

civil rights of Southern blacks. This pursuit eventually proved unsuccessful, with the end of Reconstruction effectively meaning that the black electorate lost all political power. In 1876, Rainey won re-election against Democratic candidate John Smythe Richardson;

Richardson however challenged the result as invalid on the grounds of intimidation by federal soldiers and black militias. Two years later, as the opponents of Reconstruction solidified their control over South Carolina politics; Rainey was defeated in a second contest with Richardson.

After leaving Congress, Joseph Rainey was appointed internal-revenue agent of South Carolina. He held this position for two years, after which he began a career in private commerce. Rainey retired in 1886 and died the following year in Georgetown, the city in which he was born.

Joseph H. Rainey set a standard which all U.S. Representatives should seek to emulate. His strength and courage was unparalleled, and his will and commitment to his people, his state and his country were admirable. Thank you, Mr. Rainey for paving the way for African Americans like me in Congress, and for reminding us that we too must continue the fight for true liberty and justice for all.

The Honorable Chaka Fattah, Member of Congress and the Honorable Robert W. Ney, Chairman, the House Fine Arts Board, cordially invite you to the Official Unveiling of the Portrait of the Honorable Joseph H. Rainey, the first African-American to serve in the United States House of Representatives, the Rayburn Foyer, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Wednesday, September 21, 2005, 2:00 p.m.

TRIBUTE TO KKLA-FM CHRISTIAN
TALK RADIO

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and celebrate the 20th Anniversary of KKLA-FM Christian Talk Radio in Los Angeles, California.

KKLA-FM began broadcasting out of a small studio in North Hollywood on October 15, 1985. The launch of an afternoon drive call-in talk show, "Live From L.A.," in 1986 moved the station into position as the voice of the Southern California Christian community on local and national issues. KKLA-FM was the first station in Los Angeles—and the second in the country—to stream programming live on the Internet, beginning in late 1995.

In the late 1990s, KKLA-FM's success led parent company Salem Communications Corporation to acquire and develop other stations around it in a cluster, including News/Talk 870 KRLA-AM, 95.9 KFSH-FM (The Fish), News/Talk 590 KTIE-AM and 1190 KXMX-AM. Salem Los Angeles, as the cluster is known today, encompasses nearly the entire 5th floor of its Glendale headquarters with 11 studios and production suites, and satellite offices in Orange County and the Inland Empire.

For 20 years, KKLA-FM has provided a place for Southern Californians to tune in and listen to the Christian perspective on national events. Their success is also due to the generosity of their listeners who voluntarily con-

tribute to pay for programming rather than expecting it from the taxpayer. I congratulate them on 2 decades of excellence and look forward to another 20 years of quality Christian talk radio.

CELEBRATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANN CATHOLIC SCHOOL

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Ann Catholic School on the occasion of its 80th Anniversary.

Located in the heart of downtown West Palm Beach, Florida, St. Ann is the oldest continually active Roman Catholic Church and school in South Florida. Built in 1925, St. Ann is an integral part of a historic campus with four buildings. In 2004, the City of West Palm Beach designated the campus buildings as local historic district. St. Ann has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Under the leadership of Principal Karen DeMar and Father Seamus Murtagh, St. Ann School provides a wonderful education choice for parents in Palm Beach County. The philosophical basis for the curriculum is the belief that each child is unique and free to develop spiritually, intellectually, physically and socially to the full extent of his or her potential.

St. Ann Catholic School has a diverse population of approximately 300 students, pre-K through eighth grade. Many parents selected the school not only for its curriculum but to be close to their children while they work in the governmental and professional offices in the surrounding neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate the families, friends, faculty and staff as they celebrate the 80th Anniversary of St. Ann Catholic School.

TRIBUTE TO THE PUERTO RICAN PANORAMA AND DIEGO CASTELLANOS

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Puerto Rican Panorama and Diego Castellanos.

Puerto Rican Panorama is a weekly television show on 6 ABC, the leading television station in Philadelphia. Although the show is broadcast in English, it deals exclusively with Hispanic issues and Latin culture. Panorama has been on the air uninterrupted since September 1970, making it the world's longest-running TV show of its type thus landing its host, Diego Castellanos, in the Philadelphia Broadcast Pioneers Hall of Fame.

Dr. Castellanos is a native of Puerto Rico who has resided in the Greater Philadelphia area most of his life. He was trained as a journalist at Marquette University in Milwaukee, holds a master's degree from Montclair State University, and earned a doctor's degree in

education from Fairleigh Dickinson University. He also graduated from the New Jersey Military Academy and served as a commissioned officer in the New Jersey National Guard. He is a licensed pilot, a published author, has taught at several colleges and universities and has the skilled talent of playing the guitar.

His show, Puerto Rican Panorama, has served not only to inform the Hispanic community of issues that affect their lives, but just as important, to provide an opportunity for the mainstream audience to learn about Latinos and their culture.

Through Dr. Castellanos' hard work and dedication to his career he has been able to share a wonderful culture with many others. In recognition of his years of service to the Latino community I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues rise to congratulate him.

HONORING THE SPINA BIFIDA ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN AND COMMEMORATING OCTOBER AS NATIONAL SPINA BIFIDA AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2005

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Spina Bifida Association of America (SBAA)—an organization that has helped those living with and affected by this debilitating disease for over 30 years—and recognize the observance of October as National Spina Bifida Awareness Month, and to pay tribute to the more than 250,000 Americans in the Spina Bifida Association of America Community.

Currently, it is estimated that approximately 70,000 people in the United States are living with Spina Bifida, the most common permanently disabling birth defect. For those of my colleagues who may be unfamiliar with this disease, Spina Bifida is the broad term used to describe a series of neural tube defects that occurs in the first month of pregnancy when the spinal column doesn't completely close. In fact, there are three different distinct forms of Spina Bifida, often referred to as Occulta, Meningocele and Myelomeningocele.

The Occulta form of Spina Bifida is often referred to as hidden Spina Bifida, as the spinal cord and the nerves are usually normal and there is no opening on the back. Instead, in this usually harmless form of Spina Bifida, there is a small defect or gap in a few of the small bones (vertebrae) that make up the spine. There may be no motor or sensory impairments evident at birth, but subtle, progressive neurologic deterioration often becomes evident in late childhood or early adulthood.

The Meningocele form of Spina Bifida is when the protective coating covering the spinal cord (meninges) push outward through an open part of the spine like a sac. Cerebrospinal fluid fills the sac, but there is usually no nerve damage. Individuals may suffer minor disabilities at the onset, but new problems can develop later in life. Finally, the Myelomeningocele form of Spina Bifida—the most serious type of Spina Bifida, which causes nerve damage and more severe disabilities—occurs when the meninges and the