

Kathryn Fox, who recently celebrated her 102nd birthday.

Mrs. Fox was born on July 16, 1903 in the small town of Middleport, Ohio. After attending the University of Ohio, she married Richard K. Fox, Sr. The two lived in St. Louis for over three decades, as Mr. Fox enjoyed a long career teaching high school mathematics.

Among Mrs. Fox's favorite pastimes is travel. She and her husband made several trips to Europe and traveled extensively in the American West. Mrs. Fox has continued to visit the Tucson home of her son, Ambassador Richard Fox, Jr., in recent years.

In her active retirement, Mrs. Fox enjoys needlepoint and attends church each Sunday.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mrs. Fox on her birthday and wish her the best of health and much continued happiness in the future.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING
LIEUTENANT DANIEL BARNES
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RE-
TIREMENT FROM THE KNOX
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes is retiring from the Knox County Sheriff's Office after 34 years of exemplary service; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes served the citizens of Knox County with dedication and pride as a range officer and firearms instructor for the Knox County Sheriff's Office and other organizations; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes has been among the most well-liked and well-respected public servants as he served throughout his career in the patrol division, common pleas court bailiff, and most formerly as lieutenant over the civil process and records division; and

Whereas, Lieutenant Daniel Barnes will be deeply missed by many in the Sheriff's Office, community he protected, and by his fellow officers.

Therefore, I join with his wife Cathy, the community, and his fellow officers at the Knox County Sheriff's Office in thanking Lieutenant Daniel Barnes for his 34 years of service and wish him the very best on the occasion of his retirement.

HONORING THE DAVIS STREET
FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER'S
ROTACARE FREE ACUTE MED-
ICAL CLINIC

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Davis Street Family Resource Center's RotaCare Free Acute Medical Clinic in San Leandro, California. On July 20, 2005, an anniversary celebration will be held to honor the 10th anniversary of the Clinic and will also mark the grand opening of the Dr. Jack Goodrich Free Dental Clinic at the site.

Davis Street is the only multiservice family support agency in the San Leandro area. It provides services to more than 10,000 people in need every year. Programs and services include low-cost and subsidized childcare, emergency food and clothing, acute medical care, crisis counseling, job preparation and placement services, holiday food and toy baskets.

Davis Street Family Resource Center's RotaCare Free Acute Clinic opened its doors in 1995 and serves over 1,000 uninsured and underinsured individuals each year. Over 60% are children. The Clinic is entirely staffed by volunteer doctors, nurses, pharmacists, physical therapists and social workers to provide quality, essential acute care to individuals who otherwise would not have access to adequate health care.

With the support of the community and volunteers, the RotaCare Free Acute Medical Clinic offers Spanish back classes, workshops on diabetes and asthma management, nutrition education, immunizations and physical exams.

Since April 2004, Davis Street has offered Adult Dental days as a series of day clinics leading up to the permanent addition of the free dental program.

With the help of the San Leandro Rotary Club, Dr. Jack Goodrich and funding from Tom Kroetch, a longtime supporter of the medical clinic, the Braddock Foundation and the office of Alameda County Supervisor Alice Lai-Bitker, the Free and Low Cost Acute Dental Clinic will provide low cost and free dental care to adults. Dr. Jack Goodrich, who is also a past Davis Street board member, will offer basic emergency care, basic dentistry, education on dental care and dental screenings.

I congratulate the RotaCare Free Acute Medical Clinic on its 10th anniversary of service and congratulate the Davis Street Family Resource Center's opening of the Dr. Jack Goodrich Free Dental Clinic. All who contribute to the success of these exemplary resources for our community are to be commended.

DR. KENNETH B. CLARK: FOUNDER
OF THE JOINT CENTER FOR PO-
LITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUD-
IES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the importance of service, contribution, and dedication. Most Americans recognize these attributes of great leaders and humanitarians. They give of their time, their energy, and their life in the pursuit of the uplift of their people, their generation, and their cause. They see problems, challenges, and struggles and do not wander aimlessly, but head directly, for a solution. They do not wait for others to take the lead of change; they implement the change themselves.

Most Americans would readily acknowledge the true leaders and humanitarians of our time. Few however strive and achieve that recognition though. Dr. Kenneth Bancroft Clark is one of those who had in his life worked for the uplift of all people and particularly African-Americans in this country. He saw the educational problems, the employment chal-

lenges, and the academic struggles that faced the African-American community.

Instead of waiting for others to investigate the impact of racism and segregation on Black America, Dr. Clark conducted his own psychological studies of the negative perceptions of black children in their lives. He provided testimony to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their case against school segregation. His study, which showed how segregation had fostered negative self-perceptions and feelings of inferiority among Black youth, was cited by the Supreme Court in their *Brown v. Board of Education* decision ending the practice.

When Black leaders—then beginning to become elected public officials as a result of the Voting Rights Act of 1965—saw the need for a national organization to create and implement programs to train the newly elected representatives to public office and create a network for their mutual support, Dr. Clark proposed the establishment of a Black-led think tank that would advance strategies to hasten desegregation and eliminate discrimination. Dr. Clark outlined the structure and objectives of that organization and wrote publicly about the significance that such an organization would have. He placed the plan for the organization in historical, contemporary, and advanced terms. Dr. Clark worked to amass a body of scholars, activists, and community leaders to endow the organization and move it to play an important role in the community. He then selected the perfect leader for the Joint Center in Eddie N. Williams, an educator and former State Department official with whom Dr. Clark had worked to increase the number of African-Americans in the Foreign Service. The team of Kenneth Clark and Eddie Williams determined the direction and mission of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

As the challenges of integrating local school systems increasingly became apparent to the American public, Dr. Clark proposed educational reforms and innovative ideas for addressing these challenges. He served on the New York Board of Regents for two decades, faithfully working to improve the schools, the educational facilities and the curriculum for our future generations of leaders.

When this country and Black America needed someone to stand up for the important issues and causes of the day, Dr. Kenneth Clark was there to fight for our interests. He was a great humanitarian, a powerful champion, and a superb pioneer for the uplift of Black Americans, the American public, and the world community. Dr. Clark passed away on May 1, 2005. He will long be remembered for his service, dedication, and contribution to building a better America.

I submit to the RECORD the following article, written by the Joint Center's new retired leader Eddie N. Williams the current edition of *Focus*, the magazine of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies about the life and times of Dr. Kenneth Bancroft Clark.

REFLECTING ON KENNETH BANCROFT CLARK:
PIONEER AND INSPIRATION TO THE JOINT
CENTER

JULY/AUGUST 2005.—Kenneth Bancroft Clark, the distinguished social psychologist whose testimony on the effect of prejudice on children significantly influenced the landmark 1964 Supreme Court desegregation decision, died on May 1, 2005, at

age 90. His many achievements as a scholar-activist, author, and civil rights advocate have been duly noted in many written and oral eulogies. He was truly a giant among his contemporaries, a mighty oak in the world of ideas dedicated to compassionate action. He had a profound impact on this nation.

One of Clark's most important achievements, however, has not been celebrated nearly enough. It is a living testament to his genius, skill, presence, and unswerving commitment to empowering blacks—the term he always used. He conceived the idea of the Joint Center for Political Studies in 1969 and wrote the proposal that the Ford Foundation funded in 1970. He was also a member of the Joint Center's board of governors during its first 14 years.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW CHAPTER

Clark believed the Joint Center would serve as a bridge between the protest phase of the civil rights movement, which effectively ended with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968 and the political/public policy phase of the civil rights movement. He believed the Joint Center needed to be launched in order to develop and implement programs and laws to hasten desegregation and spur equal opportunity. He field-tested his ideas with key black political figures around the country, and they were converted. Percy Sutton and Basil Patterson in New York City, Mervyn Dymally in California, and Richard Newhouse in Illinois became standard bearers for a new political thrust in the civil rights movement. So did journalist-political guru Louis Martin and Vernon Jordan, who was already busy registering blacks to vote in the South through the Voter Education Project. The culmination of their efforts was the 1969 Institute for Black Elected Officials, which Clark convened in Washington D.C.

In a brilliant essay co-authored by Clark and distinguished historian John Hope Franklin, titled, "The Nineteen Eighties: Prologue and Prospect" and published by the Joint Center in 1981, the authors wrote:

At the 1969 Institute for Black Elected Officials, which laid the foundation for the Joint Center for Political Studies (now Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies), it was consensus that political activity among blacks had become the 'new cutting edge' of the civil rights movement.

They added:

Within the past ten years, it has become even clearer that the 'cutting edge' of the civil rights movement needs to be sharpened by the inclusion of groups and individuals who are not ordinarily considered political. For blacks, the political challenge of the Eighties is identical to the civil rights challenge of the Sixties—to mobilize all of the available forces and power necessary to attain the goal of racial justice.

While these words were written nearly a quarter century ago, the authors' keen historical perspective and clarity of vision have stood the test of time and speak to us today about the unfinished tasks which lie ahead. They looked into the future with the skepticism of scholars and pragmatists, and yet their perceptions reflect the faith that has sustained black people in their search for justice, equality, and opportunity.

Clark's writings, values, and perspectives helped to endow the Joint Center with a unique vision and sense of purpose:

I was fortunate that I met KBC, as some of us affectionately called him, in 1965, the year the Voting Rights Act was passed, five years before the Joint Center opened its doors, and seven years before I would become the organization's president. At the time, I was director of the Office of Equal Opportunity in the U.S. Department of State, and Clark had

been engaged to conduct a study of the Foreign Service Officer entry examination process. Going back to the days of Ralph Bunche, relatively few blacks made it into the prestigious State Department. Clark's job was to identify any discriminatory aspects of the examination. Asked later about his findings in this proprietary study, Clark smiled and said: "My study will never see the light of day." It is still entombed in the State Department vaults. Meanwhile, the scarcity of black employment and appointments there persists.

In their 1981 essay, Clark and Franklin, both preeminent American intellectual pioneers, proposed a challenge to the Joint Center and indeed the nation as a whole: . . .

To the extent that racial justice . . . must be defined in terms of the economic progress . . . of deprived blacks, new methods and approaches must be found to cope with . . . pervasive and insidious forms of racism. Black politics now, more than ever, must transcend the usual boundaries and methods of American politics. By mobilizing in [coalitions] blacks can directly influence the political system, and can win new allies who realize that it is in their self-interest to renew the struggle for racial equality and justice.

POLICY AND RACIAL JUSTICE

Clark and Franklin did more than provide a historical framework for the Joint Center as a new kind of civil rights entity, one focusing on political participation and public policy engagement as new weapons in the fight for justice and equality. Drawing on the works of W.E.B. DuBois, they articulated an intellectual framework for the metamorphosis of the nation's first black think tank. In 1982 they collaborated with the Joint Center to create The Committee on Policy for Racial Justice, a group of 30 preeminent black scholars who would convene periodically over nearly a decade to explore the vast array of problems facing black Americans. The committee members published their views in three areas: the economy, the black family, and education.

I think both KBC and Franklin would insist I list all of the scholars here to convey both the rich intellectual diversity and the think tank quality of the other Committee members. Many of these people were highly placed elected officials; the first black women to serve as a Cabinet secretary; and the first black female U.S. ambassador. They were:

Bernard Anderson, economist; Mary Frances Berry, historian and lawyer; Derrick Bell, lawyer; Haywood Burns, lawyer; Lisle C. Carter, Jr., lawyer; Jewell Cobb, social scientist; James Comer, psychiatrist; Drew Days, lawyer; James Gibbs, anthropologist; Bernard Gifford, educator; Charles V. Hamilton, political scientist; Patricia Roberts Harris, lawyer; Matthew Holden, political scientist; Joyce Hughes, lawyer; Walter Leonard, lawyer; Sir Arthur Lewis, sociologist; Eleanor Holmes Norton, lawyer; J. Saunders Reddings, social scientist; William Shack, social scientist; Elliott P. Skinner, anthropologist; Mabel Smythe, Africanist; Howard Stanback, economist; Roger Wilkins, journalist/social scientist; William J. Wilson, sociologist.

With this intellectual powerhouse, the Joint center moved from an organization providing technical assistance to black elected officials and civil rights leaders to a full-fledged one-stop-shop research and public policy institution, commonly referred to as a 'think tank.'

Such was the vision and influence of Kenneth Bancroft Clark. In addition to his many other laudable achievements, he launched a movement and an institution.

A mighty oak has fallen, but its seeds have taken root and continued to flourish.

The Joint Center is one of them.

KENNETH BANCROFT CLARK

Career Highlights:

Founding member and member of the Board of Governors, Joint Center for Political Studies, since 1970.

Landmark 1950 report cited by the U.S. Supreme Court in its historic decision of school desegregation, *Brown vs. Board of Education*, May 17, 1964.

Founded, with Dr. Mamie Phillips Clark, the Northside Center of Child Development, serving children with special psychological needs, 1946; Director, Board of Education commission to implement integration of city schools, 1954; Organized Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited (Haryou), 1962; Founder and President of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, 1967-1975; First black elected to New York State Board of Regents, 1966-1986; Member of New York State Urban Development Corporation; Director, Social Dynamics Research Institute at CCNY; President, American Psychological Association, 1970-1971; and former President of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues; and, President of Clark, Phillips, Clark & Harris, Inc., from 1975.

Howard University, bachelor's degree in psychology, 1935; Howard University, master's degree in psychology, 1936; Columbia University, doctorate in psychology, 1940; numerous honorary degrees.

Awards: Spingarn Medal, from NAACP, 1961; Sidney Hillman Book Award, 1965; Kurt Lewin Memorial Award from the Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues, 1966; and the President Medal of Liberty, 1986.

Howard University, 1937-38; Hampton Institute, 1940-41; Distinguished Professor of Psychology Emeritus, City College, City University of New York, 1943-75; and first black tenured professor at City College, 1960; visiting professor at Queens College, University of New York, Columbia University, University of California, Berkeley, Harvard University, and Tuskegee Institute.

Books and Articles: *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy* (1944); *Prejudice and Your Child* (1955); *The Negro Protest* (1963); the prize-winning *Dark Ghetto* (1965); *Dilemmas of Social Power* (1965); coauthor with Jeannette Hopkins of *A Relevant War Against Poverty* (1968); coeditor with Talcott Parsons of *The Negro American* (1966); *A Possible Reality* (1972); and, *Pathos of Power* (1974).

A PROCLAMATION HONORING GEORGE ANNARINO ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, George Annarino was born in Licking County on July 19, 1935; and

Whereas, George Annarino has taught martial arts in Newark, Ohio for almost 40 years, winning numerous awards for distinction within his practice; and

Whereas, George Annarino has been inducted into the Martial Arts Hall of Fame for his excellence; and

Whereas, George Annarino is a steward of his community, devoting copious amounts of his time to a variety of charities and has been the recipient of the "Key to the City," a prestigious volunteer service award.