

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### THE JOHN W. KLUGE PRIZE FOR LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT IN THE HUMAN SCIENCES

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 7, 2003*

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, this week, the first inaugural John W. Kluge Prize for Lifetime Achievement in the Human Sciences was awarded in a ceremony at the Library of Congress. The Kluge Prize is given for lifetime achievement in the humanities and social sciences, areas of scholarship for which there are no Nobel Prizes.

Mr. Kluge and the Librarian of Congress James H. Billington deserve our congratulations for conceiving, developing and funding this prize. It will provide recognition for the influence the humanities have on human welfare. The first recipient of the million-dollar Kluge Prize is Leszek Kolakowski, whose achievements as a philosopher, historian and essayist have influenced and affected the course of European history within his lifetime. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington recognized Kolakowski for not only his accomplishments but "the trajectory of a scholarly lifetime," evidencing growth in both intellectual range and maturity over more than half a century. The selection process included consideration of the wide range of nominations by a worldwide Scholars Council established for the purpose. Professor Kolakowski, sometimes described as the philosopher of the Solidarity Movement, is a worthy choice for the first Kluge Prize because it truly shows the constructive power of thought.

Professor Kolakowski, who currently lives in Oxford, England, was born in Radom, Poland, in 1927. He was educated at Lodz University (1945–50) and Warsaw University, where he received his doctorate in 1953, staying on to become Chairman of the Section of History of Philosophy at Warsaw. He concurrently worked in the Institute of Philosophy of the Polish Academy of Sciences and as editor-in-chief of the main philosophical journal in Poland. Having been expelled for political reasons from his university post by the Polish government in March 1968, he held a series of professorships of Philosophy abroad: McGill University, Montreal (1968–69), the University of California, Berkeley (1969–70), and Yale University (1974). From 1981 to 1994 he was Professor on the Committee of Social Thought at the University of Chicago. He was also a Senior Research Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, from 1970 until his retirement in 1995. During the years, he has been widely honored and received the German Booksellers Peace Prize (1977), the Erasmus Prize (1980), the Veillon Foundation European Prize for the Essay (1980), the Jefferson Award (1986), the MacArthur Award (1982), the University of Chicago Laing Award (1990), and Tocqueville Prize (1994).

He has written more than 30 books and 400 other writings on a wide range of subjects in

four languages, primarily focused on the history of philosophy and the philosophy of religion. His best known and most influential work is the three-volume *Main Currents of Marxism: Its Rise, Growth and Dissolution (1976–78)*. Written in exile from Poland, it was, and remains, the most lucid and comprehensive history of the origins, structure and posthumous development of the system of thought that had the greatest impact on the 20th century. Prof. Kolakowski's ideas informed the anti-totalitarian youth movement inside Poland, and he became an adviser and active supporter-in-exile of the Solidarity movement that challenged and began unraveling, in a non-violent way, the Soviet system in Eastern Europe. As one of the leaders of Solidarity put it:

This skeptical student of enlightenment thought, this scholar of the highest intellectual rigor, this opponent of all illusions, played the most romantic and Promethean of roles. He was the awakener of human hopes.

In other words, this man demonstrated that philosophical thought and the study of history can lead to world-changing action, as Dr. Kolakowski's work helped to change the world through the Solidarity Movement. The word academic sometimes is used to mean "without practical or useful significance." For Leszek Kolakowski academic research is not academic.

Dr. Billington began soliciting nominations for the first Kluge Prize over two years ago, but he first developed the idea in the late 1970's while serving as Director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Dr. Billington obtained congressional authorization for a Nobel-type prize in the field of social and political thought, to honor the late Senator Hubert Humphrey, founding chairman of the Wilson Center Board. The prize was never funded, but Dr. Billington brought the idea with him when he came to the Library of Congress in 1987. Endowed by Library benefactor John W. Kluge, this prize will reward lifetime achievement in the wide range of disciplines not covered by the Nobel prizes. Such disciplines include history, philosophy, politics, anthropology, sociology, religion, criticism in the arts and humanities, and linguistics. The award is at the financial level of the Nobel awards. The prize is international; the recipient may be of any nationality, writing in any language.

Dr. Billington believes it is important and appropriate to award the prize at the Library of Congress, in the nation's capital, in recognition of America's long tradition of devoting energy and resources into the serious and ranging study of the human sciences—more than any other nation over the last century. The international nature of the prize reflects America's role as a world civilization whose thinkers and ideas trace their origins to all corners of the world. Please join me in congratulating Leszek Kolakowski on this important award and thank him for his contribution to the world we live in.

### HONORING MARSHA EMANUEL OF WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

**HON. RAHM EMANUEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 7, 2003*

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and congratulate my generous and loving mother, Marsha Emanuel, back home in Wilmette, Illinois on her 70th birthday.

For the last 40 years, my mother has dedicated her life to her profession, her husband, her children, and her community.

The former Marsha Smulevitz began her career as a nurse in Chicago where she met my father, Benjamin, during his medical residency. They soon thereafter wed and settled in Chicago's North Andersonville neighborhood where they went on to have four children: me, my brothers Ezekiel and Ariel, and my sister, Shoshana.

As if raising four children was not challenging enough, my mother continued to dedicate herself to public service and the civil rights struggle of that time, working to build a just society for all Americans. In the early 1960's, my mother served four years on the Congress of Racial Equality, founded by students at the University of Chicago, through which she participated in the Freedom March in the South.

Following her activism in the civil rights movement, my mother traveled an entrepreneurial path. She went on to own the Daisy Patch Night Club on Chicago's north side where many local bands came to play their first performances.

As her children entered their teens, my mother returned to school. Never having graduated from high school, she earned her GED. She continued her academic pursuits by studying social work at Roosevelt University and earning an advanced degree in social work from Northeastern Illinois University. For over twenty years, my mother has maintained her commitment to public service by working as a social worker and counselor to local children and adults.

Mr. Speaker, on this, her 70th birthday, I am so very proud of and sincerely thank my mother, Marsha Emanuel, for always being a guiding light to her husband, her four children, and her eleven grandchildren. Happy Birthday, Mom.

### TRIBUTE TO COACH VAN ROSE AND THE SHAWNEE MISSION NORTHEAST HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' CROSS COUNTRY TEAM

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 7, 2003*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend a remarkable man who lives and works in the Third

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