

days a week, Monday through Saturday. And it still provides a service that people want—local, community, school, and church news. It has changed through the years from the use of early printers and Linotype to today's computers and Web site, but as larger newspapers are closing across the Nation, smaller community newspapers have remained strong because of the services they provide.

From potholes to politics, publisher Darlene Coder, her editor, and two reporters cover the community. They know the people, cover the organizations, and do an outstanding job of reporting the news that fits the region. I commend the Daily Press and its staff and wish them another 100 years of success.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

#### CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

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.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to enter remarks into the RECORD on this topic of Black History Month.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FUDGE. I appreciate the opportunity to anchor this Special Order hour for the Congressional Black Caucus. Currently, the CBC is chaired by the Honorable BARBARA LEE from the Ninth Congressional District of California. My name is Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, and I represent the 11th Congressional District of Ohio.

CBC members are advocates for human rights and advocates for families, nationally and internationally. We also play a significant role as local and regional activists. We work diligently to be the conscience of the Congress, but also provide dedicated and focused service to the citizens and congressional districts that have elected us.

The vision of the founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus was to promote the public welfare through legislation designed to meet the needs of millions of neglected citizens. It continues to be a beacon and focal point for the legislative work and political activities of the Congressional Black Caucus today. To celebrate the month of February, we are proud to present a reflection on black history. Specifically, we will herald the unsung history makers in our communities.

The origin of Black History Month, just for the record, what we now call Black History Month, was originated in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson as Negro History Week. The month of February was selected in deference to Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, who were both born in that month.

The son of a slave, Carter G. Woodson was born in New Canton, Virginia, in 1875. He began high school at the age of 20 and then proceeded to study at Berea College, the University of Chicago, the Sorbonne, and Harvard University, where he earned a Ph.D. in 1912.

Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915 to train black historians and to collect, preserve, and publish documents on black life and black people. He also founded the Journal of Negro History, Associated Publishers, and the Negro Bulletin. Woodson spent his life working to educate all people about the vast contributions made by black men and women throughout history. Mr. Woodson died in 1950. Black History Month continues his legacy of educating everyone about black history, which is American history.

I am privileged to commend several amazing trailblazers within my congressional district's African American community.

David Albritton. David Albritton lived from 1913 to 1994, a pioneering African American in the Ohio General Assembly. Interestingly enough, he was also a high jumper in the Olympic games.

Albritton was born in Danville, Alabama, the hometown of Jesse Owens. Like Owens, Albritton was raised in the great city of Cleveland and became a track star at East Technical High School. Albritton also accompanied Owens to Ohio State University and the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin. During tryouts for the Olympics, he tied a world record of 6 feet, 9½ inches in the high jump.

In 1960, he moved into public service when he won a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives. In the House, he was named Chair of the House Interstate Cooperation Committee, making him the first African American in Ohio history to head a House committee. Albritton, a black hero raised in Cleveland, Ohio, is a member of the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, the Ohio Sport Hall of Fame, and the Ohio State Athletic Hall of Fame.

Then, Madam Speaker, there is Harry Smith. Harry C. Smith was born in 1863. He was a pioneer of the black press. Shortly after graduating from Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio, he founded the Cleveland Gazette. The newspaper would become the longest publishing black weekly in America, earning its nickname "The Old Reliable." It never missed a Saturday publication date in 58 years.

Like Albritton, Smith was also a member of the Ohio General Assembly. In the course of his three-term career, Smith sponsored the Ohio Civil Rights Law of 1894 that established penalties against discrimination in public accommodations. In 1896, Smith sponsored the Mob Violence Act of 1896, which was an antilynching law. Though he lost his bids for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1926 and in 1928, he broke ground as the first black candidate for the position of Governor.

□ 1945

Fannie Lewis: Fannie Lewis was a dynamic, revered, and respected member of Cleveland's City Council who passed away in 2008. Lewis was actually a native of Memphis, Tennessee, who moved north to Cleveland in 1951.

A decade after she moved to her new hometown, she began her public life as a community activist in the Hough neighborhood. Even after she was elected to council in 1979, she kept her grassroots approach to politics—looking out for her hardworking constituents. Councilwoman Lewis fought relentlessly for her ward, never giving in and never giving up on Hough.

This dedication led to the passage of the Fannie M. Lewis Cleveland Resident Employment law, which requires construction projects receiving \$100,000 or more in funding from the city to employ people who live in the city on those projects.