

bring this point to the attention of our colleagues here, and hopefully to the general public, because this is one of those things that needs greater exposure.

People have to understand what was done today, what was the purpose of this legislation, and what we hope to achieve based upon what has in fact happened where Project Exile has been put into place. Yet, it has been with the support or actually the inspiration of, the idea came from members of the administration who are now acting in the capacity of U.S. Attorneys.

I give them full credit. There is no pride of authorship here. I did not come up with the idea of Project Exile. I wish I had. I did not. I simply am a supporter. A Democrat U.S. Attorney in Colorado held an event that I went to and gave as much support as I possibly could, because it works, because the concept is good.

Again, it is not the only thing we can do, but it is an insult to suggest that this piece of legislation today is anything but an honest attempt on the part of the Members of this Congress to deal with the issue of gun violence in America.

Mr. EHRLICH. I thank my friend. Mr. Speaker, there is no pride of authorship here, just enthusiasm for what works.

Today, Mr. Speaker, six States in this country will qualify for these dollars. Unfortunately, my State, Maryland, would not. Hopefully my General Assembly next session, in the 2001 session of the Maryland General Assembly, will pass the laws needed to qualify for these dollars so Project Exile can be implemented in Maryland and in Colorado and all the States in this great Union.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CHEVENE BOWERS KING, A GREAT GEORGIAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHERWOOD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and humbled to have the opportunity today to take this time with some of my colleagues to pay tribute to the life of a good and a great Georgian, the late Chevene Bowers King.

On last Monday, April 3, this House passed a measure, Senate bill 1567, which designated the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Avenue in Albany, Georgia, as the C.B. King United States Courthouse.

Oh, what a wonderful tribute, what a tribute to a life that has been given in unselfish service for so many people.

Someone wrote the poem:

#### GOOD TIMBER

"A tree that never had to fight  
For sun and sky and air and light,  
That stood out in the open plain  
And always got its share of rain,

Never became a forest king,  
But lived and died a scrubby thing.  
A man who never had to toil  
By hand or mind in life's turmoil,  
Who never had to earn his share  
Of sun and sky and light and air,  
Never became a manly man,  
But lived and died as he began.  
Good timber doesn't grow in ease;  
The stronger winds, the tougher trees.  
The farther sky, the greater length,  
The rougher storm, the greater strength.  
By wind or rain, by sun or snow,  
In trees or man good timbers grow."

Chevene Bowers King was a man who was great timber, he was good timber, and the legacy that he left in his beloved Southland is one that will be enjoyed and revered and remembered for many, many years to come.

When we talked about introducing the bill to name the courthouse after C.B. King, it was interesting that there were four chief cosponsors, two of them United States Senators from the State of Georgia, Senator PAUL COVERDELL, Senator MAX CLELAND, and two of them House members from the State of Georgia, the honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), and myself, SANFORD BISHOP. We introduced bills in both houses to designate the courthouse on Broad Avenue in Albany, Georgia, the C.B. King United States Courthouse.

How ironic it is that two white U.S. Congressmen, perhaps the descendants of slave owners, and two African-American Congressmen, perhaps the descendants of slaves, were able to come together with a common history in our beloved South to give tribute to a man who brought the races together and who helped to break down the walls of racial discrimination.

Just as Robert Benham, Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, wrote a letter in support of legislation to name the courthouse, he described C.B. King as "A man who proved to be all things to all people. His vision, innovation, brilliant legal reasoning skills, compassion, and courage led to reforms that impacted not only the good people of the State of Georgia, but the entire Nation."

He felt that it was fitting that a Federal courthouse is named in his honor. "His leadership and legal mastery in several landmark cases established a groundwork for school desegregation, voting rights, and jury selection reform. He worked tirelessly to promote equal access to employment, health care, public facilities, and services on a national level."

□ 1945

There is no finer example of professionalism, he said, than C.B. King, extremely competent, a public servant, community activist, led the fight for the rights of all people; an organizer, a participant, an attorney for the Albany Movement. The Albany Movement was a series of demonstrations and sit-ins held during the early 1960s designed to help end discrimination and segregation in South Georgia and throughout the South.

Dr. Martin Luther King viewed the Albany Movement as a pivotal campaign in the civil rights movement. C.B. King was Dr. Martin Luther King's lawyer, his trusted friend, his confidant. C.B. represented many noted leaders who were forerunners in the fight for equality; and as a result, he motivated countless minorities and women to become part of the noble legal profession.

His shining example has inspired lawyers and judges everywhere. So I am just honored and humbled that I am able to come today to stand here in these hallowed chambers to pay tribute to a man who not only touched my life but touched the lives of so many others across Georgia and across this Nation.

I have been joined by one of my colleagues who knew C.B. as I did, the honorable gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS). In a moment I will yield to him after I make a few more brief comments about C.B.

Chevene Bowers King was born October 12, 1923, in Albany, Georgia, the third of eight children of Clinton King, owner of an apparel shop and supermarket, and Mrs. Margaret Slater King. He attended Mercer Street Elementary School and Madison Street High School in Albany, Georgia, and after graduation he attended Tuskegee University and then he enlisted in the United States Navy.

After his 3 years of service in the Navy, he enrolled at Fisk University where he earned his bachelor's degree in political science. Pursuing his education further, he attended Case Western Reserve University School of Law in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Case Western Reserve because for a young black college graduate in the South, there were no law schools for him to attend. So he had to go North.

He went to Case Western. He graduated from law school, but unlike so many who fled the South, C.B. was committed to returning to his homeland to make a difference, to try to break down the walls of discrimination and the racism that inhibited the growth and development of millions and millions of young people. So he returned to Albany, Georgia, and he started up the practice of law.

He married Carol Roumain and he had a family; four sons, Chevene, Jr., Kenyan, Leland, Clennon, and a daughter, Peggy.

C.B. practiced law for many years, and he truly made a difference.

The kinds of cases that C.B. handled are the kinds of cases that inspired us and that ultimately transformed the South from a land that was dreaded to a land of opportunity and a land which now leads the Sunbelt in these United States. C.B. is remembered, perhaps, most for his legal activism in the South. He became the leading civil rights attorney in southwest Georgia, being only one of three African American lawyers in the entire State of Georgia. He worked closely with the local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People and was a cooperating attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

His work spanned the entire range of civil rights litigation. He handled school desegregation cases. He was a lead attorney in the school desegregation cases in Dougherty County, in Georgia, in Muscogee County in Georgia, in Colquitt County in Georgia. He was one of the earlier manifestations of the need for political involvement by African Americans, and he led the fight to ensure the right to peaceably assemble and to demonstrate. He led the fight to allow African American voters and candidates for office to not be subjected to unconstitutional segregation and discrimination, whether it be on the registration being denied the opportunity to register to vote or being forced to vote in separate voting booths.

C.B. led the fight for voting rights and political rights. Not only did he lead the fight in terms of voting, in terms of desegregation, but he also, in the halls of justice, saw injustice when women and African Americans were denied the right to serve on juries. So he went into the Federal courthouse in Albany, Georgia, and attacked these matters. As a result of several of these jury discrimination cases, in Mitchell County, Quitman County, Dougherty County, Terrell County, Baker County and indeed in the Federal court system there in the Middle District of Georgia, he led and successfully opened the opportunity for blacks and for women to serve on juries.

Of course, it is interesting that he also expanded his civil rights struggle to block discrimination in employment, particularly public employment. The city of Albany, he handled that case. He was known as a legal scholar. He was an excellent orator. He had a royal presence, and he brought an intensity to the civil rights movement. I am just honored and delighted that this House and this Nation has finally recognized the legacy and the contribution of this great Georgian.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), a son of the South, a product of the civil rights movement, who knew C.B. King as I did on a personal basis and who has personal experiences and a personal legacy that he can relate regarding C.B. King. At this time I would like to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), for yielding and for bringing to the attention of this body and to our Nation the life and times of C.B. King.

C.B. King possessed a gifted legal mind. He was an amazing member of the bar. C.B. King combined a flare for words with the unique ability to talk to people from all walks of life. He could give simple legal advice to a poor

client and a minute later force a judge to dust off his dictionary. Along with other lawyers in his staff like Fred Gray of Montgomery, Arthur Shores and Peter Hall of Birmingham, and Jack Young of Jackson, Mississippi, C.B. King used his gift to bring about a nonviolent revolution under the rule of law.

In the struggle for civil rights, even the shield of law was often not enough. Despite intimidation and the attacks, C.B. King refused to retreat from his principles. When a cane-swinging Albany sheriff split his head open for showing up at the local jail to meet a client, C.B. King refused to back down. When his pregnant sister-in-law lost her child after being slapped and kicked by police during a protest in South Georgia, C.B. King refused to back down; and when his brother Preston King was forced to flee the country rather than be unjustly imprisoned, C.B. King refused to back down.

C.B. King came by his resolve honestly. He often compared his father's determination to that of Hannibal, the general who led his troops on elephants across the Alps. Like his father, C.B. was driven and he paid little mind to long odds.

In 1970, I recall C.B. King became the first black person since reconstruction to run for governor of Georgia. I had the great honor of hosting a fund-raiser for him that summer in the backyard of my home. C.B. King did not win the governor's office but he did win hundreds and thousands of followers and friends, and C.B. King understood that one had to plow the field before they planted the crop.

C.B. King plowed that field and the seeds of change were sown in his wake. Today I stand as a Member of Congress with my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), as a living legacy to his struggle. I owe him a great deal of gratitude. I think we all do. So tonight I must thank my colleague, my friend and my brother, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), for offering the legislation to name a courthouse in honor of C.B. King.

C.B. King would be very proud of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) and the way he represents the good people of South Georgia. So it is fitting that the gentleman leads the effort to honor this legend of the Georgia bar, this humane and good man that helped to make our Nation a different place, a better place. I can think of no better tribute than to name a courthouse in C.B. King's honor.

The mention of C.B. King's name once prompted an undertaker who was busy burying one of C.B.'s brother to pause, look down at C.B. King's simple headstone and a family plot and say, He was something else.

I have to admit I could never have said it any better because he was something else.

I thank my friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), for holding this special order.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), my good friend and a friend of C.B. King. I found it so very interesting that the gentleman and I, both natives of Alabama now residents of Georgia and Georgia citizens, have now begun to live out the legacy of C.B. King.

Interestingly enough, for C.B. fighting for voting rights, for the end of segregation in voter registration, the end of segregation in the voting booths in Georgia, South Georgia in particular, that was not enough for him. He thought that the transformation could not just stop at the courthouse doors. So as the gentleman pointed out, he demonstrated for us that it was possible for us to run for office.

He ran for President in 1960 and he ran for governor in 1970, and in 1964 he ran for Congress in the Second Congressional District, the seat that I now hold. It is also interesting that at the same time C.B. King was contesting the Georgia primary in 1970, one of his opponents was Jimmy Carter, who was then running for governor. C.B. did not win the primary. Jimmy Carter ultimately did and became governor, but there were hundreds of thousands of people all across the State who gained a new respect for C.B. King and for the fact that there was an articulate orator, eloquent, debonair who could use polysyllabic words in a way that none had been heard on the campaign stumps in Georgia. When he did his televised debate, we all were proud knowing that perhaps he would not win but he represented us well. So he planted the seed for us that, yes, one day it is possible that we might not only run but we might win. For that, we all owe C.B. King a debt of gratitude.

□ 2000

I was contacted by a constituent after the naming of the courthouse where C.B. King was introduced and it appeared in the press. I received afternoon e-mail from a constituent who was very irate, who just did not think that it was appropriate for that courthouse to be named after C.B. King.

I was struck, but then I understood that, perhaps, there are so many in our beloved State of Georgia, so many across the Nation who really do not fully understand the tremendous import of the life and career that this man had in transforming our native Georgia into the place that it is now, not perhaps as perfect as we want it to be, but certainly so much better than it used to be, better because of the life of C.B. King.

I responded to this constituent by reminding him that it was C.B. King's accomplishments, peacefully utilizing the Constitution and the laws of the United States to assure equal opportunity under the law for all Georgians regardless of race.

I reminded this constituent that it should never have been an issue, that given the course the history of slavery and Jim Crow, segregation, discrimination, the Civil Rights Movement, and

eventually the successes and the acknowledgment by the courts that all Americans of all races must be afforded equal rights under the law, that C.B. King had, indeed, made a positive difference.

I raised the question, what would southwest Georgia be like had C.B. King not challenged the status quo in Federal court and forced desegregation of the public schools and many of our south Georgia school systems.

Had he not gone into that Federal courthouse in Albany, Georgia, would we ever have seen the talent of a Herschel Walker, the talent of a Charlie Ward, or the talent of a Judge Herbert Phipps who now sits on the Georgia Court of Appeals, or a Robert Benham who is chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court.

Had C.B. King not gone into Albany's Federal court to force the City of Albany to comply with laws prohibiting discrimination in employment based on race, creed, color, religion, or sex under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Albany and many south Georgia municipalities would have been deprived of the talents of countless African American public sector employees, such as the current city manager in Albany or the police chief or the fire chiefs, and many, many, many others who have served in various capacities in the public sector.

This was a milestone in the history of the south. It was a milestone in south Georgia. It was the life and the efforts of C.B. King that really made it possible.

What kind of justice system would we have in southwest Georgia if C.B. King had not gone into our Federal courthouse to end the age-old practice of excluding blacks and women from serving on juries in State and Federal cases?

What if C.B. King had not been there to have our Federal courts protect the rights of citizens of all colors to peaceably assemble and petition their government, to be free of discrimination and voter registration in the voting booth and in running for office?

Indeed, I, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), and many of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus would not be here serving in this body, and many thousands of others would not be serving in municipalities, on school board, in the State legislatures all across the south had it not been for the work of C.B. King.

I have been joined by the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), another of my colleagues who was a part of the movement, who even participated in the Albany Movement, who knew C.B. King, and who has gone on to, in the legacy of C.B. King, distinguish himself. He is the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. He perhaps, as well as any, knows, feels, experienced, and has lived the legacy of C.B. King.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), my friend and colleague.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia so much for yielding me a few moments to speak about that period in our lives that tend to mold and make us what we are today. I often reflect upon my childhood growing up in South Carolina.

I remember when I was but a teenager, when my mother, who owned a beauty shop, came one day and asked that I accompany her to the Sumter County, South Carolina courtroom because she wanted me to see some transformation taking place in our State and Nation.

When I went down that day, I had the great honor of watching in utter amazement a great South Carolinian, Matthew Perry, who was arguing a case called Nash against the South Carolina Conference of Branches of NAACP.

My mother wanted me to see Matthew Perry because she said to me on that day, "I want you to see what you can be if you stay in school, study hard, and grow up to live out your dreams." I always held that day with me as I went away to college at South Carolina State University.

It was in my junior year that I was bitten by the bug that we all call the Student Movement. In the spring of my junior year, I went to Raleigh, North Carolina where I joined with other black students from all over the country in trying to fashion a response to what had just taken place in February of that year at North Carolina A&T University.

That following fall, we all met in Atlanta, Georgia. I will never forget the weekend, October 13, 14 and 15 of 1960. It was that weekend that I met the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), and so many others. There we were fashioning what later became known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Many of us on that weekend met for the first time Martin Luther King, Jr.

It was in discussions that took place there that we learned at his knee. I will never forget sitting up all night in a dormitory, I never remember the name of the dormitory there at Moorehouse College, where we sat with Martin Luther King, Jr. all night until 5:30, 6:00 a.m. in the morning, as he tried to get us to understand his non-violent philosophy.

It was from there that many of us followed him to Albany and the now famous Albany Movement where I first had an encounter, and I did not know really who he was at the time, I now know, and of course I have known for some time, that it was C.B. King.

So when I saw that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) had introduced legislation to name a courthouse in the State of Georgia in honor of C. B. King, I began to think about all of that.

Of course those of us in South Carolina, we always looked upon what was going on in Atlanta and Georgia, at those guys as being the forerunners in so much of this. But I teased the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) over the last few weeks about having come here with him in 1993 and having vowed when I got here that the very first thing I was going to do was to erect in my own way a memorial to that period in my life that meant so much to me and now my children and grandchildren.

I did that by introducing as my first piece of legislation a bill to name the new courthouse plan for Columbia, South Carolina in honor of Matthew J. Perry. That bill is now law. We are getting ready to break ground on that courthouse, and that courthouse is going to be named for Matthew J. Perry. Now Matthew's name is going to go on the courthouse a little bit later. C.B. King's name will go on the courthouse in Georgia.

But for the first time in our lives, I got out in front of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) on something with connection with that period in our lives.

But it is important to him to memorialize the life of C.B. King in this way, just as it was important to me to memorialize the life of Matthew J. Perry. Because in that period of our history, we see a lot going on today that people sort of take for granted.

But at that period, in 1960, 1961, 1962, those men and women who took it upon themselves to represent us as we filled up the jails all over the south, many times took their own human safety into their hands.

I still remember another attorney from Columbia, Boulware. Boulware was kind of interesting. Boulware, on one instance, I think it was Greenwood, South Carolina, had to be smuggled out of town in the trunk of his automobile.

This is what C.B. King, Matthew J. Perry, and many others across the south, practicing attorneys had to endure in order to lay the groundwork that eventually led to many of the court decisions that eventually brought many of us here to these hallowed halls.

So to be here this evening to participate in this special order is something that I find very, very satisfying to me, because it tends to bear out a little admonition that my mother laid on me when I was about 12 years old when I was saying to one of her customers in the beauty shop, it was a long-time family friend, what I wanted to be when I grow up. I told that young lady on that day about my dreams and aspirations to be involved in the body politic of South Carolina and this Nation. On that day, that lady said to me, "Son, don't you ever let anybody else hear you say that again."

On that evening, my mother said to me, as she brought me to the kitchen table and told me not to pay any attention to what I had been told in the

beauty shop that day, for me to hold fast to my dreams. As I later read from National Views, "For if dreams die, life is a broken winged bird that cannot fly."

□ 2015

I held to those dreams. And with my mother's love, my father's support, that of family and friends, and with the hard working sacrifice of the C.B. Kings of the world, I was able to get here as a Member of this august body.

To have this courtroom, this courthouse, named for C.B. King, as we are doing in Columbia for Matthew J. Perry, these are living memorials to a period in our history that makes this country get closer to living out its great dream for all of us, to fulfill all that we can be.

So I am pleased to be here tonight to participate in this special order, and I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), for having the wisdom and the fortitude to honor this giant among men, C.B. King, in this way.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO). The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) has approximately 22 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, at this time I am delighted to yield the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT).

The gentleman from North Carolina, as I was in my life before coming to Congress, was a practicing attorney. In fact, we both were civil rights attorneys. We both shared an experience as Earl Warren Fellows of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. In that capacity, we attended biyearly conferences where we were studying the recent developments in civil rights law.

The gentleman from North Carolina, of course, was with one of the most, if not the most, prominent civil rights law firm in Charlotte, North Carolina, Chambers, Stein, Ferguson and Lanning. And I, of course, was in Georgia, after leaving New York, practicing there in Columbus, Georgia.

I met the gentleman during those years, 1971-1972. All up through the next 10 years we would run into each other at least twice a year as we labored in the vineyards of civil rights litigation across the south, and as we came to Airlie House in Warrenton, Virginia to meet with stalwarts like C.B. King and Julius Chambers. The gentleman from North Carolina knew C.B. as I knew C.B., and I am delighted to yield to him.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to put a slightly different spin on this this evening, because I was wondering, when they write the history of the 20th Century, what will they write? When they write the history of the Civil Rights movement, what will they write?

They, obviously, will write about Martin Luther King and Fannie Lou Hamer and the tremendous sit-ins and the movement. But I submit to my colleagues that if they write an accurate history of that period, they will write about Thurgood Marshall and Jim Nabrit at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; they will write about Julius Chambers and James Ferguson in Charlotte, North Carolina; they will write about Matthew Perry and Ernest Finney in South Carolina; they will write about Avon Williams in Nashville, Tennessee; they will write about Don Hollowell and Howard Moore in Atlanta, Georgia; and Jack Young in Mississippi, and Arthur Shores and Fred Gray in Alabama; and, of course, they will write about C.B. King in Albany, Georgia.

Everybody that I have named, almost one black lawyer per State, maybe two in some instances, were the people who were not always participating in the sit-in demonstrations because somebody had to be out there available to go and make the legal arrangements to get those people out of jail after they got locked up. They had to represent the demonstrators. They had to be in the courtrooms after Brown versus Board of Education said "You shall desegregate the schools with all deliberate speed." And the deliberate speed took 10 years and 15 years.

These lawyers had to be showing up in court to convince southern jurors and southern judges, who did not want to implement what the United States Supreme Court had said in Brown versus Board of Education. They wanted it to take place with the kind of "all deliberate speed" that would have still had us trying to desegregate the schools today. But these lawyers, these fearsome lawyers, were in there fighting for justice. Quietly sometimes. Sometimes with very soft voices, as Julius Chambers always had. Sometimes with that big bass voice, like C.B. King, who could just as well have been a Southern Baptist preacher with a booming voice like that.

That is what I remember about this man who was about the size of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP). He was not a big guy, but he had that big magnificent voice. And he had a sense of timing and understanding of what was needed in the Civil Rights movement, and no less commitment to change than any of the people who were demonstrating in the streets. But the knowledge that he had, the skills and training and education, would make our legal system and the laws live out the promise that the constitution had committed to us.

And all of these wonderful lawyers, Julius Chambers, James Ferguson, Matthew Perry, Ernest Finney, Avon Williams, Don Hollowell, Howard Moore, Fred Gray, C.B. King, all of them had one thing in common: They would stand before a judge, sometimes be called all kinds of names that we dare not mention in this chamber

today, but they would stand firm in the eye of the legal storm that was taking place. They would strategize. They would always be there.

So it is from that angle that I give my high tribute to all of these wonderful people, the lawyers whose story may never be written, certainly will never be written in an adequate fashion, because they were the people behind the scenes. But for these brave people, the Civil Rights movement and the changes that we have experienced, indeed our very presence here in this Congress of the United States, would never have occurred.

I commend my colleague for doing this special order. I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for his tribute to Matthew Perry. I commend the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) for his tribute to C.B. King and for naming these buildings for them. And I hope that we will give them the kind of justice they are due when the history books are written about the 20th Century and the Civil Rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back to the gentleman.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), Lawyer WATT.

I truly can say that the Matthew Perrys, the Donald Hollowells, the Avon Williamses, the John Walkers in Arkansas, the Jack Ruffins of Augusta, Georgia, the Horrace T. Wards in Georgia, all of these have been inspirations to us. The late Tom Jackson of Macon, Georgia. They were dignified. They were fearless. They were courageous. They were intelligent. They were lawyers' lawyers. They were committed to upholding and defending the dignity of the common man, the black man, the black woman, the disenfranchised. They were true advocates. And for them, and the likes of C.B. King, we are grateful.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Houston, Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), who was also an Earl Warren Fellow, and who grew in the legacy of these great legal giants like C.B. King; and who, like those of us who have spoken before her this evening, are living the legacy of their hard work.

I am delighted to yield to her to hear her perspective on this great legal giant Chevene Bowers King.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), Mr. Speaker, and I would say to him and to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), and to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), and to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) that as the gentleman has called the role, C.B. King is smiling.

He is smiling, I say to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), because the gentleman has come to this place, these hallowed halls and, as he C.B. King has watched the gentleman legislate, as he has watched the gentleman

advocate, he is smiling to see that, in the tradition of a lawyer's lawyer, the gentleman has made his work to be not in vain.

□ 2030

I thank you for your leadership. I thank you for honoring C.B. King, both in terms of a fixed memorial in Georgia and for this special hour.

I had the pleasure of being one of the beneficiaries, as so many who are unnamed and who are not here, of the kind of legal activism of a C.B. King, so I could not miss this opportunity to cite him as one of the soldiers who complimented the activism of a John Lewis and a Martin King.

I marched with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) in a re-commemoration of the Selma to Montgomery march. The marches I had were slightly different from those that were experienced by Martin King and John Lewis and Jose Williams and many others of the SCLC and SNCC. We engaged in the Black Student Movements in the institutions in the North throughout the 1960s and the 1970s.

I think the specialness of why we salute C.B. King is because their work in the courts was universal to all of us who advocated through agitation. I think it motivated all of us who were given the opportunity to go on to college, and then choose a way of acting out this activism, to choose law school and, out of the opportunity, to see and admire those heroes in the courtrooms in the days when it was not as light as the times that we may have gone, who established the precedent upon which we could argue our cases.

Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of my activism on death penalty cases, being able to use the old civil rights laws or the cases that many had already plowed ahead. This is a special time to honor C.B. King. He is not an unknown hero. He is part of that cadre of men and women we should be repeating time after time in our schools and in our celebration and commemoration of Black History Month. These were the mechanics, the intellectual mechanics, these who fixed things and put them back together again.

They were fearless. They were articulate. They stayed up long hours. They were paid few dollars. Their hearts and their minds were strong.

On this coming Sunday, April 16, it will be Census Day in Houston, Texas, Census Sunday, in fact. And I will spend my time encouraging our churches and those who gather in them the value of being counted, the value of acknowledging that you are somebody, the value of saying to the United States of America we need to be counted. We are claiming our birthright and claiming our rights and our responsibility as a citizen, and we will act upon it.

Why is that relevant to C.B. King? It is relevant because C.B. King was part of the mechanics to translate what one person, one vote truly meant. He is

part of the mechanics of allowing us to assemble peaceably, to partition against segregation, to allow us to vote freely and to speak upon who we want to represent us. C.B. King would be proud if we got ourselves counseled, for he is well aware that approaching in the year 2000, we will be looking ahead to see whether or not these seats, of which all of us hold from the South, all creatures of Thurgood Marshall and C.B. King and Julius Chambers and Horace Ward and so many others, all creatures of this whole concept of the Voting Rights Act and redrawing of the lines, to ensure there is one vote, one person.

Would it not be a tragedy in 2001, similar to 1901, 100 years ago when Congressman White stood in this very place as he was drawn out of the United States Congress, the last African American Congress person to have come through the reconstruction and to stand here in these chambers, but he said to this very hollowed body, the Negro will rise like the phoenix. Although, this is my last opportunity to debate, my last opportunity to be representative, the Negro would rise like the phoenix.

To C.B. King, I owe him much. I owe his mother and his father who trained him well. I owe the fact that he left Albany, Georgia, and went on to Case Western Reserve Law School, but he came back home. I owe the fact that I had the honor of working for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as a young college student. I came to Albany, Georgia, to continue part of the Albany Movement that was still going on in the 1970s, to press for the right to vote and the right for individuals to choose their elected representatives.

This evening as we honor these heroes, I would like to accept the challenge of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), I would like us to chronicle the numbers of heroes who use the law in the courtroom as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) has done for us this evening, maybe we can collaborate and get all of these individuals who silently worked, starting with Thurgood, who we well know, but there are others who quietly worked in the 1940s, who we may not even have knowledge of them, to be able to say that they truly took the law, the tools that were given them, and did not use them selfishly or for personal self aggrandizement, but they used them to free a people. America is a better place because they worked to make us free.

With that, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) for giving me the courtesy of allowing me to salute a gentleman that I admired greatly and that I tried among others to emulate as I got the skills of a lawyer. I hope we will be able to honor them more and more.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to pay tribute to Chevene B. King an outstanding man and dis-

tinguished attorney. As a participant in the Earl Warren NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund training program, I am honored to inform the American people of a man who championed civil rights and carried the movement into the political arena.

Chevene Bowers King was born on October 12, 1923, in Albany, Georgia, the third of eight children of Clennon W. King, the owner of an apparel shop and supermarket and Mrs. Margaret Slater King. Mr. King attended Mercer Street Elementary School and Madison Street High School in Albany. After graduation he attended Tuskegee University for a year and then decided to enlist in the United States Navy. After three years of service, Mr. King left the Navy and enrolled at Fisk University where he earned his bachelors degree in Political Science.

Pursuing his political education, Mr. King attended Case Western Reserve University, School of Law in Cleveland, Ohio. After law school he became a pre-eminent civil rights attorney in southwest Georgia, working with other African American lawyers from Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah. He worked closely with the local chapter of the NAACP, and was a cooperating attorney with the NAACP legal Defense and Educational Fund.

His accomplishments and work spanned the entire range of civil rights from school desegregation to the Voting Rights Act. He represented African American voters and candidates for office in the struggle against the time unconstitutional segregation and discrimination. He led the way in making the basic right to serve on juries a reality in rural Georgia by bringing a series of lawsuits that exposed the discriminatory practices that had continued for more than 100 years after the U.S. Supreme Court first held that discrimination in the selection of jurors violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

When the civil rights struggle secured the ability to work in America free from discrimination, Mr. King fought to ensure that this right was enforced. Mr. King brought a number of actions to enforce the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and to provide equal job opportunities for African American workers.

Mr. King was known as a great scholar of jurisprudence and a superb orator. His regal demeanor in the courtroom brought a thoughtful and tranquil specter to the meaning of the civil rights movement. In the tradition of men like Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, and William H. Hastie he approached the practice of the law with activism and a commitment to excellence in legal scholarship. Because of his reputation he was counsel to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Elijah Muhammad and the Albany Civil Rights Movement of the early 1960's.

In 1960, Mr. King ran for President of the United States and for governor of Georgia in both cases as a write in candidate. In 1964, with utter determination he ran for the congressional seat of the 2nd District of Georgia.

For his courage and commitment to civil rights he received the N.C.B.L. Lawyer of the year Award in 1975, A.T. Walden Library Award in 1977, and the L.S.C.R.R.C. Pro Bono Public Award of the State of Georgia. On March 15, 1988, Mr. King passed away at the age of 64 survived by his wife, Carol Roumain, and his four sons, Chevene B. Jr., Leland, Clennon, and his daughter Peggy.

In closing, I am reminded of the great quote by President Theodore Roosevelt,

The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at best, knows the triumph of high achievement; and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

Chevene Bowers King the American people will always remember your contributions and we shall always remain in your debt.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for her comments. As we draw this special order to a close, this hour to a close, I am just personally grateful that I had the opportunity to know C.B. King. He made a tremendous impact on my life, as did Howard Moore, Jr. and Donald Hollowell.

I remember attending law school and wondering if the courses I was taking in law school were relevant to the Movement, and contemplating leaving law school to engage in some more direct action and getting the advice and counsel that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WATT) so aptly described, that when people in the Movement are locked up, somebody has got to be there legally to get them out.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to have a useful skill. I followed in their footsteps, went to New York with the Legal Defense Fund, went back to Georgia to do as my grandmother said, son, try to brighten the corner where you are, improve the community where you live. The South is my home. It is my native land. It is where I belong and where I will do all within my power to make better following the role models of these great giants and, in particular, C.B. King.

C.B. King really is good timber. Just like the tree that never had to fight for sun and sky and air and light, that stood out in the open plain and always got its share of rain, but never became a forest king, but lived and died a scrubby thing.

A man who never had to toil by hand or mind in life's turmoil, who never had to earn his share of sun and sky and light and air, never became a manly man, but lived and died as he began.

Good timber doesn't grow in ease, the stronger winds, the tougher trees, the farther sky, the greatest length, the rougher storm, the greater strength.

By wind or rain, by sun or snow, in trees or man, good timbers grow. C.B. King was good timber. We are all better because he lived and passed this way.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our two senators, Senator COVERDELL and Senator CLELAND, for their commitment and their vision in introducing the legislation on the Senate side, which ultimately passed this House, which was a companion legislation to the legislation introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and myself here on

the House floor to name the United States Courthouse on Broad Avenue in Albany, Georgia the C.B. King United States Courthouse; what a fitting tribute.

#### NIGHTSIDE CHAT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to address my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP). Having been here for a while and listened to the remarks of the various people, I wish I would have had the privilege to meet the gentleman. That was fabulous. I thought your presentation was very, very good, and what a remarkable man. I just wanted to tell you. I thought it was terrific.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for another nightside chat from the mountains of Colorado, so to speak. As you know, my district is the 3rd Congressional District in Colorado. There are a number of different areas that I would like to cover this evening.

We have April 15th coming up, Tax Day. And I think there are a number of issues we need to talk about relative to the taxes in this country. Now, look, this is not going to be a horse and pony show. What is important here is to talk about substantive changes, changes that you can take to the bank that have occurred under the Republican leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I can say that tonight it is not my intent to get into a partisan battle with my colleagues, but clearly when it comes to taxes, that is one of the distinguishing elements between the Democratic party and the Republican party.

I would like to go through a few of those elements. Now, again as I said, it is not an attack, but it is a statement to clarify and to highlight what the differences between the parties are when it comes to many of these tax issues. By the way, I want to go through the tax issues, then I would like to cover a little on some of the education issues. Of course, we can mix all of that.

If we have an opportunity this evening, I would like to talk with my colleagues about the jobs and the economy. These jobs, even though we have a very healthy economy today, we cannot ignore the fact that to survive tomorrow, to keep our jobs strong in this kind of an economy, we have to work on our education. We have to have the best education.

This world that we are in is going to become very, very competitive in the years ahead. Fortunately, one of the finest tools you can get your hands on, the United States has it, and that is that next generation behind us.

On a regular basis, I have many high school students through a program

called Close-up and 4H programs, programs like that, excellent programs. I will tell you they come into my office, they visit with me, I give them an opportunity to ask questions. These kids are bright. If we can give them the educational opportunities that they need and that they deserve and that this country needs to preserve its status as the only superpower in the world, we are going to be in pretty good shape, but it is a challenge we have to take. I am going to talk a little bit about that.

If we have time, I would like to talk a little about Microsoft, my feelings on the Microsoft judgment that came down.

#### RELIGIOUS HYPOCRISY

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I do want to begin this evening with a little concern I have about some hypocrisy that I think has probably gone on. As many of you know, in the last few weeks, we have had some verbiage, I guess you would say, some talk around the Capitol about the issue of Catholics. I am a Roman Catholic. I am no saint, obviously, but I know something about the church.

I also know that the Roman Catholic Church, it does not matter what color you are, it does not matter what your nationality is. There are Catholics throughout the world. In the last few weeks, there has been kind of a focused effort, primarily from the Democrats, saying that for some reason the Republicans are biased against Catholics. Obviously, you can take a look at that comment on its face, and you know that it is typical political rhetoric during an election year.

I thought it was especially pointed to note, not very many months ago, I stood up here in front of my colleagues and I asked for the support in condemning a museum in New York City that decided to put up a showing of an art piece called Sensation.

□ 2045

It was a painting, a portrait or some structure, of the Virgin Mary.

Now, in the Catholic religion the Virgin Mary is a very sacred symbol in our church. What happened is this museum allowed, with taxpayer dollars, allowed this exhibit to be shown. What the exhibit was was the Virgin Mary with dung, or cow pie, so-to-speak, in this particular case it was elephant dung, thrown against the picture, clearly degrading, if you want to take a shot at Catholic Church degrading that religious symbol.

What was more appalling to me than this particular art exhibit was the fact that the Board of Directors and other members affiliated with this museum actually stuck up for the artist and said that the artist should be entitled to utilize taxpayer dollars to degrade the Catholic religion by putting the Virgin Mary up there in a portrait that shows the Virgin Mary with crap thrown on the picture. Excuse my language, but that is what it is. It was appalling. It was amazing to me.