

during the day and dedicates his time to volunteer as Reserve Deputy Sheriff with the L.A. Sheriff's Department at night.

At 3 a.m. on January 2, 2012, Deputy Sheriff Lalezary became a local hero and a national sensation when he captured Harry Burkhardt, a 24-year-old German national whom Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca called "perhaps . . . the most dangerous arsonist in the county of Los Angeles." Burkhardt was arrested for setting a rash of car and building fires across the city. Following his arrest, there were no more suspicious fires documented in Los Angeles.

Deputy Sheriff Lalezary is a hero who demonstrates exemplary values and integrity and most importantly inspires his peers. During his numerous press conferences, public events, and even an appearance on the TV show "Ellen," he has continued to impress us with his selfless dedication and altruism. He continually downplays his role in the arrest, deflecting questions about himself and his personal life, and praising the deputies at the sheriff's West Hollywood station.

Shervin's commitment to serving Los Angeles and keeping us safe reflects the Jewish value of *tikkun olam* and the importance of giving back to our country. 30 Years After, an Iranian-American non-profit organization that promotes civic participation, rightfully presented Shervin with the 2012 Public Service Award on behalf of 30 Years After and the Persian-American community.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, we ask you to join us in recognizing Deputy Sheriff Shervin Lalezary for his years of service and dedication to the safety and well being of our community. He is the epitome of a true humanitarian.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF
JUDGE DAMON J. KEITH

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2012

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the career and service to the United States of Judge Damon J. Keith on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Since joining the federal judiciary, Judge Keith has steadfastly and courageously protected the constitutional and civil rights of this country's citizens.

In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Judge Keith to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, making him only the second African-American to sit on that court at that time. During his tenure on the District Court, Judge Keith delivered several key civil rights rulings. He addressed the issue of school desegregation in *Davis v. School District of the City of Pontiac* in 1970; of employment discrimination and affirmative action in *Stamps v. Detroit Edison Co.*, in 1973 and *Baker v. City of Detroit* in 1979; and finally, of housing discrimination in *Garrett v. City of Hamtramck* in 1971 and *Zuch v. Hussey* in 1975. Judge Keith became Chief Judge of the Eastern District of Michigan in 1975.

In 1971, Judge Keith issued a landmark civil liberties ruling in *U.S. v. Sinclair*, which came to be known as the "Keith decision." Later

unanimously upheld by the United States Supreme Court, Judge Keith's decision held unconstitutional wiretap surveillance absent a court order in domestic security cases.

Judge Keith continued to safeguard constitutional rights and civil liberties on the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, where he has served since his appointment in 1977 by President James E. Carter. In the 1980s, Judge Keith served as chair of Sixth Circuit and Judicial Conference Committees commemorating the Bicentennial of the Constitution. He took senior status in 1995.

Judge Keith was born in Detroit, Michigan on July 4, 1922 and became the first member of his family to attend college, earning a bachelor's degree from West Virginia State College. After serving our Nation for three years in the U.S. Army, he went on to receive an LL.B. from Howard University Law School and an LL.M. in labor law from Wayne State University Law School.

Judge Keith started his legal career with the African-American Detroit law firm of Loomis, Jones, Piper & Colden and was one of six Detroit attorneys invited to the White House in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy to discuss the role of lawyers in the civil rights struggle. Later, Judge Keith and four other African-American attorneys established a law firm in what had previously been the all-white legal district of downtown Detroit. At this time, Judge Keith also served as Chair of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and President of the Detroit Housing Commission.

Throughout his distinguished career, Judge Keith has received numerous honors and awards, including: the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's highest award, the Spingarn Medal, in 1974; the American Bar Association's Thurgood Marshall Award in 1997; and, the Edward J. Devitt Award for Distinguished Service to Justice in 1998, presented by a panel comprised of a United States Supreme Court Justice, a federal circuit court judge, and a federal district court judge.

Judge Keith also holds honorary degrees from Harvard University, Yale University, Georgetown University, the University of Michigan, Tuskegee University, and over thirty other institutions.

In addition, Judge Keith has played an active role in numerous civic, cultural, and educational organizations, including the Detroit YMCA, the Detroit Arts Commission, the Detroit Cotillion Club, and Interlochen Arts Academy, and has served as an active fundraiser for the United Negro College Fund and the Detroit NAACP.

For fifty-three years, Judge Keith was married to the late Rachel Boone Keith, M.D., with whom he had three daughters, Gilda, Debbie, and Cecile.

For his consistent defense of the Constitution and the civil rights of all people, on his 90th birthday, I honor and thank Judge Keith for his invaluable service to the United States.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION IN
SUPPORT OF THE XIX INTER-
NATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2012

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution in support of the XIX International AIDS Conference (AIDS 2012), which takes place from July 22, 2012, through July 27, 2012, at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center in Washington, DC. This year's conference is of particular significance, as it represents the return of the International AIDS Conference to the United States after the 1987 HIV travel and immigration ban was lifted in 2010. My resolution supports a stronger international response to HIV/AIDS that seeks to foster greater scientific and programmatic collaborations around the world in order to prevent the transmission of HIV; increase access to testing, treatment, and care; and improve health outcomes for all people living with HIV/AIDS.

There are currently 33.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, and more than 25 million have died of AIDS since the first cases were reported in 1981. In the United States, more than one million people are living with HIV/AIDS and approximately 50,000 individuals become newly infected with the virus each year. Furthermore, one in five individuals living with HIV is unaware of their infection and societal stigma remains a significant challenge, underscoring the need for greater education about HIV/AIDS and access to testing. Significant disparities also persist across diverse communities and populations with regard to incidence, access to treatment, and health outcomes, particularly for men who have sex with men (MSM), racial and ethnic minorities, women, and young people.

Since 1985, the now biennial International AIDS Conference has brought together the world's leading scientists, public health experts, policymakers, community leaders, and persons living with HIV/AIDS in order to address the major issues facing the global response to HIV/AIDS; evaluate recent scientific developments and share knowledge; and facilitate a collective strategy forward. AIDS 2012 is organized by the International AIDS Society (IAS) and expected to convene more than 20,000 delegates from nearly 200 countries, including 2,000 journalists. The theme of AIDS 2012, "Turning the Tide Together," embodies both the promise and urgency of utilizing recent scientific advances in HIV/AIDS treatment and biomedical prevention; continuing research for an HIV vaccine and cure; and scaling up effective, evidence-based interventions in key settings in order to change the course of the HIV/AIDS crisis.

AIDS 2012 is a tremendous opportunity to further strengthen the role of the United States in global HIV/AIDS initiatives; re-energize the response to the domestic epidemic within the current context of significant global economic challenges; and focus particular attention on the devastating impact that HIV is having on different communities across the country. My resolution supports the goal of bringing renewed awareness of, and commitment to, addressing the HIV/AIDS crisis in the United States and abroad. In particular, it recognizes