Dr. Height, chair and president emerita of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) in Washington, D.C., is a legendary figure in the civil rights movement. In 1989, President Reagan acknowledged her achievements by presenting her with the Citizens Medal Award. In 1993, the NAACP awarded her its prestigious Spingarn Medal. That was followed by the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award, bestowed by President Clinton in 1994. Last August, a feature story on Dr. Height in the Cincinnati Enquirer declared that every president since Eisenhower has called on her for advice. In their book, The African American Century, Comel West and Henry Louis Gates, Jr., cited her as one of the 100 most influential African-Americans of the 20th century.

Dr. Height was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1912, but grew up near Pittsburgh in a household where volunteerism prevailed. In those days, to travel from the Southern states were migrating north to jobs in the steel mills. Height's mother and father, a nurse and building contractor respectively, helped these families settle in, thus instilling in her a sense of responsibility and integrity. Dr. Height earned both bachelor's and master's degrees in educational psychology from New York University in four years and graduated in 1933—the height of the Depression. She then turned her attention to social work in New York City, later working for the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). During those years, she also was active in community service and religion, and eventually became one of the first leaders of the United Christian Youth Movement.

From her position in the church and at the YWCA in Harlem, she spanned caps between the city's impoverished ethnic groups and the government, spotlighting the plight of unemployed domestic workers for national figures such as Eleanor Roosevelt and Langston Hughes.

Dr. Height's successes did not escape notice by the leadership of the NCNW. In 1937, she was approached to conduct committee work for the organization, an affiliation of civic, education, labor, community, church, and professional institutions headquartered in Washington. By 1957, she was its president. Under the guidance of educator and NCNW founder Mary McLeod Bethune, she organized voter registration drives in the South, testified repeatedly before Congress on social issues, and worked tirelessly on the more mundane tasks of the civil rights movement, such as jobs programs. She became an international leader in the burgeoning field of humanitarianism, working closely with Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, and a host of other legendary leaders.

Dr. Height, who has been called the "grande dame" of the civil rights movement, has served in the leadership of dozens of organizations devoted to social change, most notably as president of Delta Sigma Theta sorority from 1947 to 1956. In 1986, she founded and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebrations, a national coming together of African-American families designed to promote historic strengths and traditional values.

The Frederick Douglass Award will be presented to Dr. Height at Westminster Hall, in Baltimore, adjacent to the University of Maryland School of Law. Those in attendance will include Maryland Governor Parris N. Glendening, USM Board of Regents Chairman Nathan A. Chapman, Leronia A. Josey, member of the USM Board of Regents, Thelma T. Daley, past national president of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and USM Chancellor Donald N. Langenberg. Frederick Douglass IV, professor at Morgan University and a direct descendant of Douglass, will provide a dramatic reading from the latter's work. David J. Ramsay, president of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, will welcome the audience.

The Frederick Douglass Award was established in 1995 by the USM Board of Regents to honor individuals "who have displayed an extraordinary and active commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, justice, and opportunity exemplified in the life of Frederick Douglass." Previous recipients include the Honorable Parren J. Mitchell, a member of Congress for the 7th District of Maryland (1996); Benjamin Quarles, scholar at Morgan State University (1997, posthumously); Samuel Lacy, Jr., sports writer for the Baltimore Afro-American (1998); the Hon. Kweisi Mume, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1999); and Beatrice "Bea" Gaddy, advocate for the poor and homeless and a member of the Baltimore City Council (2000).

Statesman, publisher and abolitionist Frederick Douglass was the leading spokesman of American blacks in the 1800s. Born a slave in 1817 in Tuckahoe, MD, he devoted his life to the abolition of slavery and the fight for black rights. Douglass's name at birth was Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, but he changed it when he fled from his master in Baltimore in 1838. He ended up in New Bedford, Mass., where he attempted to ply his trade as a ship caulker, but settled for collecting garbage and digging cellars. In 1841, at a meeting of the Massachusetts AntiSlavery Society, Douglass delivered a lecture on freedom that so impressed the society that it hired him to talk publicly about his experiences as a slave. He then began a series of protests against segregation, and published his autobiography, Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, in 1845.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House take great pride in joining me in congratulating Dr. Dorothy Irene Height on this very special day for her lifelong work. She is truly deserving of the Frederick Douglass Award and I rise to congratulate her on this esteemed award.
Science Center will open up a whole new world of opportunities for the children of Detroit. I am especially pleased that so many of our community members and businesses have contributed their time and funds to this project. This commitment to our children by the community is vital. I know that the benefits of bringing such a center to our children will prove to be immeasurable. I invite all of my colleagues to come and bring their families to visit Detroit's newest star, The New Detroit Science Center.

TRIBUTE MR. Elio Rodoni

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Elio Rodoni, who has been named Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau's 2001 Farmer of the Year. Mr. Rodoni, is the son of Andreina and the late Dante Rodoni, and the younger brother of Mario Rodoni. Mr. Rodoni's sister Jeanne passed away two years ago. Mr. Elio Rodoni celebrates this great honor with his many friends, colleagues, and family. Mr. Rodoni and his wife Joy have three children, Catherine, Stephen, and Robert. Both of Mr. Rodoni's sons farm in the Watsonville and Moss Landing areas.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to honor Mr. Rodoni, who has been a member of the Farm Bureau for over 35 years. Mr. Rodoni grew up on a Brussel sprout farm on the coast just north of Santa Cruz, in the 15th Congressional District. He always helped on the farm, and knew early on that he wanted to be a farmer. The skills that Mr. Rodoni developed as a child, combined with the knowledge he gained from his involvement with Future Farmers of America while he was a student at Santa Cruz High School, led the way to Mr. Rodoni's successful career as a farmer. Mr. Rodoni, who began working fulltime as a farmer immediately after graduating from high school, purchased an interest in a Brussel sprout farm in 1960. He later ran this farm with the help of his partners, brother Mario and his late sister's husband Mac Morelli.

Mr. Rodoni has served as a dedicated and innovative member of the Santa Cruz County Community, and the entire farming community. As a member of the Future Farmers of America, he helped with displays at county fairs, served as a delegate to the California State Convention, and was chapter president during his senior year at Santa Cruz High School. For most of his life, Mr. Rodoni has dedicated his time and energy to his farms. He was one of the first farmers to utilize mechanical harvesting, and has always understood the importance of diversity in his crops. He is a hardworking farmer, and knowledgeable businessman.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to the Mr. Elio Rodoni for his contributions to the farming community and the 15th Congressional District. I commend and congratulate him on this important occasion.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I was absent the week of June 25, 2001, attending to my wife Melissa during the birth of our first child, Abigail Anna Putnam. Had I been present this is how I would have voted on the following roll call votes.

June 25, 2001:
- On Roll Call 186—I would have voted Yea in support of H. Res. 160 calling on the Governor of the People's Republic of China to immediately and unconditionally release Li Shaomin and all other American scholars of Chinese ancestry being held in detention, and calling on the President of the United States to continue working on behalf of Li Shaomin and the other detained scholars for their release.
- On Roll Call 187—I would have voted Yea in support of H. Res. 99 expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Lebanon, Syria, and Iran should call upon Hezbollah to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit four abducted Israelis, Adi Avitan, Binyamin Avraham, Omar Souad, and Elchannan Tannenbaum, presently held by Hezbollah forces in Lebanon.
- On Roll Call 188—I would have voted Yea in support of H. Con. Res. 161 honoring the 19 United States servicemen who died in the terrorist bombing of the Kobar Towers in Saudi Arabia on June 25, 1996.
- June 26, 2001:
  - On Roll Call 189—I would have voted Yea on Approving the Journal.
  - On Roll Call 190—I would have voted Yea on the motion to consider H. Res. 178.
  - On Roll Call 191—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to H. Res. 179 for the consideration of H.R. 2299, Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 2002.
  - On Roll Call 192—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to H. Res. 166 recognizing disaster relief assistance provided to Houston, TX after Tropical Storm Allison.
  - On Roll Call 193—I would have voted Yea on the Sabo amendment to H.R. 2299.
  - On Roll Call 194—I would have voted Yea in support of H.R. 2299, the Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 2002.
  - On Roll Call 195—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to the approval of the Journal.
  - On Roll Call 196—I would have voted Yea on agreeing to H. Res. 180, providing for consideration of H.R. 2311; Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for FY 2002.
  - On Roll Call 197—I would have voted Yea on H. Res. 172 honoring John J. Downing, Brian Fahey, and Harry Ford, who lost their lives in the course of duty as firefighters.
  - On Roll Call 198—I would have voted Yea on H.R. 2213 to establish a commission for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education.
  - June 28, 2001:
    - On Roll Call 199—I would have voted Nay on the Tancredo amendment to H.R. 2311.

On Roll Call 200—I would have voted Nay on the Tancredo amendment to H.R. 2311.
- On Roll Call 201—I would have voted Nay on the Hinckley amendment to H.R. 2311.
- On Roll Call 202—I would have voted Nay on the Kurkinich amendment to H.R. 2311.
- On Roll Call 203—I would have voted Nay on the Bonior amendment to H.R. 2311.
- On Roll Call 204—I would have voted Nay on the Berkley amendment to H.R. 2311.
- On Roll Call 205—I would have voted Yea on the Davis amendment to H.R. 2311.
- On Roll Call 206—I would have voted Yea on final passage of H.R. 2311, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for FY 2002.
- On Roll Call 207—I would have voted Yea on H. Res. 183, providing for consideration of H.R. 2330; Agriculture Appropriations Act for F.Y. 2002.
- On Roll Call 208—I would have voted Yea on the Brown of Ohio amendment to H.R. 2330.
- On Roll Call 209—I would have voted Yea on the Brown of Ohio amendment to H.R. 2330.
- On Roll Call 210—I would have voted Yea on the Engel amendment to H.R. 2330.

HONORING WAYNE SCOTT ON HIS RETIREMENT AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

HON. JIM TURNER
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 11, 2001

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute and to express the thanks of Texans to our friend Wayne Scott on the occasion of his retirement as Executive Director of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. His leadership of the fastest growing agency in the State of Texas during years of difficult transitions has earned him the respect and admiration of all Texans.

Wayne began his professional journey in 1972 as a correctional officer at the Huntsville unit of the Texas Department of Corrections. While working there, Wayne Scott received his Bachelor of Business Administration from Sam Houston State University in 1973. Making his way into the system, he became warden of the facility in 1984. In the following years, Wayne served as regional director, deputy director for operations, and institutional division director. In 1996, Wayne Scott was promoted to Executive Director of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the largest agency in the state of Texas. It can be said that Wayne began at the bottom of the ladder and climbed to the top through a firm commitment to hard work, a willingness to make the tough decisions, and a constant pursuit of the highest ethical standards for both himself and the department.

With the responsibility of more than 40,000 employees and more than 150,000 felony offenders, Wayne Scott has been recognized by his fellow criminal justice professionals in the American Correctional Association, the Southern States Correctional Association, and the