

want the same things the rest of America strives for—a safe place to live, work, and raise their families. They expect their elected officials to uphold laws that secure these basic necessities. They deserve our assurances and our actions that the value of their lives are no longer a back burner issue.

Katrina's victims already survived the worst natural disaster in modern American history. They've already survived a relief effort that can only be described as shameful. Why on earth would we create a man-made catastrophe and tell them it's in their best interest?

The resolution which we are introducing today makes Congress's commitment clear and obvious that we do not believe that Katrina—or any other natural disaster—should be used to justify rolling back and completely waiving environmental regulations. I ask for our colleagues' support and urge the House to move this resolution swiftly.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 2123, SCHOOL READINESS
ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF
HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA
OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 22, 2005

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2123, as this bill is a remarkable improvement on last Congress's version and includes important provisions which will benefit all Head Start participants. I will, however, vote against this legislation if Leadership succeeds in inserting a "poison pill" that, if adopted, would mark the first time Congress would permit organizations that run Head Start programs to discriminate against job applicants solely on the basis of their religion.

While by no means a perfect bill, this legislation stands as a testament to the progress that can be made through bipartisan cooperation. This bill contains none of the controversial provisions from last Congress, such as block granting or universal competitions. Instead, H.R. 2123 contains several provisions which will benefit all Head Start participants, and I am proud of this fact and have worked hard with my Colleagues towards achieving these goals.

In particular, H.R. 2123 provides additional resources for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) program expansion, which will allow for thousands of farm-worker children to exit the fields and enter the classroom. This expansion includes a 5% funding floor for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start. In step with this funding floor, the Secretary is required to compose a report determining how well we are serving children eligible for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start. The bill also requires a study on the status of limited-English-proficient children and their families in Head Start and Early Head Start programs. These provisions and many others included in the bill before us today will benefit all Head Start students and families and set kids on the right foot for competing with their peers throughout their school years.

Mr. Chairman, it is evident that the provisions in this year's bill will help millions of Head Start students and their families' edu-

cational, personal, and economic well-being. I ask, why, then, are we considering inserting a poison pill into this remarkable piece of legislation? The amendment offered by Mr. BOUSTANY would severely block the program's participants, children and parents, from climbing out of poverty to self-sufficiency. This is simply unacceptable in light of what Katrina has unearthed as a systemic problem in our country: widespread and unresolved poverty.

This amendment would prevent volunteer Head Start parents from moving off the welfare rolls into self-sufficiency as Head Start certified teachers, simply because they are the wrong religion. This outcome is not needed, not wanted, and definitely not helpful to the millions living in poverty today.

Additionally, this amendment also sets a dangerous precedent: such a change would allow faith-based organizations to discriminate not just on the basis of a person's religious affiliation, but also on how closely they follow the tenets of that religion. This could include religious beliefs on medical treatments, marriage, pregnancy, gender, and even race.

Don't let Head Start fail by excluding qualified teachers and engaged parents from Head Start programs run by faith-based organizations. I urge my colleagues to vote no on final passage if this dangerous amendment passes.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND
IDEALS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AWARENESS MONTH

SPEECH OF
HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support all the women and children who have survived domestic violence, and for all the women whose lives have been claimed by domestic abuse. It is abhorrent that violence within our homes continues to be prevalent today—nearly one in four American women report being physically or sexually abused by a husband or boyfriend at some point in their lives. Violence against women is a profound and extremely pervasive problem, striking across borders, across economic, cultural and ethnic backgrounds, and across all age groups. It is an epidemic that affects not only women, but their children and families as well.

As we recognize National Domestic Violence Awareness Month this October, it is time that we actively work to end violence against women. I would like to draw special attention to immigrant women who continue to lack access to many resources that would enable them to escape domestic abuse. While we were able to include many critical provisions of relief to battered immigrant women when we reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act in 2000, there are still battered immigrants, like asylees and the elderly, who are forced to remain in abusive relationships, unable to appeal for protection from law enforcement and the courts for fear of deportation. I have introduced H.R. 3188, the Immigrant Victims of Violence Protection Act, which will allow them to safely escape their abusers without fear of deportation or other negative immigration consequences. This legislation would also provide

a safety net for battered legal immigrants and their children by allowing them access to work permits, health insurance, food, and other benefits required to escape their abuser and gain economic independence.

It is time that we change attitudes in this country so that violence against women is no longer tolerated. We are devoting extensive resources to ending terror around the world, while at the same time one in four women continue to be terrorized by domestic violence and sexual assault in their lifetime. It is time that we devote the same amount of resources to ending a form of violence that terrorizes over half the population of this globe. We must teach our sons that violence of any kind is unacceptable; we must give our daughters encouragement and support so they have the self-esteem to leave abusive relationships; and we must start to envision a world free of violence against women. I believe that if we all work together, we can turn this vision into reality. But it is going to take resources, hard work, and, most of all, incredible resolve. I challenge my colleagues to make the fight against domestic violence a top priority, and together we can make this country a safer place for our mothers, daughters, sisters, and friends.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
FRANK C. LEAL ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL UPON BEING NAMED A
NATIONAL BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL
OF EXCELLENCE

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 29, 2005

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on September 22nd, the Frank C. Leal Elementary School of Cerritos was awarded the distinct honor of being named a National Blue Ribbon School of Excellence. Frank C. Leal Elementary joins 33 other public schools and seven additional private schools in the State of California who have also been named National Blue Ribbon Schools of Excellence. I commend the efforts of each and every one of these outstanding California schools.

The Blue Ribbon Schools is a national recognition program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education. The 22-year-old program encourages states to nominate public and private kindergarten through grade twelve schools that are either academically superior or demonstrate dramatic gains in student achievement.

This Blue Ribbon distinction duly recognizes the level of excellence that is achieved everyday at Frank C. Leal Elementary School of Cerritos. This school is setting a national example of what it takes to be a superior learning environment. It is absolutely essential that our schools continue to strive for excellence, if we want our students to realize their academic potential.

Frank C. Leal Elementary School is a visual and performing arts magnet school, and is a testament to the impact that an arts education can have on a student's academic achievement. I commend the hard working teachers and school administrators of Frank C. Leal Elementary School of Cerritos for their contributions and commitment to our young people. I

also would like to recognize the parents and our community for supporting the Frank C. Leal Elementary School's efforts to help every child reach their full potential.

Education has always been tied to the promise of equality and opportunity for all and the ABC Unified School District and the community of Cerritos have worked hard to give every student an equal chance to succeed. Congratulations to the Frank C. Leal Elementary School of Cerritos and the ABC Unified School District for this incredible achievement!

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
THE CAPITOL PURSUIT DRIVE

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 2005

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, the American League of Lobbyists and Men's Wearhouse, have created the annual Capitol PurSUIT Drive and through their efforts to help citizens in Washington D.C. and nationwide to obtain employment; and

Whereas, The 2nd Annual Capitol PurSUIT Drive event will be held on October 5 from 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. in the Rayburn Foyer; and

Whereas, the American League of Lobbyists and Men's Wearhouse, should be commended for their excellence in service to the local community for their unwavering dedication to helping individuals acquire the necessary skills and attire to pursue a career; and

Whereas the First Annual Capitol Pursuit Drive successfully collected over 7,000 suits as tax deductible donations in under four hours on Capitol Hill and the recent events in the affected Gulf Coast region have created an additional need by displaced residents.

Therefore, I join with Members of Congress and their staff in honoring and congratulating the Capitol PurSUIT Drive for its outstanding mission and efforts.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 2005

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, due to preparations for Hurricane Rita in my district, I unfortunately missed the following votes on the House floor on Friday, September 22, 2005.

I ask that the RECORD reflect that had I been able to vote that day, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 488 (Sauder Amendment to H.R. 2123), 489 (Stearns Amendment to H.R. 2123), 491 (Musgrave Amendment to H.R. 2123), 492 (Boehner Amendment to H.R. 2123), and rollcall vote No. 493 (Final Passage of H.R. 2123, School Readiness Act). I strongly support these amendments and the bill because they take important steps to prepare children for success in school.

I also ask that the RECORD reflect that had I been able to vote that day, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote No. 490 (Davis (D-IL) Amendment to H.R. 2123).

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF
JUDGE CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 29, 2005

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the invaluable contributions of Judge Constance Baker Motley. She died of congestive heart failure at NYU Downtown Hospital in New York City yesterday at the age of 84. Judge Motley was a woman of many firsts and true pioneer in the civil rights struggle.

Judge Motley was a woman with numerous accomplishments. She helped write briefs in the groundbreaking Brown vs. Board of Education case in 1954 and she headed a legal campaign that opened admission at the University of Mississippi to James Meredith in 1962. Meredith was the first African American student to attend that school. By the time he graduated in 1963, Constance Motley had made 22 trips to Mississippi on behalf of the case. Later that year, she helped 1,100 black children be reinstated in Birmingham after they

were expelled for taking part in a demonstration. Judge Motley also served as the first black woman in the New York State Senate in 1964 and the first woman borough president for Manhattan.

In 1966, Judge Motley was sworn in by President Lyndon Johnson as the first African American woman to serve as a federal judge. She ruled on a number of cases that dealt with everything from discrimination in housing to denial of benefits to Medicaid recipients to prisoners who had been unconstitutionally confined to solitary confinement for more than a year.

Her aspiration for what she termed as "dignity for all people" emerged early. Constance Motley was the ninth of twelve children born to parents from the small Caribbean island of Nevis. At the age of 15, she was not allowed onto a public beach because she was black. It was then that she began reading all she could about black history. She later became president of her N.A.A.C.P. youth council.

Three years later, Clarence W. Blakeslee, a white philanthropist, heard Constance Motley giving a speech at an African-American social center. He was so moved by her stately oration that he offered to finance her aspirations for a law degree.

Judge Motley attended Fisk University in Nashville, my alma mater, then transferred to New York University. In 1946, she graduated from Columbia School of Law and become a volunteer at the N.A.A.C.P.'s Legal Defense and Education Fund, which had been founded by Thurgood Marshall.

Known for her dignified manner and quiet approach, Judge Motley was highly regarded as an extraordinary legal tactician. It was also one of the reasons Thurgood Marshall felt that she could be so effective during the Meredith case in 1961. Of the ten cases she argued before the Supreme Court, Judge Motley won nine. She continued to work tirelessly on a variety of civil rights cases. One of the most recent cases included her decision in 1978 allowing a female reporter to be admitted to the New York Yankees' locker room.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Constance Baker Motley was a brilliant advocate for the legal rights of all people. In her autobiography *Equal Justice Under Law*, Motley said defeat never entered her mind. "We all believed that our time had come and that we had to go forward." It is with this faith that she lived, and in this spirit that she will forever be remembered.