

Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka Supreme Court decision, Evers decided to apply to the University of Mississippi Law School being the first African-American to do so. He was denied admission thus his desire to fight racial injustice was further ignited. His rejection from the law school grabbed the attention of the NAACP's national office. Later that year, he was named the NAACP's first field secretary for Mississippi. He and his wife then moved to Jackson, Mississippi to establish the Jackson office of the NAACP. Because he was denied admission to the University's law school, he played an instrumental role in the admission of another African-American man James Meredith. In addition to encouraging and organizing African-American communities in Mississippi to participate in public demonstrations, he also urged them to take advantage of their voting rights because of his own voting experience in which he tried to vote in Decatur in 1946, but was turned away by white supremacists. Disregarding the numerous threats he received, Evers continued to publicly speak out against racial inequality, boycott discriminatory merchants, and encourage African-American communities in Mississippi to do the same until he was assassinated in his driveway on June 12, 1963. His brother Charles carried on his work with the NAACP after his death. In 1970, a senior college, part of the City University of New York, was named in his honor. Medgar Evers College is located in Crown Heights in Brooklyn, New York.

The tragic death of her husband led Myrlie Evers-Williams to move her family to California where she attended Pomona College. After earning her bachelor's degree in sociology, she began her career in public service as assistant director of planning and development for the Claremont College system. She later moved to Los Angeles to begin a job as the consumer affairs director for the Atlantic Richfield Company and in 1975 she married Walter Williams. In 1988, she became the first African-American woman to serve on the Los Angeles Board of Public Works when she was appointed by mayor Tom Bradley. During the early 1990s she pressured Mississippi prosecutors to reopen the case on her first husband's assassination. She eventually succeeded and finally in 1994, Medgar Evers' killer was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to life in prison. One year later, she was appointed the first female chair of the NAACP. Sadly, she also lost her second husband to prostate cancer that year. In 1999, her autobiography entitled, *Watch Me Fly: What I Learned on the Way To Becoming the Woman I Was Meant To Be*, was published. Her autobiography focuses on her life as the wife of a civil rights activist and a community leader.

Medgar Evers and Myrlie Evers-Williams have both made their mark in American history and will always be known for their pioneering efforts in American society.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 220 that honors the lives and accomplishments of civil rights leaders Medgar Wiley Evers and his widow, Myrlie Evers-Williams. I want to thank Congressman BENNIE THOMPSON for introducing and bringing this meaningful resolution to the floor.

Although their lives and contribution cannot be simply summarized in a few paragraphs, I want to nevertheless pay tribute to these two great civil rights leaders.

As a State senator from California representing parts of Los Angeles, I had the pleasure of working with Myrlie Evers-Williams during her tenure as a member of the Los Angeles Board of Public Works. As the first African American woman on the Board, Myrlie oversaw the management of nearly \$1 billion in city budget and a staff of 5,000 employees.

However, my admiration of Myrlie's work started over 50 years ago, when she partnered with her husband, Medgar Evers, to advance racial justice in the hostile environment of the 1950s. Medgar had been one of the early principle leaders of the civil rights movement, boldly registering to vote and applying for admission to the University of Mississippi Law School in the early 1950s. In 1954 Medgar became the Mississippi State field secretary for the NAACP and, together with Myrlie, they organized voter registration drives and civil rights demonstrations.

As visible leaders of the movement, the Evers became high-profile targets of terrorist acts of pro-segregationists. Despite the threats, the Evers' persisted with courage and the determination to educate the public. However, On June 11, 1963, Medgar Evers was fatally shot in front of his house, and hung juries eventually freed the killer.

Myrlie began creating her own legacy in carrying on the critical work left by Medgar. She emerged in the 1980s and 90s as a political leader and an activist, founding the National Women's Political Caucus, running for Congress, and serving on the board of Public Works in Los Angeles. In 1995, she became the first woman to chair the 64-member Board of Directors of the NAACP.

During her decades of activism, Myrlie never forgot the death of her husband. In the early 1990s she convinced Mississippi prosecutors to reopen Medgar Evers' murder case and eventually led to the conviction and life imprisonment of Medgar's killer in 1994—31 years after his murder.

The life of Myrlie Evers-Williams has been nothing short of extraordinary. In her autobiography, *"Watch Me Fly: What I learned on the way to Becoming the Woman I was Meant to Be"*, Myrlie stated that "for thirty years, my focus had not wavered. Like a tree deeply rooted on the bank of a rushing river, I had not moved." It is this persistence, her unwavering will to fight for equality, her determination and dedication for social justice, that has moved me, moved this legislative body, and moved the course of this entire nation.

I salute you, Myrlie and Medgar, for all you have done, for fighting the good fight.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 220.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CARL T. CURTIS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MIDWEST REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 703) to designate the regional headquarters building for the National Park Service under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 703

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF CARL T. CURTIS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MIDWEST REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

The regional headquarters building for the National Park Service under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, shall be known and designated as the "Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the regional headquarters building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. FILLNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES).

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 703 designates a building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building.

Carl T. Curtis was born near Minden, Nebraska in 1905. Upon graduating from the public schools in Minden, Curtis attended Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln, Nebraska. After his graduation from Nebraska Wesleyan, he taught in the Minden public schools. Carl Curtis never attended law school, but he obtained his law degree by reading the law on his own and passing the bar exam in 1930. He was in private practice until 1939 when he went on to serve Nebraska and the country in Congress for the next 40 years. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the first of eight successive terms in 1938, and the United States Senate for four terms until 1979.

Carl Curtis is the only elected official in the history of Nebraska to win statewide office while losing both Omaha and Lincoln. In Nebraska politics, he was known as a giant killer, defeating two incumbent governors, one former governor, one governor-to-be, and two former House Members.

He was chairman of the Republican Conference in the Senate from 1975

until 1979. In Congress, he served on the Committees on Finance, Agriculture, Rules and Space, and led the drive for flood control and irrigation improvements along the Missouri River.

He is the author of one book, and the coauthor of a second book, both on public policy.

Carl T. Curtis passed away in 2000 and is survived by his wife, Mildred, son Carl, Jr., four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today also in support of S. 703. This designation that we do today is a fitting tribute to the distinguished career of Carl Curtis. As the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) stated, he served the citizens of Nebraska for eight terms in the House and four terms in the Senate. He was a strong advocate for small business, agriculture producers and Social Security reform. In fact, he predicted very early in his career that Social Security would be a serious financial problem if the government did not plan for the future. We know he was a devoted family man, dedicated public servant, and distinguished elected official, and so it is both fitting and proper that we honor his civic contributions with this designation. I urge passage of S. 703.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Omaha, Nebraska (Mr. TERRY).

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 703. I have very fond memories as a child of meeting our great Senator from the State of Nebraska, Carl Curtis. In Nebraska, of course, having served as long as he did, he was an icon; but he was known as a statesman who really fought for Nebraska, and agriculture specifically. He has an unparalleled record of service to Nebraska. He was elected to eight terms in the U.S. House of Representatives and four terms to the United States Senate. Those 40 years distinguished Senator Curtis as the Nebraskan with the longest time in service in the U.S. Congress.

□ 1600

Naming a National Park Service building after Senator Curtis is especially fitting. He was a tireless advocate for America's environment and natural resources. One of his greatest accomplishments was sponsoring the resolution that helped create the Pick-Sloan plan for the Missouri River, the Nation's first-ever authorized basin-wide project for flood control and irrigation. By the way, Mr. Speaker, the new National Park Service building is on the banks of the Missouri River. This Pick-Sloan plan has made funding

possible for every Bureau of Reclamation project on the Missouri River since 1944. Senator Curtis also authorized legislation establishing Nebraska's third and latest national monument, the Agate Fossil Beds in the city of Harrison. Flood control for the Republican River Valley is another one of his valuable accomplishments.

As chairman of the Republican Conference from 1975 to 1979, Senator Curtis revamped the organization to be the research and information-based body that it is today. As ranking Republican on the Senate Finance Committee, he was instrumental in enacting the Tax Reform Act of 1976. He had a passion for savings. He really understood how important it was for American citizens and American families to save for the future. Hence, his tireless work on what became known as the Roth IRAs. Our Senator Curtis from the State of Nebraska was the originator of the concept. He was considered, because of this tireless work on tax issues, to really be the Senator to go to on those type of issues. He had the honor to serve as Senator Barry Goldwater's floor manager at the 1964 Republican National Convention. Prior to his service, he was a dedicated school teacher and self-educated practicing attorney.

Although he passed on 3 years ago, Senator Curtis remains an inspiration to Nebraskans and a cherished father, grandfather, and great grandfather in the hearts of his family and to his wife, Mildred.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 703 to honor Senator Curtis for his outstanding public service.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to another distinguished gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE).

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, as has been mentioned a couple of times, Carl Curtis served in Congress for 40 years, longer than any other Nebraskan in the history of our State. Carl was the Congressman representing the Fourth Congressional District in Nebraska for 16 years. It is kind of interesting to note that at one time Nebraska had five congressional districts. Today we have three. That has to do, of course, with the fact that Nebraska has not grown in population as fast as most other States. Carl was from the central part of the State and was very popular in rural areas. He paid a lot of attention to agriculture.

Carl was a close friend of my father's. I knew Carl quite well. Carl was not a large man in terms of physical stature; but in terms of the way he comported himself in terms of his contribution to the State, he was a person of great proportion. Carl was always well-dressed, he was always well spoken, he was courteous to a fault, and he was truly well respected and well liked by both sides of the aisle. He was not a partisan individual. I think the term "statesman" really represents Carl very well.

I understand that early on in his life he apparently had some aspiration of

being a politician and thought that public speaking abilities were important, so having lived on a farm, he went out and rehearsed his speeches to farm animals. Whether that educated them very well or not, we may have had some of the smartest animals in Nebraska due to Carl's rhetoric. As was mentioned earlier, he did pass the bar by "reading the law." I guess at one time you could do that. That is a little bit unusual, but at that time apparently you did not have to go to law school.

As the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) mentioned, probably the trademark legislation that Carl introduced was the Pick-Sloan project. At one time, the Missouri River ran wild every spring and there were numerous floods and whole villages got wiped out. Many people died. From Garrison Reservoir up in Montana to Sakakawea down in North Dakota and the whole series of dams in South Dakota, Oahe, a tremendous flood control project which now has great implications, of course, for recreation and barge traffic on the Missouri River down into Nebraska and Iowa was really very visionary and the most important thing that he did.

I think the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) mentioned that he was the floor manager at the Republican convention in 1964 where Barry Goldwater was nominated for President. Carl lived to age 95. Carl was bright and was articulate right up until the end. He was an amazing gentleman. His wife, Mildred, served on the Park Service board. So I think it is only fitting that because of his interest in flood control and Mildred's work on the Park Service board, that the National Park Service headquarters in Omaha be named after Carl. I along with others urge support of Senate 703.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I want to once again thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) for bringing the distinguished Senator and House Member from the State of Nebraska to our attention for a most appropriate resolution. I recommend the strong support of the membership.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in support of S. 703, which designates the regional headquarters building for the National Park Service under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building." This legislation, which was introduced by Senator CHUCK HAGEL, passed the Senate on April 11, 2003, and was approved by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 2, 2003.

Carl Curtis was born in 1905 near Minden, Nebraska. He served in the House from 1939 until 1955 and subsequently served in the Senate until his retirement from Congress in 1979. His 40 years of congressional service set a record for Nebraska, and he served with dedication and integrity. Carl Curtis passed away in 2000.

This Member recalls how as a thirteen year old on a family vacation he visited Senator Curtis's Washington, D.C. office. On this occasion, and always, he showed his deep Nebraska roots as he spoke glowingly and knowledgeably about Nebraska and our Seward County community.

Carl Curtis believed that elected public service was an honorable calling and he lived up to that conviction. This Member greatly appreciated and admired his commitment to public service and to representative democracy.

This Member urges his colleagues to support S. 703, which would provide a fitting tribute to this outstanding former legislator, since the new National Park Service regional office will be built on the banks of the Missouri River, a river which was the focus of important legislation on which Senator Carl Curtis showed crucial leadership on a number of occasions.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 703.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 703, the matter just considered by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PENCE) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings

will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2254, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 220, by the yeas and nays; and

S. 703, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

BRUCE WOODBURY POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2254.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2254, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 369, nays 0, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 276]
YEAS—369

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Biggett
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case

Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clyburn
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford

Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gingrey
Goode
Crowley
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Grijalva
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslie
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Janklow
Jefferson
John
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller

Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (NY)
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)

Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano

Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—65

Baker
Bell
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Boucher
Brady (TX)
Brown-Waite,
Doolittle
Ginny
Cannon
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Clay
Coble
Cox
Cramer
Cubin
Davis (AL)
Deal (GA)
DeLay
Edwards
Frank (MA)
Gephardt
Gillmor

Gonzalez
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Pryce (OH)
Hyde
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Lampson
Lipinski
Lofgren
Menendez

Millender-
McDonald
Miller, George
Nadler
Ortiz
Paul
Payne
Peterson (PA)
Pryce (OH)
Rodriguez
Rush
Ryun (KS)
Sandlin
Smith (WA)
Souder
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Toomey
Towns
Waters
Weldon (FL)
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENCE) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.