

fought for and won voting rights for women in the United States.

On July 19, 1848, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton convened the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. From that time onward the leaders of the women's suffrage movement exhibited boundless courage and perseverance in their quest for equal representation.

Their journey was neither quick nor painless, and leading suffragists experienced public scorn and official persecution during nearly a century of campaigning. The women's rights movement relied on different methods of protest ranging from picketing and marches to hunger strikes. One suffragist, Alice Paul, led a famous protest in which she and several other women chained themselves to the White House fence.

These and similar acts of civil disobedience often landed the suffragists in jail. In 1872, when Susan B. Anthony and a group of women voted in the presidential election in Rochester, New York, she was arrested and fined. However, no amount threats or abuse could deter her or the other suffragists. At the close of her trial and with the whole nation watching, Susan B. Anthony made a fiery speech, stating "Resistance to Tyranny Is Obedience to God."

Even in the face of persecution, this unrelenting commitment to justice, democracy, and the ideals set forth in the Constitution of the United States ultimately won the day. On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution granted women in the United States the right to vote.

The women who led the fight for equal voting rights for women deserve our recognition not only for their tireless pursuit of justice in the face of persecution, but also for their tremendous contribution to the creation of a more perfect Union.

The success of the suffragists proved that even a prejudice rooted in centuries of custom and reinforced by all of the laws of the day cannot stand indefinitely against reasoned appeals to the ideals upon which our great nation was founded.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in support of setting a day to commemorate the contributions of these courageous Americans.

THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS  
BY THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
COMMISSION

**HON. PHIL ENGLISH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 27, 2005*

Mr. ENGLISH. I rise to provide clarifying remarks about the reporting requirements by the International Trade Commission, related to China's exchange rate regime. The intention is that Congress be provided with a report that will better inform us in the exercise of our policy-making responsibilities on these issues.

Section 8 calls for a study from the U.S. International Trade Commission within 12 months, regarding the trade and economic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. We want the ITC to look closely at the effect of China's economic policies on our trade with China, as well

as other factors that affect U.S.-China trade, with a focus on key U.S. industries that compete with Chinese producers or service providers.

Among other things, we would like the ITC to examine the relationship of China's foreign exchange rate regime to its financial, trade, foreign investment, and industrial policies. We believe these policies are all interrelated and would like an explanation of how they operate and how they are related to one another. The ITC should discuss not only the regime of a fixed peg to the U.S. dollar that China has maintained in recent years, but China's recently announced reevaluation and peg to a basket of currencies, as well as any further modifications in their foreign exchange rate regime.

The ITC should also describe the range of expert opinion concerning China's foreign exchange rate regime and U.S. and Chinese trade patterns and the U.S. economy in general. We expect the ITC to focus on the area of its expertise, i.e. trade issues, and leave questions related to appropriate currency policy to those institutions better suited to answer such questions, such as the U.S. Department of Treasury.

However, we want the Commission to provide additional analyses, to the extent feasible, that may help us better understand the nature of the relationship between the currency regime and U.S. China trade flows, particularly if the ITC thinks such analysis might help other institutions provide better analysis of broader policy questions. The ITC should certainly consult with the Department of the Treasury, the President's Council on Economic Advisors, and the Congressional Budget Office, all of which have performed economic analyses on currency matters.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 358

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 27, 2005*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 358, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School, in Little Rock, AK. At a time when racial intolerance and ignorance were openly embraced as a way of life, nine courageous African-American youth took a stand, and in doing so, ushered in the civil rights era.

On September 23, 1957, this brave group of students entered the halls of Little Rock Central High School with one goal in mind: to obtain an education. This objective, universal to all parents and children worldwide, was far from easily accomplished. Central High School, a product of the Jim Crowe sentiment, had never seen an African-American student in any of its classrooms. These nine individuals would be the first.

The students stood face-to-face with mobs of irate citizens, all staunchly opposed to integration, and armed National Guardsmen who were ordered by the governor to prevent their entrance. The student body too was unwelcoming, spiteful of the racial invasion into their school. Despite such unconcealed prejudice and cruelty, these nine students persevered and served as an inspiration to us all.

One member of this group would later become the first African-American graduate of Little Rock Central High School.

The story of the students who would later be referred to as the "Little Rock Nine," gave Americans hope that we could overcome the racial oppression, struggle and strife that had become endemic in our culture.

All around the Nation, organizations such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led by Dr. Martin Luther King, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee led by student activists, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, worked together to create large-scale changes through seemingly small proactive actions.

It would be a disservice for this body to not take a moment to individually recognize each member of this remarkable group. Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Jefferson Thomas, Dr. Terrence Roberts, Carlotta Walls Lanier, Minnijean Brown Trickey, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed-Wair and Melba Pattillo Beals have each equally contributed to the movement that has helped us all be where we are today.

Mr. Speaker, the story of the Little Rock Nine remains one of the most powerful illustrations of triumph over adversity within our modern history. It is our duty as leaders to ensure that the past is not only remembered but also distinguished and honored as it so rightly deserves. On the 50th anniversary of this milestone in the battle to gain equality both under law and in life, we are given the opportunity to bring national recognition to these modern day heroes. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

MR. TONY RAYMONDO LIFETIME  
OF SERVICE

**HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 27, 2005*

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. I want to recognize and congratulate one of the most distinguished constituents in the 39th Congressional District, Mr. Tony Raymondo. I commend him for his invaluable contribution to his family, and to his company—Granitize Products, Inc. In fact, I also want to commend Mr. Tony Raymondo for his involvement with the community. As Granitize prepares to celebrate its 75th birthday in 2005, we want to honor Mr. Tony Raymondo for his excellent contribution and outstanding service to Granitize Products, Inc.

Mr. Tony Raymondo has been a great patriarch to his family members. Raymondo has been a devoted husband to his wife Betty, and a supportive father of two sons, and one daughter, Marty, Tony, and Lisa. Mr. Raymondo has been a role model to his children by displaying hard work and dedication to his family and to his company. His family has blossomed to include fifteen grandchildren in his immediate family. Though committed to his work, he has always put family first. This commitment has helped to create a strong immediate and extended family.

Furthermore, Mr. Raymondo has made the most of his leisure time by refining his many passions. For instance, Mr. Raymondo has a vast knowledge of making and producing his

own wine. In fact, this activity goes hand-in-hand with his other passion, cooking. Mr. Raymondo is known for his distinguished Italian cooking among his friends and family. Mr. Raymondo also enjoys working with his hands by taking part in other activities such as woodworking and photography. Thus, Mr. Raymondo has a wood shop and a photography lab within his house.

Mr. Raymondo has volunteered countless hours for school fundraisers to gather funds to purchase school utensils for schools. He is known as a very generous person that enjoys helping people. The fire and police department has also benefited from Mr. Raymondo generosity. He has volunteered his time to these two agencies.

Professionally, Mr. Raymondo broke through barriers within the Granitize Products, Inc. Mr. Raymondo began his career/profession with Granitize Products, Inc., as a cleaner in the chemical room in 1954. Having excelled as a cleaner, Mr. Raymondo moved up the ranks quickly and worked his way through every job in the company until holding the title of President and CEO, the position he holds today. Mr. Raymondo was the one responsible in venturing out into different markets other than just the automotive market.

He took the initiative thirty years ago to seek other potential markets. As a result, he found fiberglass manufacturing beneficial to society and lacking the proper wax to combat molds. Thus, he worked to create a new product to combat various types of molds that would allow manufacturers to make more products, more efficiently, and with fewer problems, and he showed them how. He created the formulas that are still used today in the TR Division of Granitize. Today Granitize and TR combine to serve and sell

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS  
WITH RESPECT TO COMMEMORATION  
OF WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 25, 2005*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 59, which honors and commemorates the contributions of women suffragists who fought for and won the right of women to vote in the United States.

The women's suffrage movement began with women speaking out for women's rights when their efforts to participate equally with men in the great reform movements of the mid-1800s—including antislavery and temperance—were rebuffed. These early feminists demanded a wide range of changes in women's social, moral, legal, educational, and economic status.

Although women in this country now have the right to vote, we must look back at the efforts of these pioneers and apply their passion to the continued fight for women's equality today.

Since 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment finally granted women the right to vote, women have made great strides. Women have voted at a slightly higher rate than men in every Presidential election since 1964. What is even more encouraging is that more and more

women are seeking elected office. For 20 years after Jeanette Rankin of Montana was elected to Congress in November 1916, the number of women in Federal office following each election never exceeded 9. I am proud to say that that number has dramatically increased since then. In 1980, women comprised 4 percent of the Congress. In 1990, 6 percent. Currently, in the 109th Congress, there are 83 women serving—69 in the House of Representatives and 14 in the Senate—over 15 percent of the Congress.

We have come a long way, but we still have a long way to go. So today, as we honor the women who fought for the rights so many of us today enjoy, we recommit ourselves to the ongoing fight for equality for women and all who are oppressed in this country and around the world.

SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEALS  
OF NATIONAL HEALTH CENTER  
WEEK

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 25, 2005*

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 289, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Health Center Week. From August 7–13, numerous organizations will collectively promote quality and preventative medical care through local health centers.

It has become increasingly apparent that our healthcare system is not only lacking, but also failing those it is meant to serve. There are currently an estimated 45 million uninsured individuals living in America. This group not only includes 8.4 million children, but also homeless and migrant populations across the country. Of those that do have health coverage, studies have estimated that as many as 65 million individuals remain underinsured. Countless others lack easy and affordable access to quality care providers.

Health centers are an indispensable component of the continuing effort to secure medical care for underserved individuals. These community-based, non-profit organizations bring health services to impoverished areas, which are disproportionately affected by these ever-present health care disparities. Through partnerships with churches, businesses and other community initiatives, health centers are able to touch those that are typically unreachable or marginalized by existing healthcare conglomerates.

Health centers have become American institutions and fundamental elements our daily lives. These organizations, operating with minimal resources and small, committed staffs are able to serve hundreds within their communities. In the state of Florida alone, approximately 500,000 residents are annually served through local health centers.

Mr. Speaker, this weeklong celebration of health centers brings recognition to the unsung heroes of the healthcare industry. By raising awareness we are not only showing our appreciation to those that contribute to these efforts, but we are also bringing attention to the healthcare alternatives that are available to our communities. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this resolution.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON SECTION 40 OF THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS ACT

**HON. PHIL ENGLISH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 27, 2005*

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Chairman OXLEY, and I have discussed section 6 of my bill that requires the Department of the Treasury to provide a report on how Section 40 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act "can be better clarified administratively to provide for improved and more predictable evaluation."

We share the understanding that the Bretton Woods Agreements Act implements the international agreements that established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group. As such, there is limited scope of action for the United States Government acting "administratively" to change how the IMF and the World Bank Group operate internally in order to achieve "improved and more predictable evaluation."

Therefore, to clarify this provision, our intent here is that any report prepared by the Treasury Department would respect these limits. It is also our understanding and intent that any report by the Treasury Department pursuant to this section should provide insight regarding how the Treasury Department and the United States Executive Directors to the IMF and the World Bank Group seek to promote U.S. exchange rate policies within those organizations.

I note that substantially similar language has been considered by the Secretary of the Treasury in the past and those limitations were respected. The Department of the Treasury currently provides some of this information to the United States Congress in other forms. We believe that a discussion of U.S. policy and actions within the IMF and the World Bank Group would be a helpful addition to the policy debate in the U.S. Congress. However, we are not requesting that the Treasury Department submit a report suggesting that the United States Government alone can work administratively to improve IMF and World Bank Group analysis and policy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 27, 2005*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 25, 2005, I was unable to cast my floor votes on rollcall numbers 417, 418 and 419.

The votes I missed included a motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended H.J. Res. 59, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the establishment of an appropriate day for the commemoration of the women suffragists who fought for and won the right of women to vote in the United States; a motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended H. Con. Res. 181, Supporting the goals and ideals of National Life Insurance Awareness Month, and for other purposes; and a motion to suspend the rules and pass,