

PERMITTING THE USE OF THE
ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 149, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to present posthumously a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Charles M. Shulz.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORIAM OF REVEREND
DOCTOR LEON HOWARD SULLIVAN

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, on Sunday, June 30, 2001, family, friends, colleagues, and former parishioners will gather to memorialize Reverend Doctor Leon Howard Sullivan—to celebrate his life, and recognize his accomplishments as one the most outstanding and effective civil and human rights leaders born in the 20th century. I rise today to lend my thoughts and reflections as I was privileged to know Rev. Sullivan, and to have worked with him on initiatives important to Philadelphia, as well on African trade and development issues.

Reverend Sullivan was born into poverty in an unpaved alley in an unpainted clapboard house in Charleston, WV on October 16, 1922. From such humble beginnings began a life's journey that was to last seventy-eight years.

Sullivan was born in a State that practiced "Jim Crow Laws," and while still in grade school, he started in his own way to fight against racial discrimination. By the time he was in the tenth grade, he had sat-in and been told to leave every drug store and eatery where "only whites" were allowed to sit in the city of Charleston, WV. At the age of sixteen, he won a basketball and football scholarship to West Virginia State College.

Sullivan graduated from West Virginia State College at the age of twenty, and at the invitation of the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, traveled to New York City. He was successful in win-

ning a scholarship to the Union Theological Seminary. Rev. Powell also helped him secure his first job as a coin collector for the Bell Telephone Company. Leon H. Sullivan became the first African-American in the United States to hold that position.

In 1941, at the age of twenty-one, Sullivan was elected President of the March on Washington organized by A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first African-American recognized and controlled union in America. A few days before the march was scheduled to take place, President Roosevelt acted on the demands of the march organizers to end discrimination against African-Americans on Army and Navy industrial installations. From the first march on Washington that never took place came Executive Order 8802. This action ended discrimination against African-American workers in government ordnance plants.

Sullivan's career path continued when he accepted the position of assistant pastor to Rev. Powell. It was here that he learned first-hand about church administration and the art of running a political campaign. During this time, Rev. Powell campaigned for and won his seat in the U.S. Congress. It was also during this period of time that Sullivan met his life partner, Grace Banks.

In 1944, in Philadelphia, PA, Leon and Grace were married. Not long after marrying, Leon Sullivan was called to lead The First Baptist Church of South Orange, NJ. While serving as pastor, he started a number of outreach ministries and continued his education at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.

In 1950, Sullivan was called to be the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia, where he would serve as pastor for the next thirty-eight years. The church membership grew from 600 to 6,000 and many outreach ministries were born. It was during his pastorship of Zion Baptist Church that Rev. Sullivan became locally, nationally and internationally known for his civil rights and human rights activities. One of these outreach programs was the Citizens Committee that worked with the police in the community to actively reduce crime.

In 1955, Rev. Sullivan was chosen as one of the Ten Most Outstanding Men in America and presented the award by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. His achievements would also be recognized by Presidents George Bush in 1992 and Bill Clinton in 1999 when he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Eleanor Roosevelt Award respectively.

Rev. Sullivan founded the Youth Employment Service, and in 1957, it was cited by the Freedom Foundation as the most effective, privately-developed employment program in the nation.

A year later, Rev. Sullivan would undertake a great challenge that confronted African-Americans in the city of Philadelphia and across the Nation. Encouraged by his wife, Rev. Sullivan set out to bolster employment opportunities for African-American Philadelphians. This effort would prove to be a turning point in the civil rights movement for the Nation. With the assistance of 400 ministers in Philadelphia, Rev. Sullivan began the movement called "Selective Patronage." The movement had one message, "if the company won't hire blacks, don't buy their products." That movement became very successful in Philadelphia and led to the employment of thousands of African-Americans who were previously unwelcome as employees.

In 1962, at the request of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Rev. Sullivan traveled to Atlanta to explain to King and the black ministers working with him, about Selective Patronage and how it worked. A few months later a similar program was started by Dr. King.

Rev. Sullivan went on to make one of his greatest contributions by creating the Opportunities Industrialization Center, OIC. This job training and retraining program, initially started in Philadelphia, expanded operations to more than 100 cities throughout the United States and in 19 countries. OIC job training programs have enabled thousands of people to acquire the tools needed to secure skilled jobs with good wages. The OICs of America, in conjunction with OIC International, have trained more than 2 million men and women.

Further building on Rev. Sullivan's philosophy of self-help and empowerment, he founded the International Foundation for Education and Self Help, IFESH, in 1983. IFESH is a non-governmental, non-profit organization with a mission of reducing poverty, promoting literacy, providing skilled job training, and providing basic and preventive health care. Specifically, IFESH designed programs to train 100,000 skilled workers; prepare 100,000 people for the farming profession; and help five million people achieve literacy. IFESH programs are international in scope with a strong emphasis on fostering social, cultural and economic relations between Africans and Americans.

Rev. Sullivan's vision of and dedication to empowerment, equality and fairness touched many lives throughout the world. One of his celebrated accomplishments is the establishment of a code of conduct for companies operating in South Africa. These principles, known as the Sullivan Principles, are the standard for social responsibility and equal opportunity, and are recognized to be one of the most effective efforts to end workplace discrimination in South Africa.