

her time at the academy, Ronalee traveled the world, spending a year in Israel and earning a degree from Boston University, not realizing that what she had been looking for all of her life was right in her own backyard. Shortly after her return to Miami Beach, she married Russell Galbut.

Ronalee and Russell have continued in these time-honored family traditions by assuming roles of leadership in the Jewish community of Miami Beach and by sending their own two children, Marisa and Jenna, to the Hebrew Academy. Both have taken it upon themselves to give of the many blessings that have been bestowed upon them. They have consistently supported various charities and organizations, including the Hebrew homes, the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, the Jewish Community Center, and the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

Three generations later, the Galbut family legacy endures as children, grandchildren and great grandchildren become graduates of the Hebrew Academy. Even the greatest of success cannot compare to the joy and pride of the many fruits produced from the dedication, from the service and from the giving spirit of this loving family. The laborer is worthy of his wages, and the fortuitous life of the Galbut family acts as a testimony of the treasures that abound from a life dedicated toward giving.

The Galbut family, on behalf of all South Floridians and the United States Congress, thank you very much for your life of selfless giving.

AMERICA'S PATH TO SOCIALISM

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, my good friend Mr. POE of Texas and I are down here almost every night, talking about our concerns about the country, and tonight is no exception. I want to compliment my colleague for his learned comments. I really appreciate his being down here with me. Sometimes it gets lonely.

I think the thing that concerns me the most, which is the reason I am here tonight, is that I think America is heading toward a socialist-type government, and it really worries me because, throughout our history, we have been a free enterprise government, a free enterprise society, and we have done very, very well. This country has been the greatest economic country in the history of the world because of free enterprise, and now we see, day in and day out, a movement toward more and more government control over the private sector.

We have seen the huge bailout of AIG and of other financial institutions. Trillions of dollars are being put into these institutions along with government control, and that is not what this country is all about. These companies

that are failing should go through the bankruptcy procedure, as has been the case throughout history, and because of this procedure, this legal procedure, the free enterprise system has had its ups and downs, but it has flourished year in and year out, decade in and decade out because the system works.

Now we see they are moving toward the control of the health industry. In the budget that we are going to be discussing this week, we are going to have about \$680 billion as a down payment on a socialized medicine system, and that, once again, is government control over the health care of this country. Government control over, as my colleague said tonight, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and other institutions, really has not proven to be too successful, and yet we are going to have the government taking over and socializing medicine in this country. It has not worked in Europe. It has not worked in other parts of the world. It is not going to work here. It is going to end up rationing health care, and the people who are going to be hurt the most are senior citizens in this country, who will be put at the back of the line.

So it has not worked in the private sector as far as financial institutions are concerned. It has not worked throughout the world when we have socialized medicine, and now we see that the government is moving toward control over the automobile industry. They are forcing the people out of leadership positions, like the president of General Motors. Now, maybe he should have been replaced, but we certainly do not need the government coming in and telling the private sector, the automobile industry, how to run itself. They should have gone through Chapter 11 in the first place, General Motors and Chrysler, instead of the government of this country and the administration putting \$14 billion to \$15 billion into those companies which were failing. If they had gone through the bankruptcy procedure, we would not be facing right now another \$20 billion or \$30 billion of taxpayers' money that is going to have to be put into those institutions.

So, tonight, I would just like to protest once again, one Member of Congress talking about the movement toward government control over every part of our lives. Socialism does not work. It is a repressive form of government, and it is something that is going to hurt everybody in this country, that plus the inflation that is going to be caused by these trillions of dollars that we are printing, these moneys that we are printing. It is going to hurt the future generations of this country.

I listen to Sean Hannity and I listen to Rush Limbaugh and I listen to Mr. Beck, the so-called conservative right-wing radicals. In my opinion, they are the ones who really understand the direction this country is heading.

I just hope the American people, Madam Speaker, would listen and pay attention, because I think they don't

realize how quickly we are moving toward complete government control over our lives. It is something that we ought to all be concerned about. I am concerned about it, and I hope my colleagues who may be paying attention back in their offices are concerned about it as well.

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

(Mr. CASSIDY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF PROFESSOR JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, good evening.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FUDGE. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert supplementary materials on the topic of my Special Order this evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. FUDGE. The Congressional Black Caucus, the CBC, is proud to anchor this hour. Currently, the CBC is chaired by the Honorable BARBARA LEE from the 9th Congressional District of California. My name is Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, and I represent the 11th Congressional District of Ohio.

CBC members are advocates for families nationally and internationally, and we have played a significant role as local and regional activists. We continue to work diligently to be the conscience of the Congress, but understanding that all politics are not local, we provide dedicated and focused service to the citizens and to the congressional districts we serve.

During this Special Order, we have the honor of speaking about the life and legacy of a great man—Professor John Hope Franklin. It is with sadness and pride that the CBC members are here this evening to commemorate the passing of Professor Franklin, who was a great historian and a true conscience of the Nation.

During this month of March, we are also privileged to celebrate Women's History Month. Members of the CBC will join with me on the floor and will offer their reflections on women trailblazers and the impact women have had on this Nation as a whole.

Madam Speaker, I would now like to yield to our Chair, the Honorable BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE of California. First, let me, as always, thank Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE and also Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN and their staffs for working with the staff of the Congressional Black Caucus to organize the Congressional Black Caucus Special Orders every Monday night.

□ 2015

You provide such a valuable service not only to members of the Congressional Black Caucus but to the entire Nation as a whole. Each Monday, when we're in session, we take our positions very seriously here and Congresswoman FUDGE is here each and every Monday night to make sure that we have the opportunity to express our views on issues before this body or issues that we believe ought to be brought before this body.

Tonight, of course, as Congresswoman FUDGE indicated, we're here to honor a great American who died last week but whose contributions to our Nation will live on for many, many years to come. When noted historian Dr. John Hope Franklin died, our Nation lost a mighty scholar and a soldier for justice. We mourn the loss and we celebrate his life as we remember Dr. Franklin's trailblazing achievements in a variety of fields.

A native of Oklahoma, Dr. Franklin received his undergraduate degree from one of the finest black colleges and universities, Fisk University, in Nashville, Tennessee. He received his doctorate in history from Harvard University. His distinguished academic career we could talk about all night, actually, but let me talk a little bit about part of his career.

He actually began his career at Howard University, and then he would go on to teach at Fisk University at St. Augustine's College and at North Carolina Central University. In 1956, Dr. Franklin became chairman of the department of history at Brooklyn College, the first African American to lead a department at a predominately white institution.

Eight years later in 1964, Dr. Franklin joined the faculty of the University of Chicago serving as Chair of the department of history from 1967 to 1970. At Chicago, he was the John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor from 1969 to 1982 when he became professor emeritus.

Dr. Franklin is perhaps best known for his prolific writings including "The Emancipation Proclamation," "The Militant South," "The Free Negro in North Carolina," "Reconstruction After the Civil War," and "A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Antebellum North." For many African Americans and I, our first introduction to black history was through Dr. Franklin's book "From Slavery to Freedom." In its pages we found—and some of us for the very first time—found an account of American history that really did affirm the dignity of black people and nobility of our struggle.

Dr. Franklin was not only a noted historian but also living history himself. His accomplishments are as many as they are great. He was active in numerous professor and educational organizations including serving as President of the following organizations: The American Studies Association, the Southern Historical Association, The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Historical Association.

One of Dr. Franklin's earliest and most important contributions was as a member of the team of scholars who worked with Thurgood Marshall to win the landmark school desegregation case *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Madam Speaker, also just let me just say as I close, Dr. Franklin served recently as Chair of President Clinton's Race Initiative Advisory Board. And while we have made many, many strides and many accomplishments, as we witness the great historic election of President Obama, we still know, and Dr. Franklin reminded us, that race is still a factor. And he brought his intelligence, his wisdom, and his commitment to make America the place that we all know it should be as a result of his work on President Clinton's Race Initiative Advisory Board.

So as we mourn his passing and we really—the loss of his wise counsel is something that we will greatly miss, but we will forever thank him and be grateful. And really, we do owe him a debt of gratitude for his lasting contributions which give us really a richer understanding of who we are as a people as African Americans, but also who we are as Americans and our journey as a people.

Thank you, Congresswoman FUDGE, for, once again, leading the Special Order.

Ms. FUDGE. I would again like to thank the gentlewoman from California for her leadership and for her vision for the Congressional Black Caucus.

Madam Speaker, I would now like to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. WATT.

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlelady from Ohio for organizing this Special Order for an extremely special person who actually spent most of his time in North Carolina even though he was born in Ohio. So we all claim ownership of John Hope Franklin.

I will be brief because we have other colleagues here who are anxious to express themselves about their memories and our memories of John Hope Franklin. And because the Congressional Black Caucus will be introducing a resolution, which I hope to have the opportunity to speak on, and because in conjunction with the Senator from North Carolina, Senator HAGAN, who has dropped a resolution on the Senate side, and Representative DAVID PRICE on the House side, we have dropped or are in the process of introducing another resolution to honor John Hope Franklin.

It, perhaps, would be best stated in this way, my reaction, when on Friday of last week, a proposed wording of a resolution that was planning to be introduced by my colleague, Representative DAVID PRICE of North Carolina, honoring the life of John Hope Franklin, was forwarded to me in North Carolina for my review and approval. And I wrote back this to the person who sent it to me on my staff: I said, "No words could ever do justice to the greatness of this man." And that's kind of the way we all feel about John Hope Franklin.

Among all of his wonderful accomplishments and his education and mentorship of all of us in our community—not only African Americans but for the Nation as a whole—to make them understand that the history of African Americans is an integral part of the American history that we should honor and cherish.

Among all of those accolades, he was first and foremost a wonderful, wonderful friend to me and to my wife and family. And we had the wonderful pleasure of spending time with him and just sitting and talking to him on occasion. You could get mesmerized in those conversations because there was not a single thing in history that he didn't already understand all of the historical trappings and connections that went with it. But then he would break it down and give you his own personal relationships to it and how he interpreted it in today's modern times, the implications that it had, the significance for young people, the significance for older people. He would just mesmerize you with his conversation.

No words could ever do justice to the greatness of this man.

We will miss him. We honor his memory. And the thing that I am constantly consoled of is that he died at age 94 and there was not a single day that he cheated life. I mean, he used every single day of it contributing wonderful things to our history, to our humanity, to others, and to me to a friendship that I will always cherish.

I thank the gentlelady for reserving this time and for yielding me the time to express my sentiments this evening.

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his remarks.

At this time, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Thank you.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to join in the tributes of a truly great American. Dr. John Hope Franklin lived an extraordinary life. Throughout his 94 years, he was both a trailblazer in the history of black America, but at the same time he was the preeminent chronicler of that history. His groundbreaking work as an historian had influences on the academic world and the Nation as a whole.

John Hope Franklin was born on January 2, 1915, in Oklahoma, the son of a successful attorney father and a school

teacher mother. Despite being raised by two professionals, John's life was not immune from the pervasive racism of the time. His family lost everything in the Tulsa race riot of 1921 when the black section of Tulsa was burned and over 30 people murdered after a young black man was wrongfully accused of assaulting a white woman. There has been a campaign to provide reparations to the survivors of that riot. And tomorrow in the Judiciary Committee, we will be marking up a bill on this very issue that now bears the name of John Hope Franklin.

Despite the hardships of his youth, Dr. Franklin excelled in school and after graduating valedictorian of his high school class, he attended Fisk University. At Fisk, he was a student leader and was also president of the campus chapter of both his and my fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha. While at Fisk, he originally intended to study law, but at the suggestion of one of his professors, he took up history as his concentration. The suggestion took root and Dr. Franklin graduated from Fisk with a bachelor's degree in history in 1935. He then attended Harvard University where he received his master's in 1936 and Ph.D. in 1941.

Dr. Franklin was first and foremost a teacher. He began his academic career with instruction duties at Fisk, St. Augustine's College, and North Carolina Central College. In 1945, he was asked to write a book on black history, and that book was published in 1947. His signature book "From Slavery to Freedom: A history of American Negroes." It has been reissued eight times, translated into five languages and still is considered the cornerstone work on black history used in colleges and universities today.

That same year, Dr. Franklin accepted a teaching position at Howard University. It was there that his work as a scholar and his interest in law intersected. Dr. Franklin provided research that Thurgood Marshall and the lawyers of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund used in the crafting of their legal arguments in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*. He would later lend his scholarly weight to the civil rights movement, even marching with Martin Luther King in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1965.

Dr. Franklin was among the first black scholars in America to earn a prominent post at a predominantly white college or university. In 1956, he broke the color barrier at Brooklyn College where he was the first black man appointed to chair a history department at a predominately white institution. Dr. Franklin's accomplishment was tinged with the acknowledgment of how far race relations still needed to come in America because despite his credentials, he was denied service by banks and realtors in his quest to purchase a home near Brooklyn College. Real estate officials tried to redline him into African American-only neighborhoods. It took him nearly

as long to find a home near his school as it did to write "From Slavery to Freedom."

Dr. Franklin continued his teaching career at other prestigious schools—Harvard, the University of Chicago—and finally settling at Duke University as the James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History, the first African American to hold an endowed chair at that institution.

The title of his autobiography, "Mirror to America," is a perfect description of his life and work. With deep knowledge of American history, Dr. Franklin was able to reflect on the root causes of many of the problems of the day. In 1997, there was national recognition of Dr. Franklin's knowledge of race when Bill Clinton tapped him to chair the President's Initiative on Race in America.

Dr. Franklin received over 100 honorary degrees, the NAACP's Spingarn Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian award.

□ 2030

On a personal note, Madam Speaker, my parents were long-time friends of Dr. Franklin. In fact, he participated in their wedding in 1942.

Madam Speaker, America has lost a truly great thinker, a preeminent scholar, a dear friend of liberty and freedom. I know we will continue to learn from his work for years to come. I thank you.

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for his remarks and would now like to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Let me thank the gentlelady from Ohio for her continued leadership in the Congressional Black Caucus' weekly address to the Nation.

As you may recall, last week we talked about the activities in Africa and problems in our Caribbean neighborhood of Haiti, the problems in Darfur and Sudan and the Congo to show that the Congressional Black Caucus is universal. We are the conscience of the Congress, not only for domestic issues but issues worldwide where people are in need.

And so this evening, Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great historian, and let me thank, as I mentioned before, Representative FUDGE for her consistent support for our debates and discussions on Monday, but let me just speak about Dr. John Hope Franklin.

As you've heard several of our previous speakers, he was just a great American. As a former teacher and a strong advocate for the inclusion of African American history in the school curriculum for all students, I place enormous value on the work of Dr. Franklin, the extraordinary man whose loss we mourn and whose life we celebrate.

As a professional historian, he worked tirelessly to ensure the accurate sharing of American history—of

course, as we know, history was distorted, and it took Dr. Franklin to lay it out properly—with its tragedies, as well as its triumphs, at a time when there were few voices willing to listen, to explore the painful legacy of enslaved people.

In forging the inclusion of the African American experience, Dr. John Hope Franklin was instrumental in championing civil rights issues and breaking color barriers. He was engaged in the most pressing issues of the past and present.

As the Chair of President Clinton's Initiative on Race, which he served with the former Governor of New Jersey, Tom Kean, who talked about how great Dr. Franklin was and how difficult it really was to get Americans to speak about race. People just wanted to avoid it, but it's something that Dr. Franklin and Tom Kean, in their responsibilities on the commission, attempted to have an honest dialogue.

Dr. Franklin offered recommendations on ways to eliminate racial disparities. Dr. Franklin was quoted in the *Emerge Magazine* in 1994 as saying, "I think knowing one's history leads one to act in a more enlightened fashion. I cannot imagine how knowing one's history would not urge one to be an activist," John Hope Franklin said. And he lived for nearly a century, and during that time, his scholarship inspired many activists.

The permanent impact of Dr. John Hope Franklin's public service has cultivated a richer understanding and greater appreciation of African American history. He was a man of immense strength, courage and wisdom, and his contributions to American society are invaluable.

As we celebrate the life of this great historian, we also mark this evening the important contributions of women of our Nation's rich history. As we are commemorating Women's History Month, we pause to remember the women who laid the groundwork, often at great personal risk, for rewards that future generations would reap.

We remember a great woman in history, Harriet Tubman, who secretly guided 300 enslaved people to freedom on the Underground Railroad, the network of safe houses that enslaved people followed during the Civil War era. Many records still exist which document the dangerous journeys to freedom. Interestingly, because enslaved people were forbidden to read or write, many created quilts in order to leave messages and pass down stories about their lives.

During Women's History Month, we also recall the great debt of gratitude we owe to strong women of the past like Sojourner Truth, the abolitionist and orator who risked her life to speak out against slavery. She even refused to sit in the back of a trolley car way back when she lived here in Washington, D.C. She defied the law.

In most recent times, we have seen women trailblazers in all professions.

The first African woman to join a space mission, Dr. Mae Jemison, traveled aboard the space shuttle *Endeavor* on September 12, 1992. Dr. Jemison is a chemical engineer, scientist, physician, and astronaut who worked as a Peace Corps medical officer in Sierra Leone and in Liberia in West Africa.

Of course, we now have a wonderful role model in the White House for our daughters and our granddaughters in Michelle Obama, our First Lady, who graduated cum laude from Princeton University in my State of New Jersey and went on to earn her law degree from Harvard before taking a position at a Chicago law firm.

I would also like to remember a good friend and colleague, one that our Representative has replaced, a wonderful woman whom we lost last year, Representative Stephanie Tubbs Jones, a true pioneer who was the first African American woman elected to Congress from Ohio. A former county prosecutor and a former judge in the Cleveland municipal court, she went on to break another glass ceiling when she successfully sought and won a seat on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, which no other African American woman had ever achieved before that time.

In my congressional district, we are fortunate to have many accomplished women who are working actively every day for the betterment of their communities. The executive director of the Newark Day Center, Trish Morris-Yamba of South Orange, has worked tirelessly to provide services for local seniors and to send young children to summer camps through the Greater Newark Fresh Air Fund. She has been active in many organizations, including the Newark Public Library, where she served as board president. Prior to that, she ran an organization called CHEN, which was one of the very innovative day care centers in our City of Newark.

Another dedicated community volunteer, a woman I have known and admired for many years, is Blanche Hooper, who has given generously of her time to serve as a senior citizen's commissioner and, up until 2007, served as the director of the Nellie Grier Senior Citizen Center in the south ward of Newark. In addition, she is active in Mt. Zion Baptist Church, vice chairman of the South Ward Democratic Committee, and has been the recipient of an award for living the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Barbara Bell Coleman has given her considerable energy and intelligence to a number of important causes in New Jersey. Barbara Bell Coleman, during the 1990s, served as the president of the Amelior Foundation, established by Newark philanthropist Ray Chambers to support urban education and other programs. As chairman of the board of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Newark, she helped to coordinate youth development programs for thousands of young people in the City of Newark.

She is the recipient of a United Way award for her outstanding work with youth.

And last week, I had the pleasure of attending a retirement ceremony for a woman who has touched many, many lives in the course of her career, Dorothy Knauer, executive director of the Community Agencies Corporation of New Jersey. Over the past three decades, this remarkable woman has devoted her life to community service, notably through programs like Project Babies, the James Street Neighborhood House, Reading is Fundamental, and Community Partners for Youth. She has been honored by New Jersey's Office of Volunteerism and was recognized as a woman of distinction by the United Nations League.

Madam Speaker, I know that my colleagues here in the United States House of Representatives join me in expressing gratitude to these women and the countless others who are contributing their time and talents each and every day towards making our communities a better place for all of us to live and to work.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his continued participation in our CBC hours, our Special Orders on Mondays, and I would now like to yield to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I thank Congresswoman FUDGE and thank you again for hosting this very special hour this evening.

Madam Speaker, tonight I'm pleased to join my colleagues to pay tribute to a highly esteemed American, who was both a historian and a history maker. Dr. John Hope Franklin passed away last week but left us with a rich legacy of scholarship that has strengthened generations of people, young and old, who have sought to understand race and racism, our country and our place in the world.

A prolific and important writer, as you have heard, Dr. Franklin was most well-known for his landmark 1947 publication, "From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes," which has been credited with "altering the ways in which the American narrative was studied." In a New York Times article yesterday, one of his colleagues pointed out that the book "empowered a whole new field of study" as the story of the marginalized became part of the mainstream.

The article also pointed out that Dr. Franklin and his scholarship became an important part of the movement for civil rights as he advised Thurgood Marshall and his team of lawyers during the *Brown v. Board of Education* case. In this, as well as his participation in the march on Selma led by the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the writer pointedly notes that he was a part of the history he so effectively brought to the forefront, and in doing so, he changed it as well.

It was one of the highest privileges afforded me since coming to Congress to meet and be able to converse with Dr. Franklin at a small dinner hosted by Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS in my early years in Congress and when he was chairing President Clinton's Initiative on Race. I was also privileged to be present as he was honored by the Library of Congress a few years ago, one of many, many deserved honors. Dr. Franklin was a historian in the tradition of the African griot, the memory keepers who captured the important moments of time that contribute to the identity and culture of a people and the advancement of a country.

In my district of the U.S. Virgin Islands, our historians, such as Dr. Gilbert Sprauve, Dr. Patricia Murphy, Dr. Gene Emanuel, Gerard Emanuel, Richard Shrader, Robert Johnson, Bill Cissell, George Tyson, Karen Thurland, Myron Jackson, Dr. Charles Turnbull, Ruth Moolenaar, Edgar Lake and many, many more work to preserve and retell our part of the Caribbean American story.

Dr. John Hope Franklin left us with a rich legacy of writings which continue to inform our journey in these United States of America. We thank him for his scholarship and his dedication to truth telling and extend our condolences to his family and friends.

Madam Speaker, as you have heard, March has also been designated as Women's History Month, and the Congressional Black Caucus is pleased to salute the role that women have played throughout our history in all endeavors, many of whom have never been recognized.

Tonight, I would like to say a few words about two women with Virgin Islands ties who made valuable contributions to the historic tapestry that is the U.S. Virgin Islands, as well as the United States, but who are little known to current generations.

The first is Rebecca Protten, whose life has been documented in the book "Rebecca's Revival: Creating Black Christianity in the Atlantic World." She was born a slave, the child of European and African parentage. She lived in the 18th century and, remarkably for a black woman of that time, traveled between Europe, the Caribbean and Africa bringing the word of God to enslaved Africans and Europeans alike. She spent a lot of time in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, gathering the enslaved to the faith and was even imprisoned for her work in assisting them in their needs.

According to historian and biographer Jon Sensbach, "She was a preacher and a mentor, a provocateur and a profit, determined to take what she regarded as the Bible's liberating grace to people of African descent."

□ 2045

A member of the Moravian faith, a church to which I also belong, which is credited with creating an educational

system for enslaved Africans and their children in my home district, which was then the Danish West Indies, Rebecca may have been one of the first ordained black women and, according to her biographer, she “stood where the three currents of the 18th century black Atlantic world flowed together: The dramatic expansion of the slave trade, the Afro-Atlantic freedom struggle, and the rise of black Christianity.”

Another Virgin Islands woman, Nella Larsen Imes, is known as the “mystery woman” of the Harlem Renaissance and wrote two novels, *Quicksand* and *Passing*, which explored the difficulty of being a black woman in a society that marginalized both African Americans and women.

While details about her life are vague, according to biographer Thadious M. Davis, Larsen, according to her own admission, was the “daughter of a Danish lady and a Negro from the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies.”

Madam Speaker and colleagues, both of these women defied the odds and expressed the causes dear to their souls, despite the difficulties of being black women in harrowing times. Their lives and history are worth further exploration by students of history as we take a fresh look at Women’s History Month.

I thank you again for yielding this time to me and for allowing me to share in this Special Hour this evening.

Ms. FUDGE. I’d like to again thank the gentledady from the Virgin Islands, who has really been of such help to me as I continue to anchor these hours. I thank you again.

I would like to close, Madam Speaker, by talking about some special women to me as we celebrate Women’s History Month. I would talk about those who are on the rolls of this very House, people that I have followed over the years. I’d like to begin with the Honorable Shirley Chisholm.

Shirley Chisholm was the first African American woman elected to Congress. She was the first African American and the first female to run as a major party candidate for President of the United States in 1972.

Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York, of immigrant parents in 1924. She earned her BA from Brooklyn College in 1946 and later earned her master’s from Columbia University in elementary education in 1952.

From 1953 to 1959, she was director of the Hamilton-Madison Child Care Center. From 1959 to 1964, she was an educational consultant for the Division of Day Care.

In 1964, Chisholm ran for and was elected to the New York State legislature. In 1968, she ran as the Democratic candidate for New York’s 12th District congressional seat and was elected to the House of Representatives. Defeating Republican candidate James Farmer, Chisholm became the first black woman elected to the Congress of the United States. Chisholm joined the

Congressional Black Caucus in 1969 as one of its founding members.

As a freshman, Chisholm was assigned to the House Agricultural Committee. Given her urban district, she felt the placement was irrelevant to her constituents, and shocked many by asking for reassignment. She was then placed on the Veterans’ Affairs Committee. Soon after, she was assigned to the Education and Labor Committee, which was her preferred committee. She was the third highest ranking member of this committee when she retired from Congress.

All those Chisholm hired for her office were women—half of them black. Chisholm said that during her New York legislative career she had faced much more discrimination because she was a woman than because she was black.

In the 1972 U.S. Presidential election, she made a bid for the Democratic Party’s Presidential nomination. Chisholm’s base of support was ethnically diverse and included the National Organization for Women. Chisholm said she ran for the office “in spite of hopeless odds to demonstrate the sheer will and refusal to accept the status quo.”

Among the volunteers who were inspired by her campaign was BARBARA LEE, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, who continued to be politically active and was elected as a Congresswoman 25 years later. Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem attempted to run as Chisholm delegates in New York.

From 1977 to 1981, during the 95th Congress and 96th Congress, Chisholm was elected to a position in the House Democratic leadership as Secretary of the House Democratic caucus.

Throughout her tenure in Congress, Chisholm worked to improve opportunity for inner-city children. She was a vocal opponent of the draft and supported spending increases for education, health care and other social services, and reductions in military spending.

She announced her retirement from Congress in 1982. After leaving Congress, Chisholm was named as the Purington Chair at Mount Holyoke College. Today, her portrait hangs in a very prominent place—a place of honor in the U.S. Capitol.

Barbara Jordan. Barbara Jordan was a congressional Member from Texas’s 18th Congressional District from 1973 to 1979. Jordan campaigned for the Texas House of Representatives in 1962 and 1964. Her persistence won her a seat in the Texas Senate in 1966, becoming the first African American State Senator since 1883, and the first black woman to serve in that body. She served until 1972.

She was the first African American female to serve as president pro tem of the Senate, and served for 1 day as acting Governor of Texas in 1972.

In 1972, she was elected to the United States House of Representatives, becoming the first black woman from a

southern State to serve in the House. She received extensive support from former President Lyndon Johnson, who helped her secure a position on the House Judiciary Committee.

In 1974, she made an influential televised speech before the House Judiciary Committee supporting the impeachment of President Richard Nixon.

Jordan was mentioned as a possible running mate to Jimmy Carter in 1976, and that year she became the first African American woman to deliver the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention. Her speech in New York that summer was ranked fifth in a list of Top 100 American Speeches of the 20th Century.

Jordan retired from politics in 1979 and became an adjunct professor at the University of Texas at Austin’s Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs. She again was a keynote speaker at the Democratic National Convention in 1992.

In 1995, Jordan chaired a congressional commission that advocated increased restriction of immigration and increased penalties on employers that violated U.S. immigration regulations. President Clinton endorsed the Jordan Commission’s proposals.

She supported the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, legislation that required banks to lend and make services available to underserved poor and minority communities. She supported the renewal of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and expansion of that act to cover other ethnic minorities.

Jordan was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994. It was only one of many honors given to her, including election into both the Texas and National Women’s Hall of Fame. In 1995, she was awarded the prestigious United States Military Academy’s Sylvanus Thayer Award, becoming only the second female awardee.

Upon her death on January 17, 1996, Jordan lay in state at the LBJ Library on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. She was buried in the Texas State Cemetery in Austin, and was the first black woman interred there.

The main terminal at Austin-Bergstrom International Airport is named after her, as are a middle school in Texas and a high school in Houston.

The Kaiser Family Foundation currently operates the Barbara Jordan Health Policy Scholars. This fellowship is for people of color who are college juniors, seniors, and recent graduates, and it is designed to provide them with a summer experience working in a congressional office.

Carrie Meek. She is a former U.S. Congresswoman from Florida’s 17th Congressional District from 1993 to 2003. She was the first African American elected to Congress from Florida since Reconstruction. Meek was born on April 29, 1926, in Tallahassee, Florida. The granddaughter of a slave and the daughter of a former sharecropper, she spent her childhood in segregated Tallahassee.

Meek graduated from Florida A&M University in 1946. At this time, African Americans could not attend graduate school in Florida, so Meek traveled north to continue her studies, and graduated from the University of Michigan with an MS in 1948.

After graduation, Meek was hired as a teacher at Bethune Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, and then at her alma mater, Florida A&M University.

Meek moved to Miami in 1961 to serve as special assistant to the vice president of Miami-Dade Community College. The school was desegregated in 1963 and Meek played a central role in pushing for integration. Throughout her years as an educator, Meek was also active in community projects in the Miami area.

Elected as Florida State representative in 1969, Meek was the first African American female elected to the Florida State Senate in 1982. As a State Senator, Meek served on the Education Appropriations Subcommittee. Her efforts in the legislature led to the construction of thousands of affordable rental housing units.

In 1992, Meek was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Florida's 17th Congressional District. This made her the first black lawmaker elected to represent Florida in Congress since Reconstruction.

Meek has received numerous awards and honors. She is the recipient of honorary doctor of law degrees from the University of Miami, Florida A&M University, Barry University, Florida Atlantic University, and Rollins University.

Meek was a member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, in addition to serving on the Subcommittee of Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government and the Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and independent agencies.

Stephanie Tubbs Jones. She was a U.S. congressional Member from Ohio's 11th Congressional District; the first black woman to represent Ohio in the House; former chairman of the House Ethics Committee since 2007; first black woman to serve on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1949, Tubbs Jones graduated from the city's public schools. She earned a degree in social work from Flora Stone Mather College of Case Western Reserve University in 1971. In 1974, she earned a JD from the Case Western Reserve University School of Law.

Tubbs Jones was elected a judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court in 1981, and subsequently served on the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County from 1983 to 1991. She then served as the Cuyahoga County prosecutor from 1991 until resigning early in 1999 to take her seat in Congress.

In 1998, Tubbs Jones won the Democratic nomination for the 11th District after 30-year incumbent Louis Stokes announced his retirement. She was re-elected four times.

Tubbs Jones was a cochairman of the Democratic National Committee. She opposed the Iraq war, voting in 2002 against the use of military force. Despite representing a heavily unionized district, she was a strong proponent of free trade. Tubbs Jones most recently took a lead role in the fight to pass the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement in November, 2007.

In 2004, she served as the chairwoman of the platform committee at the Democratic National Convention and as a member of the Ohio delegation. She strongly supported Senator JOHN KERRY in his campaign to become President of the United States.

On January 6, 2005, she joined U.S. Senator BARBARA BOXER in objecting to the certification of the 2004 U.S. Presidential election results for Ohio. As the sponsor, she was one of 31 House Members who refused to count the electoral votes from the Ohio House in the 2004 election.

She was selected by Speaker NANCY PELOSI as chairperson of the House Ethics Committee to watch over the standards of ethical conduct for Members of the House.

Tubbs Jones was popular in her district and was routinely reelected against nominal Republican opposition.

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She received 83 percent of the vote in her final general election in 2006 against Republican Lindsey String. She faced no opposition in the 2008 Ohio Democratic primary.

I want to say that all the women I have recognized today are certainly people that I have a great deal of respect for. I have followed them to this House. And I want you also to know that they are all my sorority sisters.

With that, Mr. Speaker, that would close this hour of the CBC Special Order, and we hope to see you again on next Monday as we continue our work in being the conscience of the Congress.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, Dr. John Hope Franklin was one of the most important Americans of the 20th century. He was a citizen of the world, a towering intellectual giant and scholar who ceaselessly endeavored, as one of the preeminent historians in our nation's history, to ensure that the contributions of African-Americans would not be relegated to the status of a footnote. Rather, through dedicated scholarship, he brought to light the rich contributions African-Americans have made to the United States of America.

As he once said so eloquently, "My challenge was to weave into the fabric of American history enough of the presence of blacks so that the story of the United States could be told adequately and fairly." He understood intimately that the story of the greatest country on earth, the United States of America cannot be told without telling the story of African-American history and that in fact, they are one and the same.

Dr. John Hope Franklin was considered the Dean of African American historians. John Hope Franklin was born on January 2, 1915 in

Rentersville, Oklahoma. His family relocated to Tulsa, Oklahoma shortly after the Tulsa Disaster of 1921. Franklin's mother, Mollie, was a teacher and his father, B.C. Franklin, was an attorney who handled lawsuits precipitated by the famous Tulsa Race Riot. Graduating from Booker T. Washington High School in 1931, Franklin received an A.B. degree from Fisk University in 1935 and went on to attend Harvard University, where he received his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in history.

Franklin began his teaching career at Fisk University before moving on to St. Augustine's College. It was at North Carolina Central University, in 1945, with a \$500 advance from Alfred A. Knopf, and help from his wife, Aurelia, that Franklin began writing the classic African American history text, *From Slavery to Freedom*. The book, co-authored by Alfred A. Moss, Jr., has been published in several different languages.

In the early 1950s, Franklin served on the NAACP Legal Defense Fund team led by Thurgood Marshall that helped develop the sociological case for *Brown v. Board of Education*. This led to the 1954 United States Supreme Court decision ending the legal segregation of black and white children in public schools.

Dr. Franklin taught at Howard University for nine years, before becoming the first black to chair the History Department at Brooklyn College in 1956. He was then hired by the University of Chicago in 1964 and chaired the History Department from 1967 to 1970. There, he served as the John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor from 1969 to 1982, when he was made Professor Emeritus. In 1982, Franklin joined the faculty at Duke University as the James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History.

Dr. Franklin was a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Incorporated, the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity established for African Americans. He was an early beneficiary of the fraternity's Foundation Publishers, which provides financial support and fellowship for writers addressing African-American issues.

Active in professional organizations, Franklin served as president of the Southern Historical Society, the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association. He was a life-long member of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, where he served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Negro History*. In 1997, he was appointed by Former President Bill Clinton as chairman of the advisory board for One America, the President's Initiative on Race.

Dr. Franklin wrote hundreds of articles and at least 15 books. His recent works include *Runaway Slaves: Rebels on the Plantations* with Loren Schweninger, *George Washington Williams: A Biography* and a book about his father *My Life and an Era: the Autobiography of Buck Colbert Franklin* as well as his own autobiography, *The Vintage Years*. In 1978 *Who's Who in America* selected Franklin as one of eight Americans who have made significant contributions to society. Among his many other awards are the Organization of American Historians Award for Outstanding Achievement and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor.

Dr. Franklin was the personification of academic excellence, dignity, self empowerment and faith. He was the scribe of a generation

of African-Americans who advocated, persevered, and helped to uplift our country to live up to its creed as the land of equal opportunity. On March 25, 2009, the world lost the beacon of light that was Dr. John Hope Franklin. To his family, I offer my deepest sympathies and condolences for their loss. And while our nation has lost one of its best and brightest, I know that his legacy is one that will surely endure.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to first thank my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus for organizing tonight's Special Order to recognize the contributions of Dr. John Hope Franklin. CBC Chairwoman BARBARA LEE appointed Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE and Delegate DONNA CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN to lead our CBC message team and they have done an outstanding job of helping to inform our colleagues in Congress and our constituents at home about some of the important work being done by the Congressional Black Caucus.

Throughout his long life, John Hope Franklin wrote prolifically about history—more than 60 years after its publication, one of his books, *From Slavery to Freedom*, is considered a core text on the African-American experience. Dr. Franklin not only wrote about history, he lived it. Franklin worked on the *Brown v. Board of Education* case in 1954, he joined protestors in a 1965 march led by Martin Luther King, Jr. in Montgomery, Alabama and he headed President Clinton's 1997 national advisory board on race. Franklin accumulated many honors during his long career, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor. He shared the John W. Kluge Award for lifetime achievement in the humanities and a similar honor from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, the nation's two oldest learned societies. He also was revered as a "moral leader" of the historical profession for his engagement in the pressing issues of the day, his unflinching advocacy of civil rights, and his gracious and courtly demeanor.

Dr. John Hope Franklin was described in the *Washington Post* recently as a man who "lived what he taught." I don't think there are many higher accolades. For those of us who knew him and called him friend, it feels as though collectively we've lost a grandfather—a very wise and generous teacher and mentor. For those who don't know about the contributions of Dr. John Hope Franklin, I wanted to come to the floor tonight to add my voice of appreciation and to highlight some of his contributions that I believe are important.

John Hope Franklin, the grandson of a slave, was born on January 2, 1915, in Rentiesville, Oklahoma, a small black community. His parents, Buck Colbert Franklin and Mollie Parker Franklin named their son after John Hope, the President of Atlanta University. His mother was a school teacher and his father was a community leader and they recognized the importance of education.

The realities of racism hit Franklin at an early age. He said he vividly remembered the humiliating experience of being put off the train with his mother because she refused to move to a segregated compartment for a six-mile trip to the next town. He was six years old. With his parents, he lived through the Tulsa Race Riots in 1921, believed to be the single worst incident of racial violence in

American history. Later, although an academic star at Booker T. Washington High School and valedictorian of his class, the state would not allow him to study at the University of Oklahoma because he was black. So instead, in 1931 Franklin enrolled at Fisk University, a historically black college in Nashville, Tennessee, intending to study law.

However, a history professor, Theodore Currier, persuaded him to change his mind and his major and he received his bachelor's degree in history in 1935. Currier, who was white, became a close friend and mentor, and when Franklin's money ran out, Currier loaned the young student \$500 to attend graduate school at Harvard University, where he received his master's in 1936 and doctorate five years later. He began his career as an instructor at Fisk in 1936 and taught at St. Augustine's and North Carolina College for Negroes (now North Carolina Central University), both historically black colleges.

In 1945, Alfred A. Knopf approached him about writing a book on African-American history—originally titled *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes*—and he spent 13 months writing it. Then in 1947, he took a post as professor at Howard University in Washington, DC, where, in the early 1950s, he traveled from campus to Thurgood Marshall's law office to help prepare the brief that led to the historic *Brown v. Board of Education* decision.

In 1956 he became chairman of the previously all-white history department at Brooklyn College. Despite his position, he had to visit 35 real estate agents before he was able to buy a house for his young family and no New York bank would lend him the money.

Later, while at the University of Chicago, he accompanied the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. on the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. in 1965. He spent 16 years at the University of Chicago and then joined the faculty of Duke University in 1982. He retired from Duke's history department in 1985, then spent seven years as professor of legal history at the Duke Law School. Franklin will be honored with a newly endowed chair at Duke Law School.

Franklin was a prolific writer, with books including *The Emancipation Proclamation*, *The Militant South*, *The Free Negro in North Carolina*, *George Washington Williams: A Biography* and *A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Antebellum North*. He also edited many works, including a book about his father called *My Life and an Era: The Autobiography of Buck Colbert Franklin*, with his son, John Whittington Franklin. Franklin completed his autobiography in 2005, which was reviewed favorably in many media outlets across the country.

He received more than 130 honorary degrees and served as president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the American Studies Association, the Southern Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association.

Franklin's best-known accomplishment in his later years was in 1997, when he was appointed chairman of the advisory board for President Clinton's One America: The President's Initiative on Race. The seven-member panel was charged with directing a national conversation on race relations. When he was named to the post, Franklin remarked, "I am not sure this is an honor. It may be a burden." The panel did provoke criticism, both from

conservatives who pressured the panel to hear from opponents of racial preference and others who said it did not make enough progress. Franklin himself acknowledged in an interview with *USA Today* in 1997 that the group could not solve the nation's racial problems. But Franklin said the effort was still worth it.

And, in 2001, Duke University opened the John Hope Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary and International Studies, where scholars, artists and members of the community have the opportunity to engage in public discourse on a variety of issues, including race, social equity and globalization. At the heart of its mission is the Franklin Humanities Institute, which sponsors public events and hosts the Franklin Seminar, a residential fellowship program for Duke faculty and graduate students.

In a statement to the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 2002, Franklin summed up his own career:

"More than 60 years ago, I began the task of trying to write a new kind of Southern History. It would be broad in its reach, tolerant in its judgments of Southerners, and comprehensive in its inclusion of everyone who lived in the region . . . the long, tragic history of the continuing black-white conflict compelled me to focus on the struggle that has affected the lives of the vast majority of people in the United States. . . . Looking back, I can plead guilty of having provided only a sketch of the work I laid out for myself."

In 2007, John Hope Franklin lent his formidable effort to the issue of reparations for African Americans. Franklin returned to Oklahoma to testify in a hearing urging Congress to pass legislation that would clear the way for survivors of the Tulsa Race Riots of 1921, one of the nation's worst race riots, to sue for reparations.

For Franklin, who continued his scholarly work and public appearances well into his 90s, the work he began in the 1940s still was not finished. He was interviewed earlier this year, when President Barack Obama was inaugurated, and he noted that he never thought he would live to see the first African American President of the United States, but he was so very glad that he did.

Mr. Speaker, I am so very glad that John Hope Franklin shared his life and his work so generously. He taught us about our lost history, and in the process, he set a sterling example of living what he tried to teach that will inspire many generations to come.

Ms. FUDGE. I yield back the balance of my time.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S BUDGET SPENDS TOO MUCH, TAXES TOO MUCH, AND BORROWS TOO MUCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEINRICH). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for that privilege. Thank you for the opportunity to be able to be here this evening and the opportunity to be able to address the American people.

We had a rather extraordinary day yesterday and today with what we have