

but it is incumbent upon us to make sure these companies have a plan to respond when disaster does strike.

I hope my colleagues will support this simple but overdue legislation.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES KING
PICKETT

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a longtime Mobile resident, and a very special friend, Charles King Pickett, who passed away at the age of 74 on March 4, 2010.

King, as he was affectionately known to his family and many friends, was loved by everyone who knew him. He never met a stranger and always had a kind word for others.

He served America with uncommon dedication as a paratrooper with the U.S. Army's 82nd Airborne Division and in the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

The founder of Pickett and Adams Insurance Agency in Mobile, King shepherded his very successful business for more than four decades before retiring in 2003.

An active member of the community, King Pickett helped launch the Port City Pacers and led by example, jogging over 30,000 miles during his lifetime.

Harkening back to his Army paratrooper days, he also enjoyed recreational skydiving, racking up 115 jumps, including one on his 70th birthday.

He was a strong supporter of Mobile's Mardi Gras and was an active member of both the Knights of Revelry and the Comic Cowboys. Additionally, King was very involved in the Cellular South 1st and 10 Club, Mobile's Senior Bowl football game and numerous other community events such as the American Cancer Society's Chili Cook-Off.

Madam Speaker, Joseph Kennedy once said "The measure of a man's success in life is not the money he's made . . . it's the kind of family he has raised."

King was deeply loved by his son, Dr. Taylor King Pickett, his daughter, Eliska Pickett Morgan, my deputy chief of staff and district director, as well as his wonderful grandsons, William Roe, Smith Pickett and Michael Morgan, as well as his lovely granddaughters, Riley Pickett, Taylor Roe, Hannah Pickett and Adalee Pickett. He also leaves behind hundreds of friends throughout South Alabama. In a very real way, we were all King's family.

As his longtime friend, C. Dennis McCann, recently observed in a letter published in the Mobile Press-Register, "King always brought a contagious happiness to everyone he met."

Without question, Mobile lost a great citizen and a dear friend this past March.

On behalf of all those who knew and loved King, I offer my deepest condolences to his family. King Pickett lived a truly remarkable life and his death leaves a void which is not possible to be filled.

IN MEMORY OF DR. ROBERT N.
BUTLER

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Robert N. Butler, the father of modern gerontology. Dr. Butler, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, researcher, and psychiatrist, died at the age of 83 on July 4th at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York. Dr. Butler was known for coining the phrase "ageism" to describe the discrimination against the elderly. He made it his life work to help create a health care system in which Americans would grow old with dignity and respect. I was honored to be a co-founder and to serve on the Alliance for Aging Board with Dr. Butler. It is truly a privilege to recognize the leading advocate for the treatment and care of the elderly.

Dr. Robert Butler was born in 1927 in New York, and raised by his grandparents on a chicken farm in southern New Jersey. His close bond with his grandparents sparked his passion and interest in the strength and determination of the elderly.

After serving in the U.S. Maritime Service, Dr. Butler attended Columbia University, where he received his undergraduate degree in 1949 and medical degree in 1953. He studied psychiatry and neurology as a resident at the University of California; later joining National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland as a research psychiatrist. He studied the central nervous system in elderly people, and helped investigate problems in nursing homes. Dr. Butler was a U.S. Public Health Service surgeon from 1955 to 1962. During the 1960's he maintained a private practice, while he was a researcher and gerontologist at the Washington School of Psychiatry. He also taught at several medical schools, including Georgetown, Howard, and George Washington Universities.

In 1976, Dr. Butler became the founding director of the National Institute on Aging at the National Institute of Health. During his time there, he successfully pressed Congress to increase research funding, particularly for Alzheimer's disease. Later, he established and led one of the first comprehensive geriatrics departments at an American medical school at Mount Sinai Hospital. His efforts lead to an overhaul in the treatment of the elderly by improving the education of doctors.

Throughout his career, Dr. Butler authored hundreds of articles and various books about the biology and sociology of aging. He wrote his most famous book in 1975 titled, "Why Survive? Being Old in America", which won him the Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction. Since its founding in 1986 until his death, Dr. Butler was the Vice Chair and served on the Board of the Alliance for Aging Research. This non-profit based in Washington, DC is the nation's leading citizen advocacy organization for promoting a broad agenda of medical and scientific research to improve the health and independence of older Americans.

Madam Speaker, Dr. Butler's accomplishments are very personal to me. I help found the Alliance for Aging Research and served as an officer for 22 years. I worked closely with Dr. Butler, as he provided guidance and inspi-

ration for the organization's mission. I am deeply saddened by the loss of a true medical pioneer, and a true friend. Dr. Butler always believed that if you love what you do and can contribute to society, then there is work to be done. He worked until three days before his death. He will be remembered for his groundbreaking work in the field of gerontology, which has changed the medical landscape and will greatly impact the lives of every American.

HONORING THE 50TH ANIVERSARY
OF THE 1960 OLYMPIC TEAM IN
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE AU-
GUST 27, 2010

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2010

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Madam Speaker, fifty years ago, arguably the greatest Olympic team in history—the United States Summer Olympic Team—traveled to Rome, Italy and proceeded to take over the athletic world. This Olympics, and this Olympic team, not only surpassed athletic marvels, but also broke racial, gender and ethnic barriers in doing so. On August 27, 2010, Nashville, Tennessee will be the home of the gathering of these champions, whose exploits are chronicled in David Maraniss' fantastic book, "Rome 1960: The Olympics That Changed the World." This event is more than a gathering of greats. It is also a fundraiser for the Ed Temple Foundation, and proceeds from this event will help low income families in Franklin, Tennessee and surrounding communities. I am proud to rise in support of this most worthwhile endeavor.

The names from these Olympics are part of athletic history and lore. During the 1960 Olympics, women's track and field, heretofore an afterthought, was catapulted to the world's stage through the incredible achievements of the Tigerbelles of Tennessee State University. Led by legendary humanitarian, educator and coach Ed Temple of Tennessee State University, Mae Faggs, Wilma Rudolph, Wyomia Tyus, Edith McGuire, Chandra Cheeseborough and others illustrated that women could perform with grace, class and honor. I was blessed and remain blessed to have had the personal friendship of Wilma Rudolph for more than two decades. Her spirit, strength and service are an example to all Americans, especially during these racially trying times. These women—young, strong, proud African American women—shattered traditional and outdated stereotypes, furthering the cause of equality and justice for all Americans. Coach Temple would end his career as the greatest track and field coach in Olympic history, as the women on his team won more than 23 Olympic medals, set dozens of Olympic world records, and more incredibly, more than 80 percent of the women coached under his program graduated from college.

Rafer Johnson, an African American, carried our Nation's flag, also was the first African American to win the grueling decathlon. Ralph Boston, another graduate of Tennessee State University, won the Olympic gold in the long jump. The 1960 Olympic basketball team, led by Oscar Robertson, Jerry Lucas and Jerry