Jeffries is a three-time Black National Championship winner, and is credited with inventing the ''Freeze Option'' offense. He is the only person in history to coach against both College Football Hall of Famers Paul ''Bear'' Bryant and Eddie Robinson. Jeffries won the MEAC conference title seven times, six with SCSU and one with Howard. He coached College Football Hall of Famers Harry Carson and Donnie Shell.

In addition to his accomplishments on the field, it was also Jeffries work off the field that made him worthy of this extraordinary honor. He is a much sought after speaker and a tremendous ambassador for South Carolina State University. He is a member of several coaching, professional and civic organizations, including the American Football Coaches Association, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., and NCAA Football Rules Committee.

He and his wife, Mary, are the parents of three children and currently reside in Elloree, South Carolina.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me and South Carolina State University in congratulating Coach Willie Jeffries on his induction in the College Football Hall of Fame and having November 6, 2010 celebrated as his day on the campus of SCSU. He is a legendary coach, whose love of football made him an unexpected barrier breaker. While he seeks no recognition for his extraordinary contributions to the sport and to society, I can think of no one more deserving of these honors.

## RECOGNIZING SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

SPEECH OF

### HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 2010*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I support H. Res. 1663, a bill supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month. In 1983, Congress first recognized September as the month to nationally commemorate sickle cell disease awareness. And it is in that same vein today that I ask for support of H. Res. 1663.

More than 2.5 million Americans have the sickle cell trait. The sickle cell trait is found in 1 of 12 African Americans. There is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the Sickle Cell Trait will develop the sickle cell disease. The average life span for an adult with the sickle cell disease is 45 years.

Sickle cell disease is an inherited blood disorder characterized by affected red blood cells that mutate into the shape of a crescent or sickle, and as such are unable to pass through small blood vessels. It is a recessive genetic condition that occurs when a child inherits two sickle cell genes- or traits- from each parent. The horrific outcomes of this condition include considerable pain in one's arms, chest, legs and abdomen, anemia, gallstone, strokes, as well as damaging tissue in the liver, spleen, kidney, and death. The sickle cell disease primarily affects African-Americans and other ethnic groups.

Mr. Speaker, I would also just note that the devastation of this disease on those who are affected by it is, indeed, tremendous. I have had firsthand experience with it by virtue of having run a sickle cell community education project for the University of Illinois in Chicago and came in contact with many of the patients and their families; saw the pain and suffering firsthand.

I would urge all my colleagues to support the passage of this resolution.

## STATE ETHICS LAW PROTECTION ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

### HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 2010*

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3427, the State Ethics Law Protection Act of 2009. This simple bill goes a long way in closing a loophole that discourages states from enacting tough pay-to-play reforms.

Under current policy, states like Illinois that take a stand against corrupt practices by prohibiting the awarding of highway contracts to campaign contributors may jeopardize a share of their highway funding. In 2008, when a tough pay-to-play law was being considered in Illinois, the Federal Highway Administration intervened and threatened to withhold Federal dollars if the law was enacted.

The shameful and unethical string of crimes perpetrated by public officials in the State of Illinois is by now well known, but the FHWA's intervention led the General Assembly to water down what would have been a tough and effective anti-corruption law. What's more, the FHWA's application of this policy has been occasional and uneven. Of the eight states that have enacted pay-to-play legislation, only New Jersey and Illinois have been singled out.

H.R. 3427 will untie the hands of state legislatures that seek to take bold action to combat pay-to-play practices and restore the public's faith in government. It will also help ensure that federal dollars will not be wasted on contracts doled out to political cronies.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill, which will help state legislatures hold the line against corruption.

## SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE AGREEMENT IN SUDAN

SPEECH OF

### HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 2010*

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res.1588, concerning the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan during and after the upcoming referenda. We are now less than 100 days away from one of the most crucial dates in Sudan's recent history. On January 9th, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement will expire and the citizens of Sudan will have the opportunity to vote both on the referendum on self-determination for Southern Sudan and the referendum on whether Abyei will remain in the north or join the south. This resolution highlights the importance of these votes and the many challenges currently facing Sudan, from continued violence in Darfur to questions about resource allocation.

We are concerned about the repeated lack of attention and focus placed on Sudan in the months leading up to the referenda. The Administration must engage further with the local groups and governments to ensure these votes are fair and free and that all citizens have the ability to determine their future. Many issues including borders, oil and revenue sharing, and right of return for refugees still need to be discussed in advance of the votes and resolved in a manner that satisfies the concerns of all of the groups involved. Even as the Comprehensive Peace Agreement expires, we must work to facilitate continued dialogue on these important issues.

This is a critical time for the future of Sudan, and we must not put ourselves in a position where we look back in January and regret not taking action sooner. No matter the outcome of the referenda, we need to encourage the people of Sudan to continue to take positive steps towards a peaceful future. This resolution lays out our specific recommendations for how the Administration can encourage this outcome, and I hope you all will support it.

## CONCUSSION TREATMENT AND CARE TOOLS ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

### HON. TODD RUSSELL PLATTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 28, 2010*

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House of Representatives Bill 1347 (H.R. 1347), the Concussion Treatment and Care Tools Act. I am honored to have joined with my fellow cochair of the Congressional Traumatic Brain Injury Taskforce, Representative BILL PASCRELL, in introducing this important legislation that aims to make significant progress in protecting student athletes from brain injuries.

It is estimated that as many as 41 percent of high school athletes who suffer from concussions return to play too soon. The consequences of this practice are extremely dangerous, as suffering a second concussion before an existing head injury has time to heal can lead to brain swelling, permanent brain damage and even death. However, when students, coaches and athletic trainers are provided the proper training in prevention, detection, and management, these instances can largely be prevented. As such, the bill we are considering today provides States with the tools needed to adopt and disseminate concussion management guidelines for school-sponsored sports. In addition, the bill would fund schools' implementation of computerized pre-season baseline and post-injury neuropsychological testing for student athletes to determine the severity of each injury. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1347 and making significant gains in protecting high school student-athletes.