

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE PINEY CREEK COLORADO CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**HON. MIKE COFFMAN**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 2, 2011*

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I rise today to recognize the Piney Creek Colorado chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, DAR, for its commitment to preserving American history and fostering patriotism across the country.

The parent society's history dates back to 1890, a time marked by a revival in patriotism and an intense interest in the beginnings of the United States. While the Piney Creek chapter was only chartered in 2004, the energy and dedication directed towards the local community has enhanced the lives of many Coloradans.

The founders of DAR sought to create an organization which would commemorate the patriots of the American Revolution, cultivating national pride in its members and in local communities. The Piney Creek DAR superbly embodies these tenants, and tirelessly works to forward the organization's mission of perpetuating the memory of those who contributed to American Independence, promoting educational endeavors as instructed by President George Washington, and cherishing American institutions of freedom.

National events organized by DAR, such as Constitution Week, celebrate the foundations of democracy and contribute to the education of communities. Started in 1955, Constitution Week seeks to honor and reaffirm the ideals outlined by our Founding Fathers in 1787. The Piney Creek chapter of the DAR has truly taken heart in this annual event and has gone above and beyond to thoughtfully promote the importance of the Constitution. From sponsoring and performing education programs about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights at local elementary schools, to disseminating pocket Constitutions to students and patrons, the Piney Creek DAR has captured the spirit of this important week. Moreover, their work promoting the ideals of the Constitution continues throughout the year by sponsoring high school Advance Placement U.S. American History Classrooms and partnering with local libraries to publicly display copies of our founding documents.

These efforts and others demonstrate the Piney Creek DAR's exceptional dedication to country and community. I'm incredibly proud to have such dedicated volunteers residing in the 6th district of Colorado, and I am certain that the Piney Creek DAR will continue to serve as an example of American spirit both past and future.

RECOGNIZING THE 48TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

**HON. LAURA RICHARDSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 2, 2011*

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, August 28, was the 48th anniversary of the historic March on Washington, the most famous act of peaceful protest in our nation's history. I rise to pay tribute to the great Americans who conceived, organized, executed and participated in the March for Jobs and Freedom. That march was a seminal event in our nation's history and awakened Americans of goodwill to the urgent need to rededicate ourselves to the great unfinished task of making real the promise of America for all Americans, especially African Americans.

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was a nonviolent, political demonstration that advocated for civil rights and economic justice for African Americans. The march and rally took place on the National Mall in Washington DC on August 28, 1963, the 100th anniversary of the issuance of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. Speaker, 1963 was a year of racial strife and unrest, preceded by centuries of legalized discrimination and inequality against African Americans, who faced higher levels of unemployment, lower wages, substandard housing and inferior educational opportunities.

The march was organized by a coalition of religious, labor and civil rights organizations, including the "Big Six": Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); the National Urban League; and the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In May 1963, A. Phillip Randolph, President of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, wrote to Interior Secretary Stewart Udall requesting a permit for a march culminating at the Lincoln Memorial that fall. As preparations for the march on the mall went underway, the list of organizations participating in and sponsoring the event expanded significantly.

On the day of the march, a quarter of a million people from all over the nation gathered at the Washington Monument and marched together to Lincoln's Memorial, where the crowd listened to musical performances, engaged in prayer and listened to inspirational speeches encouraging the crowd to stand up for their civil rights.

The diversity of those in attendance was reflected in the event's speakers and performers including singers such as Bob Dylan and Marian Anderson and actors Harry Belafonte, Ossie Davis, and Ruby Dee. Attendees included people of all genders, races, religions, and nationalities. Among the luminaries who

addressed the gathering was John Lewis, who was then the 23-year-old Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and now one of the most beloved members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

It was at the March on Washington that the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his famous, "I Have a Dream" speech which is universally considered by historians and scholars as one of the greatest speeches in American history. Beneath the gaze of President Lincoln, Dr. King challenged the Nation to make real the promise of America for all Americans and shared his dream that his "four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

The March on Washington was a defining moment of the rapidly expanding Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's and is credited with galvanizing the federal government to enact the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The March on Washington demonstrated the power of non violent direct action to effect social and political change. An enduring legacy of the March on Washington is that it was the model and inspiration for future social movements around the world, from Eastern Europe to South Africa to the Arab Spring uprisings witnessed earlier this year.

Therefore, I rise with pride and gratitude for the brave and courageous men and women who worked to organize the March on Washington. They fought, struggled and risked their lives in order to ensure a better nation for future generations. The leaders of the Civil Rights Movement and the March on Washington will be forever remembered for their courageous leadership and sacrifices that made our country better.

But, the best way to pay tribute to these heroes is to continue the fight for jobs and freedom. With the national unemployment rate above 9 percent—and 15.9 percent for African Americans—joblessness in America has reached crisis proportions requiring dramatic action to put people back to work. Making sure that all Americans can find jobs that pay enough to raise a family, own a home, educate their children, and care for their parents is the pressing challenge of our time and is the unfinished work to which we must rededicate ourselves today.

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD COLLEGE  
ON ITS 65TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 2, 2011*

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Howard College on its 65th Anniversary. Howard College is a fine institution of higher education in West Texas that has been educating young people since September 30, 1946.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The original Howard County Junior College District was created when residents of the county approved a ballot measure on November 17, 1945. That vote shows area residents had a vision for the future as they began to move beyond World War II, which had just ended a few months before.

After a few years of operating in a converted hospital, the decision was made in 1951 to move the college to a new location consisting of 120 acres where it could build a new campus in. Over the years, the Big Spring campus expanded and satellite campuses have now been added in the cities of Lamesa and San Angelo. Additionally, a cam-

pus for the hearing impaired, known as the Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf, was opened in August of 1980.

Howard College has also developed an exceptional athletics program over the years which offers team sports for students including baseball, softball, men's and women's basketball and a rodeo team. The accomplishments of these teams include the record setting 2009 Hawk Baseball team that had a record of 63–1 and won the 2009 JUCO World Championship and the Men's Hawk Basketball team won the NCJAA D1 National Championship in 2010.

Today, Howard College has a service area that includes 13 counties and 13,000 square miles. Students at Howard College can receive two-year degrees in a number of areas including computer technology, respiratory care, or business just to name a few. Howard College has and I suspect will continue to offer a quality two-year education to young adults in the West Texas region.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in extending my hearty congratulations to Howard College and its staff, alumni, students and supporters on reaching 65 years as an educational institution. I applaud them and extend my best wishes for all their future endeavors.