

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs a, b, and c, staff shall be employed in compliance with House rules, the Employment and Accountability Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and any other applicable Federal statutes.

RULE 20—STAFF SUPERVISION

(a) Staff shall be under the general supervision and direction of the chairman, who shall establish and assign their duties and responsibilities, delegate such authority as he deems appropriate, fix and adjust staff salaries (in accordance with House Rule X, clause 9(c)) and job title, and, at his discretion, arrange for their specialized training.

(b) Staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority member of the committee, who may delegate such authority, as they deem appropriate.

RECORDS

RULE 21—PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

(a) An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and business meetings.

(b) The proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a journal, which shall among other things, include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.

(c) Members of the committee shall correct and return transcripts of hearings as soon as practicable after receipt thereof, except that any changes shall be limited to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections.

(d) Any witness may examine the transcript of his own testimony and make grammatical, technical, and typographical corrections.

(e) The chairman may order the printing of a hearing record without the corrections of any member or witness if he determines that such member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time for correction, and that further delay would seriously impede the committee's responsibility for meeting its deadlines under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(f) Transcripts of hearings and meetings may be printed if the chairman decides it is appropriate, or if a majority of the members so request.

RULE 22—ACCESS TO COMMITTEE RECORDS

(a)(1) The chairman shall promulgate regulations to provide for public inspection of rollcall votes and to provide access by members to committee records (in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(e)).

(2) Access to classified testimony and information shall be limited to Members of Congress and to House Budget Committee staff and stenographic reporters who have appropriate security clearance.

(3) Notice of the receipt of such information shall be sent to the committee members. Such information shall be kept in the committee safe, and shall be available to members in the committee office.

(b) The records of the committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the committee.

OVERSIGHT

RULE 23—GENERAL OVERSIGHT

(a) The committee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, ad-

ministration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject of which is within its jurisdiction.

(b) The committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under clause (1)(e) of rule X of the Rules of the House, and, subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by clause 6 of rule X, to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection therewith.

(c) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Government Reform in accordance with the provisions of clause (2)(d) of House Rule X.

REPORTS

RULE 24—AVAILABILITY BEFORE FILING

(a) Any report accompanying any bill or resolution ordered reported to the House by the committee shall be available to all committee members at least 36 hours prior to filing with the House.

(b) No material change shall be made in any report made available to members pursuant to section (a) without the concurrence of the ranking minority member or by a majority vote of the committee.

(c) Notwithstanding any other rule of the committee, either or both subsections (a) and (b) may be waived by the chairman or with a majority vote by the committee.

RULE 25—REPORT ON THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

The report of the committee to accompany a concurrent resolution on the budget shall include a comparison of the estimated or actual levels for the year preceding the budget year with the proposed spending and revenue levels for the budget year and each out year along with the appropriate percentage increase or decrease for each budget function and aggregate. The report shall include any rollcall vote on any motion to amend or report any measure.

RULE 26—PARLIAMENTARIAN'S STATUS REPORT AND SECTION 302 STATUS REPORT

(a)(1) In order to carry out its duty under section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act to advise the House or Representatives as to the current level of spending and revenues as compared to the levels set forth in the latest agreed-upon concurrent resolution on the budget, the committee shall advise the Speaker on at least a monthly basis when the House is in session as to its estimate of the current level of spending and revenue. Such estimates shall be prepared by the staff of the committee, transmitted to the Speaker in the form of a Parliamentarian's Status Report, and printed in the Congressional Record.

(2) The committee authorizes the chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, to transmit to the Speaker the Parliamentarian's Status Report described above.

(b)(1) In order to carry out its duty under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act to advise the House of Representatives as to the current level of spending within the jurisdiction of committees as compared to the appropriate allocations made pursuant to the Budget Act in conformity with the latest agreed-upon concurrent resolution on the budget, the committee shall, as necessary, advise the Speaker as to its estimate of the current level of spending within the jurisdiction of appropriate committees. Such estimates shall be prepared by the staff of

the committee and transmitted to the Speaker in the form of a Section 302 Status Report.

(2) The committee authorizes the chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, to transmit to the Speaker the Section 302 Status Report described above.

RULE 27—ACTIVITY REPORT

After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, the chair of the committee may file any time with the Clerk the committee's activity report for that Congress pursuant to clause (1)(d)(1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House without the approval of the committee, if a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least 7 calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee.

MISCELLANEOUS

RULE 28—BROADCASTING OF MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

(a) It shall be the policy of the committee to give all news media access to open hearings of the committee, subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in House Rule XI, clause 4.

(b) Whenever any committee business meeting is open to the public, that meeting may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 4.

RULE 29—APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

(a) Majority party members recommended to the Speaker as conferees shall be recommended by the chairman subject to the approval of the majority party of members of the committee.

(b) The chairman shall recommend such minority party members as conferees as shall be determined by the minority party; the recommended party representation shall be in approximately the same proportion as that in the committee.

RULE 30—WAIVERS

When a reported bill or joint resolution, conference report, or anticipated floor amendment violates any provision of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman may, if practical, consult with the committee members on whether the chairman should recommend, in writing, that the Committee on Rules report a special rule that enforces the act by not waiving the applicable points of order during the consideration of such measure.

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

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

NATIONAL LIBRARY LEGISLATIVE DAY

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentlewoman from California in paying tribute to Reverend

Dr. Leon Sullivan who was one of the outstanding international leaders of our day. As a matter of fact, I recall some 25, 26 years ago when I was visiting in East Africa, and one of the first things I saw was an OIC center in Nairobi, Kenya. That is an indication of the kind of reach that Dr. Sullivan had.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to an important group of institutions in our communities, institutions that often go unrecognized, and, that is, our public libraries across the United States of America. This institution has served as an intellectual playground where young people explore their dreams. And for many of us, this institution has served as our think tank, where we go to formulate master plans for personal growth and development, where we go and relive our hopes for success.

Recently, I have had the opportunity to interact with three libraries in my congressional district, the one in Bellwood, Illinois; the one in Maywood, Illinois; and the Chicago library, the Harold Washington Library, in Chicago. Behind these walls, meticulously preserved are the thoughts, data, theories, and dreams that were generated by countless people who have greatly impacted our society. And so today I decided to simply recognize National Library Legislative Day.

There are approximately 122,289 libraries in the United States. A significant number of these libraries are free and available for public use. As an American, I am proud and pleased to live in a country that prioritizes giving access to information and knowledge.

We have all heard the phrase "knowledge is power" and yes, it is. It is not just the building or even the books that make the library so special. Day in and day out, libraries provide a smorgasbord of information that is needed by the general public. They provide guidance in a child's academic endeavors. They lend a helping hand to adults seeking to expand their knowledge base. And today libraries have been in the forefront of helping to close the digital divide by providing computer and Internet training to community residents. Indeed, libraries are multifaceted institutions.

We salute them for their commitment. We commend their excellence. And we are grateful for their guidance. We praise them on this special day and say, long live our libraries, so that long can live freedom and democracy in our country.

HONORING REVEREND LEON SULLIVAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENCE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we funeralized a hero of the American people and a hero of the world. And so I offer to his family and to the world, his world of friends, both national and international, my deepest sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to mark the sad passing of our friend Reverend Leon Sullivan, an educator, minister, diplomat, civil rights leader, and yes, national treasure. I am so happy that in the course of the last year, Reverend Sullivan and myself were together. His love for life, his interest and his passion of working with the people of Africa, his concern on making sure that there is a synergism between the business communities of this Nation and of the Continent were alive and well. And yes, he was receiving an outstanding award from then President Clinton for his great humanitarian service, and he relished it and he loved it and yes, we loved honoring him.

As the Lion of Zion, the 6-foot-5-inch Reverend Leon Sullivan was a giant among men. Reverend Leon Sullivan was an activist, civil rights leader, business leader and pastor as I have previously said. Reverend Sullivan once said, "We must stand up with politicians and businessmen and women. We must stand up for those who need help to stand on their feet." He was the author of the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines for American businesses operating in South Africa under the apartheid regime. Although later largely superseded by the divestment movement, these principles laid a foundation for ethical business practices that continue to influence companies today.

The central premise of the Sullivan Principles was that American companies operating overseas should treat their workers there with the same fairness and equity that they practiced at home. He was a pioneer moving throughout this very difficult time, leading the way for then the major apartheid movement to come and finally crush that terrible and tragic time in our history.

The Sullivan Principles called for racial nonsegregation, fair employment practices, equal pay for equal work, improved housing, educational and health facilities for workers, and increased training and promotion opportunities for nonwhites who had been denied access under South African law and custom. He was trying to find solutions for what was then an insurmountable problem. He had faced discrimination at home. By the mid-1980s, most American companies operating in South Africa followed these principles before, as I said, we finally crushed apartheid.

As a child, Leon Sullivan lived in a segregated world where he was not permitted to sit at a counter in certain

stores or attend school with white students. Although he was elected Governor of Negro Boys State, he was not treated the same as his white counterpart.

About his experience he said, "I couldn't understand quite why I had to do things a certain way. My grandmother had to wash these clothes. She had to iron them and put them in a little basket and I had to put them in my red wagon and take them out to where the big houses were. When I walked up Washington Street, all the white children walked on the left side of the street and all the colored children walked on the right side of the street."

In 1987, Sullivan called for U.S. companies to withdraw from South Africa and for international trade and investment sanctions against the apartheid regime. He came to the conclusion that a more harsher and stronger viewpoint must be taken and that we must end apartheid then and end it now.

About his role in helping end apartheid, Sullivan said, "If you take a hammer and chisel and pound a rock 100 times, it's going to crack. I pounded it and it cracked."

After the fall of apartheid, Sullivan worked with U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan to encourage businesses to adopt the Global Sullivan Principles for Social Corporate Responsibility on a worldwide basis. About 100 American corporations accept these principles today.

In 1971, Mr. Sullivan became the first African American director of General Motors. As a member of the board of directors, he expanded minority hiring and business opportunities. He went on to build bridges. He continued to pastor the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia. They loved him greatly. He challenged the establishment. He continued to work on behalf of us all, and he did something even greater, beginning to put major conferences and summits on the continent of Africa, insisting that we travel to Africa to talk about the issues of health care, business opportunities, education, and yes, to enhance these developing nations.

Reverend Leon Sullivan knew what the 21st century would have to do. It would have to fight the war of HIV/AIDS and win that war. He was a champion of those issues. To the end, he was aware that the Continent was rich in resources and human resources and that in order for it to grow and thrive, we must embrace it, we must help it and enhance it but it must help itself. And yes, he embraced the fight against HIV/AIDS and helped Members of Congress to raise their voices against that terrible pandemic. He was a warrior and a lion. I will always remember his smile but most of all his fight for justice and equality and his love for humanity.