

Cameron; the only living survivor of a lynching. Cameron, a 91 year old native of Marion, Indiana, recalled the ordeal in which he was falsely accused of a rape and murder and then attacked by a mob of white citizens after being arrested and jailed. Once the mob had beaten, kicked, and humiliated three innocent men; they were all lynched. At some point during this process, someone cried out to the mob that James Cameron had nothing to do with the murder, and so he was then taken back to jail where he was eventually detained on robbery charges. Today, James Cameron is alive to see the passage of the U.S. Senate Resolution, apologizing for and acknowledging the failure of Senate to enact anti-lynching legislation.

Though it lacked the signatures of the two Senators representing the State with the most reported incidents of lynching, I commend the United States Senate for their resolution offering a formal apology to the victims of lynching and the descendants of those victims. In 1900, Congressman George White, an African American, introduced anti-lynching legislation which was fought off tooth and nail. Since then, it has taken more than 100 years for the Congress to offer an apology or acknowledge this failure.

The State of Mississippi has had the most lynching reports in the Nation. Since 1882 there have been 581 reported cases of lynching in the State of Mississippi. That tallies in at a whopping 4.7 reported cases each year. These numbers do not include the unreported cases and those "conspiracy theories" like Raynard Johnson of Kokomo, MS, found in his yard hanging from a tree with a belt wrapped around his neck in 2000.

It has been more than 40 years since the murder of Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner, who were lynched in Philadelphia, MS, and it has been more than 50 years since the murder of Emmitt Louis Till, who was lynched in Money, MS. Today, the case of the three civil rights workers and the case of Emmitt Louis Till have been re-opened so that the State of Mississippi can finally bring forth resolution in these murders. These cases have one similar thread; they are perpetuated by the fact that there has been no justice rendered.

The issuance of the U.S. Senate's apology, the re-opening of the case of the three civil rights workers and young Mr. Till are long overdue. It has taken our Nation decades to come to grips with these atrocities. The Senate apology and the justice sought in the murders do not mend the perceived racial rift that has transpired, but the actions are definitely a step in the right direction.

IN HONOR OF MR. SHANE MEYERS

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 16, 2005*

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues, Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN and Congressman MICHAEL HONDA, to honor Mr. Shane Lee Meyers, who has dedicated the last several years to establishing two websites that provide political information to the public. These websites, including the Election Volunteer Project

(www.electionvolunteer.com) and the Join California site (www.joincalifornia.com), focus on the Santa Clara county area and serve to educate that region's voters in a non-partisan way by providing biographies of candidates for major public office. The Election Volunteer Project intends to eventually expand the websites to include all of northern California and perhaps even the entire state.

Mr. Meyers deserves recognition today for the great interest he has shown in improving the lines of communication between the public and their representatives at both the state and federal levels. A longtime resident of Capitola, he has volunteered a large portion of his time toward the website's public education effort. His efforts toward improving community political awareness are to be commended.

I would also like to add that Mr. Meyers is a recent graduate in electrical engineering from Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo. He is currently employed by Nokia as a Software Quality Assurance Engineer.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the many accomplishments of Mr. Meyers and wish him continued success in the future.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF  
JOHN YANKEY, PH.D.

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 16, 2005*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Dr. John Yankey, the Leonard W. Mayo Professor of Family and Child Welfare at the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, upon his retirement. His dedication, articulation, and energy toward the education of his students, social and organizational research, and the advancement of social justice touch all who come in contact with him and his work.

Dr. Yankey is a nationally renowned researcher and scholar in multiple areas, including the public human services sector, development of strategic alliances and fundraising among nonprofit organizations, and the related field of strategic planning. During his past 32 years as a professor, he has directed local and national studies in these and other areas. Dr. Yankey was instrumental in founding the Mandel School's Center for Public Sector Leadership, Fundraising Academy, and the Mandel Center for Non-Profit Organizations.

Professor Yankey taught diverse groups of students and consistently received the highest levels of student feedback and appreciation as evidenced by multiple Outstanding Teacher of the Year Awards. Though he primarily taught graduate social work students, he also worked with many public officials through the Ohio Executive Institute, an organization he helped to create and direct, as well as the leadership of many non-profit organizations.

Dr. Yankey has held several leadership and advisory positions with organizations such as the American Public Welfare Association and the Ohio Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. He has authored numerous publications and several popular text books including Skills for Effective Management of Nonprofit Organizations, which has become an important text for social work and nonprofit education programs.

Prior to his service at Case Western Reserve University, Dr. Yankey advanced through the West Virginia Department of Welfare from a part-time caseworker to the Assistant Commissioner for West Virginia's Child Welfare program. He has an undergraduate background in both secondary education and in the Baptist faith.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognizing Dr. John Yankey for his immeasurable contribution to the public and private human services sectors, the body of academic research and insight which he formed, and his drive to and success in shaping future leaders and professionals in human service-related fields.

BUFFALO SOLDIER: MOUND BAYOU  
RESIDENT, ONE OF AMERICA'S  
LAST

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 16, 2005*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Rev. C.L. Woodley. Rev. Woodley currently resides in Mound Bayou, Mississippi and is one of the last Buffalo Soldiers in the Nation. I submit the following article by Robert Smith of the Cleveland News Leader in Cleveland, Mississippi.

The Rev. C.L. Woodley's moral conscience is still powerfully stirred by events he witnessed when he served in the U.S. Army during World War II.

"I pray for America. We're in bad shape and don't know it," the retired African Methodist Episcopal (AME) presiding elder says, reflecting on both past and present.

Woodley, 85, is one of the last of the Buffalo Soldiers—African Americans trained as horse-riding cavalrymen, who served the nation in both peacetime and war from the late 1860s up through the mid 1940s—Native Americans of the Great Plains were the source of the nickname.

A native of Stringtown, Woodley was drafted in 1941 and received his cavalry instruction at Camp Funston, Kansas. He later took part in U.S. military actions in North Africa and Italy.

However, he recalls with a laugh that he had experience as a rider before he trained with horses at Camp Funston. As a youth in the Stringtown area, in southwest Bolivar County, he was a jockey in mule races. Today, he still rides a bicycle in the mornings, he explained.

Turning the pages of his photo album, Woodley commented during an interview at his home about how he and other soldiers had to cross the burning, but not sunken, remains of a bombed ship to get from their vessel to shore when they arrived at Casablanca, Morocco. He became motor-pool sergeant for a contingent of replacement troops, who supported men on the fighting line, and the sound of shells and bombs exploding became a regular feature of their environment. "We got it so bad until you could tell the sound of a German plane from an American plane," he said.

In addition to the dangers of combat, Woodley had disturbing experiences with which he still grapples. Among those experiences was the sight of hungry civilians begging for food—mothers asking U.S. soldiers for bits of their rations to feed to keep the civilians back.

"Our orders were to take that club and beat them back, but I told the commanding