

Dr. Fields works with the Senate and the House of Representatives on technology activities of interest to members of the Congress. He is a frequently invited speaker at community organizations, professional societies and colleges and universities. He works closely with the venture capital community. Dr. Fields has been responsible for the implementation of joint technology development efforts with countries in Europe and the Pacific Rim.

LEE H. HAMILTON

Lee H. Hamilton is a member of the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council and served as Vice Chair of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. He is also President and Director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Mr. Hamilton served for 34 years in Congress representing Indiana's 9th District. During his tenure, he served as chairman and ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs (now the Committee on International Relations), chaired the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East from the early 1970s until 1993, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran, and chaired the Joint Economic Committee. He served as a commissioner on the United States Commission on National Security in the 21st Century (the Hart-Rudman Commission) and was co-chair with former Senator Howard Baker on the Baker-Hamilton Commission to Investigate Certain Security Issues at Los Alamos.

JOHN J. HAMRE

John Hamre was elected CSIS president and CEO in January 2000. Before joining CSIS, he served as U.S. deputy secretary of defense (1997–1999) and under secretary of defense (comptroller) (1993–1997). As comptroller, Dr. Hamre was the principal assistant to the secretary of defense for the preparation, presentation, and execution of the defense budget and management improvement programs.

Before serving in the Department of Defense, Dr. Hamre worked for ten years as a professional staff member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. During that time he was primarily responsible for the oversight and evaluation of procurement, research, and development programs; defense budget issues; and relations with the Senate Appropriations Committee. From 1978 to 1984, Dr. Hamre served in the Congressional Budget Office, where he became its deputy assistant director for national security and international affairs. In that position, he oversaw analysis and other support for committees in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Dr. Hamre received his Ph.D., with distinction, in 1978 from the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. His studies focused on international politics and economics and U.S. foreign policy. He received a B.A., with high distinction, from Augustana College in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1972, emphasizing political science and economics. He also studied as a Rockefeller Fellow at the Harvard Divinity School.

DARWIN A. JOHN

Mr. John recently was hired as the FBI's Chief Information Officer, coming to the organization as a senior executive with demonstrated capability to achieve broad-based business and enterprise results by leading change directly and through leveraging the use of information technology to create value, and recognized as a leader who advocates teamwork and the continual development of people within the context of teams,

resulting in peak levels of performance and achievement. Prior to Mr. John entering-on-duty with the FBI, he worked for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, where he was Managing Director, Information and Communications Systems Worldwide; the Scott Paper Company, Vice President (Elected Corporate Officer in 1985); General Mills, Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was Director of Information and Communications Systems Development and Operations; Honeywell, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, as Senior Systems Analyst; and, Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Brigham City, Utah.

He received an MBA from Utah State University in 1971 and a B.S. in Production Management from Utah State University in 1965. He also completed Executive Programs in Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions at Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

JAMES KALLSTROM

Mr. Kallstrom is a senior executive vice president for MBNA America Bank, Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Kallstrom also serves as an adviser to Gov. George Pataki on homeland security and was formerly the state's Director of Public Security, a position he held while on a leave of absence from MBNA. Mr. Kallstrom also serves as a law enforcement consultant with CBS News.

Mr. Kallstrom served in the United States Marine Corps during the Vietnam War, reaching rank of captain. Mr. Kallstrom served as an FBI special agent in Baltimore (1970) and New York City (1971), becoming a supervisor in 1976. Between 1981 and 1990, he served as chief of special operations for the New York Division before being promoted to Chief of the Engineering Section, Technical Services Division at FBI Headquarters. In 1993, Mr. Kallstrom returned to New York City as the Special Agent in Charge overseeing technical and special operations. In 1995, Mr. Kallstrom was appointed Assistant Director in Charge, New York FBI Division, where he served until his retirement in 1997.

PAUL G. KAMINSKI

Paul G. Kaminski is Chairman and CEO of Technovation, Inc. He served as the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology from October 3, 1994, to May 16, 1997. During 1981–1984, he served as Director for Low Observables Technology, with responsibility for directing the development and fielding of stealth systems. Prior to that, he served as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

Dr. Kaminski is a member of the National Academy of Engineering, a Fellow of the Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineering, an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a Director of Anteon Corporation, the Atlantic Council, the Charles Stark Draper Lab, DynCorp, Eagle-Picher Technologies, General Dynamics, and Pacific Sierra Research. He is an Honorary Trustee of American Technology Alliances. He is a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Technical Advisory Group, a member of the National Reconnaissance Office Advisory Council a member of the Procurement Roundtable, and a consultant to the Office of Secretary of Defense/Defense Science Board.

Dr. Kaminski has received the following awards: The Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service (3 awards), The Defense Distinguished Service Medal, The Defense Intelligence Agency Director's Award, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, The International Strategic Studies Association Stefan T. Possony Medal for Outstanding Contributions to Strategic Progress through Science and Technology, The Neth-

erlands Medal of Merit in Gold, and the Air Force Systems Command Scientific Achievement Award.

JOSEPH MARKOWITZ

Dr. Joseph Markowitz is the former Director of the Community Open Source Program Office (COSPO). As such, he was the DCI's Program Manager and Intelligence Community Principal for the open source information. Dr. Markowitz has held a number of high level positions in the Central Intelligence Agency since joining in 1975. Before the CIA, he taught at MIT and Northeastern University. Dr. Markowitz is no stranger to open sources or the Internet as he was a Group Manager at Bolt Beranek Newman, Inc., when the original ARPANET was being developed there in the late 1960's.

CHARLES ROBB

Charles "Chuck" Robb is a Professor of Law and Public Policy at George Mason University School of Law. He served as Co-Chair of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD Commission). He was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia from 1978 to 1982 and Governor from 1982 to 1986. He was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1989 to 2001 where he served on the Armed Services, Foreign Relations, and Intelligence Committees. He clerked on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and practiced law with Williams and Connolly in the 1970s and Hunton and Williams in the 1980s. He also served as Marine Corps officer and commanded an infantry company in combat in Vietnam.

RICHARD THORNBURGH

Richard "Dick" Thornburgh is a fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) and currently chairs a NAPA panel convened at the request of Congress to assess the progress of the reorganization and transformation of the FBI. He is also Counsel at Kirkpatrick & Lockhart, Nicholson, Graham LLP. Mr. Thornburgh previously served as Under Secretary General, Department of Administration and Management, United Nations; Attorney General of the United States; Governor, State of Pennsylvania; U.S. Attorney for Western Pennsylvania; and Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Criminal Division.

JAMES Q. WILSON

James Q. Wilson is the Ronald Reagan Professor of Public Policy at Pepperdine University in California, a professor emeritus at UCLA, and chairman of the Council of Academic Advisors of the American Enterprise Institute. Mr. Wilson taught political science at Harvard University from 1961 to 1987. He is a former Chairman of the White House Task Force on Crime (1966), the National Advisory Commission on Drug Abuse Prevention (1972–73), the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime (1981), and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1985–90). He previously served on the President's Council on Bioethics, and on the board of directors for the New England Electric System, Protection One, and State Farm Mutual Insurance.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. CONSTANCE B. MOTLEY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the life and legacy

of Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, Esq., a former civil rights lawyer who fought nearly every important civil rights case for 2 decades and then became the first black woman to serve as a New York State Senator and the first black woman to serve as a federal judge.

In tribute to Mrs. Motley, I would like to submit the following excerpt from the Washington Post Article, "Constance Motley Dies; Rights Lawyer, Judge", written by Joe Holley on Thursday, September 29, 2005.

Judge Constance Baker Motley, 84, the first African American woman appointed to the federal judiciary and the only woman on the NAACP legal team that won the epochal school desegregation decision *Brown v. Board of Education*, died Sept. 21 of congestive heart failure at New York University Downtown Hospital. At the time of her death, she was senior judge for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Long before she ascended to the federal bench, she was a key figure in many of the major legal battles of the civil rights era. She represented Martin Luther King Jr., Ralph Abernathy and other civil rights leaders when they were locked up in Southern jail cells. She stayed in Medgar Evers's home not long before an assassin killed him in his front yard, and she was on the podium at the Lincoln Memorial in 1963 when King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech.

As a young lawyer with the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, she helped Thurgood Marshall, then chief counsel of the fund, write the legal brief for the Brown case and then listened as he delivered his argument before the Supreme Court.

She and her colleagues did not anticipate the unanimous decision, she recalled. "We thought we might come out with five to four, but when it was unanimous, we were flabbergasted," she said in a 2003 interview with an American Bar Association magazine. "In fact, we thought we might even lose. . . . [Chief Justice] Earl Warren did that. He understood, having been a politician, that you had to have unanimity, because if you had a divided court, the Southerners would still be at it. . . . What we did not anticipate was the massive resistance to Brown in the South."

After the 1954 ruling, she threw herself into what she called "the second civil war." Writing hundreds of court papers and legal briefs to enforce Brown, she argued 10 school desegregation cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, winning nine of them.

In 1956, she represented Autherine Lucy, the daughter of a black tenant farmer who had applied to graduate school at the University of Alabama.

In 1961, she represented Charlayne Hunter (now Hunter-Gault) and Hamilton Holmes in their effort to enter the University of Georgia.

In 1962, she represented James H. Meredith in his arduous but ultimately successful battle to gain admission to the University of Mississippi. Marshall gave her the case, she said, because she was a woman. "Thurgood's theory was, in the South, they don't bother black women because they all have mamaries," she once said.

Meredith was admitted after 16 months of legal wrangling, numerous court hearings and tortuous legal resistance on the part of Mississippi officials, including Gov. Ross Barnett, who eventually was held in contempt of court.

"She was indomitable," said Jack Greenberg, who succeeded Marshall as director-

counsel of the NAACP Legal and Education Fund and is now a professor at Columbia University School of Law. "She would take on a project like opening up the University of Mississippi and just keep coming back again and again and again. She was like Grant at Vicksburg. She just dug in there and stayed there until they rolled over."

In 1963, she represented more than 1,000 black children in Birmingham who had been suspended from school for participating in civil rights demonstrations. The same year, she led the NAACP's successful effort to prevent Gov. George C. Wallace from blocking school desegregation in four Alabama counties.

Both in the courtroom and on the bench, she impressed those who knew her with what Greenberg called her presence. "That Motley woman," as her Southern antagonists often referred to her, was tall and always elegantly dressed. Always well prepared, deeply versed in the intricacies of the law, she was soft-spoken and reserved, Greenberg recalled, but formidable.

Her successor, Chief Judge Michael B. Mukasey, recalled appearing in her courtroom as an assistant U.S. attorney in the 1970s. "She was very calm," he said. "She was the kind of person who could control a courtroom because everyone knew who she was."

Constance Baker was born in New Haven, Conn., on Sept. 14, 1921, the ninth of 12 children born to parents who had migrated earlier in the century from the island of Nevis in the West Indies. Her father was a cook for Skull & Bones, one of Yale University's elite social clubs.

Attending New Haven's integrated public schools, she became a voracious reader at an early age. She learned about W.E.B. Du Bois and other black heroes from lectures she heard at the Episcopal church. Reading a book about Abraham Lincoln that she had checked out of the New Haven Public Library, she decided at age 15 that she wanted to be a lawyer. She was impressed by Lincoln's observation that the legal profession was the most difficult.

Her mother wanted her to be a hairdresser. "She had no conception of a woman wanting to be a lawyer," Judge Motley told the ABA magazine.

After graduating with honors from New Haven High School, she worked briefly as a maid before accepting a job with the New Haven branch of the National Youth Administration. She happened to give a speech one night at the Dixwell Community House, an African American social organization, urging that black members be given greater control over the facility. In the audience was Clarence Blakeslee, a wealthy white contractor and philanthropist who had built the community house. The grandson of Abolitionists, he was impressed with her energy, poise and eloquence and offered to pay for her education.

She enrolled at Fisk University in Nashville. On the train headed south, she experienced for the first time the reality of segregation when she was directed to ride in the Jim Crow car. On her first trip home, she brought her parents a souvenir of Southern life, a sign that read "Colored Only."

She stayed at Fisk for a year and then transferred in 1942 to New York University, where she received a bachelor's degree in economics.

In 1944, she became one of the first black women accepted at Columbia University Law

School. During her first year, she met Marshall, who offered her a job as law clerk at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund office in New York. She received her law degree in 1946 and became a full-fledged member of the staff. Her early work focused on housing discrimination.

After passing the New York bar examination in 1948, she became assistant counsel of the Legal Defense Fund. She got her first courtroom experience in 1949 as Marshall's assistant on a Jackson, Miss., equal-pay case that an African American teacher had brought against the Jackson public school system.

"Woman lawyers were a joke in most courthouses and unheard of in virtually every place except New York City," Judge Motley wrote in Ms. Magazine years later. "The whole town turned out to see the Negro lawyers from New York, one of whom [was] a woman."

For the next 15 years, she served as a key attorney on dozens of school desegregation cases in 11 Southern states and the District. It was the best job she ever had, she recalled in the ABA interview. "Plus, we were like a family," she said. "I tried a lot of cases before I came on the bench, which is probably more exciting. But, you see, I coincided with history as I see it now."

After leaving the Legal Defense Fund in 1964, she became the first black woman elected to the New York State Senate. The next year, she was selected to fill the vacant post of Manhattan borough president and then was elected nine months later. Again, she was the first black woman to hold the office.

In January 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson named her to the District Court for the Southern District of New York, a region that includes Manhattan, the Bronx and six counties north of the city. The first African American woman to serve as a Federal judge, she became chief judge in 1982. She took senior status, handling a reduced caseload, in 1986.

Several of her rulings stand out, including the 1978 case that allowed female reporters to enter the locker rooms of professional sports teams. In 1987, she ruled that, without exceptional circumstances, suspects cannot be detained more than 24 hours without a court ruling that sufficient evidence exists to justify the arrest.

In addition to numerous articles and essays, she was the author of "Equal Justice Under Law: The Life of a Pioneer for Black Civil Rights and Women's Rights" (1988). She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1993.

Survivors include her husband of 59 years, Joel Wilson Motley Jr. of New York; a son, Joel Wilson Motley III of Westchester County, N.Y.; three sisters; a brother; and three grandchildren.

I take great pride in commending Mrs. Constance Baker Motley for her work to curb racial segregation and to win social justice in this country.

RECOGNIZING MR. NICHOLAS A. KULIKOWSKI FOR HIS ACT OF HEROISM

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to acknowledge the act of