

playing an important role in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Shea is being honored for demonstrating the same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Shea is an exceptional student at Jonesville High School. Aside from being at the top of his class academically, Shea has an outstanding record of achievements in high school. Shea is very active in the National Honor Society, F.F.A., 4-H, student government, and band. He has also devoted a great deal of his time to volunteer with a variety of different civic organizations and is a very active member of his church.

On behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to join his many admirers in extending our highest praise and congratulations to Shea Scott Dow for his selection as winner of the 2004 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor not only recognizes his efforts, but is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and other individuals whose personal interest, strong support, and active participation contributed to his success. To this remarkable young man, we extend our most heartfelt good wishes for all his future endeavors.

AMBASSADOR TONY P. HALL HONORED BY THE CENTER FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE

### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the House the honoring of our former colleague Ambassador Tony Hall by The Center for Public Justice. Tony was recently presented with the center's 2004 Leadership Award.

After his distinguished career in the House from 1979 until 2002, Tony was named the United States ambassador to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture in Rome, Italy. In his time in office, Tony Hall was a leading advocate for fighting domestic and international hunger. He helped to create the House Select Committee on Hunger, and was a founding member of the steering committee of the Congressional Friends of Human Rights Monitors.

The Center for Public Justice is a distinguished nationwide civic organization striving to better the world through the active involvement of its citizens in the service of God. The Center for Public Justice's goal is the advancement of justice for all people in the community. The center's annual leadership award could not have been given to a more deserving person than Tony Hall. On behalf of all our colleagues, we salute you, Tony.

### OUTSTANDING UNIVERSITY ATHLETES

### HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the great athletic achieve-

ments of some of my constituents. This past March, the University of New Mexico's Ski Team became the first UNM team to ever win any NCAA championship.

They are all to be congratulated, but there are few people in particular that I would like to especially recognize. Firstly the team's coach, George Brooks. Mr. Brooks created the ski team at UNM and has been working with them since 1970. This landmark win can be attributed to Mr. Brook's hard work and great faith in the ability of his team.

A special recognition is due to the senior team captain, Jennifer Delch. Her leadership throughout the season as well as her individual gold medal, which she received for the giant slalom, greatly contributed to the team's success.

The team is furthermore to be congratulated as a whole. Most of its members came from other nations to ski for the UNM team. It was their willingness to take a risk in leaving their homelands that lead to both their personal victories and to the team's NCAA win.

Not only have these UNM students excelled in athletics, but have also remembered academics. In fact, the entire team's average GPA is an A-. This is a great achievement and speaks very well of the over-all ability of those who are on the team.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you join me and all the residents of New Mexico in honoring the UNM ski team on their success. I would also like to wish them luck in future seasons.

IN HONOR OF SUSAN T. KENNEDY

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise to pay tribute to the life and work of my longtime friend, Susan T. Kennedy, who passed away on April 17, 2004. Susie was a great woman and an exceptional public servant. We will miss her terribly.

Susie's life was one of service and political and community activism. Beginning with her work with the Service Employees Union, Susie was a tireless advocate of labor. At the age of 21, she was elected to the San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee—the youngest ever to serve—and was reelected for the next 25 years.

In 1962, Susie joined the staff of Democratic Assemblyman Phillip Burton. Upon his election to Congress, she became his Administrative Assistant, supervising his District Office in San Francisco. She was his trusted advisor, and he depended on her great political instincts, judgment, and understanding of the people of San Francisco.

Susie was absolutely committed to the constituents and elected officials she served. After working for both Phil and Sala Burton for 25 years, she graciously and expertly helped with my transition to Congress after I won a special election in 1987 to succeed Sala Burton. I will never forget her support and friendship. Susie later joined with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area to help create a lasting memorial to Congressman Phil Burton.

Susan Kennedy was a devoted wife, mother, sister, and friend. To her sons, Marc and Frank, and to her sisters and brothers, Dolo-

res, Bernie, Mary, Walter, Kathleen and Tom, thank you for sharing your beloved Susie with us. Our thoughts and prayers are with all of her family at this sad time.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF 2004 LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER, HEATHER LUCEY, OF BLISSFIELD, MICHIGAN

### HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Heather Lucey, winner of the 2004 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is given to young adults who have demonstrated their true commitment to playing an important role in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Heather is being honored for demonstrating the same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Heather is an exceptional student at Blissfield High School. Aside from being at the top of her class academically, Heather possesses an outstanding record of achievement in high school. She is a member of the National Honor Society and a peer mentor at school. Heather is also very active with her church.

On behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to join her many admirers in extending our highest praise and congratulations to Heather Lucey for her selection as winner of the 2004 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor not only recognizes her efforts, but is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and other individuals whose personal interest, strong support, and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, we extend our most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT H. PATRICK SWYGERT

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 2004

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge and submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech delivered by H. Patrick Swygert, the President of Howard University at a meeting called by President Enrique Iglesias of the Inter-American Development Bank to examine the challenge of social inclusion in economic development in the Western Hemisphere. President Swygert's speech points out not only the destructivity of social exclusion, more importantly he emphasizes the need for social inclusion as a means to break barriers, build bridges, and create networks as a means to achieve economic development.

I would also like to commend President Iglesias and the Inter-American Development Bank for understanding and beginning to take

the necessary steps towards a more social inclusive global community, and for affording President Swygert a forum to discuss and accelerate dialog regarding this important initiative.

It is essential in the period of economic surplus that we recognize the fact that as our wealth grows, the gap between rich and poor widens. Eventually those on the lower end of the spectrum get left behind and have very few means to catch up to their counterparts. Social inclusion, as President Swygert eloquently points out, aims to intervene in the perpetual cycle of poverty that exclusion creates.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank President Swygert for his efforts to alert us all to the growing economic inequality that is the end result of social exclusion and for his visionary leadership in advocating social inclusion as the means to achieve the alleviation of poverty in the Western Hemisphere.

SOCIAL INCLUSION, EDUCATION HEALTH AND CULTURE: BREAKING BARRIERS, BUILDING BRIDGES AND CREATING NETWORKS

(By President H. Patrick Swygert)

The IADB President—Mr. Enrique Iglesias, Other Officials of the Bank, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentleman, Greetings. First, let me congratulate the Inter-American Development Bank for this impressive effort today to accelerate the dialogue on social inclusion.

Inclusion of course, implies exclusion, its opposite. Certainly, without the recognition that the issue of exclusion is a problem and a growing one, there would not be the need for this dialogue today. I regard this meeting, therefore, as an effort to understand both sides of an issue that is destructive in the case of the one, and productive, harmonious and highly desirable in the other.

It is indeed commendable that this institution, a development bank, is leading this initiative to enhance our understanding of the importance of inclusiveness among the various human components of our societies and, conversely, that you are examining the nature of exclusion and how it thwarts the development process by relegating some people—the best resources of any society—to the fringes where they are unable to realize their ambitions as fully functioning members of the society.

This undertaking, therefore, is both significant and challenging because the issues that militate against the inclusion that we seek are centuries old and are as pervasive as they are persistent. And now, studies are showing that the process of globalization which, at one level, ironically enough, is bringing the world closer together, is at another level, fostering deeper divisions between the peoples of the world, and reinforcing the familiar and painful dichotomies of powerful and powerless, haves and havenots, and increasing the wretchedness of the wretched of the earth.

In this still brand new millennium, our failure to build a more just world and to fully harness, arguably the bulk of the human capital into the process of building better societies, better nations and a better world, remains one of the greatest failures of this civilization.

To this extent, dialogues like these are critical because they are the necessary first steps on the pathway to a greater understanding, appreciation and acceptance of our common humanity and the building of the bridges we so badly need.

For me, this is a particularly interesting time to reflect on the need for inclusion at all levels and the painful lessons that we

eventually learn when we pursue policies and pathways that are exclusive and divisive.

Come May 17, this year, Howard University will join the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and Educational Fund in a gala event at Constitution Hall to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Education*, the landmark Supreme Court ruling that desegregated public education in America and began this nation's transformation toward a more inclusive society.

As you can imagine, the Supreme Court ruling was a great day for African Americans who made their entrance to this continent in chains and struggled for centuries against the denial of their humanity, and their exclusion from all else except the forced labor that generated wealth for the masters.

The eventual end of slavery would not be the end of the struggle for them it was soon followed by Jim Crow and the segregation that ended officially only 50 years ago. Again, the end of segregation merely heralded a new struggle—that to have the society treat them as equal in accordance with the new law of the land. It would take years of agitation among civil rights groups and activists and the sacrifices of people like Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. before the society finally began to implement changes at all levels.

The process continues today. We have made tremendous progress but we are nowhere near a fully integrated society. It is still a daily struggle for African Americans and other minorities to get others to look beyond the color of their skins and see a fellow human being rather than a stereotype.

Howard University, my alma mater, played a critical role in the successful *Brown* case. The University was the training ground for the attorneys who represented *Brown* and most of them were faculty at our school of law. And, it was one of our graduates, Thurgood Marshall, who argued the case before the Supreme Court.

Howard University is proud of this legacy. Proud of its commitment to a philosophy of equality and justice for all people. Proud of its dedication to help create an environment that affirms the value of all humanity; that uplifts everyone and oppresses no one.

Throughout this academic year, the University has hosted several events commemorating the *Brown* anniversary. The dialogue has been about social exclusion and inclusion, because that was at the heart of the case. African Americans in this country know about exclusion. They know it was wrong 400 years ago and it is wrong today in whatever form it comes.

It is out of this history of suffering perhaps, has come the instinctive revulsion of these kinds of artificial barriers among African Americans. They seem to know intuitively that divisions of the kind that they experienced are morally offensive; they are socially disruptive, economically unproductive and they form the breeding ground for conflict and instability in any society.

The basis of the exclusion that we speak of today is not limited to social class, but gender, sexuality, physical or emotional disabilities, ethnicity, race, skin color.

In so many countries of the world, humanity seems divided by these artificial barriers—barriers that do little except to blind us to the reality of our common bonds. With both our hearts and our intellect, we know that as citizens of the universe, we are far more alike than we are different, yet by our own attitudes or lack of action, many of us reinforce old stereotypes that ultimately become obstacles to progress and the pursuit of meaningful interactions.

Samuel L. Johnson, the great 18th century British essayist, and poet, suffered from all kinds of physical disabilities. His sight was

poor. His hearing was poor. His face was scarred by a skin disease and he suffered from Tourette syndrome. You bet that he too knew the meaning of social exclusion. In a ringing appeal for acceptance, Johnson wrote, "Men, however distinguished by external accidents or intrinsic qualities, have all the same wants, the same pains, and, as far as the senses are concerned, the same pleasures. We are all prompted by the same motives, all deceived by the same fallacies, all animated by hope, obstructed by danger, entangled by desire, and seduced by pleasure."

As human beings, we cherish a common desire to satisfy our basic needs, and beyond that to pursue what we believe will bring us a sense of fulfillment. For many of us, this often means reaching out beyond ourselves in service to others and this is where many of us truly absorb that the world is bigger than the sum total of any single individual's needs.

The truth is, our fundamental desires, with little exceptions are grounded in our humanity, not in our race, religion, ethnicity or any other such variables. Yet we persist in our creation of all kinds of false dichotomies, even as many of us embrace the notion of a Fatherhood of God. Somehow, we have failed to accept that this fatherhood of God extends itself to a brotherhood and a sisterhood of humankind.

Rather than such acceptance and the equality that it implies, we have not just subdivided humanity but we have stratified it as well. People of color—non white people—are at the low end of this hierarchy. The farther one departs from the Eurocentric ideals, which tops the hierarchy of course, the less value is ascribed to one's talents, wisdoms, cultures, contributions to civilization, needs and desires—one's humanity.

This is certainly true of the Americas. Five decades after *Brown*, for example, many of our schools remain deeply segregated. Black and Latino children disproportionately attend schools that are in high poverty areas. These schools are under-funded, under-performing and naturally turn out graduates that are ill-equipped to move forward and help their families free themselves from the shackles of poverty.

Eighty percent of black and Latino children in segregated schools are in high poverty areas, compared to five per cent of their white counterparts in similar schools. Many schools remain segregated, or at best minimally integrated, at both the level of the student body and the staff. In states such as Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and California, the pattern is now too pronounced to ignore.

The outcome of this kind of segregation is the underperformance among the children who attend them; the high drop out rates; significantly reduced chances of post high-school success, and the eventual spiral into drugs and violence among too many children who end up with life on the streets as their vocation.

In health care, the disparities are just as obvious. According to the American Medical Association, racial disparities in healthcare in the United States, remain "chronic" with minorities benefiting the least from what it described as "marked by advances in medicine and health care." Among some of the more interesting statistics:

Thirty-one percent of minority adults, ages 18-64, do not have insurance, compared with 14 percent of white adults in the same age group.

Minority adults report more problems with receiving health care.

Forty percent say they have "a major problem with having to pay too much for care," compared to 26 percent of white adults.

Further, low-income persons, regardless of race, spend more out-of-pocket income—about 7–11 percent—on medical expenses than higher income Americans who typically only spend about 1–2 percent of their income on medical care.

The infant mortality rate in the last forty years has declined faster for whites than for blacks, with the longstanding disparity actually increasing from 1.6 times the rate for whites in 1950 to 2.2 times the rates in 1991.

Black women are twice as likely as white women to obtain late or no prenatal care; Hispanic women are three times as likely to obtain inadequate or no prenatal care as non-Hispanic white women; and American Indian women are more likely than either white or black women to obtain late or no prenatal care at all.

Overall, African Americans tend to receive lower quality healthcare than whites for everything from cancer, heart disease and HIV/AIDS to diabetes and mental health.

There is less evidence examining disparities involving Hispanics and other minority groups.

Here in America, the disparities are obvious. The availability of data and the high visibility of the society make it much easier for us to point fingers at what is happening here. And, it is true that because of the vast wealth of this country, these inequalities seem more egregious.

The truth is though, that the disadvantaged status of minority groups extends into all reaches of the Americas. Afro-Brazilians, Afro-Hondurans, Afro-Colombians, Afro-Nicaraguans, Afro-Ecuadorians, all experience the same sense of despair born from the knowledge of their marginalized status in countries where they are minorities; where their worth has been determined by their ethnicity and skin color, and their sense that nothing will change because, after all, they cannot change who they are. Whether it is the Creoles in Belize, the Gari-fun-as of Guatemala, The Arawaks of Guyana, the Caribs in St. Lucia or the Rez-a-(i)les of San Andres Islands, the same sense of hopeless and alienation characterize their existence in the Americas, though most of these populations have existed here for hundreds of years, some of them even pre-dating Christopher Columbus. While they suffer through lives of quiet desperation, they remain largely invisible to a world that barely acknowledges that they are there.

Bringing marginalized groups into the mainstream of development is an imperative for the corporate world, as it is for institutions like yours, and mine. On the surface, it may seem like a difficult and costly undertaking, but it will be less expensive than the price of conflict, malnutrition, communicable and non-communicable diseases, political instability and the absence of buying power in the market place.

Beyond the societal and economic benefits, bringing marginalized groups into mainstream society is a recognition of our acceptance of a common humanity and our embrace of such as the source of our sustenance and the basis of our quest for peace, harmony and respect for human dignity throughout the world.

In the words of Kenneth B. Clarke, the Howard University graduate, whose research supported the attorneys on the Brown Case: "... segregation (read, exclusion), like all other forms of cruelty and tyranny, debases all human being—those who are its victims, those who victimize, and in quite subtle ways those who are mere accessories."

Our dialogue today recognizes the veracity of those words. So, despite what seems like a painfully fractured world, we must continue to strive for the ideals of co-existence and community, and the strengthening of rela-

tionships among disparate groups in the pursuit of peace, harmony and prosperity. The struggle for these ideals is the only basis of our hope for peace, justice and freedom from oppression.

Like the IADB, my institution is dedicated to preserving and promoting the ideals of inclusion in the Americas, and to the extent that our influence reaches, beyond.

Through institutions like the Ralph J. Bunche International Affairs Center which encourages greater participation in global issues among the students and faculty; the Moorland Spingarn Research Center, the largest collection of research material on African heritage next to the Schomburg Center; the U.S.-Brazil project on Race, Development and Social Inequality and the ongoing study and preservation of art, music, dance, language, history and other characteristics of cultures, Howard continues to make a sterling contribution to an informed understanding of the benefits of an inclusive society.

Our programs in Health Sciences, meanwhile, are dedicated not just to the provision of quality care to the under-served, but to a discovery of causes and development of cures to the diseases that disproportionately affect those communities. Our Hispanic and multicultural affairs program and the International healthcare program, are significant efforts in this direction.

Finally, in all of our efforts, the fight for civil rights remains central. Howard University was founded on this very notion that all people, regardless of their race, deserve the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the right to live with dignity and respect.

For 138 years, we have remained committed to reinforcing these principles and pursue these ideals toward the advancement of the human race.

I would like to commend the IADB for being an ally in this process and I look forward to a growing relationship as we pursue our common goals. Thank you.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 19, 2004*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in full support of the Amendment being offered by the leadership of the distinguished Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues. I find no reason why this bipartisan Amendment should not be wholeheartedly supported by this entire body and adopted as a part of this Defense Authorization. A similar version of this amendment has already been included in the Senate version of the Defense Authorization Bill after being developed in consultation with the Pentagon, and has bipartisan support in the Senate. This Amendment would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive policy for the Department of Defense on the prevention of and response to sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. This policy would be based on the recommendations of the Department's own Task Force on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault, which released its report and recommendations last week concerning sexual assault in the military based on its 90-day study.

Ever since the unfortunate Tailhook scandal and the ensuing weak investigation that took place in 1991, the American public has realized that sexual assault in the Armed Forces is a major problem that unfortunately has yet to be properly addressed. The sexual assault of women in the Armed Forces is not only illegal, but it is clearly bad for morale. These men and women serve in the same units, often in extremely dangerous situations, there must be trust amongst all parties that their rights will be respected and protected by the Armed Forces that they so diligently serve.

It is unfortunate that my own Amendment to help address this problem in the Armed Forces was not ruled in order by the Rules Committee. My amendment would have directed the Department of Defense to award a contract to an independent phone bank for tending to rape and sexual assault victims in a confidential manner within three months of its enactment. That phone bank would be required to have the expertise and training programs in place to allow operators to cope with unique situations arising from sexual abuse in the military context. This phone bank would be open to members of the Armed Forces and their families. I hope we all understand the devastation caused by rape and sexual assault. However, what we often fail to recognize is the fact that members of the Armed Forces and their families are in a unique situation that is not faced by other Americans. Because of this fact it is imperative members of the Armed Forces and their families have an outlet to receive counseling and advice for issues related to rape and sexual assault without the fear that their report might be sent to their superiors in the Armed Forces without their consent.

While I am dismayed that my pertinent Amendment was not ruled in order, I still feel strongly that the Amendment being brought forth by the leadership of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues must be agreed to by this body. A comprehensive plan to deal with sexual assault in the Armed Forces is necessary if we ever hope to achieve equal protection for all our brave fighting men and women.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF 2004  
LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP  
WINNER, TYLER WILLIAM  
LOSINSKI, OF BRONSON, MI

**HON. NICK SMITH**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 20, 2004*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence he has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I salute Tyler William Losinski, winner of the 2004 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is given to young adults who have demonstrated their true commitment to playing an important role in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Tyler is being honored for demonstrating the same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Tyler is an exceptional student at Bronson High School. Aside from his academic excellence, Tyler possesses an outstanding record