

Initially, she postponed finishing college when the family could not afford to send both her and her younger brother to college. She joined the United States Navy where she met Richard Paul. When they married in 1952, it was illegal for a Native American and a non-Native American to marry in Arizona, so they traveled to New Mexico for a civil ceremony before returning to Tucson for a church wedding at Southside Presbyterian Church. Dr. Paul grew up as a member of that faith community and served as an Elder for over 50 years. Her leadership abilities were recognized by the wider church, and she was elected Moderator of Presbytery de Cristo, was a consultant to the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) regarding its Christian education curriculum for children, and served on the national church's Task Force on Reparations and its Commission on Preparation for Ministry.

Dr. Paul had a wide world view which allowed her to rise above conflict. She saw real problems and shared her opinions, but in a way which did not demean or incapacitate those with whom she disagreed. She credited her parents, Jones and Marianna Narcho, with teaching her the value of generosity and service. Once when asked how she happened to get a doctorate degree, Dr. Paul laughed and said, "My mother told me to learn all I could."

As a Native American, Dr. Paul observed and experienced serious inequities and violations of civil rights. She recalled that her father was arrested when he had a stroke on the sidewalk in front of their home. Because he was an Indian, the police presumed him to be drunk, and he died in jail of wounds that could never be explained. Even though the pain of that recollection stayed fresh, she used all her life experiences to become the outstanding woman she was.

As a Congressional District, as Nations, we could not be more privileged than to have had Dr. Alice Paul live and work among us.

TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY QUEJA

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 2005

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Shirley Queja, a dear friend and undeniably one the most dependable, dedicated and trustworthy individuals on Capitol Hill. After twenty-seven years of service to three members of Congress, she is retiring. As her friends, family and peers gather to celebrate Shirley's wonderful career, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring one of the Capitol's finest professional staff members.

The child of Millie and Sabas Dumlao and an older sister to four brothers, Shirley grew up in the small town of Wahiawa on the island of Oahu. She is a graduate of the University of Hawaii and came to Washington in 1978 to work for the late Senator Spark Matsunaga. Shirley served as the Senator's longtime assistant from 1978 until his passing in 1990.

In 1990, my husband Bob was looking for a new Executive Assistant. That was when Neil Dhillon, his Chief of Staff, came across Shirley's resume. After speaking to Shirley, Neil was immediately drawn to her, not by her impressive professional experience, but instead, he was drawn to her passion for this institu-

tion, the history of this chamber and the process of law making. As their initial conversation ended, Neil was so intrigued with Shirley that he immediately rushed over to the Senate side to speak with her in person.

As one who also was enamored with Congress and its steep traditions, I can see why Bob was impressed by these same qualities. Since that first meeting, she has served at the side of Bob, and later, myself as a trusted confidant and assistant.

Bob was always proud of the caliber of his staff, and Shirley was their foundation for her fifteen years as Bob's Executive Assistant. No matter the crisis or the challenge of the request, Shirley was always there for her co-workers with steady-hand solutions. Bob always noticed her central role in holding staff together and he loved how her quiet leadership allowed her co-workers—his staff—to reach their full potential.

Shirley possesses a dedication to her job and her co-workers that is unmatched by most. She often worked deep into the night, on weekends and routinely came in over the holidays. At times she placed her job before her family and it was clear that Bob and I could always count on Shirley. A trusted confidant to many, she was always prepared and left nothing to chance. Over time it was easy to see why so many of the people who worked with her hold Shirley in such high regard.

When I think of Shirley many things immediately come to mind. As many of you know, she might just have the biggest heart of anyone in this town. She was always perfectly poised, even on the most hectic of days and under the most trying of circumstances. For fifteen years she was the hub of the wheel that kept the Matsui office strong.

Shirley Queja is the mother of two beautiful and intelligent daughters, Noelani and Haunani. Both get their artistic talents and love for the Hawaiian culture from their parents. Haunani attends the University of Hawaii and Noelani attends the University of Maryland.

She is the devoted wife to Irving, her husband of twenty-three years. They are both undoubtedly looking forward to her retirement. Irv too worked for Senator Matsunaga and now works with the Senate Sergeant at Arms. In his spare time he plays guitar and sings with the Aloha Boys, a local Hawaiian musical group. Both Shirley and Irv plan to remain active with the Halau O'Aulani, a Hawaiian cultural school in Maryland.

Shirley, from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for everything you have done for the Matsui family. I am sure you never planned to stay in Washington so long, but we are all so glad that you have. All of us wish you a joyful and long retirement. Brian, Amy, Anna and I keep a special place for you in our hearts.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress search far and wide for staff members like Shirley, but if we are honest with ourselves, we will admit that she is an original. I am honored to pay tribute to Shirley Queja as she ends her twenty-seven years of distinguished service on Capitol Hill. Her contributions to my office and this body are immense and her personal friendship has been immeasurable. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in celebrating the career of this consummate professional and extraordinary person.

HONORING FLORENCE TREPP ON
HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 2005

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, devoted to her family and her community, Mrs. Florence Trepp stands as a role model and inspiration to so many people in Nevada. As she prepares to celebrate her 80th birthday, she maintains an unyielding commitment to serve her community. She has served as an advocate for abused children, a dedicated volunteer with numerous community organizations, and a committed supporter of the Parasol Community Foundation.

Florence's work with the Parasol Foundation specifically has enabled over 100 local non-profit organizations to communicate and work together towards improving their community and achieving their goals. Her son, Warren, cofounded the Parasol Foundation almost 10 years ago as a model for promoting collaboration among non-profit organizations. As an umbrella organization for numerous charities, the Parasol Foundation creates an all inclusive, safe environment encouraging groundbreaking ideas, sharing of information avoiding duplication of projects, programs and services, producing efficiency by saving time and money for each agency. Florence has staunchly supported these efforts which in turn, have benefited the entire Lake Tahoe community.

Florence is guided by her passion and by her faith. Her passion to help others and her sense of civic duty has propelled her to help others and better her community. In her short time in Nevada, she has become an inspiration for all. Florence has also a strong faith that helps her navigate the challenges of life. One of her most cherished memories is meeting the Pope and actually speaking to him in Polish, her native tongue.

Thirteen years ago, Florence had surgery for lung cancer. She thankfully is a survivor and never takes one day for granted. She enjoys the simple pleasures of life . . . including a good cup of hot coffee and America's favorite pastime, baseball. And Florence has a deep appreciation for her family, her friends, and people in general. She is always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need.

Her nickname in Polish is yacumda which means joy . . . and joy is what Florence brings to everyone she meets. Her commitment to helping people and her community is admirable. I am proud to call her a Nevadan and to call her my friend. I wish her a very happy birthday and thank her for her unyielding commitment to serving her community.

THE GENERATING RETIREMENT
OWNERSHIP THROUGH LONG-
TERM HOLDING ACT OF 2005

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 2005

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I, along with Congressman WILLIAM JEFFERSON,

introduced today the Generating Retirement Ownership Through Long-Term Holding ("GROWTH") Act of 2005. We introduced this important legislation in an effort to address one of the issues making it difficult for today's working investors to save for retirement. Most of our Nation's mutual fund shareholders report that retirement is the primary purpose for which they are saving. Almost 50 percent of U.S. households now own mutual funds, and 72 percent of fund investors say that their primary goal is to save for retirement.

Mutual fund investors are overwhelmingly middle-income Americans investing for the long term. For many of these investors, mutual funds are the low-cost, professionally managed, diversified way in which they are saving on their own for retirement. Currently, investors who buy shares in a mutual fund and hold for the long term nevertheless find themselves taxed as they go—even though no fund shares were sold and no income was received. This legislation, which I'm proud to introduce along with my distinguished colleague, Congressman JEFFERSON of Louisiana, allows mutual fund shareholders to keep more of their own money to work for them longer by deferring—not avoiding—capital gains taxes until they actually sell their investment. The "GROWTH" Act makes it easier for these individuals to meet their goals and enjoy a secure retirement.

Those investors who opt in advance to leave capital gains generated by the fund manager reinvested in the fund are doing what so many policymakers want to see—they are holding for the long term, contributing to national savings, and building up their own retirement nest egg. Tax treatment that annually shrinks the amount saved—rather than taxing the sale of fund shares when the investor taps the savings—only frustrates the behavior that so many other provisions in the tax code try to encourage.

The GROWTH Act will encourage Americans to save more and to save for the long term to better prepare for a secure retirement. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort and cosponsor this legislation.

IN HONOR OF THE RESEARCH AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE LATE DR. KENNETH B. CLARK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the research and contributions of the late Dr. Kenneth B. Clark who passed away on Monday. In his 90 years, Dr. Clark through his research helped to end segregation, fought to improve educational opportunities and services in minority communities, and drew attention to the psychological challenges of minorities.

Dr. Clark's research as an educational psychologist focused on the effects of racial prejudices in shaping identity and influencing educational achievement. His research demonstrated that segregation cultivated feelings of inferiority in minority students. Thurgood Marshall convincingly used Dr. Clark's research on inferiority in segregated school systems to argue that "separate but equal" was unconstitutional.

Like most of us, Dr. Clark's mother played an important role in his educational commitment. She insisted in 1920's America that he not go to vocational school as advocated by guidance counselors. Instead, she was determined that her son could do and was worthy of much more. She stressed to him the value of a quality education and he worked to ensure that same standard for all Americans.

Dr. Clark worked to restructure the public school systems in New York and Washington. Committed to the importance of integration and the value of a quality education, Dr. Clark proposed major reforms in the school systems that would bring students from different backgrounds together and would challenge them academically.

Needless to say, Dr. Clark has long been a vocal and critical advocate for sound education policy and social justice. His research has already had a great impact on this country. I would further honor my dear friend, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, by inserting the following two tributes to his memory. The first is a statement issued by Dennis Courtland Hayes, Interim President and CEO of the NAACP, and Julian Bond, Chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. The second is a piece from the Washington Post about the research and life of Dr. Clark.

NAACP MOURNS DEATH OF KENNETH B. CLARK, PSYCHOLOGIST AND EDUCATOR WHO HELPED END SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Dr. Clark was a national authority on the negative effects of entrenched segregation.

May 2, 2005.—The NAACP mourns the passing of Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, whose groundbreaking studies of African American children in the south influenced the U.S. Supreme Court to rule that school segregation was unconstitutional. Clark died yesterday at his home in Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

NAACP Interim President and CEO Dennis Courtland Hayes said: "Dr. Clark made a monumental contribution to the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education decision that has proven so important in this country. His research has been key to the understanding by African Americans that we are all created equal in the eyes of God and to value our heritage."

Clark's research verified the damaging effect of racial segregation to black school children in the early 1950's. This testimony was used by attorney Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP to challenge the constitutionality of the separate-but-equal doctrine that violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Clark's testing of children in South Carolina showed that African American children educated in a segregated school system saw themselves as inferior and, as he wrote, "accepted the inferiority as part of reality."

In 1961, Clark was awarded the Spingarn Medal, the NAACP's highest award. Clark, a longtime professor at City College of New York, wrote several influential books and articles advancing the cause of integration.

Founded in 1909, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization. Its half-million adult and youth members throughout the United States and the world are the premier advocates for civil rights in their communities and monitor equal opportunity in the public and private sectors.

KENNETH CLARK DIES; HELPED DESEGREGATE SCHOOLS

May 3, 2005.—Kenneth B. Clark, 90, an educational psychologist whose experiment with

dolls of different colors helped convince the U.S. Supreme Court that racially segregated public schools were inherently unequal, died of cancer May 1 at his home in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

In the seminal 1954 desegregation case in U.S. history, *Brown v. Board of Education*, the court used Dr. Clark's findings to buttress its ruling that "separate but equal" public schools encouraged feelings of inferiority among black children, not only damaging their self-esteem but also adversely affecting their ability to learn.

As early as 1939, Dr. Clark and his wife, Mamie Phipps Clark, had begun conducting tests to assess black youngsters' self-perception. Using dolls they bought for 50 cents apiece at the Woolworth's on 125th Street in Harlem (one of the few places that sold black dolls), they showed groups of black and white children two black dolls and two white dolls and asked them to choose which doll was nice, which was pretty and which was bad. The data from their tests showed that both groups overwhelmingly favored the white dolls.

Dr. Clark concluded that the children he studied, "like other human beings who are subjected to an obviously inferior status in the society in which they live, have been definitely harmed in the development of their personalities; that the signs of instability in their personalities are clear. . . ."

Dr. Clark repeated the experiment in 1950 in Clarendon County, S.C., where white students in the school system received more than 60 percent of the funds earmarked for education, even though the schools had three times as many black students. The results confirmed, in Dr. Clark's view, that the black children saw themselves as inferior.

Thurgood Marshall, then an attorney for the NAACP, seized on Dr. Clark's findings as evidence that segregated schools did harm and that minority-only schools violated the 14th Amendment because they could not meet the separate-but-equal standard enshrined by the court in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* more than a half-century earlier.

Some of Marshall's colleagues on the case were dismissive, even derisive, of Dr. Clark's dolls. They assumed Marshall would use the social-science findings tangentially, but the data turned out to be decisive. The court accepted Dr. Clark's premise that school segregation contributed heavily to the psychological damage of black youngsters.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote that separating black children from white children "solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect the children's heart and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

A decade later, Dr. Clark observed: "The court saw the issue clearly and in the same human terms in which [African Americans] had felt it. A racist system inevitably destroys and damages human beings; it brutalizes and dehumanizes them, blacks and whites alike."

Kenneth Bancroft Clark was born in the Panama Canal Zone in 1914. When he was 5, his mother decided to move to the United States with her son and 2-year-old daughter, even though her husband vehemently objected. The family, without the father, settled in Harlem.

Dr. Clark recalled that when he started school, Harlem was still integrated. By the time he reached the ninth grade, his school was predominantly black, and teachers were encouraging black students to go to vocational school.

"Mama stormed into school, more the shop steward than the lady she usually was," Dr. Clark recalled in a 1964 interview with the *New York Post*. "She told my counselor, 'I