

wanted to follow in the footsteps of her physician father. After graduating from medical school, interning at Harlem Hospital Center (one of the first white hospitals to integrate), and serving as a college physician at several universities around the country, Petioni returned to Harlem and set up a private practice in the same office her father had used on West 131st Street. She treated patients in the community for the next 40 years, sometimes making house calls, primarily to the poor, the underserved, mothers with small children, and the elderly.

In addition to her private practice, Dr. Petioni worked tirelessly to serve her community in other ways—serving for thirty years as school physician in Central Harlem for the New York City Department of Health, founding the Friends of Harlem Hospital Center in 1987 to raise funds and provide support for the 120-year-old hospital, and sitting on the boards of numerous worthy organizations, including the Harlem Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone, the Columbia School of Social Work, the American Cancer Society, the Harlem Council of Elders, and the Handmaids of Mary.

Perhaps Dr. Petioni's greatest influence though has been felt by the generations of young female physicians she has mentored and encouraged. Dr. Petioni not only personally mentored countless individuals, but also built organizations dedicated to the advancement of women in medicine. In 1974, she founded the Susan Smith McKinney Steward Medical Society for Women, a professional association dedicated to the empowerment of black women physicians. In 1976, she established the Medical Women of the National Medical Association, now known as the Council for the Consensus of Women, and served as its first president. Dr. Petioni has also worked diligently with the Coalition of 100 Black Women for over 25 years, developing a mentorship program to guide young black women into careers in medicine.

The idea was bold for its time. Founded in 1889, Barnard was the only college in New York City, and one of the few in the nation, where women could receive the same rigorous and challenging education available to men. Today, Barnard is among the strongest liberal arts colleges in the country, and the most sought-after women's college.

INCREASING DIVERSITY IN HIGHER ED FACULTY REMAINS A CHALLENGE

(By Ami Burger)

Despite 30 years of affirmative action and hard work, the ranks of faculty of color in higher education remain frustratingly small.

In 2003 (the most recent year for which data are available), the Chronicle of Higher Education reported that less than 12 percent of full professors in America were people of color: six percent Asian, three percent African American, two percent Hispanic, and 0.3 percent Native American. For female faculty of color, the numbers are even more dismal: In 2003, only 1.2 percent of full professors were African American women, one percent were Asian women, 0.5 percent were Asian women, 0.5 were Hispanic women, and 0.1 percent were native American.

Closer to home, the outlook isn't much brighter. The University of Minnesota reported that four percent of its full-time tenured faculty were people of color that year, the same percentage as the University of Iowa, Purdue University, and the University of Chicago.

According to Nancy "Rusty" Barceló, the University of Minnesota's vice president and vice provost for equity and diversity, those low numbers reflect the academy's need for entirely new models in the faculty recruitment process. "Our advertising, our position postings, our mission statements, our com-

pacts—all of our institutional documents and actions need to reflect that diversity is a core value in everything we do," Barceló says.

Faculty diversity at the University of Minnesota is at the heart of the U's "Keeping Our Faculties: Recruiting, Retaining, and Advancing Faculty of Color" symposium. Held at the University four times since 1998, Keeping Our Faculties is the Nation's only conference focused entirely on increasing faculty of color in colleges and universities. The 2007 conference, held April 12-14, attracted over 300 participants and presenters from 115 different institutions.

"The idea of merit is so ingrained into the culture of higher education, but who's deciding what is 'meritorious'?" asks Caroline Turner, who originated the idea of the faculty-of-color discussion while an assistant professor at the U of M and is now a professor at Arizona State University. "If we're going to increase the numbers of faculty of color, we need to redefine merit to include more than just these academic journals or only those graduate schools," she says. "The lens has to be widened."

One notable success story in the effort to diversify the faculty is the McNair Post-Baccalaureate Achievement Program, nine-week summer research-apprenticeships for undergraduates who are first-generation, low-income, or part of groups who are underrepresented in graduate programs. These research apprenticeships, which are directed by a faculty mentor, are designed to increase the rate of doctoral program completion by these students.

Hundreds of colleges and universities, including the University of Minnesota, participate in the program, which has shown significant success in building a "pipeline" of students of color into graduate school. In 2003-04, more than 2,100 students participated in the program, and of those students, more than 56 percent enrolled in graduate school in the fall of 2004.

The importance of mentoring graduate students and junior faculty of color was a common concern of symposium attendees. "If there was one theme I heard repeated throughout the conference, it was the need to provide mentoring for faculty of color," notes Barceló. A number of breakout sessions focused on mentoring programs at institutions including the University of Georgia, Creighton University, and Indiana University, which have found some measure of success in retaining faculty of color.

"I remember seeing a magazine ad years ago that said 'Great minds don't think alike,'" adds Turner, "and I thought to myself, 'Wow, they've got it right!' Academia will not be able to keep up with the global economy and the educational needs of our students if we don't have all our minds—the minds of women, of racial and ethnic minorities, of all underrepresented groups—at the table and in the classroom."

NATIONAL LIBRARY DAY

HON. JOHN P. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2007

Mr. SARBANES. Madam Speaker, I rise to support National Library Day on the Hill and congratulate the Enoch Pratt Free Library on the grand opening of the new Southeast Anchor Library in the Highlandtown neighborhood of Baltimore, the first library to be built and open in the city in 35 years. I'm very proud to have attended the ribbon cutting ceremony re-

cently and am thoroughly impressed by the depth of services that this new branch will offer our community. This 27,000-square-foot facility is state-of-the-art with an 80,000-volume collection. It will also have nearly 60 computers for public use, a self check-out counter, a drive-up window, a cafe, multi-purpose meeting rooms and a computer lab. To the community, the Southeast Anchor offers more than just a quiet place to read and learn. It offers a gathering place and an intellectual hub for the City of Baltimore.

In its annual State of American Libraries report last year, the American Library Association found that 92 percent of the population believed libraries were still needed despite technological advancements. It also found that 63 percent of all Americans have library cards and that public libraries are the primary point of online access for people without Internet connections at home, school or work. The Pratt system, now with a southeast presence, is indeed a reflection of Baltimore's thirst for learning. Through the Pratt, every Baltimorean has the opportunity to learn and gain knowledge otherwise not accessible.

The combined dedication of the staff and volunteer corps at the Enoch Pratt Free Library has made it possible for Baltimore's youth to truly believe that "Your Journey Starts Here". Madam Speaker, I know that the House of Representatives will join me in congratulating the library community on its tremendous accomplishment. It truly is the "Year of the Pratt".

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2007

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2643) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, while I am pleased that the Interior and Environment Appropriations bill contains funding for many programs important to Colorado, I am concerned about the provision in the bill to create a Commission of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.

As has been stated by Science and Technology Chairman BART GORDON and Ranking Member RALPH HALL during the floor debate, this commission replicates a bill that I introduced with my colleague, Mr. INGLIS, earlier this year—H.R. 906, the Global Change Research and Data Management Act of 2007. The bill updates and reorients the current U.S. Global Change Research Program, USGCRP, which coordinates all Federal climate change research and was established by law in 1990.

My bill would strengthen and streamline Federal global change research and make it more user-friendly for State and local governments, planners and researchers. My bill affirms the need for the continued strong Federal support for global change research, and it

does map out a new emphasis on production of information needed to inform these important policy debates.

Members of the Science and Technology Committee have been working on improving this legislation since I introduced it earlier this year. The committee received comments from experts on climate change research throughout the country and held a hearing on this issue on May 3, 2007. The bill was marked up in the Energy and Environment Subcommittee on June 6. It is scheduled to be marked up before the full Science and Technology Committee tomorrow.

We all agree that a interagency climate change working group is needed and that the current U.S. Global Change Research Program needs to be updated. My bill, H.R. 906, is the best way to address this issue. I was pleased to hear assurances from Interior and the Environment Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Dicks to Chairman GORDON that we will address this issue in conference and that the final appropriations bill language will reflect both current law and H.R. 906. I look forward to working with Chairmen OBEY, DICKS and GORDON on the final legislation.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF
LEE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2007

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the centennial celebration of Lee County, North Carolina, in my congressional district. Lee County was created from portions of Moore and Chatham Counties on March 6, 1907 and became an official county July 2, 1907.

Lee County was named for General Robert E. Lee commanding general of the Confederate forces during the American Civil War and it is North Carolina's 98th county. The city of Sanford, named in honor of railroad engineer Col. Charles Ogburn Sanford, is the county seat. The county's early economy centered on agriculture, naval stores, and an iron works. Just prior to the Civil War in about 1853, the first commercial exploration of the area's coal veins was begun in the community of Egypt, now Cumnock. During the war, the coal was transported to Fayetteville on the Western Railroad, which had been built by slaves and immigrant Irish laborers. Once in Fayetteville, the coal was taken by boat on the Cape Fear River to the port of Wilmington. The Western Railroad extended to the town of Jonesboro, named after Col. Leonidas Campbell Jones.

After the war, the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad built southward and crossed the Western Railroad tracks. At this junction and passenger point, the rail-born village of Sanford grew. The city was incorporated in Moore County in 1874, and its population in 1880 was 236 persons. The County of Lee was formed through a bill passed by the General Assembly in 1907. Wagon and buggy travel through the sands from Sanford to Carthage, the county seat of Moore, was too laborious and time consuming for the busy people of the railway junction. A new county with a convenient governmental seat needed to be formed.

This was given overwhelming approval by a vote of area residents. Sanford's population in 1910 totaled 2,262 persons.

After 1907, with railroad and a new county government, Lee County began a period of rapid growth. The economy flourished with new industries including tobacco harvesting, brownstone quarrying, furniture making, brick works, and later textiles. By 1930 the county population numbered 13,400 people. After World War II, in 1947, the cities of Sanford and Jonesboro merged. The 1950 census of the city counted 10,013 residents while the population of Lee County was 23,522 persons. Like much of my Congressional District, Lee County has experienced rapid growth in recent years, and today some 56,908 North Carolinians live there.

Madam Speaker, Lee County has always been dear to my family since it is the birthplace of my lovely wife Faye Etheridge. It is fitting that we take a moment today to honor the centennial celebration of Lee County.

HONORING AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. BOBBY JINDAL

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2007

Mr. JINDAL. Madam Speaker, our sovereignty is dependent upon the brave individuals who fight to preserve American values. In World War II, Cpl John Reilly fought courageously alongside his fellow countrymen in order to safeguard the integrity of our great Nation. In the midst of battle, he risked his life to save the life of another. Cpl John Reilly's selfless actions reflect the wealth of his character; he exemplified bravery and deserves to be honored and recognized as a hero. The men that served alongside John Reilly speak of his heroics on the battlefield. Marine Cpl Roland Chiasson praises Corporal Reilly for carrying him to safety during a firefight on Iwo Jima, ultimately saving Marine Cpl Chiasson's life.

I am grateful for the sacrifices women and men like Cpl John Reilly have given in order to protect our country and the freedom it provides. As we celebrate our Nation's birth, I am honored to recognize and give thanks to Cpl John Reilly and the other men and women who have so selflessly served our country in the Armed Forces.

Madam Speaker and my colleagues in the House, please join me in honoring Cpl John Reilly for his dedication to our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH PRIME
MINISTER TONY BLAIR

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2007

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, people throughout Western Civilization owe a debt of gratitude to British Prime Minister Tony Blair, a courageous statesman and world leader, who resigned his office today.

Oftentimes, leaders of courage fare much more favorably in the eyes of history than they do in the opinion polls of their day. Like Presi-

dent Harry Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Blair will be remembered for his wisdom, his forbearance and his foresight.

The United States and free peoples throughout the world have had no truer friend than Tony Blair. Since he won the keys to No. 10 Downing Street in May 1997, he has steadfastly fought to promote human rights and to battle the scourge of terrorism. He has strived for peace in the Middle East, promoted Western aid to battle the AIDS epidemic and poverty throughout Africa and successfully argued for intervention against mass killings in the Balkans in the late 1990s.

After the horrors of Sept. 11, Blair recognized more quickly than most world leaders that the global fight against terrorism was not a battle for the United States to wage alone. Blair knew that all civilized nations had to stand together as one to battle the medievalism, violence and hate preached by al-Qaida and other Islamist groups.

Blair stood with the forces of freedom not just in word, but in deed. He committed British forces to serve with the U.S. military and other coalition forces in Afghanistan and in Iraq, and he bravely stood his ground against a rising tide of opposition among the British people.

I am proud to be a part of this body which several years ago bestowed Blair with the Congressional Gold Medal. I can think of no one more deserving.

Prime Minister Blair's visionary leadership will be missed on the world stage, but I trust that his vast talents will be put to good use in the pursuit of peace, justice and human rights for many years to come.

Madam Speaker, I want to personally thank the Prime Minister and let him know how much I respect the tremendous work he has done over the past 10 years. He has had a positive impact on his nation and on the world. May God continue to bless him in all his endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO INDIVIDUALS WHO
WILL BECOME CITIZENS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON
JULY 4, 2007

HON. PETER J. VISCOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 2007

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure and sincerity that I take this time to congratulate the individuals who will take their oath of citizenship on July 4, 2007. In true patriotic fashion, on the day of our great Nation's celebration of independence, a naturalization ceremony will take place, welcoming new citizens of the United States of America. This memorable occasion, coordinated by the Hammond Public Library and presided over by Magistrate Judge Andrew Rodovich, will be held at Harrison Park in Hammond, Indiana.

America is a country founded by immigrants. From its beginning, settlers have come from countries around the globe to the United States in search of better lives for themselves and their families. The upcoming oath ceremony will be a shining example of what is so great about the United States of America—that people from all over the world can come