

award-winning Call & Post Newspaper in celebration of its 95th anniversary.

Since 1916, the Call & Post has served as an integral resource of influence and action for the community, advocating for equal rights as well as celebrating the rich African American culture and heritage.

The Call & Post was birthed into existence by inventor Garrett A. Morgan. The paper came into prominence under the direction of William Otis Walker, who served as publisher for nearly 50 years. The Call & Post continues its legacy of bringing stories and key issues to the attention of our community after nearly 95 years of service.

I commend Donald King, civil rights activist George Forbes, Associate Publisher Constance Harper and all employees of the Call & Post for their extreme passion and willingness to continue to fight for our rights through freedom of speech.

November 3, 2011, is a day of celebration for the Call & Post for 95 years of commitment to the African American community. Congratulations and may you have continued success in the future!

BONNEVILLE COUNTY
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 2011

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate Bonneville County on its 100th anniversary as an organized county in the great state of Idaho. Significant events over the past century have made for a colorful history, and this commemoration is a noteworthy event for both past and present residents of Bonneville County.

Bonneville County acquired its name from United States Army Captain B. L. E. Bonneville. He established a settlement in southeastern Idaho in the mid 1800s while exploring the Snake River area. On February 7, 1911, one hundred years ago, Bonneville County was born and that small establishment, known as Taylor's Crossing, then Eagle Rock, and now as Idaho Falls, became the heart of beautiful Bonneville County. Ammon, Iona, Irwin, Swan Valley, and Ucon are a few of the other towns located in this distinguished county.

A vast and naturally diverse landscape offering mountain ranges, the world-renowned South Fork of the Snake River, and national forests expanding to Idaho's border with Wyoming is home now to more than 104,000 people, making Bonneville County the fourth largest county in the state of Idaho. The county is also home to the Idaho National Laboratory and Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge and is a regional cultural destination where you may enjoy the Idaho Falls Symphony, the Museum of Idaho, the Colonial Theatre, and several art galleries.

The citizens of Bonneville County demonstrate unity and a sense of pride through their deeply sown roots. Traditions, a variety of dynamic organizations, both large and small farms, unique entrepreneurship opportunities, and a willingness to extend a helping hand within the community appropriately characterize this community and our Idaho lifestyle.

It is a privilege to represent Bonneville County and the people who structure its prominence.

RECOGNIZING OCTOBER AS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. In 1989, Congress designated October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month in order to raise awareness about the tragic social ill that is domestic violence, and to help bring attention to the efforts of those who are working to end it. Today, victims of domestic violence in the United States are more likely to report their situation to the authorities than they were three decades ago, and the number of fatal and non-fatal cases of domestic violence has declined significantly. The efforts of nonprofit organizations, such as the YWCA Harmony House located in my Congressional district, have assisted millions of victims of domestic abuse in making the best possible choices for their life and well-being.

While the number of domestic violence cases has indeed declined in the last few years, there are still millions of people experiencing some type of domestic abuse each year in the United States. An overwhelming number of these victims are women, who in many cases suffer in silence instead of seeking help. Sadly, victims often completely isolate themselves out of fear and shame of their abuse.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that one in four women in the United States will experience domestic violence during their lifetime. Women between the ages of 20 to 24 are the largest group of non-fatal abuse victims, while women under 24 suffer from the highest rates of rape and sexual abuse. Furthermore, women living in households at the lowest income level experience six times the rate of domestic abuse.

Domestic violence, however, is by no means limited to any one group. Due to numerous factors, including social stigma, many male victims of domestic abuse tend to remain silent. In addition, domestic abuse occurs in approximately 30 to 40 percent of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender (GLBT) relationships, contrary to the misconception that domestic abuse only affects certain individuals.

Young children who live in homes where spousal abuse takes place are also often victims of abuse themselves. In fact, it is estimated that 30 to 60 percent of people who take part in domestic violence against their partners also abuse children in their household. Sadly, some of these children grow up to be abusers themselves.

In 1994, I voted in favor of the Violence Against Women Act, historic legislation that established new criminal and civil enforcement resources to hold abusers accountable for their actions, while introducing tools to help victims seek justice. Additionally, as part of the Affordable Care Act, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced new

guidelines that will ensure women receive preventive health services without additional cost, including domestic violence screening and counseling. Under the Affordable Care Act, insurance companies can no longer classify domestic violence as a pre-existing condition.

Last year, I also voted in favor of reauthorizing the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which gives communities life-saving tools to help identify and treat child abuse or neglect. It also supports shelters, service programs, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline, providing victims with the critical resources they need.

Mr. Speaker, victims of domestic abuse should know that they are not alone. There are countless organizations all over this Nation who stand ready to help them. In Congress, I will continue to do everything in my power to speak out against domestic violence and ensure that our laws protect the well-being of all Americans.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
HONORABLE C. VIRGINIA FIELDS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 2011

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Honorable C. Virginia Fields, an outstanding public servant who served as Manhattan Borough President, a Member of the New York City Council, and Chair of Manhattan's Community Board 10 in Harlem. In recognition of her many contributions to the civic life of our nation's greatest city, and specifically toward preserving and improving the quality of healthcare provided at Harlem Hospital, she is being honored this month by its Auxiliary on the occasion of the Hospital's centennial celebration occurring this month at the Alhambra Ballroom in upper Manhattan.

After her election in 1997 as Borough President of Manhattan, C. Virginia Fields became the chief executive officer of New York County, whose population then numbered more than a million and a half residents and grew significantly during her eight-year tenure. She became the highest ranking African-American elected official in New York City municipal government and just the third woman to assume the Manhattan Borough presidency, following in the footsteps of two great and distinguished women leaders, Constance Baker Motley and Ruth Messinger.

As Borough President, Virginia Fields focused on housing and education issues while helping to meet her constituents' needs on a broad range of concerns. She established a Manhattan Parents Convention; offered an eloquent and forceful voice for improving hospital care for Manhattan residents, particularly those living in underserved communities; and helped create a more favorable environment for small business owners and workers. As Borough President, C. Virginia Fields also literally helped pave the way for the second Harlem Renaissance, providing new opportunities for residents, businesses, and tourists alike and spearheading the restoration of Frederick Douglass Boulevard, which she dubbed "the backbone of Harlem." Throughout her tenure as Borough President, in the City Council, and on the Community Board,