

Representatives, and won reassignment to a committee of the House of Representatives on which she could better serve her inner-city district in Brooklyn, New York;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm served as a Member of Congress from 1968 until 1983;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm proposed legislation to increase funding for child care facilities in order to allow such facilities to extend their hours of operation and provide services to both middle-class and low-income families;

Whereas in 1972 Congresswoman Chisholm became the first African-American and the first woman to be a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of President;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm campaigned in the primaries of 12 States, won 28 delegates, and received 152 first ballot votes at the national convention for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of President;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm has fought throughout her life for fundamental rights for women, children, seniors, African-Americans, Hispanics, and other minority groups;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm has been a committed advocate for many progressive causes, including improving education, ending discrimination in hiring practices, increasing the availability of child care, and expanding the coverage of the Federal minimum wage laws to include domestic employment;

Whereas in addition to the service of Congresswoman Chisholm as a legislator, Congresswoman Chisholm has worked to improve society as a nursery school teacher, director of a child care facility, consultant for the New York Department of Social Services, and educator; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the dedicated work and outstanding accomplishments of Congresswoman Chisholm be recognized during the month of March, which is National Women's History Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the enduring contributions and heroic achievements of Shirley Anita Chisholm; and

(2) appreciates the dedicated work of Shirley Anita Chisholm to improve the lives and status of women in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 154—COMMENDING ELIZABETH B. LETCHWORTH FOR HER SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 154

Whereas Elizabeth B. Letchworth has dutifully served the United States Senate for over 25 years;

Whereas Elizabeth's service to the Senate began with her appointment as a United States Senate page in 1975;

Whereas Elizabeth continued her work as a special Legislative assistant, a Republican Cloakroom assistant, and as a Republican Floor Assistant;

Whereas in 1995 Elizabeth was appointed by the Majority Leader and elected by the Senate to be Secretary for the Majority;

Whereas Elizabeth was the first woman to be elected as Republican Secretary;

Whereas Elizabeth was the youngest person to be elected the Secretary for the Majority at the age of 34. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate commends Elizabeth Letchworth for her

many years of service to the United States Senate, and wishes to express its deep appreciation and gratitude for her contributions to the institution. In addition, the Senate wishes Elizabeth and her husband Ron all the best in their future endeavors.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Elizabeth Letchworth.

SENATE RESOLUTION 155—ELECTING DAVID J. SCHIAPPA OF MARYLAND AS SECRETARY OF THE MINORITY OF THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 155

Resolved, That David J. Schiappa of Maryland be, and he is hereby, elected Secretary for the Minority of the Senate effective August 29, 2001.

SENATE RESOLUTION 156—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE REGIONAL HUMANITIES INITIATIVE OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES BE NAMED FOR EUDORA WELTY

Mr. COCHRAN (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 156

Whereas Eudora Welty was the last of the 4 literary giants (William Faulkner, Tennessee Williams, and Richard Wright) who shaped both the Southern Literary Renaissance and American literature in the 20th century;

Whereas this grand lady of American literature both embraced and transcended the South;

Whereas in the words of critic Maureen Howard, "It is not the South we find in her stories, it is Eudora Welty's south, a region that feeds her imagination and a place we come to trust";

Whereas critic Maureen Howard noted that Eudora Welty was "a Southerner as Chekhov was a Russian, because place provides them with a reality, a reality as difficult, mysterious, and impermanent as life";

Whereas Eudora Welty's literary legacy includes more than a dozen novels, collections of short stories, essays, and books of photography;

Whereas for this impressive literary canon Eudora Welty was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1973, the French Legion of Honor in 1996, the PEN/Malamud Award in 1992, 6 O'Henry Awards, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the National Endowment for the Humanities Frankel Medal, The National Book Critics Award, and the Gold Medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters;

Whereas Eudora Welty was the first living writer to be included in the prestigious Library of America series that features American literary giants such as Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, Henry James, Willa Cather, Edith Wharton, Edgar Allan Poe, and William Faulkner;

Whereas 2 of Eudora Welty's books, The Robber Bridegroom and The Ponder Heart, were adapted for the stage in New York;

Whereas the place in which Eudora Welty lived, Jackson, Mississippi, was central to her work as a writer;

Whereas Jackson, Mississippi was, in Eudora Welty's words, "like a fire that never goes out";

Whereas for Eudora Welty, place was "the stuff of fiction, as close to our living lives as the earth we can pick up and rub between our fingers, something we can feel and smell... We know what the place has made of these people through generations. We have a sense of continuity and that, I think, comes from place.";

Whereas no writer was ever more beloved, or more adored by her readers who avidly followed her life and work;

Whereas Eudora Welty deeply loved family stories and recalled how "Long before I wrote stories, I listened for stories... when their elders sit and begin, children are just waiting and hoping for one to come out, like a mouse from a hole.";

Whereas Eudora Welty's work focused on family life, including weddings, reunions, and funerals;

Whereas Eudora Welty's career began with the study of region and place when she worked as a writer and photographer for the Works Progress Administration, work that later inspired her fiction and literary essays;

Whereas these writings help each of us better understand the humanities and their ties to region and place;

Whereas Eudora Welty's work inspired the National Endowment for the Humanities to launch its Regional Humanities Initiative through 20 planning grants that have been awarded to institutions in the States of Arizona, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin;

Whereas like the gentle rain that fell across Mississippi on the day of Eudora Welty's funeral, the Regional Humanities Initiative nourishes the soil of American culture and its roots in our regions;

Whereas the Regional Humanities Initiative honors the places from which we each come and preserves our history and culture for future generations; and

Whereas Eudora Welty believed deeply in the noble work of the Regional Humanities Initiative and her name will inspire future generations to understand and celebrate the places that shape our Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Regional Humanities Initiative be named for Eudora Welty.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a Sense of the Senate Resolution honoring the memory of Eudora Welty, the famed Mississippi author who died last week. Senator LOTT has joined me in sponsoring this resolution renaming the Regional Humanities Initiative at the National Endowment for the Humanities, NEH, the Eudora Welty Regional Humanities Initiative.

One of the great themes of Miss Welty's writings is a sense of place. It is fitting then that the Regional Humanities Initiative that honors the places from which we come and will preserve our history and culture for future generations be named for her. In fact, a quote from Miss Welty's work is used in the NEH guidelines for this initiative and I would like to share those words with you: "It is by knowing where you stand that you grow able to judge where you are. Place absorbs our earliest notice and attention. It

bestows upon us our original awareness: and our critical powers spring up from the study of it and the growth experiences inside it. . . .

One place comprehended can make us understand other places better. Sense of place gives us equilibrium; extended, it is sense of direction too."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 64—DIRECTING THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MINORITY WOMEN TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND TO THE PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 64

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MONUMENT COMMEMORATING CONTRIBUTIONS OF MINORITY WOMEN TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of adoption of this Resolution, the Architect of the Capitol shall enter into a contract for the design and construction of a monument to commemorate the contributions of minority women to women's suffrage and to the participation of minority women in public life in the United States (referred to in this Resolution as the "Monument").

(b) WOMEN DEPICTED ON MONUMENT.—The Monument shall depict an appropriate representative, as determined by the Advisory Committee established under section 2, of each of the following:

- (1) African American women.
- (2) Hispanic American women.
- (3) Asian Pacific American women.
- (4) Jewish American women.
- (5) Native American women.

(c) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—The contract under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the Monument be completed and delivered to the Architect of the Capitol not later than 18 months after the date on which the Architect enters into the contract.

(d) LOCATION.—The Architect of the Capitol shall arrange for the Monument to be placed in a prominent location of the Capitol.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An Advisory Committee shall be established to—

(1) solicit from the general public nominees for depiction on the Monument; and (2) recommend to the Architect of the Capitol, for depiction on the Monument, individuals that are representative of the women specified in section 2(b).

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 5 members, of whom—

(1) 1 member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(2) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(3) 1 member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(4) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; and

(5) 1 member shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

(c) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the adoption of this Resolution, members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed in accordance with subsection (b).

(d) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Advisory Committee shall serve without pay.

(e) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the adoption of this Resolution, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Architect of the Capitol the names of the individuals to be depicted on the Monument.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Resolution (including sums as are necessary for the Advisory Committee to carry out the duties described in section 2), to remain available until expended.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, it is an honor to be here today to submit a resolution to recognize the contributions of minority women to women's suffrage and to the history of our country. This resolution establishes an Advisory Committee and directs the Architect of the Capitol to enter into a contract for the design and construction of a monument commemorating the contributions of minority women.

I was so pleased when Congressman DAVIS introduced this resolution. His decision was inspired by the observations of a young woman working in his office who noticed, as she toured the Capitol, that there are so few women, and even fewer minority women, represented in these sacred halls.

The under-representation of women and minorities does a disservice to the thousands of schoolchildren who tour the Capitol every year. I believe the time has come, and is in fact long overdue, to create a statute honoring the contributions of minority women who were instrumental in building our country and leaders in extending equal rights to all people.

I can cite many examples of minority women who I would like to see considered for recognition. Women with New York roots such as Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth and Maud Nathan have made considerable contributions to our nation's history.

Harriet Tubman, whose home was in Auburn, NY, escaped slavery and then risked her life again and again to return and lead so many others to freedom. Harriet Tubman's motto was, "keep going." She would encourage escaped slaves in their journey by saying, "Children if you are tired, keep going; if you are scared, keep going; if you are hungry, keep going; if you want to taste freedom, keep going." Harriet Tubman went on to be an active leader in the women's movement, to work for schools for freed slaves and to establish services for the elderly and destitute. Her actions were selfless and her courage is of heroic proportions.

Sojourner Truth was born enslaved in Upstate New York. After her release from slavery, she went on to work as an abolitionist and then as a leader in

the women's movement. She was a highly effective speaker, and used her voice to see that equal rights would be extended to all people regardless of the color of one's skin or one's gender. Maud Nathan is another example of a New Yorker who was influential in the women's suffrage movement and served as an early and innovative consumer advocate, organizing for better conditions for working women.

I often think of the courage and vision of these women and so many others who put their lives on the line in the abolitionist, suffrage, civil rights and women's movements, and it is a great sense of pride to me that so many women leaders were from New York.

It is our responsibility to make sure that the contributions of minority women with stories similar to Truth, Tubman, Nathan, and so many others, are told in our schoolrooms, at our dinner tables and yes, celebrated in the halls of Congress.

In 1997, after more than 75 years of storage in the crypt, a monument recognizing suffragists Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott was moved to a visible location in the Rotunda. This was the right decision then, and no doubt has aroused the interest of so many people who have had the opportunity to view it since the move.

Now we have an opportunity to make significant strides toward telling a far more accurate story of our Nation's collective history by celebrating the minority women who were behind so many of our nation's important social movements. Their commitment, resilience and courage can be a great source of strength to the next generation of women who will assume the struggles shaping our time.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT ALL AMERICANS SHOULD BE MORE INFORMED OF DYSPRAXIA

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAU) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

S. CON. RES. 65

Whereas an estimated 1 in 20 children suffers from the developmental disorder dyspraxia;

Whereas 70 percent of those affected by dyspraxia are male;

Whereas dyspraxics may be of average or above average intelligence but are often behaviorally immature;

Whereas symptoms of dyspraxia consist of clumsiness, poor body awareness, reading and writing difficulties, speech problems, and learning disabilities, though not all of these will apply to every dyspraxic;

Whereas there is no cure for dyspraxia, but the earlier a child is treated the greater the chance of developmental maturation;

Whereas dyspraxics may be shunned within their own peer group because they do not fit in;

Whereas most dyspraxic children are dismissed as "slow" or "clumsy" and are therefore not properly diagnosed;