

bestows upon us our original awareness: and our critical powers spring up from the study of it and the growth experiences inside it. . . .

One place comprehended can make us understand other places better. Sense of place gives us equilibrium; extended, it is sense of direction too."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 64—DIRECTING THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MINORITY WOMEN TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND TO THE PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 64

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MONUMENT COMMEMORATING CONTRIBUTIONS OF MINORITY WOMEN TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of adoption of this Resolution, the Architect of the Capitol shall enter into a contract for the design and construction of a monument to commemorate the contributions of minority women to women's suffrage and to the participation of minority women in public life in the United States (referred to in this Resolution as the "Monument").

(b) WOMEN DEPICTED ON MONUMENT.—The Monument shall depict an appropriate representative, as determined by the Advisory Committee established under section 2, of each of the following:

- (1) African American women.
- (2) Hispanic American women.
- (3) Asian Pacific American women.
- (4) Jewish American women.
- (5) Native American women.

(c) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—The contract under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the Monument be completed and delivered to the Architect of the Capitol not later than 18 months after the date on which the Architect enters into the contract.

(d) LOCATION.—The Architect of the Capitol shall arrange for the Monument to be placed in a prominent location of the Capitol.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An Advisory Committee shall be established to—

(1) solicit from the general public nominees for depiction on the Monument; and

(2) recommend to the Architect of the Capitol, for depiction on the Monument, individuals that are representative of the women specified in section 2(b).

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 5 members, of whom—

(1) 1 member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(2) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(3) 1 member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(4) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; and

(5) 1 member shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

(c) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the adoption of this Resolution, members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed in accordance with subsection (b).

(d) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Advisory Committee shall serve without pay.

(e) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the adoption of this Resolution, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Architect of the Capitol the names of the individuals to be depicted on the Monument.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Resolution (including sums as are necessary for the Advisory Committee to carry out the duties described in section 2), to remain available until expended.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, it is an honor to be here today to submit a resolution to recognize the contributions of minority women to women's suffrage and to the history of our country. This resolution establishes an Advisory Committee and directs the Architect of the Capitol to enter into a contract for the design and construction of a monument commemorating the contributions of minority women.

I was so pleased when Congressman DAVIS introduced this resolution. His decision was inspired by the observations of a young woman working in his office who noticed, as she toured the Capitol, that there are so few women, and even fewer minority women, represented in these sacred halls.

The under-representation of women and minorities does a disservice to the thousands of schoolchildren who tour the Capitol every year. I believe the time has come, and is in fact long overdue, to create a statute honoring the contributions of minority women who were instrumental in building our country and leaders in extending equal rights to all people.

I can cite many examples of minority women who I would like to see considered for recognition. Women with New York roots such as Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth and Maud Nathan have made considerable contributions to our nation's history.

Harriet Tubman, whose home was in Auburn, NY, escaped slavery and then risked her life again and again to return and lead so many others to freedom. Harriet Tubman's motto was, "keep going." She would encourage escaped slaves in their journey by saying, "Children if you are tired, keep going; if you are scared, keep going; if you are hungry, keep going; if you want to taste freedom, keep going." Harriet Tubman went on to be an active leader in the women's movement, to work for schools for freed slaves and to establish services for the elderly and destitute. Her actions were selfless and her courage is of heroic proportions.

Sojourner Truth was born enslaved in Upstate New York. After her release from slavery, she went on to work as an abolitionist and then as a leader in

the women's movement. She was a highly effective speaker, and used her voice to see that equal rights would be extended to all people regardless of the color of one's skin or one's gender. Maud Nathan is another example of a New Yorker who was influential in the women's suffrage movement and served as an early and innovative consumer advocate, organizing for better conditions for working women.

I often think of the courage and vision of these women and so many others who put their lives on the line in the abolitionist, suffrage, civil rights and women's movements, and it is a great sense of pride to me that so many women leaders were from New York.

It is our responsibility to make sure that the contributions of minority women with stories similar to Truth, Tubman, Nathan, and so many others, are told in our schoolrooms, at our dinner tables and yes, celebrated in the halls of Congress.

In 1997, after more than 75 years of storage in the crypt, a monument recognizing suffragists Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott was moved to a visible location in the Rotunda. This was the right decision then, and no doubt has aroused the interest of so many people who have had the opportunity to view it since the move.

Now we have an opportunity to make significant strides toward telling a far more accurate story of our Nation's collective history by celebrating the minority women who were behind so many of our nation's important social movements. Their commitment, resilience and courage can be a great source of strength to the next generation of women who will assume the struggles shaping our time.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT ALL AMERICANS SHOULD BE MORE INFORMED OF DYSPRAXIA

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

S. CON. RES. 65

Whereas an estimated 1 in 20 children suffers from the developmental disorder dyspraxia;

Whereas 70 percent of those affected by dyspraxia are male;

Whereas dyspraxics may be of average or above average intelligence but are often behaviorally immature;

Whereas symptoms of dyspraxia consist of clumsiness, poor body awareness, reading and writing difficulties, speech problems, and learning disabilities, though not all of these will apply to every dyspraxic;

Whereas there is no cure for dyspraxia, but the earlier a child is treated the greater the chance of developmental maturation;

Whereas dyspraxics may be shunned within their own peer group because they do not fit in;

Whereas most dyspraxic children are dismissed as "slow" or "clumsy" and are therefore not properly diagnosed;