

have gotten out of step with the American people, banning innocuous voluntary prayer in the schools in the 1960s; and, as a pro-life American, striking down the laws against abortions in all 50 States in 1973.

Many, and me included, Mr. Speaker, believe that we have a judiciary that has begun to move left when America stayed as a center-right Nation in its philosophies. But we counted on the checks and balances, Mr. Speaker. We counted on the ability, through elections, to correct that imbalance for these lifetime-appointed jurists. When 1980 came along, a center-right majority elected Ronald Reagan President of the United States, and that President nominated to the Court individuals who reflected that philosophy, that center-right majority philosophy in America.

And that is when we all heard of Judge Bork. Because that was at a time, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, and we are seeing it lived out again at the other end of this building this very night, when the Senate of the United States as an institution departed from its historic role of evaluating the qualifications of appointees to the Court to evaluating their thoughts, evaluating their ideology. Before, throughout American history, the ideology or the views of appointees to the Court were decided in elections. The President's values would no doubt be reflected in his appointees to all parts of the government. But beginning in the 1980s, with Judge Bork's defeat as a Supreme Court nominee, we saw a different impact on the process, an activist Senate joining with an activist Court.

This plays out again today in the nomination of an extraordinary man, Miguel Estrada, President Bush's nominee to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, without a doubt the second most powerful court in the United States of America. This young man, an immigrant born and raised in Honduras, law degree, magna cum laude from Harvard Law, is an American success story, no less than my own immigrant grandfather was, who came to these shores, worked hard, and lived the American Dream. Miguel Estrada is an extraordinary example of the American Dream.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to, however impolite, simply urge his confirmation in the Senate and his expeditious review by our colleagues.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must remind Members that their remarks in debate may not include characterizations of the Senate or its actions or urge a course of action on the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND DR. HENRY DELANEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BURNS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American. The Reverend Dr. Henry Delaney is an African American pastor in Savannah, Georgia. While I have not known the Reverend Delaney for long, what I have seen of him and his ministry has been mightily impressive. But I ask that you not just take my word for it. Many other national leaders in our country have recognized Reverend Delaney, including Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER from the State of Tennessee. Mr. ALEXANDER recognized Mr. Delaney in a chapter of his book entitled "We Know What to Do."

I would like to read a short excerpt from that chapter this evening. I have taken a few editorial liberties for the sake of clarity for this tribute.

Of Reverend Delaney Mr. ALEXANDER wrote: "If you roll back the Federal Government, then who is going to do what needs to be done? Henry Delaney, that's who. He already has. He has reminded us how to confront the drug plague and shut down crack houses. He did it with faith and commerce and mostly private funding. He has achieved dramatic results without millions in Federal aid and without trampling anyone's rights.

"Henry moved to one of the poorest sections of Savannah, Georgia, in 1989. It is fair to say that a lesser person would have been daunted by what Reverend Delaney found in Savannah. He moved into a house on 32nd Street that had been boarded up and occupied by crack addicts. He inherited a ramshackle church whose property was about to be foreclosed on by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. His congregation consisted of 216 members, many of whom were afraid to attend church because of the drug dealers who overran the area.

"Reverend Delaney quickly went to work to improve the situation. He sought loans so he could start buying up the houses where the drug dealers lived. He bought five of them on one side of the street and eight in the next block. He kicked out the drug dealers and he started moving in pastors.

"His wife Ethel helped him repair the church and Members of the congregation pitched in to renovate the houses. With every house they overhauled, they expanded their drug-free zone. The church activities expanded and membership leaped to 3,000 members. Delaney now has 16 ministers of the gospel, all of whom live within two blocks of his church.

"His converts includes some of the very drug dealers that he evicted. One was shot 16 times when he was caught in a crossfire from a drug deal gone bad at a car wash. He had a miraculous recovery and now he never misses a Sunday morning service. They say that no

one in the congregation sings "Amazing Grace" with more feeling.

"Reverend Delaney is educating inner-city kids in Savannah who otherwise would not be in school, who would drop out and be rejected or be expelled. Ethel Delaney, meanwhile, opened the Saint Paul's Community Cultural Center, or what she calls a Christian charm school for girls. Since they don't accept Federal money, both schools instill a heavy dose of discipline and religion.

"Henry also runs a homeless shelter for young men who are recovering drug addicts and recent parolees from prison, helping them find jobs and keeping them clean from drugs. What is different is the evangelistic fervor Reverend Delaney brings to this task. Many of these fellas have gone through the 28-day detox programs, but within 4 or 5 days, they are back at it. So every week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, he keeps them busy with evening worship. On Tuesday, they have Bible study. On Sunday they attend church regularly. So far it has worked very well.

"He calls his shelter the Hallelujah House. This is how you have to conduct a war against drugs, using a series of trenches. It starts in the family. If you fail there, you have to take them off the streets, and you have to reassemble them at the workplace.

"Of all the uphill battles he and his wife wage, Henry is most perplexed by the Nation's failure to focus consistently on the drug issue. His is a voice from the inner city of Savannah that we should be listening to. In the 1970s, when national voices suggested that marijuana was cool and drugs were okay, kids used drugs. In the early 1980s, when national leadership and some of the media said it wasn't okay, drug use began to decrease.

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Simply put, it is virtually impossible for people like Henry and Ethel Delaney to succeed if the streets of Savannah are awash with cocaine and crack. Keeping drugs out of the country is a matter of Federal law enforcement and foreign policy.

Of course, those local efforts depend on men like Henry Delaney. We need to learn from Henry Delaney and use his example to inspire others to achieve the same success in their communities.

So while there is no shortage of experts on national drug policy, it is probably time we started paying attention to the real experts like Reverend Delaney. He now has 60 preachers affiliated with his church, not all of them ordained, but his goal is to keep buying up the crack houses, moving in his ministers, and pushing out the drug dealers a block at a time until they are on the other side of the county line.

Mr. Speaker, we need more Henry Delaneys in this world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). Under a previous order of the