

chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission. He counseled troubled teens through the New York State Office of Children's Services. He welcomed dozens of young men into his home and he trained numerous boxers in the boxing ring that he built in the barn on his farm.

He gave generously of himself to the young men he trained and to the communities of the Hudson River Valley in New York, including his generous support of the athletic facilities at New Paltz High School and the State University College of New York at New Paltz.

Floyd Patterson was an extraordinary, one might say almost unique, individual. He came from a very difficult set of circumstances. As a very young child he grew up in a set of very dangerous circumstances, but he managed to move himself away from all of that and to realize the extraordinary physical potential that he possessed as a human being and became the kind of champion that I just described.

He is an American worthy of honor and tribute and worthy of the recognition of this Congress. I hope that all of the Members of this Congress will join me in a resolution honoring him, his athletic career, and the contributions that he made to countless other individuals whom he helped succeed in realizing the potential of their lives.

Floyd Patterson, an extraordinary boxer, an extraordinary American, an outstanding, extraordinary human being. I am proud to celebrate his life.

□ 2200

IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF FLOYD PATTERSON

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to follow Mr. HINCHEY in the RECORD because my remarks are about Floyd Patterson as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MARCHANT). Without objection, the gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for allowing me to proceed at this time.

I rise today as well in honor of one of the greatest boxers of all times. Unfortunately, at the time of his death, we were engaged in so many different activities that we were unable to obtain a Special Order or hour Special Order to celebrate Floyd Patterson's life.

Those that know me know that I am one of the greatest boxing fans. It is always a great opportunity for me to have a chance to turn on a boxing match any chance I have the opportunity.

Most recently, in fact week before last, one of the young boxers said that he wanted to be able to do what Floyd Patterson had not been able to do, and he came into the ring and was able to win that boxing match. I think he did

it in celebration of the great life of Floyd Patterson.

Floyd Patterson once said, "They said I was the fighter who got knocked down the most, but I also got up the most." I am pleased to stand here on the floor today to celebrate his life.

As you have already heard, he was born in Waco, North Carolina; raised in Brooklyn, New York; and rose from humble beginnings to become the first two-time heavyweight champion of the world.

You know that he is 1 of 11 children. I will not repeat that.

He represented the United States in the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki, Finland, bringing home the gold in the middleweight division.

He turned pro in 1952 under the management of Cus D'Amato, and all of us know what a famous trainer Cus D'Amato was at the legendary Gramercy Gym. D'Amato in the 1980s would develop another heavyweight champion by the name of Mike Tyson.

At just 21, Patterson became the youngest man to ever win the heavyweight championship with a fifth-round knockout of Archie Moore in 1956. In 1959, Patterson would suffer an embarrassing loss to Ingemar Johansson at Yankee Stadium that cost him the heavyweight title. However, Patterson would make a triumphant comeback and beat Johansson and become the first man to regain the heavyweight title.

Though he was known as a shy and quiet man, he had what critics call a "big man's punch," and in one match he knocked down his opponent 11 times. He had a unique style of holding his gloves high in front of his face and leaping in with hooks.

Floyd Patterson, as a boxer, was considered a small heavyweight; however, he competed against some of the giants of the boxing world. He went up against some of the best in boxing world, including Sonny Liston and Muhammad Ali.

He would lose his title to Sonny Liston in a first-round knockout. Following his loss to Liston, Patterson fought for 10 years, getting three more shots at the title, but never regaining it.

He fought Muhammad Ali in 1965. Despite taking a devastating beating from Ali, he lasted until the 12th round. Ali, who was angry because Patterson called him by his given name Cassius Clay, taunted and toyed with Patterson during the fight, peppering him with jabs and right hands while asking him, what is my name, what is my name?

Patterson and Ali would later reconcile when Patterson approached Ali in a restaurant and said, hello, Muhammad Ali. They would remain friends, and ironically, Patterson's last fight would be against Muhammad Ali in 1972.

Overall, Patterson finished with a record of 55 wins 8 losses and 1 draw, with 40 knockouts. He was inducted

into the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1991.

Following his retirement, he remained close to the sport, serving twice as chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, and he resigned from this post in 1998.

Patterson passed away on May 11 in his home in New Paltz, New York, at the age of 71, and as my other colleagues say, we join today in celebrating the great life of Floyd Patterson. A lot of us choose different roads to stardom and opportunity, but think of this, a man who was 1 of 11 children, who went from a man no one knew to a man who everyone in the world knew.

So I thank you for joining me today in celebrating the life of Floyd Patterson.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 9, FANNIE LOU HAMER, ROSA PARKS, AND CORETTA SCOTT KING VOTING RIGHTS ACT REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2006

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-516) on the resolution (H. Res. 878) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 9) to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

THREE BROTHERS OF THE BAND OF BROTHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, they were called the Screaming Eagles of World War II. They jumped into Normandy into the wet darkness of the night before sunrise on D-Day, June 6, 1944. They held off the Germans in the dead of winter in the Battle of the Bulge in a small Belgian town called Bastogne. Even though completely surrounded, they replied to the demands of the Germans to surrender with that famous statement of their commander, "Nuts."

They are the 101st Airborne of the United States Army. They are the Band of Brothers. The 101st is still on duty, and their legacy now continues in the blistering heat of Iraq. They are once again fighting the forces of tyranny and terrorism.

Recently, at an outpost near Baghdad, American volunteers of the 101st found themselves surrounded and attacked by the enemy. One soldier, Specialist David Babineau, was killed in the skirmish. Private First Class Kristian Menchaca and Private First Class Thomas Tucker were kidnapped, captured, and later, apparently, murdered.

Twenty-three-year-old Kristian Menchaca was from my hometown of

Houston, Texas. The Army turned Kristian Menchaca's life around. It gave him a greater purpose, a higher calling. He leaves behind a wife, a family, and lots of grateful Americans.

The terrorists that America fights in Iraq and Afghanistan, they take no prisoners. They have no POW camps. While the media here is bemoaning some alleged improper events in Guantanamo Bay prison about some captured terrorist that got their feelings hurt while in custody, they would do better to point out terrorists execute their prisoners.

Terrorists kill everybody because terrorists hate everybody that believes in freedom. They kill children, the elderly, the weak, the innocent, and they even murder captured American soldiers.

This enemy we fight in the desert sands of Iraq and Afghanistan are evil villains who oppose our righteous and just cause to proclaim freedom throughout the world.

News reports claim the attackers of the outpost all wore masks to cover their faces. Mr. Speaker, outlaws and bandits of the Old West wore masks to disguise who they were because they, like these terrorists, covered up their wicked intentions of destruction of everything that is good and right.

But like the outlaws of yesteryear, each of these criminals will be hunted, tracked and brought to a speedy end, because the 101st Airborne is on patrol in the hot hills of Iraq.

These terrorists have messed with the wrong people. These American soldiers fear no enemy. You see, they are brothers. They are the Band of Brothers, and while three of them have given their lives for liberty, it will be the wrath of the remaining brothers that these terrorists will experience. The terrorists will be introduced to judgment day.

Shakespeare said of the brothers in Henry V how they will be regarded. He said, "From this day to the ending of the world, but we in it shall be remembered; we few, we happy few, we band of brothers; for he today that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother."

Tonight, we remember the strongest of those unyielding warriors against terror, three members of the 101st Airborne, these Band of Brothers.

And that's just the way it is.

MINE SAFETY—HONORING THE MINERS OF HARLAN COUNTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this day of June 20, 2006, marks the 1-month anniversary of the mining disaster in Harlan County, Kentucky, where five miners were killed in another mine accident.

I started thinking about the history of Harlan County and in paying tribute to these five brave Americans wanted

to place in the RECORD the fact that these miners are from a region of our country that has been home to generations of coal miners with entire communities dependent on the mines.

While the coal mines have gotten somewhat safer with deaths steadily declining as a result of stricter safety laws passed by the Congress of the United States, coal mining remains one of our Nation's most dangerous professions.

This year has been a particularly deadly year. Our Nation held its breath before learning of the 12 deaths at the Sago Mine in West Virginia, and then we mourned with the families in Harlan County, Kentucky, after learning of the deaths of five miners killed at the Darby Mine in May.

With the year just half over, we have already seen 33 coal mining deaths 6 months into this year.

□ 2210

The names of Harlan County's most recent fatalities, Roy Middleton, Amon "Cotton" Brock, Jimmy D. Lee, and George William Petra and Paris Thomas, Jr., will now be added to a memorial honoring the ultimate sacrifice made by 1,200 coal miners that were killed in Harlan County since 1912.

Harlan County has been the site of mammoth labor organizing battles between the United Mine Workers strike and the region's coal mining companies. The bloody strikes of the 1930s and 1973 earned Harlan County the nickname "Bloody Harlan." Coal miners from this region know all too well the dangers of this dirty and dangerous business.

The five miners from the Darby mine in Harlan County have joined another 104,574 miners that perished in our Nation's coal mines since 1900. To put this into perspective, this number would be about equivalent to one-third of the entire population of the largest city I represent, Toledo, Ohio. And keep in mind this number only accounts for the actual deaths, not the countless others that have been maimed in our Nation's dangerous mines.

On this 1-month anniversary of these horrific deaths, Congress can point to recently passed legislation. But you know, Mr. Speaker, a couple hours' oxygen won't solve the problem either. This act certainly strengthens the mine safety requirements enforced by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, but what good does the law do for a grieving widow or an orphaned child?

As our Nation struggles with another coal mining tragedy, I would like to place into the RECORD an old coal mining song, "Come All You Coal Miners," sung by Sarah Gunning. Hopefully, some of the words in this song will remind us of those who have laid down their lives for us and the other 110,000 miners that go into the mines every day in this country facing death every single one of those days.

Some of the words of the song read: "They take your very lifeblood, and

they take our children's lives. They take fathers away from children and husbands away from wives. Oh, miner, won't you organize wherever you may be and make this a land of freedom for workers like you and me."

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Thank you very much. I appreciate all of the work that you have done and the attention that you have given to the coal mining issue, and the fact that you have been trying to get this Congress to focus in real and concrete ways. What has happened over the past year is just indescribable, and I think avoidable.

We need to do all that you have told us over the past months that we need to do to ensure safety in the mines, and I just appreciate the fact that you are here representing not only the people in your district in all the ways that you do, but that you have once again focused your time and your energy on this very important issue.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you very much, Ms. WATERS. I could have no one that I admire more in terms of her love of community and her complete dedication to those who don't have enough voice in this Congress of the United States. To have that compliment from you means a great deal to me this evening. Thank you.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CREATED BY ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSILE MATERIAL IN TERRITORY OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 109-115)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation is to continue beyond June 21, 2006. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on June 20, 2005 (70 FR 35507).

It remains a major national security goal of the United States to ensure