

they could improve the quality of the arts and humanities and expand their reach, and we in Congress are very proud of all they have accomplished.

There have been times of controversy and criticism as well, but the Endowments have clearly earned the bipartisan respect and support that they now enjoy. The arts and humanities are an essential part in the life of the Nation and in all of our lives, and the Endowment's mission is to ensure that they always will be.

I commend the current chairmen of the Humanities Endowment and the Arts Endowment, Bruce Cole and Dana Gioia. They follow in impressive footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, through Republican and Democratic administrations alike. We are grateful for all that they and their outstanding staff members do each day to fulfill their important mission.

It is gratifying on this 40th anniversary of the creation of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to recognize their superb record of achievement, and I congratulate all those who have done so much to make it so.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

MASSACHUSETTS BEST COMMUNITY WINNERS

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I am honored to recognize three outstanding Massachusetts communities, each of which has been chosen by America's Promise as one of the "100 Best Communities for Young People" in this Nation. The communities of Barnstable County, Brockton, and Cambridge, have demonstrated outstanding civic leadership for our children. Community leaders, businesses, teachers and Government officials work together in these communities to give their children both the tools and the opportunities they need to succeed. I am very proud that such exemplary communities can be found in my home State.

Barnstable has an impressive record of civic involvement. Not only are community leaders active in the lives of their youth, but they encourage their children to participate in community activities. Over 40 percent of the households in Barnstable have young people participating in community service, and this is, in large part, a reflection of the extensive programs in area high schools such as Junior State of America, Mentoring, Peer Leaders, and National Honor Society. In the Barnstable middle school communities, initiatives such as Schools for Success, which works with underachieving youth in the Barnstable Middle School to improve academic achievement and social skills, have evolved and flourished. The community involvement extends outside of the school systems as well with organizations such as Children's Cove, a program run by the Barnstable County district attorney's

office, the State department of social service, and Cape Cod Health Care, together with other community partners to assist children who have experienced sexual abuse.

In Brockton, successful community organizations work tirelessly to provide their children with every opportunity to learn, grow, and remain both physically and mentally healthy. The Brockton After Dark program organizes several different activities each weeknight at seven locations across the city, including basketball games, open swim time, tennis, soccer, performing arts, and open mike nights. By keeping vulnerable youth off the streets, the program contributed to a significant drop in crime. The Target Outreach initiative directs at-risk youth to positive alternatives offered by the Boys & Girls Clubs by recruiting children to club activities as a diversion to gang activities. In its first 2 years, the program far surpassed its enrollment goal. In 2004-2005, 179 members of the Brockton High School Key Club, a partner in Brockton's Promise, completed 3,800 hours of community service in Brockton. Together, the mayor, the district attorney and the chief of police have organized successful Kids Road Races, youth field trips to the local Brockton Rox baseball game, and much more.

The city of Cambridge has also illustrated its dedication to improving the quality of life for its youth and their families. In 1997, Cambridge introduced the Agenda for Children, which consisted of more than 50 meetings with over 600 community members to bring the city's health, human services, schools, police, and library departments together with nonprofit providers and the Cambridge Community Foundation to help improve the quality of life for its youth. In addition, the Neighborhood Service Project provides youth with an opportunity to work with their peers targeting a variety of issues from teen pregnancy to multiculturalism. The Cambridge Prevention Coalition, partnering with other organizations, has developed a Peer Leadership Program which creates teen leaders mobilized around substance abuse issues. All in all, Cambridge has over 150 programs within the city limits attending to the needs and services of youth and their families.

What I have given here is just a small sampling of the incredible programs occurring in the Commonwealth. I applaud these three cities on their recognition by America's Promise; encourage them to continue their great work and I hope other communities will follow their example.●

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MILDRED LIGHT ALDRIDGE

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mildred Light Aldridge, an educator and administrator for many

years and the wife of the late Reverend Dr. Avery Aldridge, who passed away at the age of 77 on September 22, 2005. She was an important member of the Flint community, and she will be sorely missed by many.

Mildred Light Aldridge was born in 1928 in Earle, AR. She received her bachelor's of art degree in elementary education from the University of Michigan-Flint and her master's degree in guidance and counseling from Eastern Michigan University. She taught on the elementary school level and worked as a guidance counselor in several middle schools before serving as principal of the Doyle Ryder Community School until her retirement in 1986. After retirement, she remained active by founding and serving as the director of the Eagle's Nest Child Care and Development Center. She also served for the past 23 years as an instructor of the adult ladies fellowship class at Foss Avenue Baptist Church.

Mildred Light Aldridge participated in various civic and community organizations, including the Flint Chapters of the NAACP and the Urban League, the Visually Impaired Center of Flint, and on the advisory board of the Mott Community College Foundation. She was also affiliated with the National Association of Elementary School Principals and the Flint Congress of School Administrators. In addition, Dr. Aldridge held honorary doctorate degrees from Arkansas Baptist College and Selma University.

Dr. Aldridge is mourned by many in the Flint community and is survived by her two children, Derrick Aldridge and Karen Aldridge-Eason, and by her 10 grandchildren. This is, indeed, a great loss to all who knew her, and I know my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to the life of Mildred L. Aldridge.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN DEERING AND HIS "TESTAMENT" SCULPTURE

• Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, nearly half a century ago, Arkansas experienced one of its darkest moments. As nine African-American students fought to integrate Central High School, they were accosted by students, threatened by parents and forsaken by local leaders. It took an intervention by President Dwight Eisenhower to bring desegregation to this public school.

But in the 48 years since this event my State has seen brighter days, most recently on August 30, 2005, when I was proud to be present for the unveiling of "Testament," a sculpture of the Little Rock Nine depicting the nine brave students on their journey to claim an equal education.

"Testament" is a tribute by John Deering, one of Little Rock's own, to those students and the courage they demonstrated that day. The life-sized sculpture depicts the nine students as they were in 1957: Equally brave, scared, determined. It is the largest bronze statue in Arkansas and the first

monument honoring the civil rights movement on the grounds of a Southern State capitol. During the 40th anniversary of the desegregation, John came up with the idea for the sculpture. With approval from the Little Rock Nine Foundation, John created the work with his wife Kathy and studio partner Steve Scallion. The sculpture has been 7 years in the making and now stands proudly in Little Rock.

I would like to recognize John for this sculpture and his contributions to journalism and the arts. As the editorial cartoonist for the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, John has earned numerous local and national accolades. He has been recognized by the Arkansas Press Association with the Best Editorial Cartoonist Award seven times in his career and in 1996 he won the illustrious Berryman Award from the National Press Foundation. His editorial cartoons are nationally syndicated, as is his comic strip "Strange Brew," allowing readers throughout the country to share in his humor.

But make no mistake, John is serious about his cartoons, and the artistry is as important to him as the jokes. His dedication to artistry has translated to other mediums, including painting and sculpture. John has works displayed throughout the country. "Testament" is not the first monument he has sculpted for Arkansas. In 1987, John created a life-size sculpture of an American soldier for the Arkansas Vietnam Veterans Memorial, which I consider both poignant and powerful.

When the "Testament" sculpture was unveiled, the Little Rock Nine once again stood together in solidarity. An emotional moment for those brave men and women, it was also a moving event for John as 7 years of private work was finally put on public display. As this sculpture stands on Arkansas' capitol grounds, it serves as a testament to the Little Rock Nine, as well as Arkansas' past and future. I applaud John for his valuable artistic contribution to Arkansas and the nation and I hope that this statue will serve as a lasting reminder of the difficulties and triumphs of the civil rights movement for generations to come.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. JOHNSON

• Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, today, I pay tribute to the life and legacy of John H. Johnson. John was a pioneer whose monumental works in publishing and generous acts of philanthropy have had profound influence on the lives of millions, both inside and outside Arkansas.

John's life story is one we can all learn from and admire. Raising himself up from poverty to the top of the business world, he is proof that hard work and determination can create success. Born the grandson of slaves in a one-room house in Arkansas City in 1918, John went on to become the first African American to be named to Forbes' list of the 400 wealthiest Americans.

The founder, publisher and chairman of Johnson Publishing company—the largest African-American owned publishing company in the world—John's magazines, Ebony and Jet, are the number one African-American magazine and newsmagazine respectively. Ebony currently has a circulation of 1.7 million and a monthly readership of over 11 million, while Jet has a readership of over 8 million weekly, and both publications continue to lead the way in African-American journalism. Linda Johnson Rice, John's daughter, currently serves as President and CEO of her father's company and I wish her the best in building on her father's success.

Awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1996—the highest honor this Nation bestows on civilians—John's life was full of accomplishments and accolades. John was recognized with the Magazine Publisher's Association publisher of the year award, the Black Journalists' Lifetime Achievement Award and the Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones Entrepreneurial Excellence Award. He has been inducted into the Advertising Hall of Fame, the National Business Hall of Fame and, in 2001, he became the first African American inducted into the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame. During his life, John was also appointed to various posts by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon and served on the boards of corporations ranging from Dillard Department Stores to the Chrysler Corporation to Twentieth Century Fox Film.

But John's influence extends beyond the business world. He helped change race relations in this country, both with his publications and activism. In 1955, John made history when he published the unedited photographs of the mutilated body of Emmett Till, the 14-year-old murder victim who was viciously beaten, shot and then drowned in Mississippi for allegedly whistling at a white woman. The pictures, intended to show the reality of the Jim Crow South, helped spark the Civil Rights Movement.

As far as John went in life, he was not one to forget his roots. Raised in poverty in Arkansas by his mother, John has spent much of life giving back to his community and state. John's dedication to education and improving the lives of children has been one of his greatest passions and the results of his work will be felt in Arkansas for decades to come. In May, Arkansas City and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff dedicated the John H. Johnson Cultural and Educational Museum. The museum contains memorabilia, printed materials and videos about John's life, which will serve as an inspiration to our children as they strive to succeed. There are also plans in the works for the John H. Johnson Delta Cultural and Entrepreneurial Learning Center in Arkansas City, as well as a related academic complex in Pine Bluff. These facilities

will undoubtedly be an asset to the university and provide valuable education opportunities for the students of Arkansas.

John H. Johnson's legacy will live on and continue to influence the State of Arkansas, and the Nation, for many years. Through his publications, activism and generosity, John has left an indelible mark on society. He was a trailblazer and his contributions to our Nation are immeasurable. I join all of Arkansas in saluting the memory of John H. Johnson.●

HONORING JUDGE CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY

• Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I rise to honor and celebrate the remarkable life and legacy of Judge Constance Baker Motley, a trailblazer for civil rights who dedicated her life to advancing the American values of justice and equality for all.

Judge Motley was born and raised in New Haven, CT at a time when women and minorities were denied the right to an equal education, and employment, housing and voting rights. Despite remarkable odds, Judge Motley decided at the age of 15 that she would be an attorney. Although she was discouraged by many, Judge Motley remarked that she was "the kind of person who would not be put down."

Judge Motley graduated from Columbia Law School in 1946 and joined the legal staff of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. It was there that for nearly 20 years, Judge Motley orchestrated the legal challenge to the "separate but equal doctrine," culminating in the Supreme Court victory in *Brown v. Board of Education* that guaranteed equal educational opportunities for all Americans. In addition to the seminal decision in *Brown*, Judge Motley argued the 1957 school desegregation case in Little Rock, AR that led President Eisenhower to call in federal troops to protect nine black students at Central High School. During Judge Motley's tenure at the NAACP, she successfully argued numerous cases desegregating restaurants and recreational facilities in Southern cities and cases overturning the convictions of the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth and countless others who engaged in nonviolent sit-ins and protests of discriminatory practices.

In 1965, Judge Motley became the first woman to be elected president of the Borough of Manhattan where she continued to advocate for the rights of women, minorities and the poor. In 1966, President Johnson appointed Judge Motley to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. With her appointment, Judge Motley became the first African-American woman appointed to the Federal judiciary, where she served until 1986 when she assumed senior status.

Judge Motley's dedication and commitment to justice and equality changed our Nation for the better and