

community at the Children's Miracle Network at Shands Hospital in Gainesville, Florida. He has spent several summers volunteering overseas building housing and hospitals in the Philippines. As a result of his charitable work and leadership skills, Tim Tebow was awarded with the James E. Sullivan Memorial Award. The Sullivan Award recognizes leadership, character, sportsmanship, and strong moral character. He is only the second University of Florida student to ever achieve this award. Notwithstanding all of his athletic and community service activities, Tim Tebow has maintained a 3.77 grade point average.

Madam Speaker, with his achievements in the classroom, his charity in the community, and his dedication to his teammates, I honor Tim Tebow as he is not only a model for today's student-athlete but a role model for children across this Nation.

APOLOGIZING FOR THE ENSLAVEMENT AND RACIAL SEGREGATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 2008

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 194, a resolution apologizing for the enslavement and racial segregation of African Americans. I thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairman CONYERS, and Congressman COHEN for their efforts to bring this resolution to the floor and affording the House of Representatives the opportunity to apologize for America's Original Sin.

Mr. Speaker, slavery in America resembled no other form of involuntary servitude known in history, as millions of Africans were captured and sold at auction like inanimate objects or animals during the 246 years between 1619 and 1865. The Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and stripped of their names, heritage, and dignity. Enslaved families were torn apart at the whim of their owners and sold as chattel.

Mr. Speaker, slavery was officially abolished with the passage of the 13th Amendment in 1865 and for the next 12 years African-Americans made fleeting political, social, and economic gains during Reconstruction, nearly all of which vanished under the system of de jure racial segregation known as 'Jim Crow,' which thrived in certain parts of the Nation for nearly the next hundred years.

Under the system of de jure segregation, African Americans could not vote, could not give evidence in court against a white person, were prohibited from marrying outside of their race, could not enter certain professions, could not serve on juries, and enjoyed few, if any, rights that whites were bound to respect. That is what the Supreme Court had decreed 27 years before in the Dred Scott decision in 1850.

Mr. Speaker, the end of Reconstruction in 1877 ushered in a period of oppression and terror for African Americans. The withdrawal of the Federal Government's protection, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, the proliferation of the "Black Codes," and the Supreme Court's infamous decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* combined to ensure that African Americans would

treated as second-class citizens forced to lead separate and unequal lives for four more generations.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for many today to understand just how oppressive it was for African Americans to live under the regime of Jim Crow. For those who couldn't understand why African Americans were so impatient to overcome segregation, Dr. King explained why "we can't wait" in his Letter from Birmingham Jail:

"[W]hen you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading "white" and "colored"; when your first name becomes "nigger," your middle name becomes "boy" (however old you are) and your last name becomes "John," and your wife and mother are never given the respected title "Mrs."; when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at tiptoe stance, never quite knowing what to expect next, and are plagued with inner fears and outer resentments; when you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of "nobodiness" then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait."

America has made great strides in overcoming its Original Sin thanks to the modern Civil Rights Movement, which ushered in the Second American Revolution led by giants like Thurgood Marshall and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

But we still have some distance to go before we will have fully perfected our Union. Even today there remain the badges and vestiges of slavery. African-Americans continue to suffer the consequences of the damage they suffered, both tangible and intangible, to human dignity, including the loss of life, the deprivations of liberty, the long-term loss of income, and denial of opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, just because we can never fully repay the debt owed to those enslaved and their descendants does not mean that we cannot acknowledge this tragic period in our nation's history and try to atone for it. That is the least we can do.

The resolution before us is an excellent start and I strongly support it.

TOM LANTOS AND HENRY J. HYDE
UNITED STATES GLOBAL LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA RE-AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2008

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 2008

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008.

The bill, which would reauthorize and expand the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, would provide \$48 billion over five years for programs to combat these three lethal diseases around the world. President Bush is expected to sign the bill into law.

President Bush deserves credit for his work on this issue. I have long supported this bold initiative that has made the U.S. a leader in this critical health and moral issue of our time. By expanding its scope, we would reach far

more people around the world and save them from these terrible diseases.

While the first five years of the initiative operated on an emergency response policy, the bill's new provisions would allow for the transition to long-term sustainability programs that can be maintained by the host countries. It would increase HIV/AIDS programs focusing on women and girls, work to better integrate the tuberculosis and malaria programs with the HIV/AIDS programs, double the U.S. contributions to the Global Fund, and strengthen language on countering HIV/AIDS for victims of sex trafficking.

Since its inception in 2003, the United States has invested more than \$19 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria and helped provide anti-retroviral drug treatments to approximately 1.5 million people with AIDS. It has also supported care for 6.6 million people—including 2.7 million orphans and vulnerable children—and helped to prevent more than 157,000 infant infections.

Upon passage, over the next five years, the bill would greatly expand funding for the initiative, authorizing \$39 billion for HIV/AIDS programs, \$5 billion for malaria programs, and \$4 billion for tuberculosis programs. By 2013, U.S. support provided through PEPFAR could help prevent 12 million new HIV infections, provide medical and non medical care for 12 million people (including 5 million orphans), and train 140,000 new health care workers.

I have heard from numerous Central New Jersey residents who are concerned about the growing AIDS epidemic. This legislation demonstrates the immense compassion Americans hold for the struggles we share as a global community. When 6,000 people become infected with HIV everyday, we must offer a full commitment to fighting the disease.

CONDEMNING JULY 27, 2008
BOMBINGS IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 2008

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the former President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, I condemn in the strongest possible terms the bombings that shook the Gungoren neighborhood of Istanbul, Turkey on Sunday.

This was the deadliest attack to take place in Istanbul in five years, which killed 17 men, women and children and wounded more than one hundred others. I express my most sincere condolences to the families who lost loved ones and to the individuals injured in this terrorist attack.

Madam Speaker, I stand with the Turkish government and the people of Turkey in condemning these cowardly acts and hope to see those responsible brought to justice very soon.

The United States and Turkey have shared a historic partnership for the past fifty-plus years and it is during these difficult times that we must stand together.

Madam Speaker, the United States remains committed to working with Turkey in fighting terrorism in Turkey, in the United States, and around the world. I urge my colleagues to stand with me in condemning these heinous attacks.