Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring the memory of the Honorable Lillian W. Burke. Her career will continue to serve as an inspiration for years to come.

RECOGNIZING APRIL AS PARKINSON'S AWARENESS MONTH

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 17, 2012

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, as a co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Parkinson's Disease, I am pleased to recognize April as Parkinson's Awareness Month. It is critical that we raise awareness of this debilitating disease and continue to work towards discovering treatments and eventually, a cure.

As the second most common neurodegenerative disease in the United States, it's estimated that there are between 500,000 and 1.5 million Americans living with Parkinson's and as the baby boomer generation ages, this number will only increase.

Parkinson's disease is a chronic, progressive neurological disease that debilitates those living with Parkinson's and affects their families, as well. There is no therapy or drug to slow its progression and a cure has yet to be found. As the loved one of someone afflicted by Parkinson's disease, I witnessed personally the toll that Parkinson's disease took on my father. As a result, I know firsthand that we must provide support to the loved ones, caregivers and researchers attempting to improve the welfare of those living with Parkinson's.

I call for continued research funding to identify treatments and a cure. I also applaud the many advocates, medical staff, volunteers, and organizations who work tirelessly to advance the quality of life for those living with Parkinson's disease and their loved ones.

STOP TRADING ON CONGRESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE (STOCK) ACT

HON. TIMOTHY J. WALZ

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 17, 2012

Mr. WALZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and Representative LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER to note the end of a successful journey in good government reform. Six years ago, the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge (STOCK) Act was introduced for the first time in the House of Representatives. We reintroduced this bill for the fourth time on March 17, 2011 and a little over a year later, we are proud to see the language we introduced to ban insider trading, signed into law.

Since the President signed the bill (S. 2038, 112th Congress; P.L. 112–105) on April 4th, 2012, we would like to submit for the record our intent in regards to banning Congressional insider trading with the STOCK Act. This overwhelming bipartisan legislation is a significant accomplishment for Congress, and we would like to have the record state our original intent.

Though Members of Congress and their staffs, executive branch employees, and federal judges and other federal judicial employees were not exempt from the insider trading prohibitions at the time, we deemed it important to affirm explicitly that no such exemption existed and that these individuals do in fact owe a duty of trust and confidence to the U.S. government and the American people. [See, e.g., Statement of Robert Khuzami, SEC Director of Enforcement, to Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (Dec. 1, 2011); SEC v. Cheng Yi Liang, et al., Exchange Act Rel. No. 21097 (March 29, 2011 (bringing insider trading charges against a FDA employee alleging that he violated a duty of trust and confidence owed to the federal government under certain governmental rules of conduct when he traded in advance of confidential FDA drug approval announcements); United States v. Royer, 549 F.3d 886 (2d. Cir. 2008) (affirming a conviction of an FBI agent for tipping information about ongoing investigations and information on law enforcement databases); SEC v. John Acree, Litigation Rel. No. 14231, 57 SEC Docket 1579 (Sept. 13, 1994) (announcing a settled action with a former employee of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for trading on the basis of material non-public information concerning banks); United States v. Rough, Crim. No. 88–425 (D.N.J. 1988) (indictment of former New York Federal Reserve Bank member for revealing highly sensitive nonpublic information regarding changes in the Fed's discount rate); SEC v. Saunders, Litigation Rel. No. 9744, 26 SEC Docket 75 (September 2, 1982) (announcing settled action with the former Director for Communications for a division of the Naval Electronics Systems Command for purchasing securities while in possession of material nonpublic information concerning a contract award); Code of Conduct for United States Judges, Canon 4(D)(5) (stating "A judge should not disclose or use nonpublic information acquired in a judicial capacity for any purpose unrelated to the judge's official duties"); Code of Conduct for Judicial Employees, Canon 3(D) (stating "A judicial employee should never disclose any confidential information received in the course of official duties except as required in the performance of such duties, nor should a judicial employee employ such information for personal gain.").]

In affirming that the insider trading prohibitions applied to these individuals in the same way they apply to everyone else, we made it perfectly clear that nothing in the Act—not the affirmation of the duties, nor the instructions to issue interpretive guidance, nor the interpretive guidance that may be issued as a result—can be construed to limit or impair the construction of the antifraud provisions of the securities laws or the authority of the SEC under those provisions. We included an unambiguous rule of construction applicable to the entire Act, as well as unambiguous savings clauses in the amendments being made to the Exchange Act, that make that clear.

Thus, when the Act instructs the Ethics Committee, Office of Government Ethics or Judicial Conference of the U.S. to issue interpretive guidance to clarify that government officials cannot use nonpublic information as a means for making a "private profit", this is not intended to—and in fact does not—limit or more narrowly define any insider trading requirements that currently exist in the law, nor limit or more narrowly define any ethical prohibitions that may currently exist. Similarly, when the Act says that nothing in the Act shall be in derogation of the obligations, duties or functions of Members or employees of Congress, this is not intended to permit Members or staff to use this provision as a shield to forestall liability for insider trading.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MR. TYRONE "HAWK" HAWKINS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 17, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and memory of Tyrone "Hawk" Hawkins, who worked for over two decades at the Parmadale Institute, a facility that provides a modern, safe, and secure residential and behavioral health treatment environment for adolescents.

Mr. Hawkins was born on April 21, 1952 as the fourth child to Thomas and Ethel Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins grew up in Cleveland, Ohio and graduated from John F. Kennedy High School in 1971. In 1976, he earned a degree in Social Work from Cleveland State University.

Mr. Hawkins had a passion for working with children, which led him to begin a career at Hillcrest School in Cincinnati. In 1990, Mr. Hawkins began working at the Parmadale Institute, helping thousands of children with their behavioral health needs. Mr. Hawkins' compassion and understanding were a constant at Parmadale, where he often stayed long past closing time talking to the children and staff.

I offer my most sincere condolences to his wife, Jacqueline; daughter, Tanisha; and his grandchildren. Mr. Hawkins will be dearly missed by his family and friends, especially the staff and children of Parmadale.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring Tyrone Hawkins, who served the children of his community with love and devotion.

HONORING MARIA ANTONIA "TONI" JUAREZ

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 17, 2012

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Maria Antonia "Toni" Juarez, a devoted teacher and friend to the community in South Texas. Ms. Juarez modeled the virtue of charity throughout her lifetime and the impact of her care for children and those in need will resonate even after her passing.

As a Laredo native, Ms. Juarez was active in the community. At the young age of six, she was already involved in assisting her parish, San Jose Church by teaching catechism. Her Saturday mornings were dedicated to cleaning the Church and her evenings were spent practicing choir or participating in meetings devoted to Saint Theresa. She graduated from Saint Augustine High School in 1953 where she met her husband, Beto Juarez and married a year after graduation.

Ms. Juarez resumed her education at the University of Texas between 1967 and 1969 while serving as Preschool Head Teacher in