

preservation of cultural heritage, and the development of a sustained dialogue, including a Pristina-Belgrade dialogue and a regional dialogue;

Whereas the ethnic violence that occurred in Kosovo from March 17, 2004 through March 19, 2004, represented a severe setback to the progress the people of Kosovo achieved in implementing the Standards for Kosovo and resulted in 20 deaths and damage to or destruction of approximately 900 homes and 30 Serbian Orthodox churches and other religious sites;

Whereas the bomb attacks against the people and international institutions in Kosovo that occurred from July 2, 2005 through July 4, 2005, were unacceptable events that work counter to the interests and efforts of the majority of the people of Kosovo and signal that more work must be done to promote the implementation of the Standards for Kosovo;

Whereas the status of Kosovo, which is neither stable nor sustainable, is a critical issue affecting the aspirations of Southeast Europe for stability, peace, and eventual membership in the European Union;

Whereas the authorities and institutions of Kosovo must be empowered to act independently to achieve the Standards for Kosovo so that such authorities and institutions may assume responsibility for any progress or setbacks;

Whereas 2005 must be a year of decision for representatives of Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro, and the United Nations to move forward on the status of Kosovo;

Whereas the basic values of multi-ethnicity, democracy, and market-orientation must remain at the heart of any effort to resolve the question of the future status of Kosovo; and

Whereas the support of all of the people of Kosovo is required to achieve a successful outcome that addresses those basic values: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the unresolved status of Kosovo is neither sustainable nor beneficial to the progress toward stability and peace in Southeast Europe and its integration with Europe;

(2) the leaders of Kosovo and Serbia and Montenegro and the representatives of the United Nations should work toward an agreement on the future status of Kosovo and a plan for transformation in Kosovo;

(3) such agreement and plan should—
(A) address the claims and satisfy the key concerns of the people of Kosovo and the people of Serbia and Montenegro;

(B) seek compromises from both Kosovo and Serbia and Montenegro to reach an agreement;

(C) promote the integration of Southeast Europe with the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

(D) reinforce efforts to encourage full cooperation by the governments of Kosovo and of Serbia and Montenegro with the International Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;

(E) promote stability in the region and take into consideration the stability of democracy in Kosovo and in Serbia and Montenegro;

(F) promote the active participation of Serbians in Kosovo in elections and in the government of Kosovo; and

(G) require the fulfillment of the Standards for Kosovo, the requirements that the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo established to advance stability in Kosovo, in accordance with prior commitments and in support of the initiation of discussions on status with particular emphasis on the problem of human rights in minority communities;

(4) the anticipated discussions of the long-term status of Kosovo should result in a plan for implementing the Standards for Kosovo, particularly with regard to minority protections, return of property, and the development of rule of law as it relates to the improvement of protection of minorities, the return of internally displaced persons, the return of property, and the prosecution of human rights violations; and

(5) Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro, and the United Nations, during the negotiations related to the long-term status of Kosovo, should require—

(A) increased monitoring and reporting of the progress on the implementation of the Standards for Kosovo and any incidents of human rights violations, and should broaden the involvement of minorities and community-level representatives in monitoring, reporting, and publicizing that progress;

(B) that the authorities and institutions of Kosovo be given greater authority and independence in fulfilling the Standards for Kosovo, including assuming the responsibility for any setbacks and progress and acquiring experience in assuming greater autonomy; and

(C) a broad public awareness campaign to raise awareness of both the plan to resolve the question of the status of Kosovo and the requirements for the transition of Kosovo to a permanent status, including the importance of the progress in implementing the Standards for Kosovo and the necessity of ensuring peace and suppressing all forms of discrimination and violence so that the region may move forward toward a future of greater prosperity, stability, and lasting peace.

EXTENDING AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Environment and Public Works be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3765 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will please report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3765) to extend through December 31, 2007, the authority of the Secretary of the Army to accept and expend funds contributed by non-Federal public entities to expedite the processing of permits.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments at the desk be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 2057 and 2058) were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2057

(Purpose: To modify the reauthorization period of a certain water resource program)

On page 2, line 10, strike "December 31, 2007" and insert "March 31, 2006".

AMENDMENT NO. 2058

Amend the title so as to read: "To extend through March 31, 2006, the authority of the

Secretary of the Army to accept and expand funds contributed by non-Federal public entities and to expedite the processing of permits."

The bill (H.R. 3765), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

(The bill will be printed in a future editing of the RECORD.)

NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 271, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 271) designating the week beginning October 16, 2005, as "National Character Counts Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 271) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 271

Whereas the well-being of the Nation requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry with good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by institutions and individuals that influence youth, to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young people to play a role in determining the future of the Nation;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of our youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those who have an interest in the education and training of the young people of the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into their teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of National Character Counts Week, during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations would focus on character education, would be of great benefit to the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning October 16, 2005, as “National Character Counts Week”; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups to—

(A) embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 272, submitted early today by Senator SCHUMER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 272) recognizing and honoring the life and achievements of Constance Baker Motley, a judge for the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I am in support of this resolution to recognize and honor the life and achievements of Constance Baker Motley, a judge for the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Sadly, Judge Motley passed away last week, on September 28, 2005, at the age of 84, after having lived an extraordinary and exemplary life.

Constance Baker Motley was the first African American woman, and only the fifth woman, to serve on the federal judiciary. Before becoming a judge, she was a renowned civil rights lawyer,

public servant, and trailblazer. Her remarkable career reads like a civil rights history book.

After earning her Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from New York University and her law degree from Columbia University, Constance Baker Motley joined Thurgood Marshall at the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. For 2 decades, Constance Baker Motley worked closely with Marshall and other leading civil rights lawyers to dismantle desegregation throughout the country.

She was the only woman on the legal team that won the landmark desegregation case, *Brown v. Board of Education*. She went on to argue 10 major civil rights cases before the Supreme Court, winning all but one of them, including James Meredith’s fight to gain admission to the University of Mississippi.

In 1964, Judge Motley became the first African-American woman elected to the New York State Senate, and in 1965, she became the first African-American woman, and woman, to serve as a city borough president, the great borough of Manhattan. During this time, Judge Motley worked tirelessly to revitalize the inner city and improve urban housing and public schools.

In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Constance Baker Motley to the Southern District of New York. She was confirmed 9 months later, over the strong opposition of Southern Senators. She rose to the position of Chief Judge in 1982, and assumed senior status 4 years later. She served with distinction for nearly 4 decades, until last week. Her passing is a great loss to New York, as well as the country, and for this reason her life must be remembered and celebrated.

This resolution extends the Senate’s heartfelt sympathy to Judge Motley’s friends and family and commends her for her 39-year tenure on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and her lifelong commitment to the advancement of civil rights and social justice.

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I rise today to say that, as I have often thought, justice is a curious thing.

She has been poked and prodded, detained and defaced, and her piercing light is too often hidden from view. Justice had a tough time in Montgomery and Selma, and she took a sore drumming alongside Susan B. Anthony and the other fighters for women’s suffrage. If you asked Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. or Ms. Fannie Lou Hamer where justice was during those cold nights in jail in 1963, they might have said that she was nowhere to be found.

But inevitably and incredibly justice always seems to find her way. She creeps into the dark spots of our history. She rears her head where she is not wanted. And, eventually, she causes the barriers meant to hold her back to crack and crumble, under the collective weight of those who fight for her cause.

On January 25, 1966, justice was at it again. It was on that date after a storied career of educational success, fervent legal advocacy, and legislative accomplishments that Constance Baker Motley became the first African-American woman appointed to the Federal judiciary. Judge Motley passed away on September 28, 2005, at the age of 84. She is survived by her husband Joel, a son, three sisters and a brother. I rise today to honor her and the concept of justice for which she fought all her life.

Constance Baker was born on September 14, 1921, in New Haven, CT. Her father was a chef for an exclusive club at Yale, and her mother was active in the NAACP. She graduated from New York University in 1943 and received her law degree from Columbia University in 1946. As a third-year student at Columbia, Judge Motley joined the staff of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. She would eventually become its principal trial attorney.

Judge Motley’s list of accomplishments while working for the Legal Defense Fund is stunning. In 1950, she drafted the complaint that would become *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1957 she argued the case in Little Rock, AR, which prompted President Eisenhower to call in Federal troops to protect the “Little Rock Nine”. She personally argued the 1962 case in which James Meredith won admission to the University of Mississippi, as well as the suit that resulted in the enrollment of black students at the University of Georgia. All told, Judge Motley won 9 of the 10 civil rights cases she argued before the Supreme Court, an astounding accomplishment for that or any other time period.

After 20 years with the NAACP, Judge Motley was elected to the New York State Senate and became the first African-American woman to serve in that body. Among her first tasks was fighting for additional low- and middle-income housing. In February of 1965, Judge Motley was elected to serve as the President of the Borough of Manhattan, becoming the first woman of any race to serve in that post. And in 1966, President Johnson helped bring justice’s work full circle. He appointed Judge Motley to the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, making her the first African American woman to sit on the Federal bench. She served with distinction in the Southern District, and became the chief judge of this court in 1982. She took senior status in 1986.

I honor Judge Motley today. I honor her for her wisdom, for her tenacity, and for the fire with which she advocated for equal rights. And, equally important, I honor the spirit of justice that motivated Constance Baker Motley. It spurred her on from her early days in Connecticut to her long and distinguished tenure on the Federal bench. I ask that this body and all Americans remember Judge Motley today. And I ask that we attempt to infuse the same sense of justice which