

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

heroism displayed by Master Nicholas A. Kulikowski on August 30, 2004. The Weblos Scout of Cub Scout Pack 303 demonstrated both skill and heroism by saving the life of his four-year-old cousin, Dylan, at minimum risk to himself.

During a party at the Kulikowski home, Nicholas noticed that Dylan, who was not wearing proper swim protection jumped into the family's pool. After resurfacing from the jump he quickly began to sink as there was no flotation device in reach. Nicholas, showing true Boy Scout instincts, dove into the water and pulled Dylan to the surface.

Master Kulikowski's alertness and quick-reaction time prevented Dylan from any serious injury. The Boy Scouts of America upon recommendation of the National Court of Honor presented Nicholas with a Heroism Award.

Mr. Speaker, the Core Values of Cub Scouting include Compassion, Courage, and Perseverance. I ask that you join with me today in commending Nicholas A. Kulikowski for adhering to these values, a true testament to the principles of the Boy Scouts of America.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF CHARLES S. WARNER, REKNOWNED HIGH SCHOOL ART TEACHER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sadness regarding the recent passing of Charles S. Warner of Woodland, California, a nationally recognized art teacher who inspired many students to pursue professional careers in the visual arts.

Chuck Warner was a teacher for 35 years. He served as chair of Woodland High School's art program since 1974. Under his leadership the program won numerous accolades, including 1997 recognition by Business Week magazine for an "outstanding arts driven curriculum," one of eight in the Nation. That same year Woodland High School was one of six high schools in the United States selected as a Getty/Annenberg arts grant recipient.

Mr. Warner possessed an uncanny ability to challenge his students in a variety of problem solving environments. He inspired them to produce inventive, independent, meaningful pieces that consistently demonstrated higher order thinking. In 2003 he was named "most inspirational teacher" by the California Assembly. Mr. Warner said of his students, "Our expectations for students are high but the students keep meeting our expectations." His students fondly remember him for his three favorite criticisms of their work: "Use more yellow. Get more detail. Increase the contrast." Mr. Warner was a champion of the Congressional Art Competition. A working artist himself, Mr. Warner specialized in acrylics and won numerous awards for his creations. He was a respected leader in his area of expertise—commercial art.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Warner dedicated more than three decades to teaching art. He influenced generations of students, some who have gone on to become well-known artists. He has been twice nominated to receive the National Medal of Arts award from the Na-

tional Endowment for the Arts. It is appropriate therefore that today we honor his life, his passion for art and his outstanding dedication to his students.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS AT COPPELL, TEXAS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the City of Coppell, Texas for its 50th anniversary. This is a great accomplishment, and I am proud to represent this city and the surrounding areas in the 26th Congressional District of Texas.

The area, known today as Coppell, lies on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River in Dallas County. The site was first settled in the mid-1800s, and was originally named Gibbs Station, after Texas lieutenant governor Barnett Gibbs. However, in 1890 the community was renamed Coppell, in honor of the engineer credited with bringing the railroad to the community, George A. Coppell.

Since the city's official incorporation in 1955, Coppell has maintained a strong community in North Texas. Programs such as "Keep Coppell Beautiful" and the annual "Family Fish" promote the spirit of community and family. Coppell also continues to strive for excellence in public education. This year, to honor these efforts, the city will host an anniversary celebration at the Andy Brown Community Park East.

Coppell is a beautiful city and one which I have visited many times during my time in Congress. I wanted to extend my sincerest congratulations to the citizens of Coppell and to Mayor Doug Stover.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor today that I congratulate the City of Coppell on their 50 year anniversary.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL REVIEW

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago next month, a new periodical entered the marketplace and American history.

That publication was National Review, its founder and editor was 29-year-old William F. Buckley.

From the beginning, Buckley's magazine stood "athwart history, yelling 'Stop,' at a time when no one is inclined to do so, or to have much patience with those who so urge it."

And for five decades, it has bravely and effectively espoused conservative values and ideas, with both humor and intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the inaugural Publisher's Statement of November 19, 1955, for the RECORD.

It is no surprise that since its inception, we've witnessed Republican victories in eight of eleven Presidential elections, the revolutionary Republican Class of 1994, America's victory in the Cold War, and widespread ac-

ceptance of conservative positions like economic freedom, limited government, individual responsibility and traditional values.

Obviously, Bill Buckley and National Review did much more than stand athwart history—they helped shape it. America and the world are the better for it.

There is no more influential and popular opinion journal in the United States than National Review, with 155,000 paid subscribers and a readership of over 310,000. The Internet version of National Review, NRO, is just as popular and well written.

It is well known that Ronald Reagan—who was a Democrat in 1955—started to read National Review when it first came out, and it played a significant role in his personal and political development.

This publication has influenced at least two generations of young conservatives, and will assuredly have a positive impact on many more lives in the future.

No doubt there are young men and women here on the Hill, and all across America, who are reading National Review, perhaps for the very first time, and whose lives will be transformed.

In addition to the 50th anniversary of National Review, William F. Buckley will also soon be celebrating his 80th birthday.

Buckley, who served in the U.S. Army, worked for the CIA, and graduated from Yale, has had a very busy and productive life.

In addition to editing National Review up until last year, he has written 47 books, including 18 novels, some 900 editorials or other articles in National Review, 350 articles in other periodicals, more than 4,000 newspaper columns, and for 34 years he hosted the tremendous talk-show "Firing Line," where he had over 1,400 televised debates with people ranging from Muhammed Ali to Margaret Thatcher to Noam Chomsky to Mother Theresa.

He famously ran for Mayor of New York City in 1965 as the Conservative Party candidate.

Although he predicted he would receive only one vote, Buckley in fact won 13 percent, and to this day his race is considered one of the City's most rollicking and interesting campaigns ever.

Buckley counted as his friends conservative and intellectual giants such as Russell Kirk, Whittaker Chambers, L. Brent Bozell and Claire Luce Booth. The conservative movement he helped nurture and flourish gave us Barry Goldwater and President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Speaker, it was Buckley's younger brother Reid, I believe, who best summed up the philosophy that guided William F. Buckley and his life's work. He noted that:

"We learned from our parents to prefer the good man to the brilliant man. It is a sacred humanity in people we respect. Our compassion is earned in the quality of the human condition. People are surprised to realize that we, princelings of Dame Fortune, as they feel us to be, tread the same hard interior landscape. And it may be this that comes through, that fascinates, because we do not presume, 'Come, let us lead you,' but, instead, petition, 'Come, our philosophy is your way, the human way, and it is you who will and must lead yourselves. . . .'"

I offer a most sincere "happy birthday" to Bill Buckley, and "thank you" for his wonderful creation, and I congratulate the family at National Review for 50 years of fine work, with hopefully many more yet to come.