

this outstanding individual and extend to her our congratulations on the first 100 years, and continued success for the rest of her life.

Today, I recognize Lola Gibbs for her contributions to the State of Delaware and its citizens through 47 years of teaching, 55 years as a 4-H club leader and 100 years as a role model.

Family, friends and all Delawareans can now take a moment to truly appreciate the world of difference Lola Gibbs has brought to both the African-American community, and all of Delaware. Lola Gibbs began teaching in 1922, began her first 4-H club several years later and began her second 4-H club in the early 1940's. Mrs. Gibbs was appointed President of the Kent County Teachers Association in 1969 before taking on volunteer work in The Eastern Star, AARP The Woman's Auxiliary of the Smyrna Home for the Chronically Ill, and Star Hill Church.

Lola Gibbs has spent all of her life helping the community and all of Delaware. Mrs. Gibbs graduated from State College in 1922 before attending West Chester Normal. Mrs. Gibbs was then appointed to teach at Reeves Crossing School where she initiated a program that taught children music and allowed them to hold concerts in order to raise extra money for books. After her tenure at Reeves Crossing, Mrs. Gibbs moved back to her hometown school, Woodside. On June 9th, 1931 Mrs. Gibbs, né Bowers, married Edward Gibbs.

Mr. Speaker, in the past, with the help of her husband, and today with the help of her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, Lola Gibbs and her family proudly and unselfishly contribute every day to the lives of Delawareans.

Mrs. Lola Gibbs' contributions cannot be commended enough. As she reaches 100 years of life, we can be sure that her contributions will not end. Her commitment to educating children and making life better for all Delawareans has earned her a permanent place in Delaware's history.

TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA STATE
SENATOR JOHN BURTON

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend and former colleague in the California State Senate, Senator John Burton. Senator Burton is being "roasted" this weekend at the California Democratic Party's convention in Los Angeles, California.

Born December 15, 1932, Senator Burton attended San Francisco State College and USF Law School. Senator Burton was elected president pro tem in February of 1998. He was elected to the State Senate in 1996 and represents the 3rd Senatorial District of California which includes San Francisco, Marin County, and Southern Sonoma County. He has served in the State Assembly and the U.S. House of Representatives.

Under Burton's leadership, CalGrant college scholarships became guaranteed for students with financial need who maintain a 2.0 grade point average or higher. In the first state budget enacted after he became president pro tem,

Burton restored cost of living adjustments and increased benefits for the elderly, blind and disabled and for mothers and children on welfare. Burton recently ensured that mental health services and juvenile crime prevention programs received historic levels of support.

As a recent article in the Sacramento Bee stated, "Senate leader John Burton is the type who will buy blankets and drive around San Francisco handing them out to the homeless." He is a man with a kind heart, golden spirit and the kind of friend I am proud to have made while I was in the California legislature. I respect him for his passion to help the needy and for his tenacity to fight for the rights of people who do not have a strong voice in government decision-making.

His daughter Kimiko is the Public Defender for the city and county of San Francisco. He is also the proud grandfather to 16-month-old Juan Emilio Cruz.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 2002

Mr. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Housing Assistance Act of 2002. This bill has broad bipartisan support with over 100 cosponsors. It authorizes \$50 million for transitional housing assistance for those escaping the terror of violence in their homes and in their lives. At this time when we are devoting extensive resources to ending terror around the world, let us not forget to address the terror of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that plagues women's lives.

In October 2000, Congress passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act and re-authorized the Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA). As part of VAWA, Congress agreed to support \$25 million for transitional housing assistance. Though this amount would have served too few, the money was never even appropriated to this program.

The rates of violence against women are astounding. According to the Department of Justice, 960,000 women annually report having been abused by their husband or boyfriend. The actual number is significantly higher due to difficulties in reporting. According to estimates by the McAuley Institute, \$50 million in funding for transitional housing would provide assistance to at least 5,400 families. Though this is not enough, we must start somewhere.

Violence against women is an epidemic that affects not only women, but their children and families as well. Every year, thousands of women flee abusive situations with few financial resources and often nowhere to go. Lack of affordable housing and long waiting lists for assisted housing mean that many women and their children are forced to choose between abuse at home or life on the streets. Furthermore, shelters are frequently filled to capacity and must turn away battered women and their children. The connection between continued abuse and lack of available housing is overwhelming. A Ford Foundation study found that 50% of homeless women and children were fleeing abuse.

Furthermore, almost 50 percent of the women who receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families funds cite domestic violence as a factor in the need for assistance. The problem of high need is compounded by the lack of adequate emergency shelter options. The overall number of emergency shelter beds for homeless people is estimated to have decreased by an average of 3 percent in 1997 while requests for shelter increased on the average by 3 percent. Emergency shelters struggle to meet the increased need for services with about 32 percent of the requests for shelter by homeless families going unmet. In fact 88 percent of cities reported having to turn away homeless families from emergency shelters due to inadequate resources for services.

Transitional housing assistance will not only provide immediate safety to women and children but it will also help women gain control over their lives and get back on their feet. There are critical services available at transitional housing shelters such as counseling, job training, and child care that these women need to help them along the road to economic self-sufficiency.

It is now essential that we not only pass this legislation but also appropriate \$50 million for transitional housing assistance and provide this critically needed safety net for women seeking to escape abuse. We must be supportive of individuals who are escaping violence and seeking to better their lives. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and work for its passage.

IN MEMORY OF DR. PHILIP ARNOLD NICHOLAS OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 2002

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Dr. Philip Arnold Nicholas of Nashville, Tennessee, who departed this life on January 3, 2002, after an extensive career as a physician and an educator.

Beloved by all those who knew him, Dr. Nicholas was best known for his work at Meharry Medical College, where he established the gynecology department and as the founder of Planned Parenthood of Nashville.

He was born May 12, 1914 in Kingston, Jamaica, the son of Phillip Harrigan Nicholas, a civil engineer who worked on the Panama Canal, and Lillian Burke Nicholas, a caterer who ran her business from their home. Nicholas was an enthusiastic student with the dream of becoming a physician at a very young age after assisting a friend with an injury in elementary school. He received a Jesuit education at St. George's College in Kingston and later studied pharmacy at Spanish Town Hospital in St. Catherine Parish. He became a pharmacist for the Kingston Public Health Hospital, still fostering the dream of becoming a doctor.

He married Violet Richards in 1940; and in 1945, he came to the United States and entered Howard University earning his Bachelor's and Master's of Science degrees. In 1950, he began study at Meharry. For eight summers during college, graduate school and medical school, he worked 19-hour days in