

H.R. 1432 to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redesign the \$1 coin to commemorate the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On December 5, 1955, after civil rights activist Rosa Parks refused to observe the segregation policy on buses, the residents of Montgomery, Alabama launched a bus boycott. The success of the boycott which desegregated the city bus system propelled Dr. King into national prominence. He organized and led strategic marches, protests and demonstrations for blacks' right to vote, desegregation, fair hiring practices and other basic civil rights. He led these marches under the philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience, which gained national and international media attention. Through his influence, the world began to see first hand the inhumanity of segregation.

It wasn't until his 1963 "I have a dream" speech during the March on Washington, did America begin to see Dr. King as a prophetic visionary. The eloquence and optimism of his speech and vision truly inspired the collective conscience of the American public. As his message began to spread, the Nation began to change. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 became manifestations of the dreams and hopes of equality and justice for all that Dr. King so effectively represented.

Although Dr. King, once Time Magazine's "Man of the Year 1963" and the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize was quickly and violently taken from us, his dream still lives on. He had insight into a reality that was not yet this world's reality. Peace on Earth and goodwill towards all was not yet this world's reality. But he believed that it could be; that it ought to be. His philosophy of nonviolent direct action, and his strategies for national and non-destructive social change, galvanized the conscience of this Nation and reordered its priorities. His wisdom, his words, his actions, his commitment, and his dream for a new way of life of equality and justice for all have been intertwined with the American experience.

There is no man more deserving to have their image engraved on the face of the \$1 coin than, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Not only would this be a national recognition of his many contributions to American history, but it would be a constant reminder that we have not yet fulfilled the dream, Peace on Earth and good will to all men, and equality and justice for all.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO MAKE AMENDMENTS TO THE IRAN NONPROLIFERATION ACT OF 2000 RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION PAYMENTS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill to make amendments to the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 related to International Space Station payments. It is critical that we pass this legislation to preserve NASA's ability to perform such core functions as transporting astronauts to the International

Space Station. Indeed, the International Space Station program may be threatened if the United States is prevented from purchasing from Russia the space hardware and services required to meet U.S. obligations.

Currently, the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 forbids any such purchase because Russia is said to be assisting Iran in pursuit of its atomic energy program. Mr. Speaker, this situation demonstrates very clearly the negative unintended consequences of our counterproductive policy of restricting trade and placing trade sanctions on other countries. It would be ironic if in our zeal to punish Russia for engaging in trade with Iran we in fact end up punishing scores of Americans who work in the space industry in the United States.

I very much hope that my colleagues will join me in this effort to prevent these indirect sanctions from unfairly harming the American space program.

IN HONOR OF THE ANNUAL PULASKI DAY CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the Polonia Foundation of Ohio and the Ohio Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A., as they unite the community in remembrance and celebration of Gen. Kazimierz Pulaski, for his legacy of courage and selfless dedication to the people of Poland and the people of the United States of America.

Born on March 4, 1747 in Warzka, Poland, General Pulaski achieved great military success in Poland with his focused leadership and brilliant strategies in fighting the Russian domination of Poland. By 1777, General Pulaski had become one of the most renowned cavalymen in Europe, and while in Paris that year, he was actively recruited by Benjamin Franklin to assist in the American quest for liberation.

Sympathetic to the American cause, General Pulaski sailed to America and was made head of the newly formed American cavalry during the Revolutionary War. General Pulaski's deep level of commitment to the American cause was framed by energy and style. He reportedly wore a plumed hat, flashing saber, and an elaborate uniform, and spent his own money to feed and equip his troops. General Pulaski was involved in many significant battles during the Revolution. His ultimate stand took place in Savannah, GA in October 1779, where he led a valiant charge against British artillery. General Pulaski was shot and died a few days later.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Gen. Kazimierz Pulaski, who made the ultimate sacrifice in his valiant fight to secure the ideals of the American Revolution. An American hero, General Pulaski's life and legacy serves as a significant reminder of the vital contributions and great achievements by Polish immigrants within our Cleveland community, and throughout America.

H. RES. 466—ALZHEIMER'S SEMI-POSTAL STAMP

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a bipartisan resolution urging the United States Postal Service to act on a pending petition for an Alzheimer's Semi-Postal Stamp. I am proud to have partnered with my colleagues, Representatives ED MARKEY, CHRIS SMITH, and JOHN BOOZMAN in introducing this legislation that encourages a long-overdue opportunity for the public to make an investment in the research that could find a cure to Alzheimer's disease.

Nancy Reagan described the slow decline of her husband, President Reagan, to Alzheimer's disease as "the long goodbye." Far too many Americans are enduring that same long goodbye today. More than 4 million Americans have Alzheimer's disease, a number that is expected to triple within the next 50 years. Nineteen million Americans are caring for someone with Alzheimer's. That is why I have fought so hard to increase federal funding for Alzheimer's disease research.

Scientists around the world, including some of our best minds at the National Institutes of Health, believe we are on the verge of breakthroughs in Alzheimer's detection, diagnosis, and prevention. With an annual cost of more than \$100 billion to care for people with Alzheimer's, and an immeasurable amount of heartache, America must invest in hastening the day when Alzheimer's disease is no longer—we cannot afford not to.

That is why we are encouraging the Postal Service to act now on an Alzheimer's stamp. Semi-postal stamps are authorized by Congress as a tool for the Postal Service to raise funds and awareness of worthy causes. Tens of thousands of Americans, from across the country, have signed a petition of support for this stamp, yet its issue is still pending with the Postal Service after four years. There is no more worthy cause today than a fight against Alzheimer's disease, and time is of the essence. By allowing the public to directly contribute to research funds through a postal stamp, we could be one step closer to a treatment, or even a cure.

I hope that my colleagues will join me to encourage the Postal Service to allow Americans to invest in the fight against Alzheimer's disease through a semi-postal stamp.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMAICAN CUISINE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, in celebration of Jamaica's 43rd anniversary of independence I rise today to insert in the RECORD an article from the July 20th New York Times highlighting Jamaican cuisine and its impact on New York City.

The influx of Jamaican cuisine in New York and other cities throughout the U.S. is a testament to the richness which immigration has brought to the city of New York and our Nation. The diversity of cuisine now available to