

development grants to state and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit economic development organizations to further enhance economic development. Of note, this initiative would make those entities within the five regional development commissions, authorized in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246) eligible to apply for such grants. It is important to note that these recently created bodies are configured to encompass some of our nation's poorest areas. In addition to the Northern Border Regional Development Commission, which I worked to create, the other commissions include the Delta Regional Authority, the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority, the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission, and the Southwest Border Regional Commission.

Madam Speaker, this legislation would not only help increase America's economic competitiveness, it would also create new opportunities in areas like Northern and Central New York, that are particularly in need of economic opportunities. Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to join with me as I work to enact the Cluster-Based Economy Enhancement Act of 2009.

NYU'S JOHN BRADEMAS AWARDED
HONORARY DEGREE BY UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA

HON. JOE DONNELLY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 2009

Mr. DONNELLY. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to take note of an honor received last month by former Member of Congress, John Brademas, who served for 22 years in the House of Representatives from the then Third District of Indiana.

He was awarded, by the University of Barcelona, the honorary degree of doctor of laws, his 54th honorary degree.

A Democrat, John Brademas was, during the Administrations of six Presidents of the United States, an active member of the House Committee on Education and Labor where he authored or co-authored legislation to support schools, colleges and universities; support for libraries and museums; and programs for children, the elderly and the disabled.

In his last four years in Congress, John Brademas was Majority Whip of the House of Representatives.

Defeated in his campaign for reelection in 1980, John Brademas was shortly thereafter invited to become president of New York University, the largest private, or independent, university in the United States. John Brademas led the transformation of New York University from a regional—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut—commuter institution into a national and international residential research university.

John Brademas graduated from Harvard University, with a B.A., with high honors, in 1949; then went on to Oxford University, England, as a Rhodes Scholar, for three years, 1951–1953. At Oxford he earned a Ph.D. with a dissertation on the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain from the mid-1920s through the first year of the Spanish Civil War, 1936. The anarchist movement in Spain was

centered in Catalonia and, therefore, the research brought him to Barcelona on a number of occasions. His study was published in Spanish, in Barcelona, in 1974 by Ariel under the title, “Anarcosindicalismo y revolución en España, 1930–37,” in a translation by Dr. Joaquín Romero Maura.

In presenting the degree, Professor Mercedes Vilanova spoke of John Brademas' service in the U.S. House of Representatives and of his legislative record there as well as of his leadership at New York University, now, she said, “one of the premier universities in the world, a rival of Ivy League universities like Harvard or Yale”. She added that John Brademas had been named “one of the four most important persons in American higher education”.

Presiding at the ceremony was the Rector of the University, Dr. Dídac Ramírez i Sarrió.

Said John Brademas, “To receive an honorary degree from one of the outstanding universities of Europe, indeed, the world, is profoundly gratifying.

I am especially appreciative of this honor because of my interest throughout most of my life in Spain and, in particular, Catalonia.

Madam Speaker, I am sure that John Brademas' former colleagues and his many friends will be most pleased at this latest honor he has received.

I ask consent to insert at this point in the RECORD the text of John Brademas' remarks on receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Barcelona on December 1, 2008. His statement follows:

Rector Ramirez, Professor Vilanova, members of the faculty and students of the University of Barcelona, and friends, to receive a grado honoris causa from one of the outstanding universities of Europe, indeed, the world, is, of course, profoundly gratifying.

This honor comes from a country, Spain, and a region, Catalonia, to which I have devoted considerable scholarly attention and so is particularly meaningful for me.

You have been told, in the generous words of Professor Vilanova, about my life—my education, my career as a Member of the Congress of the United States and as President of New York University—and of my activities in a variety of organizations dedicated to the arts and the humanities.

But, of course, I am especially appreciative of this honor because of my interest throughout most of my life in Spain and, in particular, Catalonia.

I had the good fortune, as you have been told, of studying at two of the greatest universities in the world, Harvard and Oxford. While in grade school, I read a fascinating book about Mayan civilization. I started learning Spanish, then as a high school senior hitchhiked to Mexico and, as a Harvard undergraduate, spent a summer with other college men working in Aztec Indian villages in rural Mexico. I wrote my senior honors thesis at Harvard on the Sinarquista movement, a far right-wing peasant movement important in Mexico in the late 1930s and early '40s.

ANARCHO-SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN

At Oxford, I wrote a doctoral dissertation on Spain and, by way of preparation, reading the seminal book by Gerald Brenan, *The Spanish Labyrinth*, on the origins of the Spanish Civil War, I learned that Spain was the only country with a mass working-class movement, based not on the ideas of Karl Marx but of Bakunin and Kropotkin, the anarchist theorists.

So I wrote to Brennan, then living in Málaga, to ask his advice on how to go about studying the anarchist movement in Spain. He responded that I should see the headwaiter of a Spanish restaurant in the West End of London, an anarchist, who in turn put me in touch with the headquarters of the Confederación Nacional del Trabajo, the anarcho-syndicalist organization, then in exile in Paris. This was in 1952, I remind you, and Franco was in power. I was warmly received by the officials of the CNT in Paris.

Indeed, they arranged meetings for me in Toulouse and Bordeaux with Federica Montseny, the anarchist leader, and José Peirats, the historian of Spanish anarchism.

My interviews with Montseny and Peirats were immensely helpful to me and opened doors to others here in Barcelona as well as to an important collection of materials on anarchism in Spain, located in The Netherlands, in Amsterdam, at the International Institute for Social History.

My supervisor when I wrote my dissertation was the British historian of Spain, Raymond Carr.

Here I must note, as you have been told, that my study of the anarcho-syndicalist movement was published, in Spanish, in 1974 in Barcelona, by Ariel, under the title, *Anarcosindicalismo y revolución en España (1930–1937)*. The translation was done by my friend, also a scholar at Oxford, Joaquín Romero Maura, descendant of the respected Spanish leader, Miguel Maura.

SERVICE IN CONGRESS

I like to say that although I studied anarchism, I did not practice it! For only months after I completed my study and returned from Oxford to my hometown in Indiana, I became the nominee of the Democratic Party for election to Congress from my native constituency. I lost that first race, in 1954, then served on the Presidential campaign staff of Adlai Stevenson in 1956, a year when both Stevenson and I lost a second time. But I ran a third time, and in 1958 was first elected to the United States House of Representatives. I was then ten times re-elected and so served in Congress for 22 years.

A member of the Committee with responsibility for writing education legislation, I took part in writing all the laws enacted during those years, 1959 to 1981, during the Administrations of six Presidents—three Republicans: Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford; and three Democrats: Kennedy, Johnson and Carter—laws to assist schools, colleges and universities; students who attend them; the arts and the humanities; libraries and museums; and measures to help children, the elderly, the disabled.

You will not be surprised that as a member of the Democratic Party in my country and, indeed, as a citizen, I rejoice in the election last month of Barack Obama as President of the United States and of Democratic majorities in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Defeated for reelection in Ronald Reagan's landslide victory in 1980, I was shortly thereafter invited to become president of New York University, the largest independent, or private, university in the United States, with some 50,000 students.

Given my background I directed particular attention at NYU—as we call the University—to encouraging the study of other countries, and I established a Center for Japan-U.S. Business & Economic Studies in our School of Business; a Remarque Institute for European and Mediterranean Studies; a Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies; with help from the Alexander S. Onassis Foundation, a professorship in Hellenic Studies; and, with funds from CITGO, the U.S. branch of Venezuelan Petroleum, a chair in Latin American Studies in the name

of Andrés Bello, the Venezuelan leader and tutor of Simón Bolívar.

And there is also now a Center of Islamic Studies at NYU.

In addition, there are thousands of students from countries all over the world attending classes in New York City, and particularly important, New York University now has a number of centers abroad—in London, Paris, Prague, Florence and Ghana. We have just celebrated the 50th anniversary of NYU in Madrid, an opportunity that enabled me recently to have the privilege of an audience with His Majesty, King Juan Carlos I of Spain. And we are now opening campuses in Abu Dhabi, Buenos Aires and Shanghai and before long will do so in Mexico.

KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN CENTER AT NYU

But, of course, I take particular pride in the creation at NYU of the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center, a Center for the study of modern Spain, a Center I dedicated just ten years ago in the presence of His Majesty, the King; Her Majesty, Queen Sofía, of the Greek Royal Family; and the then First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Here I note that we have established a foundation to raise funds to support the activities of the Center. I am President of the Foundation; His Majesty, King Juan Carlos, has graciously agreed to serve as Honorary President; Jesús Sainz Muñoz, of Promo Madrid, is Vice President.

In 1983, I had the privilege of awarding an honorary degree to His Majesty and announcing the creation of a professorship in his name under which we have invited leading scholars of modern Spain to lecture at New York University, including Raymond Carr, Francisco Ayala, José María Maravall, Hugh Thomas, Jon Juaristi, Estrella de Diego, Victor Pérez-Díaz, Juan Goytisolo and Baltasar Garzón.

The founding Director of the Center was Professor James Fernández, who served with great dedication from 1995 until 2007; he was succeeded by another outstanding scholar of Spanish culture, Professor Jo Labanyi. I here must also salute the Director of the King Juan Carlos Center office in Madrid, John Healey, who has known Spain for many years.

Another distinguished leader who has lectured at our King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center is a longtime friend, someone well known to all of you and with whom I met only weeks ago in New York City, the distinguished former Mayor of Barcelona and President of the Generalitat, Pasqual Maragall i Mira. I also saw Mayor Maragall, by the way, at the Queen Sofía Spanish Institute, of which I am a trustee, where we were hosted by another friend of many years, president of the Institute, Inmaculada de Habsburgo.

Pasqual's contribution to the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center was consolidated in 1998 when he spent a semester as Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the Center. Under his direction, the Center organized an international symposium, "A World of Cities," attended by mayors and other urban leaders from Latin America as well as Spain and the United States.

As you can see, my relationship with Catalonia does not end with my study of anarchism. An important chapter revolves around the University of Barcelona, as I shall explain.

CATALAN STUDIES AT NYU

When in 1981 I became president of New York University, I was approached by Xavier Rubert de Ventós and the then new Mayor of Barcelona, Pasqual Maragall, together with the Rector of the University of Barcelona, Dr. Antoni Badia i Margarit, and Mary Ann Newman, at the time an NYU graduate stu-

dent. They all urged me to create the Càtedra Barcelona-Nova York, a program of Catalan Studies and educational exchange between our two institutions. The City Hall of Barcelona and the U.S.-Spain Fulbright Commission financed the project.

In the first years of the Càtedra, which lasted from 1983 to 1986, NYU hosted, among others, Martí de Riquer, Xavier Rubert de Ventós, Eugenio Trias, Lluís Izquierdo, Pep Subirós, Mary Nash and Jordi Llovet.

Anthony Bonner offered a four-part seminar on Ramón Llull to coincide with the publication by Princeton University Press of his groundbreaking translation, *Selected Works by Ramón Llull*. There were also lectures by Miguel Roca, David Rosenthal and, I am pleased to say, Mercè Vilanova. By the way, I must here note an excellent article by Professor Vilanova, "Anarchism, Political Participation and Illiteracy in Barcelona Between 1934 and 1936", published in the *American Historical Review*.

The Catalan language classes at NYU also bore fruit. One of the most prominent North American specialists in Catalan art, Professor Robert Lubar of the Institute of Fine Arts at NYU, studied Catalan in his program. He has been the mentor of a generation of Catalan experts, including two NYU professors, Jordana Mendelson and Miriam Basilio, and the curator of the current exhibition on Joan Miró at the Museum of Modern Art, Dr. Anne Umland.

Two years ago, the office of President Maragall of the Generalitat earmarked funds to establish the Catalan Center at New York University through the Institute Ramón Llull, which also provided funds to teach Catalan language and culture in our Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

The Catalan Center at New York University, led most ably by Mary Ann Newman, has proved to be a dynamic partner in the NYU Center for European and Mediterranean Studies and a close partner of our King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center.

For example, the Catalan Center, organized two years ago, has sponsored the following events:

"A Mediterranean Mirror," an exhibition of books on Catalan law, an opening attended by President Ernest Benach of the Parliament of Catalonia, and Director of the Institut Ramon Llull, Josep Bargalló.

The Catalan Center has also sponsored a symposium titled, "Exalted by the Old, in Love with the New", to accompany the exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, "Barcelona and Modernity: Gaudi, Picasso, Dalí".

The Catalan Center has collaborated as well with the Museum of Modern Art in New York City on three events involving Catalan culture: a Pere Portabella film series; an exhibition on Salvador Dalí, "Art and Film"; and the current exhibition on Joan Miró.

Last September, The Catalan Center also co-hosted a conference on "The New Mediterranean," in cooperation with the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed), an institution based in Barcelona that promotes research and dialogue on the North-South relationship in the Mediterranean.

Only weeks ago, I add, Professor Vilanova joined us in New York for a symposium on the distinguished Catalan novelist, Mercedes Rodoreda.

And last month, by way of illustrating our efforts to cooperate with other relevant organizations, the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center hosted, with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives, which promotes discussion of the Spanish Civil War, "La Despedida", an event to recall how the people of Barcelona, in October 1938, bade farewell to the volunteers from many nations who came to defend the Republic.

So you can see from what I have told you that our university has made a serious, in-

deed, deep, commitment to the study of Catalonia and of Spain.

I trust you will understand, therefore, from what I've said, why I am so profoundly moved by the honor that the University of Barcelona has done me today.

I accept this honor not solely for myself but for my colleagues at New York University who share my dedication to the study of Spain and the study of Catalonia.

De tot el que us he explicat es desprèn que la nostra Universitat ha assumit un compromís seriós i, de fet, profund amb l'estudi de Catalunya i d'Espanya.

Per tant, espero que entendreu, per tot el que he dit, per què em sento tan profundament emocionat per l'honor que la Universitat de Barcelona m'ha atorgat avui.

Accepto aquest honor no només per a mi, sinó també per als meus companys de la Universitat de Nova York, que comparteixen la meua dedicació a l'estudi d'Espanya i a l'estudi de Catalunya.

¡Muchas gracias!
Moltes gràcies!

TRIBUTE TO SHANNON DYKSTRA

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 2009

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the excellence in education in the 4th Congressional District of Iowa, and to specifically congratulate Shannon Dykstra of Nora Springs-Rock Falls Community School District, who earned the National Board Certification—the highest level of certification in the teaching profession.

National Board Certification is a voluntary assessment program designed to recognize and reward great teachers. National Board Certified Teachers (NBCTs) have successfully demonstrated advanced teaching knowledge, skills and practices. Certification is achieved through a rigorous, performance-based assessment that typically takes one to three years to complete. Certification is offered in 25 different subjects, covering 97 percent of the subjects taught in K–12 schools.

I congratulate Shannon Dykstra on her well-deserved certification, and I'm certain that she will continue to touch the lives of many youth in her community. It is a great honor to represent Shannon in the United States Congress, and I wish her continued success.

HONORING THE WORK OF SUPERVISOR MIKE REILLY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 2009

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today along with my colleague, Congresswoman LYNN WOOLSEY, to honor one of our districts' most hard-working public servants, Mike Reilly of Forestville, California, who has recently retired from the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors.

For twelve years as County Supervisor, Mike represented Sonoma County's 5th District, a vast rambling, and fantastically beautiful place that encompasses the entire 53 miles of Sonoma County's coast, redwood forests, vineyards, the Russian River, and the