

you might have seen in the pictures in South Africa, a long line of folks in our little town. And the stories told by my mother who was up there watching this line and had a fellow named Vaughn, Henry Vaughn, I remember his name, who came to that line and said to my mother and her friends and to Reverend Scott, who was then our local civil rights leader, Reverend Scott, why are all your folks lined up like this? There is not a one of them who is fit to hold an office. Who you all going to put in? Reverend Scott said, I do not know who we are going to put in, but there are some folks we want to take out.

There is a power in the vote that went to those folks that never had it before. Mr. Vaughn approached them because they would have the power to vote. It is a power that none of us ought to take for granted, that none of us ought to diminish in the way we treat it, that all of us ought to embrace at this point in our lives and remember those shoulders on which we stood back in those days.

There were lessons to be learned as we went through this pilgrimage with the gentleman. We were reminded of all the times that I went through in my life with my mother and her friends and my family and all those families like her. Because, as the gentleman points out in his book, it was not just the big people at the top. It was the foot soldiers of the movement that made the movement, people like my mother and others and the ladies we met and the gentleman we met down there with the gentleman in Alabama. It was those folks who made the difference.

There is a book, I say to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), that says But For Birmingham, and if the gentleman had not taken the ride in 1961 and come through Birmingham and had it happen there, if the gentleman had not started that movement back then with others, the gentleman's colleagues, young people, it shows what young people can do with their lives if they commit themselves.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KERNS). The time of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) has expired.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) an additional 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Any additional Members may seek an additional 5-minute Special Order by unanimous consent.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

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THIRTY-SIX YEAR ANNIVERSARY  
OF MARCH ACROSS EDMUND  
PETTUS BRIDGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JEFFERSON).

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I will speak very briefly now to try and end this, but there is so much to say.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) at the very end, we came back here from the gentleman's trip to hear remarks that Senator BYRD had made and indiscreet remarks that he had made on a television program, and all of us were in an uproar about it, but I saw it in a different paradigm, because of my trip with the gentleman, honest to goodness.

I thought about what the gentleman said when the gentleman talked about nonviolence being more than a tactic but a way of life, and the fact that the part of the movement was not just to win the struggle but to redeem those who were on the other side of it, those who were the enemies of the right to vote, the enemies of freedom.

I felt that I should approach that in a different spirit, and it was all because of the gentleman's teaching in that short time that we had there about the love and the community, about the value of nonviolence and about how we ought to internalize how we dealt with other people. I called to talk to him about what he had said in a way very different from the way I would have had I not gone with the gentleman. There is some strength, tremendous strength, in the nonviolence movement that comes, as the gentleman said, from the inside out.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for teaching me that, and I thank the gentleman for serving with me as a colleague. I thank the gentleman for allowing me to come on the trip. It is a life-changing experience, and I thank the gentleman for it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JEFFERSON), my friend and my colleague, for those kind and extraordinary words. I think we all can come together and help build up a loving community and really help build the truly interracial democracy in America.

We are really one family. We are one house, the American house, the American family or the world house or the world family.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to just say a few words here.

Mr. Speaker, first, I want to say that I am grateful to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), my colleague, and to the Faith and Politics Institute for giving me and my wife, Lisa, the opportunity to not only learn more about the great struggle for civil rights in this country but to be inspired to do more right now to make this country an even better country, to have this ex-

perience, to be there with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, and Bernard Lafayette and Bob Zelner and Betty Fikes, all giants in the movement, was a real privilege.

Let me add that I have never heard a voice sing more beautifully than Betty Fikes.

We have had the opportunity to walk through history and to retrace the steps of Martin Luther King, of Rosa Parks, of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and Fred Shuttlesworth, but we also had the opportunity to reflect on our current challenges in this country.

I think we all agree that we still have a long way to go before we achieve the dream that Martin Luther King spoke so passionately about. As Members of Congress, I think we need to realize that we need to act. We need to do more to fight racism and bigotry and prejudice in this country. We need to ensure voting rights in this country, and we need to do that through more than just rhetoric.

We need to pass legislation for real election reform here in this country. We need to fight to make sure that every child has the opportunity for a first-rate education. We need to make sure that everybody in this country gets health care. We need to make sure that there is funding existing in the Department of Justice to enforce our civil rights laws.

We have a long way to go, and I want to thank my colleague from Georgia for giving my wife, Lisa, and I the great privilege to not only travel with the gentleman but to learn and to be inspired. So I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, let me just thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my friend, my colleague, my brother, and thank the gentleman and his wife for making the trip. It is my hope and my prayer that we will continue, all of us, to work together to make real the very essence of our democracy, the idea of one person, one vote, not only that people must have a right to vote but also have their vote counted.

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THIRTY-SIX YEAR ANNIVERSARY  
OF MARCH ACROSS EDMUND  
PETTUS BRIDGE

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very humbled by this opportunity to join with my colleagues who had the invaluable experience of journeying to Montgomery in terms of a re-enactment of the Montgomery boycott that was led by the gentleman from

Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), my distinguished colleague, who was born in what used to be the sovereign State of Alabama, and certainly the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON). The gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON) did not have to be there because of his situation, but he was.

I want to give praise and compliments to all of the Members who took time away from their districts to go to revisiting that situation. I remembered it very well. Even though I was not personally present, I was prayerfully present and watched in horror how the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) was attacked by dogs while he sought justice and equality for the people and their particular movement.

Those before me have given the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON) much praise, for which it was deserved.

Let me use another example I often tell students when I talk to them. Just last week I had the privilege of speaking to 11,000 black engineering students who had convened in Indianapolis for their national conference. They could have easily been on a beach or having a party, but they were there trying to further their knowledge in the field of the math and engineering, and I loved them very much for devoting that time to their upward mobility.

There is a situation that I often described to children and young people, because I do not want them to not know about it, and that was during the early years of the movement, they were what they call chain gangs. They would assemble men, strong men, in chains and make them work on public projects.

There was a chain gang that busted out the mountains in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the Lookout Mountains in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to enable the engineers of that time to build a highway through the Lookout Mountains in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

They had to bust out the mountains. They used chisels. They sang songs. They were on a chain gang. They were enslaved, but they did their jobs so that a highway could be planned and laid by engineers.

As we travel through this life, whether we are in Congress or whether we are in various professions, we can never forget those who paved the way for us, who shared the sweat and the tears and had the commitment for the future generations to have an opportunity to move on.

Mr. Speaker, I want to praise again the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), my colleague. And as my colleagues know, I was the one that bought the idea of a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States House of Representatives on behalf of the mothers of civil rights movement for Ms. Rosa Parks, and I did that as an inspiration to those who would not forget the people that paved the way for us.

While she sat there, the whole world stood up and brought people together,

brought the name of Dr. Martin Luther King to the ears and eyes of America. While Rosa Parks just sat there, the whole world stood up.

Let me end, Mr. Speaker, by reminding us that, in order to have harmony in this world, there has to be harmony between the black and the white. That is why the creators of the piano made both black and white keys, one tune cannot be harmonious without the other.

As we move forward and we have resistance in this country and in this world now toward equal opportunity, toward affirmative action, toward Americans with disabilities, toward women who seek medical assistance despite their economic circumstances, lest we forget that this is supposed to be one Nation under God, with liberty and justice for all people, not just in the preamble, not just in some written script, but in the spirit of liberty for everybody.

I want to close, Mr. Speaker, by again giving my heart-felt gratitude to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), who is from what used to be the sovereign State of Alabama, I am from what used to be the sovereign State of Indiana, for all of the sacrifices that he made and those who were with him and those who followed after him that paved the way for many of us.

#### THIRTY-SIX YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF MARCH ACROSS EDMUND PETTUS BRIDGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon an unusual quality is the order of the day, an unusual quality for this House, and that is of humility.

It is with great humility that any of us talk about this trip to Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery and to Birmingham in the presence of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), our colleague. With humility and gratitude to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON) and to the Faith and Politics Institute, I am grateful to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) for the opportunity to bring my daughter Christine, for the two of us to be able to go with you to walk through history.

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It is a tradition in our country that families take their children to visit Boston and Philadelphia, to see places of significance, Washington DC., in our country's history. We must add to that list of must visits Alabama, Birmingham, to see what happened and how it is memorialized at the museum and in the monuments there, with the dogs and the hoses and the rest, to see we are capable of man's inhumanity to man, to Montgomery to see the sites of

the march, and to Selma to see where the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) crossed over the bridge and where he was physically beaten for his courage.

What stands out to me and what I want to use my brief time, Mr. Speaker, on this Special Order that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) is participating in, and I thank him for allowing us to have this time to express our appreciation for that very, very special visit, which, as the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JEFFERSON) said, has made a difference in all of our lives, is I want to talk for a moment about the Reverend Martin Luther King.

Reverend King is revered in our country as a great leader. Indeed, he has joined the ranks of American Presidents in having a day named for him where people honor his contribution to our country. But I wish that more people would honor him more fully and have a greater appreciation for his contribution. Certainly he was a great civil rights leader; but he was also a disciple, an apostle of nonviolence, faith-based nonviolence that was central to his success, to his strength, and to the contribution that he made to our country.

So, in closing my remarks, I want to say that I hope that one of the resolves that comes out of our visit and out of this Special Order and out of our work in Congress is a fuller appreciation throughout our country in our schools for the work of Reverend Martin Luther King. I hope on another occasion to say more on that subject.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased with great humility and gratitude to yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), my friend and my colleague, for yielding and for going on this trip. I want to also take the time to thank all of the staff of Faith and Politics, staff from the Capitol, the Capitol Police, and others that assisted us in making this trip a very successful trip.

We have come a distance in the past 36 years toward laying down the word on race, toward creating a truly interracial democracy. We are on our way toward the building of the beloved community. We are not there yet; but during the past 36 years, we traveled such a distance.

Those signs that I saw in Selma that said "white men," "colored men," "white women," "colored women," they are gone. They will not return.

Today, in Selma, Alabama, in Montgomery, in Birmingham, you have biracial government, black people, white people working together to create a sense of community, to create a sense of family.

If there is anything we learned from this trip, even here in the House, the people's House, the House of Representatives, we can create a sense of family, one family, one House, the American House, the American family.