

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOFFMAN ESTATES, ILLINOIS

HON. PETER J. ROSKAM

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2009

Mr. ROSKAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of Hoffman Estates, Illinois, in the heart of my Congressional District.

The Village was founded by Sam and Jack Hoffman who purchased the land from a local farmer to establish a housing subdivision. The homeowners of the subdivision voted to incorporate the Village in 1959. From its early origins, Hoffman Estates has become a model for other cities and towns to follow through its continued dedication to building a strong and vibrant community to live, work in, and raise a family.

On the occasion of this 50th Anniversary, we join together to celebrate Hoffman Estate's legacy of growth and prosperity and to look ahead to the opportunities facing our state and our nation. Today both marks 50 years of working together to build a brighter future, and reminds us that our work continues.

Madam Speaker and Distinguished Colleagues, please join me in recognizing Hoffman Estates Mayor Bill McLeod, the Hoffman Estates Village Board of Trustees and the citizens of Hoffman Estates and in wishing them every happiness on this special occasion.

HONORING IRVING KRISTOL

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 2009

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of Irving Kristol, an extraordinary modern intellectual leader who sadly passed away recently.

Irving Kristol will be remembered as "perhaps the most consequential public intellectual of the latter half of the 20th century" as The Daily Telegraph recently memorialized him.

Born to Jewish immigrants in New York City in 1920, Irving grew up during the Great Depression, and his experience during those dark times undoubtedly shaped his worldview.

Kristol was a Trotskyist in his youth who embraced socialism long before he ever advocated for free markets and tax cuts; however, he broke from liberalism and will be remembered most for his conservative thoughts and writings that had a profound impact on generations of Americans.

He worked as the managing editor of Commentary magazine, executive vice president of Basic Books, and in the Mid-1960's, Kristol co-founded The Public Interest, a domestic policy journal that cast wide influence among policymakers.

Kristol also served as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, senior fellow emeritus of the American Enterprise Institute, and a member of the board of contributors for the Wall Street Journal in addition to the many books he authored. To honor this distinguished career, President George W. Bush awarded him with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2002.

Irving Kristol was a thought leader and his forward-thinking ideas shaped policies and helped cement the Republican Party's position as the "party of ideas."

A soldier during World War II, Kristol once wrote that "my army experience permitted me to make an important political discovery . . . The idea of building socialism with the common man who actually existed—as distinct from his idealized version—was sheer fantasy, and therefore the prospects for 'democratic socialism' were nil."

These beliefs helped shape the policies of President Ronald Reagan's administration in defeating communism.

Our former colleague, Speaker Newt Gingrich recently said that it was Irving Kristol's insights that helped create the solutions-oriented Republicanism that led to the Contract with America.

Irving Kristol was a cheerful conservative, rejuvenating and shaping American politics, often with a smile.

The list of those who will mourn his loss is long and distinguished as he touched many lives, but I take comfort in knowing that both the Kristol name and legacy will live on.

I offer my most sincere condolences to his wife Gertrude, and children, Elizabeth and Bill.

RECOGNIZING HOWARD
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 684, recognizing and honoring Howard University School of Law's 140-year legacy of social justice and its continued commitment to the training of capable and compassionate legal practitioners and scholars. The United States Congress chartered Howard University here in Washington, D.C. back in 1867, this bill honors not only their hard work, but the prescience of our forefathers.

Howard University School of Law first opened its doors in 1869 during a time of dramatic change in the United States, after the civil war. At the time, there was a great need to train lawyers who had a strong commitment to helping black Americans secure and protect their newly established rights. Today Howard University's Law School carries on that tradition, educating its students to fight for those whose voice may not otherwise be heard.

My home of Houston has a special relationship with the Howard University School of Law. Specifically, my city of Houston shares its name with a pillar of the Howard University School of Law community, its late dean, the legendary Charles Hamilton Houston. Educated at Amherst College and Harvard Law School, Houston was the first African American to serve as an editor of the Harvard Law Review. This feat by Houston paved the way for a young Harvard Law student who stood in Houston's shoes some 70 years later as the Harvard Law Journal's first Editor-in-Chief, President Barack Obama.

Armed with his ivy league training, Houston returned to Washington where he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1929. Beginning in the 1930s, Houston served as the first special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, beginning a two decade career as a civil rights litigator. Houston later joined Howard Law School's faculty and ultimately became Dean, establishing a long-standing relationship between Howard and Harvard law schools. While at Howard, he was a mentor to Thurgood Marshall, who argued *Brown v. Board of Education* and was later appointed to the Supreme Court.

Houston used his post at Howard to recruit talented students into the NAACP's legal efforts, among them Marshall and Oliver Hill, the first- and second-ranked students in the class of 1933, both of whom were drafted into organization's legal battles by Houston. By the mid-1930s, two separate anti-lynching bills backed by the NAACP had failed to gain passage, and the organization had won a landmark victory against restrictive housing covenants that excluded blacks from particular neighborhoods only to see the achievement undermined by subsequent legal precedents.

Houston struck upon the idea that unequal education was the Achilles heel of Jim Crow. By demonstrating the failure of states to even try to live up to the 1896 rule of "separate but equal," Houston hoped to finally overturn the *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling that had given birth to that phrase.

His target was broad, but the evidence was numerous. Southern states collectively spent less than half of what was allotted for white students on education for blacks; there were even greater disparities in individual school districts. Black schools were equipped with castoff supplies from white ones and built with inferior materials. Black facilities appeared to be part of a crude segregationist satire—a design to make black education a contradiction in terms.

Houston designed a strategy of attacking segregation in law schools—forcing states to either create costly parallel law schools or integrate the existing ones. The strategy had hidden benefits: since law students were predominantly male, Houston sought to neutralize the age-old argument that allowing blacks to attend white institutions would lead to miscegenation, or "race-mixing". He also reasoned that judges deciding the cases might be

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