULLETIN OF
THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 2006

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as we face a world troubled by nuclear proliferation, weapons of mass destruction, potential pandemics, terrorism, space-based weaponry, and our own concern about our nation's ability to maintain its competitiveness in a changing world, it is important that we consider this resolution commending the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists on the 60th year of its publication, whose mission to educate citizens and raise awareness on global security news and analysis as well as the appropriate roles of nuclear technology. That is why today I am introducing along with the Gentlemen from Massachusetts, Representative EDWARD MARKEY, a resolution commending the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists for its 60 years of service to our nation and to the world.

Sixty years ago, a group of Manhattan Project scientists, who worked to create the first nuclear bombs on the mesas of Los Alamos, New Mexico, published the first issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, to translate the realities made possible by the atomic bomb. Members of this early group include Hans Bethe, Albert Einstein, and J. Robert Oppenheimer, and the Bulletin continues to bring together some of the best minds in science and global security to provide unbiased, non-technical yet scientifically sound information critical to our survival today.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists additionally created a visual representation of the humanity's potential for global destruction. It is the Doomsday Clock, ticking towards midnight, with midnight representing doomsday. The movement of the clock's hand is determined by the Bulletin's Board of Directors and Sponsors, a group of individuals who have worked on this issue for decades and include Nobel Prize winners, analysts, and others who have served in policy making decisions in both Democratic and Republican administrations.

The Doomsday Clock has moved forward and back 17 times in its 58 years of existence. Its last move was on February 27, 2002, and the clock now resides at 7 minutes to midnight, which is where the clock debuted in 1947.

The "Keepers of the Clock" stated on this last move, "Moving the clock's hands at this time reflects our growing concern that the international community has hit the "snooze" button rather than respond to the alarm."

It is now time to start waking up, and we take the lead in making the world safer, cleaner, and sustainable for our children, our grandchildren, and the generations to follow. This is

the legacy that we must strive for in each action that we take.

HONORING THE WINNERS OF
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS'
POSTER AND ESSAY CONTEST IN
REMEMBRANCE OF DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING JR. AND ROSA
PARKS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 2006

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor those students from Deptford Township schools who participated in a contest to honor Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks on January 11, 2006. The way in which these students portrayed their thoughts on Dr. King and Ms. Parks was touching and memorable.

During this contest, students were given the opportunity to express their thoughts on these important historical figures by creating a poster or writing an essay highlighting memorable events in the lives of these two heroic Americans. The contest corresponded with the annual celebration of Dr. King. The students whose essays and posters won are: Scott Medes, Andrea Akins, Lauren Perry, Rachel Hajna, Jimmy Kunkle, Sheena Williams, Sara Duffy, Zachary Kummer, Ashley Duffy, Danielle Hogan, Ronald Grace, Danika Atkinson, Jordan Johnson, Michael Baney, Justina Dougherty, Jared Field, Ann Mary Tullio, Nicholas Eisen, Madelyn Elliot and Sean Clason. Their works showed exceptional thought and creativity.

We have seen in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina that Dr. King's and Mrs. Parks' message of justice for all people is still as important today as it was in the 1950's and 1960's. Although it disproportionately affected people of color, Hurricane Katrina affected anyone young enough, old enough or poor enough to be left behind. The students that participated in this contest embodied Dr. King's and Mrs. Parks' message and are truly an inspiration to all citizens of the United States of America.

The following are five of the winning essays:

MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

(By Zachary Kummer, Grade 6)

As I sit in my classroom and look around, I see students of many different races. We are all here to learn and everyone has the same opportunity to get a good education. The teacher treats us all the same, and we use the same books, desks, fountains, and lavatories. All the students are together in the same classroom without any discrimination by race or religion. If Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. were alive today, he would see his dream fulfilled in my classroom.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was a minister who believed in equality for all. He thought that the Constitution of the United States was meant for all people. His famous speech of "I Have a Dream" said that he dreamed of a time when people of all races and religions would be treated the same. Dr. King was influenced by many people. His grandfather, his father, Abraham Lincoln, and Rosa Parks were some of these people who had an influence on him.

Dr. King admired the courage Rosa Parks showed in her refusal to give up her seat on a bus. He respected her non-violent protest.

Rosa Parks' action was one of the things that led to the boycott of the buses by people of color. Dr. King became involved in this peaceful action and showed that there is power when people join together in a protest.

Not only has the United States changed because of Dr. King, but the rest of the world has been influenced by his peaceful ways to bring about change in laws to give equality to all people. People of color in South Africa were influenced by Dr. King and have changed the apartheid laws.

In conclusion, the influence of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks has greatly changed the rights of all people, especially minorities, from separation and discrimination to equality in all parts of our lives.

MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

(By Andrea Akins, Grade 4)

Dr. Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks made a difference. For example, Dr. King was born Jan. 16, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. He always was thinking about solutions to solve racial prejudice. The civil rights bill ended discrimination of black Americans in 1964. One day Dr. King was shot and died.

In addition, Rosa Parks was born Feb. 4, 1913 in Alabama and was married sometime in 1932. She worked to help a lot of black people. White people always pushed her around and she was tired of it. One day Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus. She was arrested and put in jail. A boycott was passed. Mr. Nixon and Dr. King got lawyers to take Rosa's case to court. The boycott worked.

Additionally, Rosa Parks and Dr. King had a lot in common. One thing they had in common was the bus boycott. Another thing they had in common was segregation. Of course they both wanted fairness.

In conclusion, Dr. King and Rosa Parks helped make a difference. They made a difference because they both wanted fairness. They helped blacks with problems and they made laws right. They made a difference.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND ROSA PARKS—
"MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE"

(By Rachel Hajna)

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. His parents named him Michael at first, but later changed it to Martin Luther, which was his father's name. Martin had an older sister and a younger brother. Their mother always told them how special and wonderful they were. The King family was very religious.

Martin was best friends with a white boy, but when they started school the friend's Dad said they couldn't play anymore because Martin was black. The boys both cried.

Martin learned more about segregation as he got older. There were a lot of things that the black people were not allowed to do. They were not allowed to play on the beach or in the parks, they were not allowed to vote, and they could not live where they wanted. Martin knew this was unfair.

Martin graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in 1944. He was so smart that he skipped ninth and twelfth grades. He enrolled at Morehouse College when he was 15 years old. He also began preaching at Ebenezer Baptist Church where his father was the pastor and he became Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. on February 25, 1948 when he was 19 years old.

Martin met Coretta Scott while attending Boston University. They were married on June 18, 1953 in Marion, Alabama. Martin became Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1955 after receiving his Ph.D. from Boston University.

Dr. King was one of the leaders of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This was a huge success. Dr. King and other black leaders

told the black people not to ride the buses. They did this because they learned that a woman named Rosa Parks was arrested and sent to jail on December 1, 1955 because she would not give up her bus seat to a white man. On November 13, 1956 the Supreme Court ruled that it was against the law to make black people sit at the back of the buses in Montgomery, Alabama. Now they could sit wherever they wanted.

Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama. She grew up on a small farm with her brother, mother and grandparents. In 1932 she married barber and civil rights activist, Raymond Parks. Over the years, Rosa Parks received many awards and honors, including the Medal of Freedom Award, presented by President Clinton in 1996. Rosa Parks died recently on October 25, 2005 at the age of 92.

The boycott was the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement in America. On August 28, 1963 Dr. King led the March on Washington. This is where he gave his "I Have a Dream" speech. He wanted black and white people to live together in peace in America. In 1964 he received Time magazine's "Man of the Year" award. On July 2, 1964 President Johnson signed the Civil Rights bill into law, which meant that the black people could go wherever they wanted.

On December 10, 1964 Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize, which is one of the greatest honors any man can win. He was only 35 years old when he won the award making him youngest person to receive it.

On April 4, 1968 Dr. King went to Memphis, Tennessee to lead a march to help sanitation workers. He was shot and killed on this day. People all over the world wept. Dr. King made a difference by making black and white people get along.

I am very glad that Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks made a difference in our world.

HOW MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CHANGED THE WORLD

(By Lauren Perry, Grade 4)

Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks changed the world from being prejudice forever.

Little did the community of Sweet Auburn, Atlanta, Georgia know that on the day of January 15, 1929, baby Martin Luther King Jr. would change the world. As Martin got older, everybody said that the last name King would suit him good.

Martin Luther King had many strong beliefs. He believed in non-segregation. Because of the time, many Americans in the South were separating the whites from the blacks. His other belief was non-violence. He solved many problems non-violently.

His parents always told him to have pride in himself. He always believed that having pride in yourself could take you various places. Believing everyone was equal and being free was the one thing that he would fight for.

He argued many times for the freedom of African Americans to go where they wanted to go and so on and so forth. But he always protested peacefully. He protested to put a stop to racial prejudice. He along with Rosa Parks boycotted many things like being prejudice.

Both African Americans thought segregation and being prejudice was injustice. Rosa Parks got arrested for, what I think, is very unfair. She got arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man.

After that incident, Martin Luther King Jr. knew something had to be done. Martin did many speeches, marches, and protests to bring attention to all Americans on what was going on.

On August 28, 1963 he made the one of the most memorable speeches in history. "I Have a Dream" was his speech. He dreamed that everyone would think that everyone was "brothers and sisters."

After his speech, a law was formed that no one could be prejudice or segregate. Many people's lives were changed by King's memorable speech. But things were about to change for him.

On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was standing on a hotel balcony talking to a friend, and suddenly . . . Boom! Martin Luther King Jr., at the age of 54, was shot and killed.

People all over the world were upset, but he will be remembered.

So, because of Martin Luther King Jr.'s pride and strength, he was shot and killed. From his strong non-violent beliefs, no segregation or being prejudice is ruining the world today.

TWO AMAZING LEADERS

(By Jimmy Kunkle, Grade 5)

Our world would be different if it weren't for two very brave people. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks both fought for equal rights. Rosa Parks was born in 1913, and was very determined. She made a big difference because on December 1, 1955, she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, and she was put in jail. This act determined many people and one of them was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was a very important and determined man. He led protests, marches, boycotts and all of his hard work won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. On August 28, 1963, Martin made his "I Have a Dream" Speech. He dreamed that all mankind would be treated equally and that there would be no more violence. On April 4, 1968, he was shot and killed, but we still remember him, and we will never forget him.

So now you can see that two people can make a difference, and they did! They did not only make a difference, but they brought our world together. So that's how two unforgettable people made a world of difference, by not using violence.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER JEANNE O'LAUGHLIN: A COMMUNITY TREASURE AND LEGEND IN HER OWN TIME

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 2006

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, rarely has a single person left so great a mark on a community as Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin.

When Sister Jean, as she is universally known, assumed the presidency of Barry College in 1981, it was a small all-girls institution. When she left nearly 25 years later, it was Barry University, a 9,000 student co-ed institution of higher learning, complete with a law school and a national reputation for excellence.

However, Sister Jean's achievements, as great as they are, pale when compared to the power of her personality and extraordinary impact she has had on virtually everyone she meets.

Last fall, South Florida CEO magazine did a profile of Sister Jean which I think captures some of the spirit of this remarkable woman, and I would like to share it with my colleagues.

THE NUN ON THE RUN

It is not every day you meet a nun whose license tag reads "Hugs 1" and whose sentences are punctuated with an endearing "honey." But then again, there is only one Sister Jeanne Marie O'Laughlin.

A few hugs here and a few "honeys" there—along with bulldog tenacity and a refusal to compromise her convictions—have helped O'Laughlin forge bonds with everyone from religious figures to football stars to dignitaries. Her new office at Barry University, where she recently become chancellor, is proof. The corridor is wallpapered with framed photos of O'Laughlin with the pope, presidents, sports stars and scores of other influential people.

About 100 plaques, keys to cities and the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's "Sand in My Shoes" award overwhelm glass-enclosed display cases. O'Laughlin says it was tough to choose from the hundreds she received during her 23-year tenure as president of Barry University.

"They just delivered the furniture today. You are my first external guest, honey," O'Laughlin, 76, says in a grandmotherly tone as she points out her private prayer closet. She proudly displays her collection of icons—artistic representations of sanctified Christians that are an integral part of worship in the Catholic faith. Directing attention to an icon of "Jesus the Teacher," O'Laughlin reveals. "With this one I look at the world through his eyes and see the humanity of children." She has a special place in her heart for children of all ages, perhaps because her own childhood, including World War II years spent in Detroit, was strained.

In 1935, when O'Laughlin was barely 6 years old, her mother died in childbirth. Her family became a single-parent household long before it was a societal norm. She describes her father, a draftsman at the Dodge car factory in Detroit, as a "good old Irish dad" who prayed the rosary every day and read the Bible to his family on Sundays. Her childhood memories are a mixture of pain, love and poverty.

"At times you had to pretty well fend for yourself. So maybe my creativity in fundraising came out of that," O'Laughlin laughs now. "But my core values came from my father's training and education. Our family always cared for each other and loved one another. Sharing became an integral part of what we did. My dad cared. He even took in my mother's two brothers and two sisters when they got married. So I had a model even though our family was poor and motherless. I learned that family was important."

O'Laughlin's mother lived on in her imagination, stoked by her Aunt Edna's frequent recounting of stories. One tale in particular would forever direct the course of O'Laughlin's life—and arouse her passion for education.

"Aunt Edna told me that my mother valued education and that her whole desire when she died at age 29 was that her children would be educated. My dad promised her on her deathbed that we would be, and we all got college educations," O'Laughlin solemnly shares. "Missing a mother made me yearn to protect other mothers and babies."

Detroit left its impression, too, and an early experience with racism there, says O'Laughlin, led her to a lifetime of social action.

One day when she was 13 years old, a streetcar O'Laughlin was riding in suddenly jolted. Two black children fell into her lap, and she embraced them during the rest of the journey. To her surprise, when she stepped off the streetcar, a white man spit on her.

"I asked my dad why that man spit on me," recalls O'Laughlin, still obviously disturbed by the decades-old event. "He told me