

what elected officials should do to stimulate this economy and create jobs.

I want to just tell my colleagues briefly about a small company in my district, the 11th of Georgia, the Daisaka company owned by Patty and Carlos Suarez. This is a glass-decorating company. They started 5 or 6 years ago with 6 employees and now have 45, but the Suarezes want to grow that company. With the increase of the capital credit from \$25,000 to \$75,000 a year they are going to be able to do that and create 10 or 12 additional jobs and grow that company.

We need to pass this economic growth and job creation package now so that more and more small businesses in this country, we estimate 23 million of them, will benefit from this growth package and end up creating 1.2 million jobs.

I commend the President and we need to get on with that business and pass that package.

COMPLETE DEATH TAX ELIMINATION

(Mr. BURNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in favor of tax relief for small business owners and farmers in the 12th District of Georgia and in America.

Small business owners and farmers in my State have always assumed their fair share of our Nation's tax burden. Fortunately, because of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, these hardworking men and women will not bear the burden of additional taxation in death, at least not for a few more years.

Unfortunately, Congress did not finish the job, and many of my constituents, real working Americans, will face the so-called death tax once again in 2011. That is why this morning I signed on as a cosponsor of H.R. 57, the Death Tax Permanency Act of 2003. I believe that the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) has put together a fine piece of legislation, and I am proud to cosponsor this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, my constituents are not rich. They work hard, building on the American dream of freedom in pursuit of happiness. They also expect to leave something to their children. Without complete death tax elimination, farmers and small business owners are left out of that dream. The death tax is restrictive. It is an obstacle to the American dream and it is unfair and inappropriate.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BEAUPREZ). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House,

the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO PAINE COLLEGE

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

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take time to offer praise to one of Augusta, Georgia's most prized and valuable educational institutions. A recent guest of Travis Smiley's C-SPAN program ventured that Paine College was among several Historically Black Colleges in serious trouble financially and was in danger of dissolving. This could not be farther from the truth for Paine, which has experienced the largest growth in its 70 years of accredited education, with an average enrollment of 850 young men and women for the past 5 years.

As a college professor, I know the challenges that today's institutions of higher education face. The rising cost of education and the ever-growing competition between schools to recruit and retain students are difficult to manage, but among these and other trials Paine College has not only held its ground but has grown and it has prospered.

Paine students hail not just from Georgia but from all corners of our great Nation and from foreign lands, including Zambia and Cameroon. Gate Millennium Scholars, recognized for their achievements in high school, are given the chance to attend the college of their choice with full funding. This year, two of these students chose to continue their education in Augusta and build a foundation of a successful life with a degree from Paine College.

Like many colleges and universities throughout the country, many of Paine's students qualify for Federal scholarships and grants. Additionally, 227 students are currently studying at Paine with the assistance of the Georgia HOPE Scholarship, for which they have to maintain at least a 3.0 grade point average.

With so many choices among institutions of higher education, students will go where they can find the best educational value. Paine College has experienced its recent growth by recognizing that fact and providing a low-cost education that produces excellent results. Graduates of Paine College often move across town to attend the Medical College of Georgia or to study at other prestigious graduate programs across the country, such as Penn State University, the Claremont School of Theology, or the University of Maryland.

Those of us who have served as teachers know that it is not only the job of a school to help shape and educate the mind but to develop a member of a community who will offer something in return to his neighbors. Paine's students can be seen volunteering to give back to the Augusta community every day. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Shiloh

Senior Community Center, and the area public schools have all benefited from the generosity of Paine College students and alumni who give their time to volunteer in areas where they can have a positive impact on the lives of Augusta's youth.

Academically, Paine College provides an outstanding curriculum run by a top-notch faculty. Business, education, natural sciences, mathematics, social sciences and humanities programs all offer programs of study to prepare students to not only compete but to excel in their chosen fields. To appreciate the quality of a Paine College education, all you have to do is see a short list of the achievements of Paine's alumni. Frank Yerby has published 32 novels. Charles Goode Gommillion argued and won a United States Supreme Court case. Mack Gibson was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and works for NASA.

Paine College has served as a great resource for the development of great minds and members of the community both for Augusta and for our country and the world as a whole. I can see nothing but more growth and continued great achievements for Paine in the future, and I am proud to represent its students and faculty in the House of Representatives. Students seeking a quality-centered education can be confident in choosing Paine College and being a proud part of America's future.

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

(Mr. FILNER 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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, "O, let America be America again, the land that never has been yet, and yet must be; the land where every man is free. The land that's mine, the poor man's, Indian's, Negro's, me, who made America, whose sweat and blood, whose faith and pain, whose hand at the foundry, whose plow in the rain, must bring back our mighty dream again."

Mr. Speaker, those eloquent words of celebrated African American poet and writer Langston Hughes resound today as we celebrate Black History Month 2003. On February 1, 2002, Mr. Hughes joined the other 24 prominent African

Americans distinguished by having a stamp issued in their honor as part of the United States Postal Service's Black Heritage Stamp series.

There was certainly a time in our not-so-distant past when this would not have been possible, issuing stamps depicting prominent African Americans. Indeed, this was the case in February 1926, when renowned African American educator and scholar Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of African American History and Life, designated a week in February coinciding with the birthdays of two great Americans, Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, as Negro History Week. Mr. Woodson hoped that the contributions of African Americans would be studied as integral to our shared American history. Fifty years later, in 1976, the observance was expanded to embrace the entire month of February, and here we are again today commemorating yet another Black History Month.

In 1926, the landscape in this country for African Americans was demonstrably different than it is today. At that time, separate but equal, a doctrine that afforded Black Americans second-class citizenship, was the law of the land, albeit an immoral one. Through the heroic efforts of many Americans of all races, legalized discrimination became a thing of the past. This body passed landmark legislation, most notably the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. However, the story of racial discrimination did not end in 1965.

Here we are in 2003, and we must continue to ask the question: Is race still a factor in quality of life in America? And is racism dead? African Americans, despite our robust laws, face a daily dosage of humiliation as a result of racism. Thousands of African Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities have been the victims of racial, ethnic or national origin profiling; targeted, identified, stopped, questioned and searched by law enforcement officials under the guise of committing a crime, when in reality the only crime was the color of their skin or their country of origin. Young black and Latino men are particularly prone to DWB, driving while black or brown. And since September 11, law-abiding Arab-American citizens have been targeted for profiling by law enforcement officials.

Racial profiling violates the equal protection provisions of our great Constitution. Not only is it un-American, it is also bad law enforcement. Wade Henderson, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, states that most Americans think that the most blatant forms of discrimination and segregation have ended; that we are now dealing with a much more complex, often more subtle, form of discrimination. Yet incidents like the ones we are discussing now seem to belie that point. They seem to suggest that even the more blatant forms of

discrimination, though not as institutionalized as they once were, are still occurring, and I think stand in mockery of the perception that America has become a color-blind Nation.

Since June of year before last, the End Racial Profiling Act of 2001 has been pending in this body. This 108th Congress could put an end to racial profiling by passing this act and sending it to the President for signature. Then we would have another dimension as we celebrate Black History Month and as we come closer to ending racial profiling.

So I end, Mr. Speaker, as I started: Let America be America again, the land that never has been yet, and yet must be. The land where every man is free, the land where every man and woman has his or her chance, his or her golden opportunity to become whatever their manhood or womanhood talents and ambitions combine to make them. That, Mr. Speaker, is the promise of America, and that is our hope as we end the observance of this Black History Month celebration.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, 108TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)2 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the 108th Congress for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The Committee adopted Rules on January 29, 2003, and amended the Rules on February 12, 2003, both in meetings that were open to the public.

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 108TH CONGRESS

Rule 1. General Provisions. (a) Rules of the Committee. The Rules of the House are the rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce (hereinafter the "Committee") and its subcommittees so far as is applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is nondebatable and privileged in the Committee and its subcommittees.

(b) Rules of the Subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the Committee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules so far as applicable. Written rules adopted by the Committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each subcommittee of the Committee.

Rule 2. Time and Place of Meetings. (a) Regular Meeting Days. The Committee shall meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 10 a.m., for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other business, if the House is in session on that day. If the House is not in session on that day and the Committee has not met during such month, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity when the House is again in session.

The chairman of the Committee may, at his discretion, cancel, delay, or defer any meeting required under this section, after consultation with the ranking minority member.

(b) Additional Meetings. The chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to that call of the chairman.

(c) Vice Chairmen; Presiding Member. The chairman shall designate a member of the majority party to serve as vice chairman of the Committee, and shall designate a majority member of each subcommittee to serve as vice chairman of each subcommittee. The vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, shall preside at any meeting or hearing during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting or hearing, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at the meeting or hearing.

(d) Open Meetings and Hearings. Except as provided by the Rules of the House, each meeting of the Committee or any of its subcommittees for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing, shall be open to the public including to radio, television and still photography coverage, consistent with the provisions of Rule XI of the Rules of the House.

Rule 3. Agenda. The agenda for each Committee or subcommittee meeting (other than a hearing), setting out the date, time, place, and all items of business to be considered, shall be provided to each member of the Committee at least 36 hours in advance of such meeting.

Rule 4. Procedure. (a)(1) Hearings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of any hearing of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall be announced at least one week in advance of the commencement of such hearing, unless the Committee or subcommittee determines in accordance with clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner.

(2)(A) Meetings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of any meeting (other than a hearing) scheduled on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday when the House will be in session, shall be announced at least 36 hours (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(B) Other Meetings. The date, time, place, and subject matter of a meeting (other than a hearing or a meeting to which subparagraph (A) applies) shall be announced at least 72 hours in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(b)(1) Requirements for Testimony. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the Committee, at least two working days in advance of his or her appearance, sufficient copies, as determined by the chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, of a written statement of his or her proposed testimony to provide to members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. Each witness shall, to the greatest extent practicable, also provide a copy of such written testimony in an electronic format prescribed by the chairman. Each witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of the argument. The chairman of the Committee or of a subcommittee, or the presiding member, may waive the requirements of this paragraph or any part thereof.