

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REVEREND LEON SULLIVAN

• Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to pay tribute to Reverend Leon Sullivan who was not only a great American but a great citizen of the world. He was called the "Lion of Zion," a reference to the Zion Baptist Church where he was a fixture at the pulpit for 38 years. His accomplishments carried him beyond the city of Philadelphia to nationwide acclaim and then to worldwide leadership. From founding the Opportunities Industrialization Center, OIC, to America's most prestigious corporate boards where he brought recognition for minority employment to initiatives on education and health care in Africa, Dr. Sullivan was a global leader in successfully striving to improve the quality of life for those in need of assistance.

I first met Dr. Sullivan in the late 1950s when I was an Assistant District Attorney prosecuting cases in a magistrate's court at 19th and Oxford Streets in the heart of the city's African American community. Dr. Sullivan reclaimed that shambled police court and made it into OIC's first job training school. From that modest start, Dr. Sullivan went on to establish 56 centers nationally and another 46 centers internationally.

Standing 6 feet 5 inches, Dr. Sullivan was a powerful orator in the Zion Baptist Church on Sundays and an even more powerful social innovator the other 6 days of the week. His towering strength gained national recognition when he was asked to serve on the board of directors of General Motors, Mellon Bank, Boy Scouts of America, and the Southern African Development Fund.

With unparalleled accomplishments in the United States, Dr. Sullivan then turned his attention to Africa, where he initiated the Sullivan Principles. The Sullivan Principles are a code of conduct for businesses operating in South Africa which is acknowledged to be one of the most effective efforts in combating discrimination in the workplace. On April 12, 2000, I introduced a resolution along with Senator FEINGOLD that called on companies large and small in every part of the world to support and adhere to the Global Sullivan Principles of Corporate Social Responsibility wherever they have operations.

Dr. Sullivan also founded the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, IFESH. IFESH was established to train people around the world in various disciplines including farming, teaching, healthcare, banking and economics.

As an Assistant District Attorney in Philadelphia in the early 1960s and as District Attorney through the mid-

1970s, I worked with Dr. Sullivan on a wide variety of projects to combat juvenile delinquency, reform prison abuses and provide for realistic rehabilitation for many convicted in Philadelphia's courts. For two decades in the U.S. Senate, I continued to work with Dr. Sullivan. As a member of the Senate Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I worked with the Subcommittee to secure a total of \$38 million in funding since 1984 to support the work of Opportunities Industrialization Centers, OIC, International. Since its founding in 1970, OIC International has trained and provided jobs for thousands of poverty stricken people in Africa, Europe, and Asia. Also, I have worked with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist Reverend Sullivan build Opportunities Towers, which provides affordable housing for seniors and retirees in Philadelphia and other major cities.

When Dr. Sullivan passed away on Tuesday, April 24, 2001, the United States and the world had lost a great humanitarian, an acclaimed theologian, an extraordinary social activist and a great world leader.●

DEATH OF JUSTICE STANLEY MOSK

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on Tuesday, California lost one of its greatest jurists, Justice Stanley Mosk.

For more than a half century, and for 37 years on the bench of the State Supreme Court, Stanley Mosk served California with thoughtfulness, with honor, and indeed, with wisdom.

He was the longest-serving member in the court's 151-year history, issuing a total of 1,688 opinions over his career, including 727 majority rulings, 570 dissents, and 391 concurrences.

I knew Stanley Mosk well, and I respected him greatly. He's been a giant on the Supreme Court, and he will be missed deeply.

Justice Mosk began his political career as executive secretary to Governor Culbert L. Olson in 1938.

Following that, he was appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court, where he served for 15 years.

And beginning in 1958, Mosk was elected California attorney-general, becoming the first Jewish man or woman to be elected to statewide office in the State.

Finally in 1964, weary of politics, Justice Mosk was appointed to the supreme court by Governor Pat Brown.

In this career which spanned more than 53 years, Justice Mosk broke new ground in the areas of the environment, the right to sue, and, perhaps most notably, in race discrimination, where he protected the right of all individuals, regardless of race, to be equally protected by the law.

As early as 1947, while on the superior court, Mosk issued his first ruling

dealing with race, holding that whites-only restrictions on property were unenforceable.

Then in 1961, when serving as attorney-general, he persuaded the Professional Golfers Association to admit black golfers.

Later, on the supreme court, Mosk wrote perhaps his most famous decision of his career on the case of Allan Bakke, a white student who challenged racial quotas in the University of California admissions program.

Writing for the majority, Mosk held that the University's quota-based admissions program, that favored minorities over whites, was unconstitutional.

In each of these decisions, Mosk favored the right of the individual to be treated as an equal, with complete disregard to his or her race. It is a formulation which has stood the test of time.

In addition, Mosk wrote hundreds of decisions that have deeply impacted the State. Some of those include: An opinion written in 1980 allowing victims of the drug DES to sue all makers of the drug, on the basis of their market share, when the specific manufacturer was unknown to the victims; A 1972 decision that extended the restrictions of the California Environmental Quality Act to private developers; and A 1979 decision that held that a disabled parent could not be denied custody of a child solely because of a physical handicap.

Moreover, many of Mosk's opinions reflected his belief in the doctrine of "independent state grounds," which holds that the Federal Constitution provides a minimum standard of individual rights upon which States can build.

Stanley Mosk's life was devoted to the law and to the State of California. His prolific careers illustrated his deep commitment to equality, and he leaves a legacy that will last for years to come.

He is survived by his wife, Kaygey Kash Mosk, and son Richard M. Mosk.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO BOB AND ORLENE THOMAS

• Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise today to offer congratulations to two great Kansans, Bob and Orlene Thomas. On May 18, 1961 Bob and Orlene met in a chapel in Kansas and joined each other in Holy matrimony. In the 40 years that have followed, their little family has grown to include three children, who have grown to bless Bob and Orlene with five beautiful grandchildren. It is my understanding that the happy couple will be joined this weekend by their family to celebrate their 40th anniversary.

It is no secret to my colleagues that I believe marriage is the most sacred and important institution in society today. Bob and Orlene's marriage marks an example for all of how to preserve that institution. They have lived