

(LOC) to install the District of Columbia seal in the Main Reading Room of the Thomas Jefferson Building of the LOC. The bill calls on the Library of Congress to take the appropriate action to depict the seal of the District of Columbia on the stained-glass windows in the Main Reading Room, where the seals of the states are depicted. Currently, the stained-glass windows contain the seals of all states and territories that existed when the building was constructed, except for the seal of the District of Columbia, whose seal was readily available at the time and should have been depicted. This omission was brought to my attention by a District resident, Luis Landau, a former docent at the Library. We are asking that this omission be corrected at the earliest time. In addition to the omission of the District of Columbia, the only currently unrepresented states from the stained-glass display are Hawaii and Alaska, but they were not states or territories when the building was constructed. The fact that these two states were not part of the Union at the time of the creation of the stained-glass windows argues for a depiction of the District seal as well, which, after all, was in fact the nation's capital at the time.

The residents of the District of Columbia have always had all the obligations of American citizenship, including paying federal taxes and service in all the nation's wars, including the War of 1812, during which the Capitol building, which then housed the Library of Congress, was burned, prompting construction of the current Library of Congress building with the state and territory seals. It is, therefore, without question that the District and its residents should receive equal treatment among the stained-glass windows that portray the history of the United States. D.C. residents deserve to have their history and American citizenship recognized.

There is existing evidence that the seal of the District of Columbia should have been depicted. The Members of Congress room in the Jefferson Building, which is not open to the public, has a painted depiction of the D.C. seal, along with state seals, on its ceiling. This precedent reinforces our request to be represented among the stained-glass windows in the Main Reading Room, which is open to the public. There is no reason why the D.C. seal cannot be added with the planned restoration of the stained-glass. The right time to add the seal of the District of Columbia, whose residents pay full taxes and have served in all the nation's wars, like the residents of the 50 states, would be during the planned restoration.

Congress already automatically includes the District of Columbia and its residents, or has corrected the omission of the District of Columbia, when honoring the states. For example, the District of Columbia War Memorial honors District residents who served in World War I, the World War II Memorial includes a column representing the District of Columbia, the flag of the District of Columbia is displayed among the flags of the fifty states in the tunnel connecting the House office buildings to the Capitol, and D.C.'s Frederick Douglass statue now sits in the Capitol alongside the statues from the 50 states. In January of last year, the President signed into law the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, which contains language requiring the armed services to display the District of Columbia flag whenever the flags of the states are dis-

played. Legislation was also enacted to give D.C. a coin after it was omitted from legislation creating coins for the 50 states. I also successfully worked with the U.S. Postal Service to create a D.C. stamp, like the stamps for the 50 states, and worked with the National Park Service to add the D.C. flag alongside the state flags. Inclusion of the D.C. seal, along with the seals of the states, is the next step.

I urge support of this legislation.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR CITIZENS OF DIANE NASH

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, as we reflect on the events of the past month in celebration of the contributions made to our nation by African Americans, I would like to submit Diane Nash's story.

Diane Judith Nash was born on Chicago's South Side on May 15, 1938. Diane's father, Leon Nash, migrated north from Mississippi and held a clerical job in the military during World War II. Dorothy Bolton Nash, Diane's mother, also migrated north from her Tennessee birthplace. Raised by her grandmother, Carrie Bolton, until she was seven, Diane was taught to turn a blind eye toward racial injustice and strive to be a polite and accepting girl. Growing up, she attended the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament parochial school, which was operated by nuns who taught only minority students. Later she would attend public high school and go on to Washington, DC, to begin her college career at Howard University. In 1959, Diane decided to transfer to Fisk University in Nashville. It was in Nashville where she was first exposed to the full force of Jim Crow and its effect on the lives of African Americans—exclusion from restaurants, schools, and facilities common to everyday life.

After experiencing such shocking discriminatory events, Diane decided to search for a way to challenge segregation. She began attending non-violent civil disobedience workshops led by Rev. James Lawson. Rev. Lawson had studied Mahatma Gandhi's techniques of non-violent direct action and passive resistance while studying in India. By the end of her first semester at Fisk, she had become one of Rev. Lawson's most devoted disciples.

In 1960 at the age of 22, she became the leader of the Nashville sit-ins, which lasted from February to May. Unlike previous movements, which were guided by older adults, this movement was led and composed primarily of students and young people. Students would sit-in at segregated lunch counters, accepting arrest in line with non-violent principles. Diane, with JOHN LEWIS, led the protesters in a policy of refusing to pay bail. While participating in the Nashville sit-ins, Diane first met one of her fellow protestors, James Bevel, whom she would later marry and raise two children, a son and a daughter.

Diane helped found the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and quit school to lead its direct action wing. In 1961, Diane and ten fellow students were arrested in

Rock Hill, South Carolina for protesting segregation. Once jailed, they would not accept bail. Originally fearful of jail, Diane was arrested dozens of times for her activities. In 1962, although she was four months pregnant she faced a two year prison sentence for contributing to the delinquency of minors whom she had encouraged to become Freedom Riders and ride on the buses. "I believe that if I go to jail now," she wrote in an open letter, "it may help hasten that day when my child and all children will be free—not only on the day of their birth but for all their lives."

In September 1963, Diane and others were shocked by a church bombing in Birmingham which killed four young girls. After learning of this, they committed themselves to raising a non-violent army in Alabama. This plan eventually culminated in the Selma to Montgomery marches for voting rights in Alabama in early 1965. Marchers repeatedly attempted to cross the Pettus Bridge, only to be attacked by Alabama troopers armed with clubs and tear gas. The initiative culminated in the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which guaranteed the vote to citizens regardless of race. President John F. Kennedy appointed her to a national committee that prepared for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Diane also worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as an organizer, strategist, field staff person, race relations staff person, and workshop instructor. In 1965 Diane was awarded the Southern Christian Leadership Council's Rosa Parks Award for planning and carrying out the tumultuous campaign for voter registration in Selma, Alabama.

In 2003, Diane received the Distinguished American Award presented by the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation. A year later, the LBJ Award for Leadership in Civil Rights was bestowed on Diane by the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum. One of her most recent honors was the award of the National Civil Rights Museum's freedom Award in 2008.

Diane Nash is an outspoken advocate of civil rights for African Americans, women, veterans and young people. She is one of the most iconic female leaders to emerge from the era now commonly known as the civil rights movement. She has spoken at countless colleges and universities, youth organizations and human rights conferences. She currently resides in Chicago, where she has worked for several decades in tenant organizing housing advocacy, and real estate. Diane's life work has been to empower young people to feel that they can bring awareness to any injustice they may be experiencing in their lives through non-violent means.

Recently, Mrs. Nash traveled to Toledo, Ohio to speak at the University of Toledo's Aspiring Young Leaders Conference. She held the young audience spellbound as she related her life's story and quest for full equality of all people in our society. At age 76, Diane Nash is inspiring the next generation and leading non-violent advancement in American society. What an incredible and rare woman is she. Thank you Mrs. Diane Nash for your brave and effective life dedicated to highest principles of human progress.

RECOGNIZING BARBARA SHIRLEY

HON. VERN BUCHANAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my constituent, Barbara Shirley, who was recently named Florida's Principal of the Year for her leadership at Alta Vista Elementary School in Sarasota, Florida.

Since becoming principal of Alta Vista in 2007, Barbara has secured private funding and recruited volunteers to expand the school's programs to provide free summer school classes to under privileged students, and educate and assist parents.

The classes help students retain what they learned during the school year and teach parents how to manage their finances, cook healthy meals and get job training.

Barbara has been offered positions at schools in more affluent neighborhoods, but chooses instead to be principal of Alta Vista, where more than 90% of the students are on free or reduced lunch and several of the students are homeless.

While many students and schools in disadvantaged neighborhoods score low on state achievement tests, Alta Vista has maintained an A rating.

I appreciate this opportunity to bring much deserved recognition to Barbara for her successful efforts to help at-risk students and their parents.

INTRODUCING THE "MARITIME GOODS MOVEMENT ACT OF THE 21ST CENTURY"

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, Washington State's economy depends on its thriving ports. And yet, for too long, funds collected to maintain our Nation's waterways have been diverted elsewhere. In spite of urgent needs for maintenance, historically, less than half of the collected amount has actually been spent each year. As a result, American ports are struggling to make the infrastructure investments they need to support American businesses.

Since the original enactment of the Harbor Maintenance Tax (HMT) in 1986, global shipping has undergone considerable change. Current policy incentivizes maximum use of foreign ports to import US-bound goods in order to bypass the HMT on which our ports are so dependent. Annually, this amounts to \$30 million in losses to maritime infrastructure, with losses expected to increase if current trends continue. This status quo is inequitable, unsustainable and unacceptable.

Today, I introduced the Maritime Goods Movement Act of the 21st Century to address this growing state and national concern. This legislation will replace the HMT with a new user fee that will provide for the full expenditure of revenue collected to benefit waterways and freight, ensure that all US-bound cargo is treated equally regardless of point of entry, and provide federal support to address critical

freight needs at our Nation's largest ports and intermodal freight choke points.

Congress has struggled for years to ensure that our Nation's waterways are funded with little to show for its efforts. It's time to move forward with a solution that will ensure that American ports remain competitive while meeting the realities of global shipping in the future.

RECOGNIZING THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF OCOEE

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Woman's Club of Ocoee, a chapter of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC), for 90 years of volunteer service to the Central Florida community. The Club, organized in 1924, aims "to associate its members in study and efforts to advance the social, civic, educational and moral welfare of Ocoee and vicinity."

Members of the Woman's Club of Ocoee selflessly devote their time, efforts and resources to meet the needs of our community. In 2013 alone, Club members contributed more than 11,000 service hours to schools, hospitals and various community organizations.

Since its establishment in 1890, the GFWC has supported the arts, advanced education, promoted healthy lifestyles and encouraged civic involvement both domestically and internationally. Members of GFWC, whether they are advocating for congressional legislation to prevent violence against women or mentoring at-risk girls in local schools, have a "national voice and a local passion."

It is a privilege to recognize the contributions of the Woman's Club of Ocoee on this 90th anniversary. They truly demonstrate the spirit of philanthropy and volunteerism for the betterment of our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM WALBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 70, I inadvertently voted "yea" when I intended to vote "nay."

HONORING DR. RICHARD WESTON

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the outstanding contributions of Dr. Richard Weston and to commemorate his retirement after more than 35 years of federal service.

As a constituent of Virginia's 8th district, Dr. Weston earned a Ph.D. in Health Policy and his dissertation was nominated for the Harold

Lasswell Prize of the American Political Science Association. Early in his career, he worked in the U.S. House of Representatives under Rep. Ralph Metcalfe, of Chicago and Rep. Bennett Stewart, also of Chicago, and in the U.S. Senate under Sen. Charles Mathias, of Maryland and Sen. Paul Trible, of Virginia.

Dr. Weston worked for the Secretary's Panel for the Evaluation of Epidemiological Research Activities and under the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health at the Department of Energy. While at the General Accounting Office, Dr. Weston worked in the Program Evaluation and Methodology Division's Health Services Research Group. He has also worked for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Washington Office.

Dr. Weston counts among his career highlights an article published in the New England Journal of Medicine; and considers his work this year on the chemical release at the Freedom Industries storage tank site on the Elk River near Charleston, West Virginia among the most rewarding he has done.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Dr. Richard Weston for his dedication to improving public health, and I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking him for his continued service.

RECOGNIZING GRAY GAULDING

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gray Gaulding, a young man from Statesville, North Carolina. Mr. Gaulding recently piloted his NTS Motorsports Krispy Kreme/TruMoo Number 20 Chevrolet Impala to victory at Phoenix International Raceway, making him the youngest NASCAR K&N Pro Series winner ever. Gray is 15 years old.

Gray began his racing career on dirt bikes at the age of three. Once he found his way onto four wheels, he won an incredible 17 of the first 27 races he competed in on the youth development level. He has since amassed numerous wins on Bandolero, Legend and Super Late Model racing circuits throughout the Southeast.

I wish Gray Gaulding well as he chases the checkered flag and the championship in the NASCAR K&N Pro Series East this year. North Carolina's Fifth Congressional district is proud to be the home of this fine young man and I look forward to a bright future for this remarkable young racecar driver.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JENNA TOSH

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, in honor of Women's History Month, to recognize Jenna Tosh. Jenna is the President and CEO of Planned Parenthood of Greater Orlando (PPGO), a non-profit provider of reproductive