

Center of Wyoming Valley and the Victims Resource Center. Carol also served as the United Jewish Appeal Campaign Co-Chairperson and Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Greater Wilkes-Barre. Carol is a member of the American Counseling Association, the American Psychological Associations, and the Association of Death Education and Counseling. She is a graduate of the 2000 class of Leadership Wilkes-Barre.

Carol graduated from Wilkes University in 1966 and in 1996 received a Masters degree in Community Counseling from the University of Scranton. She was admitted to Chi Omega Iota, the International Counseling Honor Society, and was listed in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

Carol and David live in Kingston and are the parents of six children: Rachel, who is married to Jay Skaistis; Hannah; Nathaniel; Sarah; Naomi; and Zachary. They have one granddaughter, Talia Rose Skaistis.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating this couple who has given so much of their time and talents to their community and are most deserving of this award.

CONGRATULATING FAIRLEIGH
DICKINSON UNIVERSITY ON THE
2005 NORTHEAST CONFERENCE
CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 15, 2005

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure to honor and commend the Fairleigh Dickinson University Men's Basketball Team, the Knights, who won the 2005 Northeast Conference Championship (NEC) game on March 9, 2005. The Knights are returning to the 2005 NCAA Tournament for the first time since 1998, and will face number one ranked Illinois on March 17 in Indianapolis.

The Knights hosted the NEC Tournament championship game last Wednesday evening, March 9th, at their home court in Hackensack, NJ where they secured a hard fought win over the Wagner College Seahawks by a score of 58-52. The highlights of the game included Center Andrea Crosariol scoring 18 points, just two points shy of his career high, and junior guard Chad Timberlake scoring 11 points. Senior guard Mensah Peterson scored 7 of his 13 points in the final three minutes, with an impressive 3-point shot made with 24 seconds left on the clock to secure the Knights' triumph.

Head coach, Tom Green has had his fair share of accomplishments during his 22 years at Fairleigh Dickinson University. He has led the Knights to 17 winning seasons, 15 NEC Tournament semi-final appearances and eight NEC Championship games.

Today, Coach Green continues to lead a team of talented and bright young men. Junior forward Gordon Klaiber was named to the All-NEC First Team and senior guard Tamien Trent was selected to the All-NEC Second Team in a vote conducted by the league's head coaches. The duo boasts a combined average of 32 points per game for the highest scoring offense in the NEC during the regular season.

Founded in 1942, Fairleigh Dickinson University, located in my Congressional District, has provided Northern Jersey with a quality level of higher education. The university's sixth president, Dr. J. Michael Adams, serves as an outstanding motivator by encouraging his students to expand their perspective of the world by embracing diversity and utilizing sophisticated technology in order to enact rapid change through education.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Dr. Adams for his tireless efforts to continually raise the level of education at this fine institution. I also thank Coach Green and the outstanding team members of the Knights for their dedication to their school and for the passion they have for the sport of basketball. I commend the Fairleigh Dickinson University Knights for their stellar season, including the NEC Championship title, and I offer Coach Green and his team the best of luck in the Big Dance.

ENACTMENT OF THE 1965 VOTING
RIGHTS BILL

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 15, 2005

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to draw the attention of the House to a significant event in civil rights history which took place in this very chamber on March 15, forty years ago. It was on that evening, that President Lyndon Johnson addressed a joint session of the Congress to seek the enactment of the 1965 voting rights bill he was about to submit. It was the first time in nineteen years that a president had addressed a joint session to request domestic legislation.

Tumultuous events taking place in Selma, Alabama, had influenced the timing of the President's request. In one of the most stirring appeals of his Presidency, Johnson said:

At times history and fate meet at a single point in man's unending search for freedom. So it was at Lexington and Concord . . . So it was last week in Selma, Alabama . . . What happened at Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every state and section of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life. . . . Their cause must be our cause, too. Because it is not just Negroes, but really all of us who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice.

And we shall—overcome!

Those exalted words drawn from the freedom hymn of the civil rights movement, spoken by the President of the United States, to the resounding ovation of the Congress, carried by television around the nation and around the world, marked the crossing of a watershed of civil rights history. It was a clear affirmation that the heart and soul of American leadership was at last committed to the fight for unqualified freedom for all Americans.

Among those seated in the Presidential box that evening of the joint session was LeRoy Collins, the former Governor of Florida, who, with his wife, had been guests of the President and Mrs. Johnson at dinner that evening. This distinction was the President's way of acknowledging the special service rendered by

Collins and the little known Federal agency he headed—the Community Relations Service—which had played an important behind-the-scenes role in Selma, helping to advance the civil rights goals of the protesters, and, at the same time, working to restrain the violence of resistance.

Just nine months earlier Congress had created the Community Relations Service as a part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title Ten of that act called into being a special agency composed of civil rights peace-makers—mediators who would go into troubled communities to conciliate racial conflict and promote voluntary compliance with civil rights laws. Such legislation had first been proposed by Senator Lyndon Johnson seven years earlier.

In the years since Selma, the Community Relation Service, "CRS", has helped every major city and thousands of smaller communities, to resolve tens of thousands of confrontations involving school desegregation, police-minority relations, church burnings, urban violence and countless acts and allegations of racial and ethnic discrimination.

Nevertheless, because this division of the Department of Justice relies on quiet persuasion and skillful negotiation it takes special effort to avoid the limelight. As a result the American public has had little opportunity to know of its extraordinary achievements. In effect, the work of the Community Relations Service has been a missing chapter in America's civil rights history.

I am pleased to report, however, that this oversight has at last been rectified thanks to the efforts of Bertram Levine, a long-time resident of my district, whose history of the Community Relations Service has just been published by the University of Missouri Press. The book is entitled, *Resolving Racial Conflict: The Community Relations Service and Civil Rights (1964-1989)*.

[From the 2004 Fall-Winter Catalogue of the University of Missouri Press]

RESOLVING RACIAL CONFLICT: THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE AND CIVIL RIGHTS (1964-1989)

(By Bertram Levine)

In 1964, when the Civil Rights Act was passed, Congress wisely created an agency based in the U.S. Department of Justice to help forestall or resolve racial or ethnic disputes evolving from the act. Mandated by law and by its own methodology to shun publicity, the Community Relations Service developed self-effacement to a fine art. Thus the accomplishments, as well as the shortcomings, of this federal venture into conflict resolution are barely known in official Washington, and even less so by the American public. This first written history of the Community Relations Service uses the experiences of the men and women who sought to resolve the most volatile issues of the day to tell the fascinating story of this unfamiliar agency. This multiracial cadre of conciliation and mediation specialists worked behind the scenes in more than 20,000 confrontations involving racial and ethnic minorities.

From Selma to Montgomery, at the encampment of the Poor Peoples' Campaign in Resurrection City, to the urban riots of the sixties, seventies, and eighties, from the school desegregation battles north and south, at the siege of Wounded Knee, and during the Texas Gulf Coast fishing wars between Southeast Asian refugees and Anglos, these federal peacemakers lessened the atmosphere of racial violence in every major