

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H.R. 118) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 118

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and that he is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

To the Committee on Banking and Financial Services: Mr. Torres of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES A. HAYES OF ILLINOIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUSH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday I attended a funeral held in Chicago, IL, a funeral, a home-grown service, for former Representative Charles A. Hayes, a former Member of this body. At that funeral, Mr. Speaker, at that home-grown ceremony, the many people from Chicago, from the First Congressional District, from the State of Illinois, indeed from this entire Nation came to Chicago to the Antioch Missionary Baptist Church located on the south side of Chicago in the First Congressional District to pay homage and give their final respects to a giant within this Nation, a man who, despite tremendous odds, was able to speak up, speak out, to stand for the little guy, the working person, the disadvantaged, the poor persons of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Hayes' history is unparalleled in the annals of this Nation. His commitment to the working people, to poor people, to people who needed to have a voice, his commitment was deep seated and long lasting. When he was elected to Congress in 1984, representing the First Congressional District of Illinois, he followed in the footsteps of many giants who represented the First Congressional District, people who, as he did, succeeded against some tremendous odds.

□ 1800

Some of those Members were involved in this body passing legislation that had an effect on making this Nation the great Nation that it is today.

Oscar De Priest was the first African-American to be elected to Congress since the Reconstruction. He came from the First Congressional District. Following Oscar De Priest, we had Arthur Mitchell, the first black Democrat to represent a district in this august

body. Following Oscar De Priest we had Congressman William L. Dawson who represented this district for many, many years. Congressman Ralph Metcalf represented this district. Congressman Harold Washington. Congressman Benny Stewart. They all represented this district.

When Charlie Hayes was elected to succeed Congressman Harold Washington, who was elected the first black mayor of the city of Chicago, he immediately began to pick up the baton and to carry forth the battle for equality and justice and fairness within this Nation and within this body.

Charlie was well prepared for this task. Going back many, many years, he had prepared himself for this task. Charlie Hayes, as far back as 1938, after he found employment at a little hardware store in Cairo, IL, making 15 cents an hour, Charlie was sensitive enough, understanding enough that he noticed the blatant racism that existed at that plant where black workers faced insults, indignation, and were forced to work in the lowest-paying and least desirable positions. The black workers did what most workers did at that time. They formed an union, a local union which was later recognized by the company as the Carpenter's Local Union 1424, and Charlie Hayes was elected president at the age of 20 years old.

This action, this standing up for the downtrodden, the poor, the oppressed, started him on his long career of social action and concern for people and their rights as Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I have many, many things I want to say about Charlie Hayes, but I am joined at this moment by the outstanding Member of this House from Illinois' Third Congressional District, a colleague of Charlie Hayes, Congressman BILL LIPINSKI.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for recognizing me, and I want to thank him very much as a fellow Chicagoan for taking this special order for Charlie Hayes.

I do have a few things I want to talk about in regards to Charlie. Charlie arrived here in the House of Representatives about 6 months after I did, and he will always be remembered to me as Mr. Regular Order. As everybody knows, he became quite famous for that.

But not only did he arrive here 6 months after I arrived, but he was a commuter Congressman like I am, like the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUSH] is, flying back and forth every week between Chicago and Washington DC. On many of those occasions Charlie and I sat together, and we had some enormously interesting conversations about organized labor and the labor movement in this country in the 1930's and the 1940's, 1950's, 1960's, 1970's, and up until the 1980's when Charlie left organized labor and started to represent the people here in Washington.

We also talked about his very, very good friend, the first African-American

mayor of the city of Chicago, the Honorable Harold Washington. Obviously Charlie was very much involved in Harold Washington becoming mayor of the city of Chicago, but beyond that, he and Harold were very good friends, and he always was there to help Harold, protect Harold, and speak in Harold's behalf.

Besides having conversations about organized labor and the labor movement in this country and Harold Washington, Charlie Hayes and I were both great baseball fans, great fans of the Chicago White Sox, and on numerous occasions we discussed White Sox ball players of the past. I think that it is really fitting and proper that we have a special order today for Charlie Hayes on the day that we passed the resolution for Jackie Robinson.

Ironically, the African-American ball player that Charlie Hayes often talked about was not Jackie Robinson, but Larry Doby. Larry Doby was the first African-American ball player in the American League. Ironically, that occurred on July 15, 1947, a couple of months after Jackie Robinson had broken it.

I say ironically because Larry Doby pinch hit for the Cleveland Indians against the Chicago White Sox on that day. He did not start the game, there was really no fanfare that he was going to play that day, but in the seventh inning he came out as a pinch hitter.

Charlie Hayes happened to be in the ballpark that day and I happened to be in the ballpark that day also. My mother had taken my brother and I, my cousin, Pat Collins and my cousin Jim Collins to the ball game, and we were not aware, obviously, that we were going to be there on such a historical day. But nevertheless we were there, and as I say, I later discovered that Charlie was there also.

So besides baseball and Harold Washington and organized labor, there were other things that Charlie and I talked about on these plane rides back and forth.

The last one I would mention would be his youth center which I am quite sure you are very familiar with, and I think anyone that ever talked to Charlie would be familiar with because he was extremely proud of it. But it was always in great financial need, and there was more than one occasion when Charlie implored me to be a little bit generous towards his youth center, which fortunately I was in a position to be generous to his youth center on a couple of different occasions.

But Charlie was a very down-to-earth person, he was a very unassuming person. He was a very, very hard-working man, and he was really kind I think to a fault.

The only time I ever saw Charlie get angry was when people were somehow angling to do or doing something to give organized labor, the American working man and woman, the short end of the stick. That is when Charlie became angry and really angry, because I

believe that for his entire life, as the gentleman mentioned earlier, he was always speaking for, supporting and fighting for the American working men and women in this country.

He was a very good friend of mine, and I am honored to have been a friend of his, and I am honored to have served in this House with him. I do not think that we could find an individual in the history of the House of Representatives that was ever any more effective for his constituents or a greater fighter for organized labor and the American working man and woman than Charlie Hayes.

I thank the gentleman for taking this special order and allowing me to participate in this tribute to Charlie Hayes, my good friend, Mr. Regular Order.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his words of memorialization for Congressman Charlie Hayes. I share the gentleman's sentiment and his sincerity and his outlook. I share the gentleman's admiration for this giant.

Mr. Speaker, the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus has come into the Chamber and she also served with Charlie Hayes. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS] took time out from her very, very busy schedule, both as an outstanding Congresswoman from her district in California and also as the chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus, she took the time out from her busy schedule to come in to Chicago to attend the home-born services for Charlie Hayes.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in time I would like to recognize the gentlewoman for her remarks.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I would like to commend the gentleman for organizing this effort on the floor together to make sure that we do the proper thing by Charlie Hayes. I would also like to commend the gentleman for his role and his presence at the funeral in Chicago that I did attend.

Of course, not only was the gentleman there, the other members of the delegation were present there all paying their last respects in recognition of the important role that he played not only in this Congress, but certainly in the overall community of Chicago, IL.

To a person when we were there, each one got up and they had wonderful things to say about him. They talked about his early days in the labor movement. They talked about the fact that he started as just a worker in the meat-packing company, and he started organizing there, and he went on in organized labor to become the vice president of the food and commercial workers.

At each step of the way, however, he was organizing, working, not only fighting for the average worker to have better wages and benefits and vacations and pensions, but he was fighting to make sure that African-Americans had a real role in the labor movement.

When he became the vice chair or international vice president of the food and commercial workers, it was unheard of, and it was quite an accomplishment. But he used his power and he used all that he had gained working in the labor movement to help others.

Everybody talked about the fact that he stood side by side with Dr. Martin Luther King. Not only did he march with him, he raised money for him. He was a real civil rights worker. Not only was he a labor organizer and a civil rights worker, he was a legislator who not only talked about what he would like to see for the average human being, the average person, he came here and he worked for it.

His legislation actually identified his priorities, working certainly on behalf of working people. All of the jokes that were told at the funeral about whatever you said to Charlie, he would always answer, a job would take care of that. That was his answer, because he knew the importance of every person who had the opportunity to work, to earn a living, what that meant for them and their families.

So I am proud to stand on this floor, and I am proud to have known him. He certainly represented labor in ways that very few have and can. He was able to represent them because he was a part of them in more ways than many of us will ever, ever understand or get to be ourselves.

□ 1815

So he has gone on, but I remember first noticing him on this floor when he would sit in the back of the room and witness the proceedings, and then there were those who would take advantage of the system and try to speak beyond their allotted time or disrespect the rules.

Then you would hear this roar of "Regular order, Mr. Speaker." And everything would come to a standstill, and people would get back on track, because, really, the person who had anointed himself as the real keeper of the proceedings of this House had spoken.

So we are going to miss the roar, we are going to miss the sound, and we have missed him for quite some time now. Charlie can rest in peace, because he did his work here on Earth. He gave to others, and even as he was in his last days, the stories about the work that he was doing at the hospital there, where he was serving as a patient advocate for the people who were ill and trying to comfort them and look out for their affairs, is something that very few people would ever do when they, certainly, were on their way out.

So I would just like to say thank you for taking out this time, for allowing us to get up on this floor and give recognition to a great legislator, a great leader, and a great human being.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS]. I would also like to make note for the RECORD that I know the gentle-

woman was on the other side of town, and she told me on the floor, as soon as you start I want to stop whatever I am doing and take the long trip back and make sure I have my remarks on behalf of Charlie. I certainly appreciate that, the Hayes family appreciates it, and certainly the people of the city of Chicago appreciate this and the gentlewoman's other work.

Mr. Speaker, we are joined now by a freshman, a freshman in the House but not a freshman in the fight, a man who comes to this Congress with outstanding achievements of his own, achievements that he has secured in the fight for social and economic justice in this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Seventh District of Illinois, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUSH] for having organized this time and these proceedings.

I am very pleased to join with those from around the country and across America who have stood to pay tribute to Charlie Hayes. Charles Hayes, who came from Cairo, IL, rural America, to the slaughter houses of Chicago, on the packing floor, cutting meat, becoming a member of the Meat Cutters Union, who worked his way from rural Cairo to the hallowed Halls of this Congress; who, along the way, never faltered, never stopped, never had any doubt about what he was going to do.

Charlie Hayes represented I think the best of the I can spirit, the I will spirit, knowing full well that once he set his mind to a task, he would do it.

Many people have talked about Charlie's contributions after having become a Member of Congress. But the real Charlie Hayes was the Charlie Hayes who was involved in untold struggles long before he reached the point of having the opportunity to represent that great congressional district that was represented by stalwarts: the first African-American elected to the U.S. Congress after the period of Reconstruction, Oscar DePriest, represented that district; William Dawson; Ralph Metcalf; the great Harold Washington; and then Charlie Hayes; and of course the current representative, the current Congressman from the First District, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. BOBBY RUSH.

So Charlie fit right in the middle of all these giants, all of these individuals who have been a part of history, all of these individuals who have been makers of history. I always appreciated Charlie because in Chicago politics is rough and tumble; always has been, perhaps always will be. There are always those who are on the sidelines, always afraid to really take a swipe at the tough issues, the tough calls. But Charlie always made the tough ones, always made the heavy ones.

I remember the times when Charlie Hayes, Addie Wyatt, Theodore Dows, a

few of the individuals were key movers in the civil rights movement in Chicago. You could always count on Charlie to be there with his voice, with his money, with his time, and with his courage.

So I say, Charlie, you fought the good fight. Yes, you have done your job, just like the village blacksmith with your big hands, your big voice, your big muscles. You have represented well the people not only of the First District of Illinois, but working men and women all over America and throughout the world.

MR. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, next I will ask another Member of this body who served with Charlie Hayes, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. GLENN POSHARD, who represents a district that has much similarity to the First Congressional District. He knows the fights of working people in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. POSHARD] for his remarks memorializing Charlie Hayes.

MR. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for this special order for the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HAYES].

Mr. Speaker, I served with Charlie on the Committee on Education and Labor when I first came here to the House of Representatives, and also on the Committee on Small Business. I spent a lot of hours with Charlie over the years, talking to him about various issues.

But a lot of times we talked about where Charlie grew up in Cairo, IL, because that was part of my district at the time, and is still very close to my district. I think because of where Charlie grew up, he had a great affinity for the working people of this country, and especially for the poor people of this country. Charlie's voice was always there for those folks.

I do not know if people know it, but Charlie also had a great love for the coal miners of the State of IL, Bobby, I have to tell you this, because one time I held a hearing in Benton, Illinois, on black lung disease, which is a disease that our coal miners get from going down into the mines and working below surface and having the coal dust accumulate in their lungs and so on.

We were just beginning the hearing and a large bus drove up outside the gymnasium in Benton, IL where we were having the hearing, and Charlie had brought down, 300 miles from Chicago, had brought a whole group of folks from his district who were older men at that time who had worked in the mines at one time in southern central Illinois, and who had black lung disease and who had moved to the city. But he brought them 300 miles to that hearing, so their voice could be heard with his.

That impressed everyone in our communities, because that is how much Charlie really cared, I think, for people, for working men and women across the country.

I have sat right over here on this floor and talked to him many times when the confusion and the chaos got a little heavy in the Chamber, and you would always hear that loud voice boom out, "Regular order," and things would settle down.

He was a great guy and he was a great White Sox fan, and we talked a lot of baseball, too, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] had referenced earlier.

I had a little time last night after I finished up some work over in the office. I get kidded a lot around here because I like poetry, and I wrote a little memorial poem for Charlie. It is not grand poetry, but then Charlie would not have appreciated grand poetry. But it is sort of how I felt about him, and I entitled it "Regular Order."

"When Charlie moved regular order
The Chamber settled down
Voices hushed, the Speaker blushed
Back benchers wore a frown

Many of us knew that voice
When raised in earlier days
For workers who had no voice
To change their burdened ways

From Cairo on the quiet river banks
To Chicago on Lake Michigan's shore
Charlie roamed the Prairie State
Defending the weak and the poor.

Carpenters, miners
All were Charlie's friends
Meat cutters, food workers,
They were Charlie's kin

Justice in the factories
Justice in the plants
He organized women and men
To stand up for themselves
To receive their fair share
Their family's future to defend

It broke Charlie's heart
And he never would rest
When young people dropped out of school.
Until he found a way
To help them stay
To learn to play by the rules.

Charlie walked the path of life
And disturbed our conscience each day.
He wouldn't let stand the wrongs he saw
And he wouldn't let us turn away.

Today we celebrate 50 years of
Robinson's remarkable feat
And when Charlie crossed the threshold
Jackie was there to greet

"Charlie," he said, "I opened the door with
both my bat and my glove"
But before my day, you showed us the way
To give justice a gentle shove.

"Charlie," it's just a pick-up game over on
St. Peter's Lot

We're in the fifth
The competition is stiff
Don't know if we'll win or not.

"But we've lost our ump
And confusion reigns out on the field of play
Could you help us out
Call the balls and strikes
Help us save the day."

Charlie smiled that great broad grin
Strolled with Jackie to the edge of the field
For just a moment he surveyed the mess
Then confidently crossed the border.
The arguments stopped, the game resumed
When Charlie yelled "regular order."

Well, it is just a little poem, but it is the way I felt about Charlie. That is the way I saw it.

MR. RUSH. Very appropriate. Thank you so much for sharing that with us. That is a grand, in Charlie's style, that is a grand, grand poem. Thank you very so very much.

Mr. Speaker, we have bipartisan words of memorialization for our fallen colleague.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT] the majority whip, another colleague of Congressman Hayes, who has asked to be allowed to give some remarks and his reflection of the outstanding individual, Charles A. Hayes.

MR. HASTERT. I thank the gentleman from Chicago. I just have to say that we cannot think of Charlie without that big smile and the gentleness that he had, the love that he had for this body, and the reflection that he had on the long road it took to get here from a very humble beginning; a person who came, as was said before, from southern Illinois, from rural southern Illinois, came to the big city, the city that Carl Sandburg talked about, the stacker of wheat and the layer of railroads and the hog butcher of the world.

□ 1830

That is where Charlie found his beginning, his real economic start in life where he did work in those stockyards in the hog butcher center of the world, that is what he did, something that was not the most wonderful beginning, was not the top job on the economic platform, but Charlie did that. He was proud of it. He was proud of his heritage, proud of what he did. He was proud of his union movement.

The role that he played in the union movement in Chicago in the meat cutters union, he would talk about it. He believed in it, and he served that way. And through that service came to this body through a circuitous route. He was certainly a good man. He was a gentle man.

I remember Charlie, if you were in the Illinois delegation, flying back and forth together. At that time we flew and Charlie was there, we flew to Midway Airport, Midway Airlines. Those were small planes and many times Members of the delegation, we just got bottled up together. Sometimes the flight was canceled. We would sit in the waiting rooms for hours and talk. And Charlie would talk about his heritage, about his beginning, about the people he served and his grandchildren. He loved his grandchildren, loved his family.

And he will be missed in the hearts of Members who served with him in this body. He will be missed certainly among his family and those people that he served. But Charlie does not have to worry. His legacy will live on. It will live on with the people that he served, who he worked with, it will live on among the people that he served, his constituents, and certainly it will live on with the Members he served with here in this body.

He was a wonderful man. We mourn his passing, but we certainly celebrate

his life. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

We have the gentleman from New York, Mr. OWENS, who also served as a colleague of Congressman Charlie Hayes and who shared some of his ideas about the world and ideas about labor, the esteemed Member from the State of New York Mr. MAJOR OWENS.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for taking out this special order.

Charlie was my friend. Charlie was, you could say, a member of our class, because I came in one year and that was the year that Harold Washington got elected as mayor of Chicago and Harold Washington was a Congressman at that time and he was replaced by Charlie Hayes the next year. So Charlie was close to our class.

We called him "regular order Charlie," as you heard before. He had a capacity to have a big booming voice leap up and rise up to the ceiling and come crashing back down on all of us, Republicans and Democrats, and it brought a kind of order and harmony on an instantaneous basis when he did it.

Charlie was a great human being. Charlie was a labor leader. Charlie was a working man. Charlie knew it from the pits up. Charlie was probably not quite old enough to be my father, but he reminded me a great deal of my father, who was a very strong advocate of unions. And of course, my father was a working man who saw a great deal of necessity for unions in order for workers to survive with some kind of dignity. My father never worked on the job where he got paid more than the minimum wage. So he appreciated the Government. He appreciated the fact that the Government set the minimum wage because that is all he ever made.

My father worked in a glue factory in the meal department where he did gluing. He had big hands like Charlie Hayes, and the hands were sort of glazed over with glue. I used to look at Charlie's big hands and they had some scars on them similar to the kind of scars my father had on his hands. Charlie, after all, did most of his life in the working world as a meat packer. Meat packing is a rough business. They might have streamlined it more now, but it was quite rough.

He used to talk about people losing fingers, losing hands, losing arms. It was an area where the rate of injury was quite great.

Charlie would not need anybody to tell him how important OSHA is, the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, which is now under attack. And I have spent 4 hours today in a hearing as part of the attack on OSHA. Charlie would need nobody to tell him how important OSHA is. He was there in the plant, right there, and he knew how necessary it was for the Government to intervene, for there to be rules and regulations to stop the slaughter of people, to stop the limbs

being cut off, stop the high rate of accidents. He understood it as nobody else could understand it. He understood it the way my father understood it.

I suppose all Democrats would say that they understand what unions are all about, what working people are all about. It is like the baggage that Democrats feel they have to carry as part of their package to validate themselves as Democrats. But there are not many Democrats nowadays who have the passion, who understand that the working people of the world, working people of this country are our people. They are the people we represent first and foremost.

You have to explain too much around here these days when it comes to an issue related to working people. OSHA is under attack because of the fact that there is a perception that it belongs to the unions, it is something that unions created and that unions are not very popular and that we should go out and dismantle some of the kinds of regulatory agencies that were set up to protect workers.

Not only is OSHA under attack, but you have the comp time bill that is before us now that passed the House, and the Senate has to act on it.

You would not have to explain to Charlie Hayes what is going on when you talk about taking away people's cash payments for overtime. Charlie Hayes would understand that readily. My father, overtime was the one time that he got above the minimum wage, when they had to pay overtime. Of course, usually in the plant where my father worked if you paid overtime 1 week or 2 weeks, down the road you were going to get laid off a long time. So you really did not get ahead of the game because the layoffs were always there.

I cannot think of a single year my father worked that he did not have layoffs. And Charlie would understand that you need cash to put bread on the table. You need cash to put shoes on the feet of your children. The kind of arguments you hear now about comptime versus overtime are the arguments that are coming from upper class, middle income workers, often workers, two in a family, doing very well, who want more time off with their children and for other purposes. That is all very well. But the proposal that I put on the table here, an amendment which said, OK, let us do it, let us do something for everybody. Those people who want comptime off and they do not want the Fair Labor Standards Act to stop their boss from being more flexible in terms of giving them time off, let them have it.

But that is only about one-third of the work force. Two-thirds of the work force make less than \$10 an hour. The people who are making less than \$10 an hour, they want cash. They need cash. The standard of living that they have will be affected greatly if they do not have the cash.

Charlie Hayes would have been a passionate advocate for that. He would not have to have long explanations.

It sort of took us a long time to get started on understanding how detrimental to working class people the comptime bill is. Among Democrats, they were off to a slow start. Even some of the labor leaders I do not think had been in the trenches as much as Charlie Hayes had been.

Charlie made a beeline straight for the Education and Labor Committee when he came here. He and I had that in common. I found that when I got here and I wanted to serve on the Education and Labor Committee, I remember when I talked to Tip O'Neill and he said, what do you want? I said, I want to be on Education and Labor. He chuckled, because Education and Labor had many slots. Nobody was dying to get on the Education and Labor Committee.

Charlie was one of the few who came in and headed straight for Education and Labor, as I did, because my colleagues who were more sophisticated in my freshman class said, why do you want to get on Education and Labor? There is no money there. We are right back to the old issue of raising money for campaigns. You cannot raise any money for your campaigns on Education and Labor. A handful of unions have to stretch themselves out. They cannot give you that much. Children and education, they certainly cannot help you very much, only two teachers unions. They explained it all to me.

But I headed straight for the Education and Labor Committee. I have been there for the whole 14 years that I am here. I have never tried to get on another committee. I think it is very important.

Charlie felt the same way. There was no place for Charlie Hayes to be except on the Committee on Education and Labor. The first bill he introduced was similar to the first bill I introduced. The first bill, I knew it was not going anywhere, but I thought it was very important.

I introduced a bill that said that the right to a job opportunity should be guaranteed to every American, the right to a job opportunity. What is so radical about that? Why cannot this very prosperous Nation move in the direction of guaranteeing a job opportunity for every American who wants to work?

And when the job opportunities are not there in the private sector, why cannot the Government step in as it did in the Depression?

The WPA and the various instruments that were used by Franklin Roosevelt to create jobs are very real in my mind. Because my father never forgot, he never forgot that all those months of not being employed were ended when the WPA came along. He never forgot Roosevelt.

Roosevelt was like a god in my house; and among working people, Roosevelt was like a god. Charlie Hayes

looked at Roosevelt like a god. And the first bill he introduced was the reinstatement of Franklin Roosevelt's bill of rights for workers, human rights.

People talk about human rights. It is not only the Chinese who say that human rights ought to mean that we always have enough to eat. Human rights ought to mean we always have employment. Human rights ought to mean that we have housing.

That is not a radical idea that the Chinese Communists have to push forward. Franklin Roosevelt set it forth very early in his New Deal. He did not get all of his New Deal passed, unfortunately, so we did not have any guarantees to jobs. But of course, due to Franklin Roosevelt, we did have jobs.

First of all, they created jobs for the Government; and later the war came along and the issue of jobs was taken off the table because there was plenty of work during World War II. But Charlie reinstated, picked up where Roosevelt had left off.

And part of the Roosevelt set of rights was a right to healthcare. Universal healthcare is not a radical idea, and Charlie's first bill laid out all of those rights that Franklin Roosevelt had set forth.

Charlie would understand right away that our failure to pass the healthcare bill here was a major defeat. And we wonder why working people turn off out there, why so many people feel desperate, feel that working hard in the political arena is futile.

Nobody is even addressing their needs anymore. We have got 40 million Americans who are not covered by healthcare, 40 million Americans. And all we are talking about here is a show, we may put on a show in this Congress to cover 5 million children. Of the 40 million Americans not covered, at least 10 million are children.

So we are going to show the world that we have a heart somewhere underneath all this talk about millions and millions of dollars being raised for campaigns and the cruelty of trying to wipe out OSHA and trying to wipe out unions and institute a team act and various kinds of other things that are aimed at working people; underneath all that we want to show we got a heart.

So what are we going to do? We are proposing to provide healthcare for 5 million of the 10 million children. If we really care about children, why not all children? Why can we not come out of the 105th Congress with at least 10 million children covered if we cannot have universal healthcare and cover all the 40 million who are not covered?

Charlie would have been angry about this deep in his bones, and Charlie would have been a great asset in moving to get this kind of healthcare coverage. Charlie would certainly be very angry about some of the bills that are before our committee right now.

He sat right next to me in the Education and Labor Committee, which the name has changed now, I want the

people to know. The Republican majority took over; and the word "labor" they hate so much, they would not even put the word "labor" in the committee name. It was changed to Economic and Educational Opportunities. That was the first name change.

Then now this year when the Republican majority got reelected, they decided that since people out there are very upset and they want education and they have to change their whole attitude toward education, then they put education back in the title. It is Education and the Workforce now, but not labor.

I think Charlie would understand the implications of that and be very upset about it. But, also, some of the first hearings that we had in the committee are hearings directed at the destruction of organized labor.

That is Charlie's bread and butter, Charlie's career. He was first and foremost a leader of organized labor. He was a union man, a union executive. He probably outranks any person who has come to this Chamber in terms of his credentials as a union person.

So he would be very upset that the team act now is one of the first acts that the Senate has on its agenda and the House has on its agenda.

The team act says it is the employer, boss, management can go and pick the people they want among the employees to form some kind of management committee, team of management and employees; and they will do what the collective bargaining process usually does, determine the working conditions and deal with the employees.

They can only do this in places that do not now have unions. Which means, if they were allowed to do that, in violation of present labor relations law, they would guarantee that those places will never have unions, independent unions. The team would smother everybody out.

It is very hard right now to organize labor unions, harder than it was in the days that Charlie talked about. He used to talk about the knock-them-upside-the-head days, where it was dangerous to organize.

He used to go all over the country as food and commercial workers; and as one of the leading people in the meat cutters union, he used to go all over the country.

In the South he got into a lot of trouble, and he used to talk about his adventures and how dangerous it was and he got in a lot of situations where his life was in danger.

Mr. RUSH. If the gentleman would yield for just a moment, would the gentleman please expound on how he thinks that Congressman Hayes would have felt about welfare reform and the onerous effect that it has on people, particularly welfare reform without even the possibility, remote possibility, of getting a job?

□ 1845

Mr. OWENS. I think Charlie would immediately understand that welfare

reform was not reform. It was an attack again on working people, on poor people, people that do not work but who are aspiring to become working people, people who are working but lose their job and they fall back into the welfare. Workers who are unemployed and need food stamps.

Nobody would have to explain anything to Charlie about the devastating impact of the welfare reform. I am sure that in his last days, his knowledge of what had happened did not help at all in terms of how he felt about this country, where the country is moving. I am sure he was quite upset by the welfare reform and the fact we had this attack on the working class, attack on people in a way which really goes at the heart of survival.

We cannot survive unless we have something to eat. We cannot survive unless we have a place to stay. And the attack on welfare was an attack, of course, also on children, because welfare is mainly aid to dependent children. They obscure the fact that only families with children receive aid to dependent children. That is the basic program. The food stamps was broadened so that everybody who was in need was covered, including working people who had lost their jobs and are heavily dependent on food stamps.

I think he would understand that we suffered a grave defeat and setback, and as a New Dealer, a man who admired Roosevelt, I am sure it would have pained him as greatly as it pained some of us that we lost an entitlement. That entitlement, the Federal responsibility for the poorest people, where any poor person in the Nation who met the criteria or the means test and showed that they were really poor, the Federal Government said that they would have enough to eat, that they would have a place to stay.

That is what welfare was all about, and it mainly said to children that they would have an opportunity to survive. That is gone. What we have now is the Federal Government participating in a program which goes to the States. But the Federal Government does not have the obligation anymore. It is a matter of giving the States the money and attaching conditions to that money. But that can all change.

There is no law which says that the Federal Government has to do this. There is no law which says that any person is entitled. And many people who are poor, of course, at the State level, when the State runs out of money, they will say, "We are out of money. People do not have an entitlement. We do not have to do it." The Federal Government would print or borrow more money, whatever is necessary. They would provide because the entitlement was there for everybody who needed it.

So Charlie Hayes would not have been happy if he was in the 104th Congress. He would not be happy about the way the 105th Congress has started. But his spirit lives on. And we are not

beggars. We are the majority. The working people of this country are still the majority.

A lot of people thinking they had fled into the middle class find themselves, in a quick turn of fate economically, that they are right back in the same arena economically as the large number of working people. We are the majority. When we put all the people together, and they understand a majority, we can make laws in this country which are reasonable and fair and do not attempt to wipe out working people and the benefits that we have labored so hard to create for working people.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for taking out this special order. It is my great delight to salute the spirit of Charlie Hayes. Regular order will go on and on, and we will all work to help keep his spirit alive.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his eloquent and outstanding remarks. His remarks certainly captured Charlie Hayes and captured the plight of working people, both in the days of Charlie Hayes and also the working people in their plight today as we speak on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about Charlie Hayes, much has been said about the kind of leader that he was; not only as a labor leader, as a political leader, but also as a community leader.

Mr. Speaker, his leadership goes back as far as, as I indicated earlier, 1938, when he originally started organizing a group of workers at the E.L. Bruce Flooring Company in Cairo, IL, and how at the tender age of 20 he became the president of the local, Local 1424.

Mr. Speaker, we jump to 1942, and he had moved to Chicago and an uncle helped Charlie land a job as a fresh pork laborer at Wilson & Co. there in Chicago at the old stockyard, and he soon became a leader in a long and bitter struggle which culminated in 1944 with the recognition of Local 25 of the United Packing House Workers of America as the official bargaining unit for 3,500 Wilson workers; black workers and white workers and Hispanic workers and Asian workers.

This effort marked the beginning of an end to segregated facilities and discriminatory hiring and promotion practices that were pervasive there at that particular plant.

In the 1948 packing house workers' strike at Wilson & Co. Charlie was framed on charges of violence and was fired. He won reinstatement as the result of the National Labor Relations Board arbitration in 1949. By then he had, in the interim, accepted a position to represent the union's 35,000 employees in district 1 as the international field representative, where he led successful fights for job benefits, including paid sick leave and vacations and holidays.

In 1954 he was elected director of district 1 of the United Packing House Workers of America, and he again, with

his energy and his resolve and his commitment and his dedication and his courage, he had an immediate long-term and far-reaching impact on the American labor movement.

We can go on and on and on. Chicago was known to have historically troublesome racial relationships, and there was a riot in 1949 in Chicago at Trumbull Park Homes there, and Charlie led the effort to raise money for those families that were in critical and crisis situations as a result of the race riot there in Trumbull Park.

Also, during this same period of time, Charlie Hayes led the charge to raise money to assist in the prosecution of the murderers of Emmet Till, a young African-American from the South Side of Chicago who had ventured down to Mississippi and was found murdered, floating in a river. Charlie Hayes was moved and used his position in the labor movement, took up the call, involved himself in a fight that was highly controversial and certainly not within the purview of a defined role for a labor leader.

Charlie Hayes, when the AFL-CIO emerged in 1955, he became the international vice president and director of district 12, representing a union which was at that time the largest labor union in this Nation, representing 500,000 members. He became the vice president because he was unparalleled in terms of his courage and in terms of his commitment.

Mr. Speaker, the civil rights movement, this movement that saw black Americans and white Americans and others come together to talk about basic civil rights for all Americans, this movement that was spearheaded in the South by Dr. Martin Luther King and others, this movement that captured the imagination of this Nation because it showed this Nation that there was a part of this Nation where just basic rights, rights to public accommodation, rights to vote, just rights to speak up and stand up, even a right to ride on public transportation in the front, where this was a right that was not shared by many citizens of this Nation, Charlie Hayes took up the call, took up the charge, raised money, provided support, critical support for Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in their fight for equal rights.

Mr. Speaker, I can go on and on and on, but let me wind up this particular special order. Charlie Hayes was a civil rights leader, labor leader, political leader, but he was also a devoted family man, a devoted husband. His wife Emma passed in 1973. Charlie Hayes' family, his children, Charlene and Barbara, and his grandchildren, all have in their father, in their grandfather a man who is a role model for all in this world, for all in this Nation.

This man who came from the killing floors of a packinghouse, who came through the labor movement, who served here in this country will always be held in the highest of esteem by all

freedom loving people of the world, and his example serves as a sterling example and a beacon for all of us who are fighting to end discrimination of all types and are fighting for a world where all people can have equal rights and justice.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with fellow colleagues to express our honor and respect at the passing of a former Member of this body, Congressman Charles Arthur Hayes.

There is a lot that we could say about the late Honorable Charles Arthur Hayes, but a day or a week, not even a month would allow us enough time to express all that Congressman Charlie Hayes was to the city of Chicago, to the First Congressional District of Illinois which he represented, to the Congress of the United States, and to the working men and women of this country.

When colleagues of Congressman Hayes would rise to speak on labor issues, they would have to remember that a member of labor was among them. After more than 45 years as a trade unionist, Congressman Charlie Hayes was the congressional expert of labor issues.

In the depths of the Great Depression, Charlie Hayes graduated from Sumner High School and began work with the Civilian Conservation Corps to plant trees on the banks of the Mississippi River.

Charlie Hayes began his long labor career after returning to work in his home town of Cairo, IL. He worked at the E.L. Bruce Hardwood Flooring Co. as a machine operator and helped to organize local No. 1424 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and served as its president from 1940 to 1942.

In 1943 he joined the grievance committee of the United Packing House Workers of America (UPWA) and served as district director for the UPWA's District One from 1954 until 1968, when he became a district director and an international vice president of the newly merged packing house and meat cutters' union.

After 40 years of laboring in the vineyard, Charlie Hayes retired as vice president and director of region 12 of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union in September of 1983.

But a man like Charlie Hayes, who had worked most of his life on the front line of workers' rights, found retirement to be just a bit too slow a pace.

In April 1983, the Congressional seat for the First District of Illinois became open with the resignation of Harold Washington. Retired Charlie Hayes was then ready to go back to work, but now on the behalf of the residents of the First Congressional District of Illinois.

Congressman Hayes represented the people of the First District located in the city of Chicago, IL. The First District of Illinois includes about half of Chicago's South Side black community.

The South Side of Chicago had been the Nation's largest black community for nearly a century, until redistricting earlier in the 1990's.

The area's demographic statistics however, do not speak to the love Charlie Hayes had for the people of Chicago, and especially for the people of the First Congressional District.

Chicago, and especially the working men and women of the First Congressional District

of Illinois, needed the hands, heart, and devotion of a committed warrior in the well of the House of Representatives.

They found all that they needed and much more in the person of Charles Arthur Hayes.

Congressman Hayes came to Washington, DC to work—and that is exactly what he did.

Congressman Hayes served on the Committee on Education and Labor and the Small Business Committee.

He introduced several pieces of legislation to address the educational and employment needs of many Americans. Prominent among these are acts to encourage school drop-outs to reenter and complete their education and to provide disadvantaged young people with job training and support services. Hayes also sponsored bills to reduce high unemployment rates and make it easier for municipalities to offer affordable utility rates through the purchase of local utility companies.

I offer my sympathy and best regards to the family, friends, and colleagues of Congressman Charlie Hayes.

His life's record is a statement of public service.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the original leaders of the American civil rights movement, a lifetime advocate of the American worker, and a true crusader for social justice and racial equality: Charles Arthur Hayes. Charlie was a dear friend, a respected colleague, and a trusted ally. He will be deeply missed.

When Harold Washington announced his endorsement of Charles Hayes to replace him in the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington said that "[Hayes] has shown unparalleled leadership and ability to unite blacks, whites and Hispanics into organized coalitions fighting for economic, political, and social justice." This is a role Hayes played throughout his life and during his entire tenure in Congress.

As we remember Hayes, it is important to look back on his lifetime of work so that we might truly appreciate what it was that he brought to the House of Representatives and the Congressional Black Caucus.

A tireless labor leader and a champion of racial equality, Hayes was the first vice president of a labor union to become a Member of Congress. He joined the labor movement in the 1930's after his graduation from high school. As a young machine operator in 1938 he organized a strike by black workers in a hardwood flooring company that lasted 6 weeks. The workers won—not a surprise given that Hayes was their leader. Hayes organized the group into a carpenters' local and became its president. Soon afterward, Hayes moved to Chicago's south side and organized black workers in meat-packing plants into a United Packing house Workers local. He was the key figure in the desegregation of meat-packing plants and also fought successfully for equal pay for black workers.

This outstanding commitment to the plight of America's workers led Hayes to be brought before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1959. He took the fifth amendment rather than cooperate with the committee.

I was proud to work with Hayes as a member of the original civil rights movement and as one of the first allies of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As a leader of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchers Union, Hayes rallied support for King in the 1956 Montgomery bus

boycott, the 1963 march on Washington, and the 1966 campaign for open housing in Chicago. Hayes was also the driving force behind Chicago's black independent political movement. He led the efforts to get Ralph Metcalfe and then Harold Washington elected to Congress and subsequently helped Washington to be chosen mayor of Chicago.

When Hayes himself became a Member of Congress in 1983, he was once again at the forefront of a hard-fought battle, this time the political assault on President Reagan's economic policies. Hayes stated that in electing him, his constituents had "[served] notice on Ronald Reagan." He vowed to replace Reagan "with a chief executive committed to solving the problems of poor people." We were all thankful for Hayes' presence in this particular battle.

Hayes sponsored bills to reduce high unemployment rates and make it easier for municipalities to offer affordable utility rates through the purchase of local utility companies. He was one of the earliest supporters of my bill for a 32-hour work week. In 1992, he submitted a job bill which would have created 570,000 jobs nationwide while rebuilding the country's infrastructure by channeling money to States for building roads, bridges, and schools at a rate corresponding to the State's unemployment rate.

Even given Charlie's life-long crusade on behalf of America's workers, I may best remember and honor him for his unparalleled commitment to end apartheid in South Africa. In 1984, Charlie, together with Joseph Lowery, was arrested for staging a sit-in at the South African Embassy in Washington while 150 demonstrators chanted "Free South Africa." The demonstration kicked off a nationwide Free South Africa Movement. Two years later, Hayes participated in a congressional delegation to the Crossroads Shantytown near Cape Town. The delegation met with Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who urged the lawmakers not to side with those favoring violent opposition to apartheid. The visit to South Africa solidified Hayes' commitment to disinvestment in South Africa and encouraged him to work even harder toward this goal, a commitment he brought back with him to the Hill.

I shared a great deal of personal and political history with Charlie Hayes. We were both active in the labor movement before coming to Congress and continued to advocate on behalf of America's workers at every chance we got once on the Hill. We both fought for racial equality along side of some of the greatest leaders in American civil rights history. We both believed that the U.S. Congress was the vehicle through which to continue this work. I am committed to this vision of the Congress and to the work which both Charlie and I came here to do.

It was an honor and a privilege to have known and worked with Charlie Hayes. I thank BOBBY SCOTT for organizing this tribute and I commend the other Members who have participated. I hope that we live to see all of Charlie's battles won. Thank you.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RADANOVICH). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. COSTELLO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of an illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. JOHN) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MASCARA, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROGAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOODLATTE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FORBES, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROGAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. METCALF.

Mr. COBLE.

Mr. HILL.

Mr. PAPPAS.

Mr. MCINTOSH.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. BILIRAKIS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JOHN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LIPINSKI.

Mr. KUCINICH.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. LAFALCE.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. FOGLIETTA.

Mr. MCDERMOTT.

Mr. DELLUMS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RUSH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

Mr. STRICKLAND.

Mr. STOKES.

Mr. SABO.

Mr. GINGRICH.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Mr. MCNULTY.

Mr. FILNER.

Ms. SANCHEZ.