

On April 4, 1968, Mrs. King learned of her husband's assassination through a telephone call from Reverend Jesse Jackson. While supporting a sanitation workers' strike, Dr. King was shot on a Memphis motel balcony. In her autobiography, *My Life with Martin Luther King Jr.*, Mrs. King recalled, "Because his task was not finished, I felt that I must rededicate myself to the completion of his work." Indeed, she was compelled to fully immerse herself in the nonviolent civil rights movement that her husband led. Many wives become spokespersons for their husband's causes, yet Coretta Scott King was unique; an ardent activist in the fight against injustice, Mrs. King brought a new energy to the civil rights movement. Giving hundreds of speeches and leading countless marches, Mrs. King overcame the challenges of widowhood and witnessed the successes of the civil rights movement and her husband's unfulfilled dreams.

Neverending in her commitment to justice, Mrs. King was appointed by President Carter to the United Nations General Assembly, where she devoted herself to the development of Third World nations. She joined the fight to end apartheid and lobbied the U.S. Congress for sanctions against South Africa. Mrs. King also coordinated a 15-year campaign to keep her husband's memory alive, culminating in 1983 with the passage of legislation introduced by Congressman JOHN CONYERS and Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm to commemorate her husband's work with a federal holiday. Dr. and Mrs. King have been succeeded by their four children who have each followed in their parents' footsteps, carrying with them strong hearts, minds and voices in pursuit of justice and peace.

Two years ago, I was invited to join a civil rights pilgrimage to Montgomery, Birmingham and Selma, Alabama. The journey was a remarkable experience. Led by Congressman JOHN LEWIS, a number of my colleagues in the House and the Senate and I visited the sites of many of the civil rights struggles, including the Kings' own Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. We experienced these places with some of the activists that led the movement and relived the moments through their eyes. To hear them share their account of the very church we were sitting in being attacked by a mob of segregationists was extraordinary.

Those of us who were too young to remember well the civil rights movement continue to ask ourselves what would we have done? Would we have stood up, would we have questioned those in power, would we have demanded equality and justice? Or would we, like so many Americans, have remained indifferent? The best answer we can find to that question of what we would have done is answered by what are we doing now to advance the cause of justice and equality. In 1960s Alabama, Coretta Scott King and Martin Luther King, Jr., battled overt bigotry. Today, we arm ourselves against silent intolerance. While we must look to our past and consider how far we have come, we must keep an eye toward the future knowing that the movement is not over and that each one of us must continue to dedicate ourselves to pursuing an America with equal opportunity for all.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MRS. CORETTA SCOTT KING

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 2006*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, Coretta Scott King was a major reason that our Nation advanced from the backward ways of segregation. Her passing is a tremendous loss for all of America.

Mrs. King was a civil rights hero—she was active in the cause before she married the great Dr. Martin Luther King, and she helped shape the movement as his wife, and later, his widow.

As my friend and colleague, the great champion of civil rights John Lewis, said yesterday, "She was more than the devoted wife of a great minister . . . she was a leader in her own right."

With dignity and with strength, Mrs. King helped lead the civil rights movement for decades. For many, she was the face of the movement.

We are saddened by the loss of a great American and we are so thankful for her life. As Black History Month begins today, I hope we will all use this month and beyond to honor Mrs. King, her husband and all of our civil rights heroes, and to live their message of peace and equality, everyday of our lives.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MRS. CORETTA SCOTT KING

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN LEWIS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 2006*

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Coretta Scott King was a radiant symbol of the best that the American South and this nation have to offer. She was beautiful, charming, graceful and dignified. She was a shining light who had the ability to brighten the dark places, to bring hope where there was hopelessness.

I first met her in 1957 when I was a 17-year-old student in Nashville. She was traveling around America, especially in the South, telling the story of the Civil Rights Movement through song. I will never forget it. She looked like an opera star standing on stage. She wore a lovely pearl-white dress with layers of cascading ruffles falling gently around her. She would sing a little and then talk a little, and through her singing and talks she inspired an entire generation.

She was more than the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr. She was a leader in her own right. She was the glue that held the Civil Rights Movement together and the strength that sustained one of the most charismatic leaders of our time. Long before she married Dr. King, she was an activist for non-violence, traveling to a conference in Europe with Women Strike for Peace to discuss the dangers of atmospheric nuclear testing.

Though she tasted the bitter fruits of segregation and racial discrimination, Coretta

Scott King was prepared for a privileged life. She was well-educated and married a gifted minister from a prominent family. Just like any other mother she wanted to raise her four children in peace. But when an opportunity came for her to actualize the philosophy of non-violent change, she did not ignore her convictions.

Along with her husband and the more than 50 thousand black people of Montgomery, she responded to the courage of Rosa Parks, who on December 1, 1955, refused to give up her seat on a city bus in Alabama. That simple act launched the modern-day Civil Rights Movement and changed Coretta King's life forever.

Her commitment to non-violence led her to trade her privilege to live under the constant threat of brutality. Her home was bombed, her husband was repeatedly jailed, people she knew were killed, her husband's life was always in jeopardy. And finally one day he was assassinated by a gunman's bullet.

She did not become bitter or hostile. She did not hide in some dark corner, but she drew on her faith in the transformative power of peace. And a few days after the assassination, she led striking workers through the streets of Memphis. All the days of her life, she would travel throughout the South, America, and the world urging respect for the dignity of humanity.

She went all out to create a living memorial to her husband called the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change, one of the most visited landmarks in Atlanta. She met with President Reagan, who was not inclined to sign the legislation, but in the end he could not deny her. She used her prominence to mobilize the American people and built a bipartisan coalition in Congress to make her husband's birthday a national holiday. Because of her efforts, generations yet unborn will learn his message of peace, and they will hear about his struggle for equal justice in America.

I loved Coretta Scott King. She was so warm, so genuine, so caring. For 20 years, she always sent me a card or a book on my birthday. I will cherish those mementos always.

I will remember Coretta Scott King as a dear friend. But the historians will remember her as one of the founding mothers of the new America, for through her noble acts, she helped liberate us all. This nation is a better nation, and we are a better people because she passed this way. However, she was not only a citizen of America, she was a citizen of the world, a world still yearning to build the Beloved Community, a world still yearning to make peace with itself. Above all, Coretta Scott King personified the beautiful, peaceful soul of a non-violent movement that still has the power to transform America, that still has the power to change the world.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROSE NADER

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 7, 2006*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Rose Nader, who at age 99 died on Tuesday, January 24, 2006, of congestive

heart failure. As you can see, Mrs. Nader indeed lived an honorable life.

Below is a reprint of her obituary that appeared in the Washington Post on January 26, 2006:

Mrs. Nader, who jostled with politicians and complacency as a small-town activist and was the mother of consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

Mrs. Nader developed a certain civic renown in 1955 when she confronted Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), the father and grandfather of presidents. When Senator Bush visited Winsted, following a catastrophic flood, he was approached by Mrs. Nader at a public gathering. When he offered his hand in an obligatory fashion, Mrs. Nader latched on and refused to free him until he promised to help a dry-dam proposal move forward. This was fulfilled.

Later, she advocated building a community center for children, forming a speakers club that would bring worldly lecturers to the town, and expanding and preserving a local hospital.

At home, she could be implacable, particularly about food. She emphasized homemade items over packaged goods whose contents she found bewildering. She prohibited hot dogs and later beef because of the presence of a growth-stimulating hormone linked to cancer.

She sweetened food with honey, not sugar, and pushed her children to eat chickpeas instead of candy bars on their way to school. When news of this was publicized during Ralph Nader's rise to prominence, the Wall Street Journal editorial page likened his mother to a Puritan.

This characterization was laughed at by her children, even as they promoted the story involving her distrustful relationship with chocolate.

Mrs. Nader later said: "When the children convinced me that chocolate-frosted birthday cakes were what all the other children wanted, I frosted the cake, but after the candles were blown out and before they cut into the cake, I removed the frosting. Some people might say I was severe, but it became a family joke."

She later wrote a cookbook.

Rose Bouziane was born in Zahle, Lebanon, on Feb. 7, 1906, to a sheep broker and a teacher. She taught high school French and Arabic before her marriage in 1925 to businessman Nathra Nader.

After immigrating to the United States, they settled in Connecticut, where his Main Street bakery-restaurant-general store in Winsted, in the northwestern corner of the state, became a redoubt for residents be-moaning actions or inactions at the town hall.

On occasion, Mrs. Nader used newspaper opinion pages to express her views.

Writing in the New York Times in 1982, she denounced the use of "credibility phrases," such as "frankly," "to tell you the truth" and "in all honesty," that sometimes preceded a political statement or sales pitch. They gave her "the pervasive feeling that distrust is so widespread that people need to use such language to be believed."

In another editorial, she embraced mass mailings from issue groups that are commonly dismissed as "junk mail." She wrote that they often come from people "who care about their times."

Her husband died in 1991. A son, Shafeek Nader, died in 1986.

Besides Ralph Nader of Washington, survivors include two daughters, Claire Nader of Washington and Winsted and Laura Nader of Berkeley, Calif.; a sister; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Ralph Nader once said his mother "took us out in the yard one day and asked us if we

knew the price of eggs, of apples, of bananas. Then she asked us to put a price on clean air, the sunshine, the song of birds—and we were stunned."

CONGRATULATIONS TO MOORE  
RUBLE YUDELL ARCHITECTS &  
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**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 7, 2006*

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Moore Ruble Yudell Architects & Planners, a Californian firm that has recently been awarded the 2006 Architecture Firm Award by the American Institute of Architects, the AIA. The AIA Firm Award is the highest honor bestowed by the AIA, recognizing firms that have continued to produce distinguished work for at least 10 years. The firm has contributed largely to institutional and cultural design and it is fitting that we mention them today, in particular the founding members Charles Moore, John Ruble and Buzz Yudell.

The firm was born from the founding members' dedication to habitation and the intersection of people, place and culture. Moore Ruble Yudell's early residential work evolved into a broad spectrum of private and public projects, projects that are rarely mentioned without a sense of wonderment. Their competition winning design for The American Embassy in Berlin, nearing completion, represents American democratic values abroad.

This progressive firm has been at the forefront of architectural design while retaining its commitment to the fundamental principles of humanism. The firm has remained committed to the notion of social and environmental responsibility in their designs.

Moore Ruble Yudell has completed projects of social and cultural importance and it is fitting that they have been awarded the AIA Architecture Firm Award, recognizing their illustrious body of work from the past 28 years. Together with the AIA and members of the United States Congress, I welcome you to our Nation's capital and in recognizing the importance of good design and good planning, join in congratulating Moore Ruble Yudell for their achievement and thank them for their contributions to American culture.

REMEMBERING CORETTA SCOTT  
KING

**HON. TAMMY BALDWIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 7, 2006*

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in great sadness as our Nation mourns the passing of Coretta Scott King—the First Lady of the Civil Rights Movement.

Coretta Scott was preparing for a career in music when she met her future husband, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., while studying concert vocals at the New England Conservatory of Music. Coretta Scott became Martin Luther King, Jr.'s partner in life and in the movement.

After the assassination of her husband in Memphis, on April 4, 1968, Coretta Scott King

never lost sight of the dream that Dr. King had so powerfully articulated. She dedicated her life to seeing that her husband's work was continued and his legacy protected—all while raising four children. She established the King Center, a living memorial in Atlanta, and successfully worked to establish a Federal holiday in King's honor.

I have always admired Coretta Scott King's remarkable strength and grace. I am inspired by the depth of her commitment to equality and peace. Coretta Scott King did not waiver in her quest for justice even in the face of violence—as when the King's Montgomery home was bombed. Because of her strength and tenacity, she leaves this world a better place.

We have lost one of our great leaders. The thought of a joyous reunion of partners separated far too soon, softens our sadness.

RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF  
S. 1932, DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT  
OF 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. WALLY HERGER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 2006*

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in support of S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which provides needed reform to several programs and slows the growth of mandatory spending. This conference report achieves important savings through the modification of certain programs, while making significant new investments in child care, child protection, and the promotion of marriage and families, among other changes.

This legislation includes a compromise on child support for families that provides more support directly to families, especially those who have left welfare. It saves \$1.6 billion by ending state "double dipping" on Federal child support incentive funds. Additionally, this legislation provides \$300 million for court improvements and services to assist families involved with foster care and adoption programs. Technical changes to the Supplemental Security Income program save an additional \$725 million.

Importantly, this conference report reauthorizes the nation's welfare reform law, which was originally signed into law in 1996, expired in 2002, and has been temporarily extended a dozen times. Welfare reform has been a success in reducing poverty, ending dependency, and promoting work. Child poverty has fallen sharply since 1996 with 1.4 million children being lifted out of poverty. Meanwhile, work among welfare recipients has more than doubled as welfare caseloads have fallen by more than 9 million.

Despite these successes, we still have work to do. Currently, 58 percent of welfare recipients are not working or engaged in training programs to acquire necessary skills. Two million families continue to be dependent on welfare. In addition, far too many families break up or never form; these broken homes leave millions of children and parents at a higher risk for future welfare dependence.

The welfare reauthorization contained in this conference report will continue and strengthen the reforms enacted in 1996. While this legislation does not include all of the provisions