

(Mr. SAXTON) for his sponsorship of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act, and my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), for his leadership in not only the subcommittee, but for bringing the reauthorization of the African Elephant Conservation Act.

I recall that, and maybe this is something unique in our Nation and something that we ought to be grateful for, I recall years ago when there were problems with the dolphins. It was amazing, Mr. Speaker, that it was not government that brought this to the attention of the Congress, it was not business, it was the children of America.

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They were concerned about the slaughtering needlessly of some 200,000 dolphins a year by fishermen, and if they wanted to get after the tuna, they had to slaughter these mammals that are so beautiful. Beautiful creatures that the Lord has made as part of our environment.

Mr. Speaker, I think the same could be said about elephants, and I think we need to compliment and, again, thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) for their leadership in bringing these two pieces of legislation for consideration.

Again, I want to urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill. I want to thank also the members of our staff, from this side of the aisle, Mr. Dave Jansen and Mr. Jeff Petrich, for their staff expertise and the understanding of this piece of legislation for where we are now, in bringing this bill for consideration by the Members. Again, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for his assistance, certainly the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

We did not get the Asian Elephant back again this time, as the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) did, but certainly our thoughts are in the right place. It used to be that people thought that the habitat of the Asian and the African Elephant was an endless frontier.

Now we know it was not endless, and the frontier is gone. So it is highly appropriate for us, along with the international community, to set aside a small sliver of habitat that can in some small way reflect the bounty that used to be so that generations unseen in the future will be able to enjoy the magnificence of the creation that we now see.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, four years ago we unanimously ap-

proved the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997, in order to protect the endangered Asian Elephant that proves so vital for ecosystems in Southeast Asia. Our efforts were not in vain.

Four years ago the Asian Elephant was caught in a downward spiral towards extinction. Poachers indiscriminately hunted them for their hides, meat, tusks, and teeth. Farmers and urban expansion destroyed their habitats. The effects of these actions were evident in 1997 when there were only an estimated 35,000 elephants left in existence. Today there are an estimated 35,000–50,000 elephants, demonstrating that while our efforts have succeeded to some extent, much more needs to be done.

Extinction of the Asian Elephant is still entirely possible, and we must not simply stand idle while this happens. Like most ecosystems of the world, the Asian Elephant is a vital part of its natural habitat, and its existence and interaction with other species proves crucial in maintaining an ecological balance within the Southeast Asian region. For example, the elephants feed on bark from trees that they uproot; smaller species of mammals, insects, and birds rely on “leftover” debris from these trees as a dietary staple. Extinction of the Asian Elephant would have multiple and severely negative effects on the populations of countless other species.

We must continue to protect this species from poachers and the deforestation that threatens to permanently displace it. By appropriating funds we will also actively discourage poachers, and encourage education that will bolster conservation efforts.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in support in passing H.R. 700, so that we may ensure the survival of this beautiful and vital species.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 700, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 643 and H.R. 700.

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

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DEDICATED WORK OF SHIRLEY ANITA CHISHOLM

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 97) recognizing the enduring contributions, heroic achievements, and dedicated work of Shirley Anita Chisholm.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 97

Whereas Shirley Anita Chisholm has devoted her life to public service;

Whereas Shirley Anita Chisholm served in the New York Assembly from 1964 to 1968;

Whereas Shirley Anita Chisholm became the first African American woman to be elected to Congress in 1968;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a fierce critic of the seniority system in Congress, protested her assignment in 1969 to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and won reassignment to a committee of the House of Representatives on which she could better serve her inner-city district in Brooklyn, New York;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm served as a Member of Congress from 1968 until 1983;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm proposed legislation to increase funding for child care facilities in order to allow such facilities to extend their hours of operation and provide services to both middle-class and low-income families;

Whereas in 1972 Congresswoman Chisholm became the first African American, the first woman, and the first African American woman to be a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm campaigned in the primaries of 12 States, won 28 delegates, and received 152 first ballot votes at the national convention for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm has fought throughout her life for fundamental rights for women, children, seniors, African Americans, Hispanics, and other minority groups;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm has been a committed advocate for many progressive causes, including improving education, ending discrimination in hiring practices, increasing the availability of child care, and expanding the coverage of the Federal minimum wage laws to include domestic employment;

Whereas in addition to the service of Congresswoman Chisholm as a legislator, Congresswoman Chisholm has worked to improve society as a nursery school teacher, director of a child care facility, consultant for the New York Department of Social Services, and educator; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the dedicated work and outstanding accomplishments of Congresswoman Chisholm be recognized during the month of March, which is National Women's History Month: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved.* That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the enduring contributions and heroic achievements of Shirley Anita Chisholm; and

(2) appreciates the dedicated work of Shirley Anita Chisholm to improve the lives and status of women in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 97.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Resolution 97, which recognizes the enduring contributions, heroic achievements, and dedicated work of Shirley Anita Chisholm.

I want to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), for introducing this legislation which gives us an opportunity to honor Ms. Chisholm's achievements.

Shirley Chisholm has brought honesty, integrity, and compassion to her lifetime of public service. In 1959, Ms. Chisholm joined the New York Department of Social Services and the Department of Day Care. There, the living conditions of poor and minority women and children were a constant concern that became a priority for the rest of her life.

She was elected to the New York Assembly, where she served from 1964 to 1968. In 1969, she still spoke for the less fortunate in our society when a 3-1 margin of victory made Ms. Chisholm the first African American woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.

House Resolution 97 reflects the extensive accomplishments and inspired activism of Ms. Chisholm as a Representative of the Bedford-Stuyvesant District. Ms. Chisholm was determined to make the system work for those who needed it most.

In addition to all her accomplishments, Ms. Chisholm was a pioneer and an idealist. Not only was she the first African American woman to serve in Congress but she was also the first woman and the first African American woman to seek her party's nomination for President of the United States.

As one of the first candidates to address the issues of young adults, Chisholm has always and continued to reach out to students and youth as a professor at Mount Holyoke College after choosing not to run for reelection in 1982.

In fact, Shirley Chisholm never ceased to find new ways to serve her district, her State, and her Nation before, during, and after her time as a Member of the House.

The same issues that propelled Shirley Chisholm into office are the same issues she addressed each year while in office. Ms. Chisholm helped pass the Adequate Income Act of 1971, which guaranteed a minimum income for impoverished families. She helped convince Congress to override President Ford's veto of the bill which finally provided support for State day care agencies.

She tirelessly worked to protect programs that supported minority children; and even after holding office, Ms. Chisholm continued her fight for minority rights by establishing the National Political Congress of Black Women. All of these efforts in and out of office are manifestations of Shirley Chisholm's dedication to improving poor living conditions and the rights of women and minorities.

Great gains have been made since Ms. Chisholm's first term in the House. There are now 62 female Members of the House. Of these 62 women, 15 are African American. And we just added one the other day, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) to replace our very distinguished Mr. Dixon, who I am sure is looking down with great favor.

While this statistic is encouraging, we can do more to honor Ms. Chisholm's legacy. She broke down the barriers of race and gender relative to congressional representation, and we have to continue in her footsteps. As a pioneer, an idealist, she reminds us of what true public service and political leadership could be and should be.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 97.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in support of this resolution. In 1968, a court-ordered reapportionment of New York's Congressional District created a new 12th district centered in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. Shirley Chisholm, the daughter of immigrants, won the election in that district.

As the first black woman to serve in Congress, Shirley Chisholm is quoted as saying at that time "tremendous amounts of talent are being lost to our society just because that talent wears a skirt." Shirley Chisholm's advocacy on behalf of her constituents and the examples she has set for the women that have followed her have not been lost on this body, as is evident from this resolution.

When Shirley Chisholm arrived in the House of Representatives from her inner-city district, the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means assigned her to the Committee on Agriculture. Shirley Chisholm, already a critic of the committee system and its emphasis on seniority, appealed to her party caucus for reassignment to a committee of greater relevance to her district.

She then received a seat on the committee on Veterans Affairs, followed by several terms on the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Rules. Throughout her service in Congress, Shirley Chisholm fought to extend or protect the same kind of social programs that were at the center of her State and local activism.

Among her efforts to aid families were her proposed funding increases to extend the hours of day care facilities and open such facilities to the children of working mothers of low-income and middle-income groups.

She sponsored the Adequate Income Act of 1971, which guaranteed an annual income for families; and her defense of the Office of Economic Opportunity against the Nixon administration's efforts to eliminate that agency will always be remembered.

On January 25, 1972, Shirley Chisholm declared her candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. She campaigned extensively and entered primaries in 12 States, winning 28 delegates and receiving 152 first ballot votes at the convention.

Shirley Chisholm was indeed a role model as an elected official and an activist. I am pleased to join in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for the purposes of controlling time.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), for yielding the time to me and for allowing us this time today and for his assistance and in pushing this resolution forward to honor a great human being.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 97, a bill that recognizes the enduring contributions, the heroic achievements, and the dedicated work of my friend and mentor Shirley Anita Chisholm.

I am honored to sponsor this bipartisan resolution, and I want to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) for being here with us today in celebrating the numerous accomplishments of a dynamic woman who has devoted her life to public service and who broke many glass ceilings.

Ms. Chisholm is now retired but continues to touch the lives of many individuals. I would like to recognize Ms. Chisholm for her courageous leadership as an African American pioneer, a heroic woman, and an outstanding American.

Ms. Chisholm became the first African American woman elected to Congress in 1968. And today, as the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) just indicated, we have 15 phenomenal

African American congresswomen who serve the Nation in an amazing way.

Shirley Chisholm was elected during a time when there were few women elected officials, as well as few ethnic minority women in public office.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) outlined the many committees that Congresswoman Chisholm served on. He mentioned the powerful Committee on Rules. She knew how to exercise power for the good of the country and she exhibited remarkable political skills, clarity on the issues, and tough love as she masterfully engaged in the legislative process.

Ms. Chisholm worked hard to get elected to Congress as a woman and as an African American and as an American. While in office, she stood up for the principles she was guided by, despite the numerous battles she faced in office.

She fought the fight for what she believed in, despite the struggles she faced as a woman and as an African American. She represented the voice of minorities, women, and children while in public office and worked hard to make sure that their issues were addressed and incorporated in all aspects of public policy.

Ms. Chisholm was really a woman far ahead of her time. She was truly a visionary. I was so proud and amazed each time I heard her speak fluent Spanish. She is proudly bilingual.

One of Ms. Chisholm's slogans used in her campaign was a catalyst for change. That indeed she was. Her extraordinary work has inspired and empowered many, many women to become active citizens by engaging in the political process.

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Mrs. Chisholm inspired me through her wisdom and vision to strive for success and stand up for fundamental rights. She was my role model and convinced me that I could achieve anything if I work hard for it even in a white male dominated society.

I have so many personal, wonderful and inspiring memories of Shirley Chisholm, but just for a minute let me just mention one. Imagine a young woman on public assistance raising two small boys as a single mother, trying to get through college. One day, this young woman meets an inspirational and brilliant African-American Congresswoman from New York who was running for President. She was really in awe.

Yes, that young woman way back there in 1972 was me. That powerful woman was Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, Candidate Shirley Chisholm, who visited my college at Mills College in Oakland, California to convince students to become organized by getting involved in her campaign.

I reflect upon this today because I see so many young girls and women who need role models and mentors to encourage them to develop their potential.

Shirley Chisholm's courage and wisdom enabled many women to enter careers that were really nontraditional. Her mission to incorporate women, children, African Americans and all minorities into public policy opened the door to a whole new debate that was lacking in Congress during her time.

Mrs. Chisholm was truly unbought and unbossed.

Through her example, she encouraged me, like many, to believe in myself and work hard in our mission to expand women's rights and minority rights as an African American.

In 1972, Mrs. Chisholm wanted to incorporate her ideals and beliefs into a larger scale. So, as we know, in 1972, she became the first African American, the first woman, the first African-American woman to be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

I was proud to have been part of her campaign. In fact, that was the very first political endeavor of my entire life.

Like so many young people, I was not sure that politics could make a difference in my life or the lives of my communities. But she convinced me to take a chance. She told me first that I better register to vote, and then she encouraged me to become more involved.

So I want to congratulate Mrs. Chisholm for her great accomplishments and take this time to celebrate her courage, her wisdom and her strength.

I thank Shirley Chisholm for giving me a glimpse of the grand possibilities that public service really does provide individuals, and I thank her for her challenging life's work as well as for her kind and gentle spirit.

Each time that I speak with Shirley Chisholm, I am inspired to go back to the drawing board, to regroup, to bounce back with a new-found sense of passion, fire and enthusiasm until of course that there is liberty and justice for all.

For these reasons and for many more today, I want to just thank Shirley Chisholm. Like so many others, I deeply love, respect and honor her.

I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the accomplishments of Mrs. Chisholm by supporting this resolution. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) very much for allowing me to take these 4 minutes to speak about my friend Shirley Chisholm. I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for organizing us around this special recognition.

I am delighted to join with my colleagues here today as we recognize the accomplishments of someone who has been truly a leader, a role model, and

my friend. Shirley Anita Chisholm is one of the most inspirational women that I have ever met, and this is a woman with an impressive legacy.

Early on, she spoke out on behalf of the people who most needed a voice. She spoke out for children, minorities and women. To this day, her commitment to the underrepresented has never failed.

In 1964, Shirley Chisholm won by a landslide a seat on the New York State Assembly. There one of her initiatives was to author legislation that instituted a program known as SEEK, a program providing college funding to disadvantaged youth.

Four years later, Shirley Chisholm made history. She became the first woman, the first African American and the first African-American woman to be elected to Congress. Mrs. Chisholm served seven terms as a Member of the House of Representatives.

During that time, Shirley Chisholm advocated not only for the rights of blacks, but also for the rights of other people of color, including Native Americans and Spanish-speaking migrants. She would not stand for discrimination of any kind.

In her congressional office, Ms. Chisholm went against tradition of the time that paid men higher wages than women. In addition, she broke down barriers that prevented women from being promoted to certain positions.

While in Congress, Shirley Chisholm continued the struggle for equality, leading the drive to expand the coverage of minimum wage legislation to include domestic workers. She also was a leader in the effort to end forced sterilization of mental health patients.

The woman we honor today took other bold steps as well. In 1972, she broke boundaries by campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination. Her efforts opened the door to later campaigns.

Shirley Chisholm has been involved in numerous endeavors. She has written two books, including the one that we will hear discussed most when people talk about Shirley Chisholm, "Unbought and Unbossed," her autobiography to 1970. From 1983 to 1987, she held the Purington Chair at Mount Holyoke College.

In 1984, Shirley Chisholm and I joined with a group of 34 African-American women leaders to form the National Political Congress of Black Women. Ms. Chisholm later served as the first chair of that organization. That organization is still going strong today with C. Dolores Tucker as its leader.

Shirley Chisholm's efforts must not be forgotten. The fact that they are so extraordinary provides us with a clear sign that we have not yet done enough. It is my hope that by honoring her today, we are taking one more step to the justice and equality we need in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I heard the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) talk about how she was inspired by Shirley

Chisholm. I think that all of us as women Members of Congress could not help but be inspired by Shirley Chisholm no matter on which side of the aisle we serve. Certainly we all knew about her, and certainly we all aspire to be like her.

There is one thing that I would like to have said about me, is that I am as feisty as Shirley Chisholm and that I too am unbought and unbossed. If I could get that said about me, that would be worth everything.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) I vividly remember the day I met her, and it was at an event for Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm in Los Angeles. That is a testimony to, I think, the type of people that Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm brought together all over our country, men, women, minorities, people of conscience throughout our country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), a woman who serves with distinction the Washington, D.C. area, our Washington, D.C., the home of all of us, and a woman who serves in the tradition of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for her generosity, and I thank her for her prescience for bringing this resolution to the floor.

I also thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), my good friend, who characteristically has come forward for a woman pioneer. I use the word "pioneer" here in its literal meaning. I know the term is used loosely. But I mean to avoid cliches here. This woman gives real meaning to the word "pioneer": first woman, first African-American woman in the House of Representatives, first African-American woman to run for President, first African-American woman to found a national political women's organization, the National Political Congress of Black Women, now with C. Dolores Tucker as chair.

I was one of the co-founders with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and a number of others, but the leader of that group was the woman who was chief in charge of us all; and that was Shirley Chisholm.

Just think of it. A little over 30 years ago, there was not a single black woman who had ever served in this body. Now there are 13 of us. That means that we are coming up on being almost half of the Congressional Black Caucus and over a quarter of the women in the Congress.

I am telling my colleagues, it took guts and intelligence and all the other characteristics that one can think of to be the first one to step up here and say I am coming. Nobody has come before, but here I come.

For me, it is almost like for the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), Shirley Chisholm is not simply a distinguished African-American woman who I admire as a role model. This is a woman who has been a friend since the days when she and I both served in New York, she in the State Assembly, me as New York City Commissioner on Human Rights. I saw this woman rise in the State Assembly, and I saw her rise to the Congress, and I saw the characteristics that made that happen.

Every woman in this body is personally indebted to Shirley Chisholm because of how she made women count in America. When she stepped forward, one did not have to be her color to be proud.

Shirley Chisholm was a leader in giving feminism a black face. For that, I am personally indebted. This was a prominent black woman who was unafraid to step up and say, hey, listen here, I am black and I am a woman and I am proud of both, and I do not want to hear about how you are not supposed to be a woman if you are black.

She made it safe to be a black feminist. She cleared the way for all of us who regard ourselves as feminists. She was not turned back by the notion of matriarchy or words of that ilk.

She of course came to Congress out of her work with women and children in the social services department in New York, seeing the hardships of women and children. She became the special advocate of women and children for her entire life. It was her lifelong mission: minimum wage for women in the New York State Assembly, minimum wage for women right here in this country, minimum wage for domestic workers in the New York State Assembly, minimum wage for domestic workers in the House of Representatives, affordable child care.

Child care for poor women, sure. But Shirley Chisholm stood up and said, you know what, the average woman needs child care, too, the average middle-class woman; and she needs it for all day because those are the workdays.

Shirley Chisholm of course never stayed in her place. She did not know how to stay in her place. So she did not just stop with her women and children, her lifelong mission. She was there up in front for the all-volunteer army, for the prohibition on arms sales to South Africa before that became an issue in this body, for consumer protection.

She was one of the few Members to become a national figure as a result of her service in this place. She became a national Congresswoman. She represented Bedford Stuyvesant and Bushwick. If my colleagues know anything about Brooklyn, they know that is a tall order.

But millions of Americans of every color thought of Shirley Chisholm as their Congresswoman. Some of us are especially indebted to Shirley Chisholm for countless contributions to the African-American community and to

black women in particular. But the United States of America itself is indebted to Shirley Anita Chisholm for 15 years of pioneer service to her country.

I want my last words to be understood because I spoke of her service to African Americans and to black women in particular. But I want it to be understood that I believe the United States of America itself is indebted to Shirley Chisholm for 15 years of pioneering service to her country in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), whose life has been touched in many ways by Shirley Anita Chisholm.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for arranging this and yielding me time today.

Mr. Speaker, in 1972, Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm announced her candidacy for President. She said, "I stand before you today as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of the Presidency of the United States. I am not the candidate of black America, although I am black and proud. I am not the candidate of the women's movement, although I am equally proud of being a woman. I am not the candidate of any political bosses or special interests. I am the candidate of the people."

I was 18 years old when Shirley Chisholm announced her candidacy and became one of my political role models. Her passion, her commitment for Democratic ideals, justice and equality continue to offer me guidance and inspiration as I serve the people of Minnesota.

This past November, I became only the second woman elected to Congress since Minnesota became a State in 1858. Just as my election has been important to the young women in Minnesota, Shirley Chisholm's service in Congress and outspoken leadership for racial and gender equality inspired millions of Americans, including me.

While introducing the Equal Rights Amendment in 1969, Congresswoman Chisholm said, "a woman who aspires to be the chairman of the board, or a member of the House, does so for exactly the same reasons as any man. She thinks she can do the job and she wants to try."

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And in this year, 2001, 32 years after its original introduction, I am proud to work with others to continue Shirley Chisholm's struggle for equality as an original cosponsor of this most recent equal rights amendment.

Congresswoman Chisholm, you did the job well, and today I honor you and I thank you; and I once again thank both the gentlewomen for making it possible for me to speak today.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON), our newest Member of Congress, our newest woman

here in the United States Congress, our newest member of the Congressional Black Caucus, a person who I served with for many years in the California legislature; and I believe that today is probably her actual first speech on the floor since her swearing-in speech last Thursday.

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE). It is a pleasure and a delight to be here joining her in her commendation to Representative Shirley Chisholm, a woman that I met too many years ago to really account for.

In meeting Shirley Chisholm, it was an experience. And when I say an experience, she was a teacher and a mentor, and there is never a time when you meet with Shirley Chisholm that you do not feel her inspiration, that you do not hear her wisdom, that you do not notice how profound she really is. Shirley Chisholm serves as a major role model for all women and all Americans. As has been said here before, she did not only focus on African Americans and women, but all Americans. She showed those of us who were young and aspiring how to get the job done. She was knowledgeable almost in every area that one could raise with her.

She tells the story of how she was called on in New York to train a young man who was a labor leader to prepare himself to run for elected office. And she told him that she did not have much time because she was teaching, but she would take on a new project. This new project was so enamored with her, so touched by her warmth, her knowledge, and her concern for him, that at the end of their session he asked to marry her. She eventually married him.

He prepared her for life alone, and the story really brings tears to your eyes. He discovered that he was a cancer victim. And rather than let her know, he said he was going to work on a private job every Wednesday. He was preparing for his departure and trying to get affairs ready so Shirley could take over after he had passed on and be able to run things on her own. He did pass on, and Shirley took on a new life. And I tend to think of that new life as enjoying life as he would have enjoyed it with her as he had lived.

These are the kinds of stories that one heard often from Shirley. Not only did she advise you on how to work through the political arena, but she advised you on how to live life. And I think we all owe a great debt of gratitude to Shirley Chisholm, because whoever met her learned a little more about life and how to live life more successfully and beneficially.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) has 1 minute remaining, and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) has 11 minutes remaining.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, does the gentlewoman from California seek any time from this side?

Ms. LEE. Yes, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Maryland, for yielding me this time; and I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for setting up this opportunity for us to remember someone who was truly an illustrious individual who served in the Congress of the United States.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that I am the only one who served with her, and so I have great occasion to celebrate this moment and to tell my colleagues what a wonderful person Shirley Chisholm was. There was something about her, her gate, her mannerism, the smile that went across her face. It just sort of electrified the House when she took the well to express some disgruntled feeling about this Chamber that was not doing its job. And everyone took it with good cheer and responded by doing what we were supposed to do.

I recall very vividly when Shirley first came to the House and she was assigned to the Committee on Agriculture. It was with great dismay that she felt she was being more or less relegated a position on a committee which was of no interest to her. She took the well, castigated the leadership on her side for having made this appointment, and then proceeded to take charge of that committee, and soon found out that food stamps was in the House Committee on Agriculture and just sort of revolutionized the whole approach of helping poor people with the food stamp program.

That is an example of where Shirley Chisholm took every occasion to fight for the things that were important not only to her and her district but to all people throughout the United States. I consider her truly one of the really outstanding persons, women, that I had the privilege of serving with in the House.

Her most outstanding contribution to America was the fact that she was the one who decided that it was time for America to have a new face on the political ballot for the Presidency, and so she declared that she was going to run, and she campaigned really vigorously all over the country. Shirley Chisholm made headlines all over the newspapers, making a real impression on young people that here was a woman willing to stand up against all odds to make her point that America was for all people and that women should consider the opportunity to run for President.

So I am so proud to have had a chance to serve with Shirley, to understand what a remarkable person she was. She took on every occasion to present the issues as we would want them presented by this wonderful champion.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for H. Res. 97, recognizing the endur-

ing contributions, heroic achievements, and dedicated work of Shirley Anita Chisholm.

I am fortunate enough to have served with Shirley Chisholm when she began her fourteen year tenure in the House. From day one, Shirley spoke out for her constituents. After being assigned to the Committee on Agriculture, Shirley protested, rightfully claiming that this committee assignment would not allow here to fully serve the members of her inner-city Brooklyn district.

Shirley, first and foremost, is an educator. She began her career as a nursery school teacher and eventually became educational consultant for New York's Division of Day Care. She realized early on the benefits of quality early childhood education and proposed funding increases to extend the hours of child care facilities. She later led the fight to override President Ford's veto of a bill that would assist states in meeting minimum day care requirements.

In 1972 Shirley declared her candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. As the first African-American woman elected to Congress, Shirley knew her presidential candidacy was going to be an uphill battle. But she entered primaries in 12 states, won 28 delegates, and received 152 first ballot votes at the Democratic convention.

She has inspired many women to enter the political arena, and once said, "At present, our country needs women's idealism and determination, perhaps more in politics than anywhere else."

I urge unanimous support for this resolution, which recognizes a true pioneer and a true friend to women, children and minorities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank again my colleagues on both sides for yielding me this time.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to once again thank all my colleagues for sharing this time this afternoon with us. I think it is so important that America, our young women, our girls, all of America understand who this great woman was. Fortunately, we will have the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD now. Fortunately, her legacy will be recorded. We just heard a glimpse of that today in terms of her life's work.

One thing I want to mention in closing is that I remember very vividly Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm working in a bipartisan fashion. I know the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) served with her, as she indicated; and I know she knows how effective Congresswoman Chisholm was in working across the aisle. I think she also has taught us all a lesson that we probably need to look at and study at this point in our work here in the United States Congress.

So I will close now by thanking once again all of our cosponsors on this resolution. I want to once again honor and thank Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm for everything that she has done and say that not only should Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm be celebrated and honored during black history or women's history, but she should go down in American history as one of the greatest human beings who ever walked the face of this Earth.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to reiterate my thanks to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for introducing this resolution, and note the number of people who have spoken and those who will be putting statements into the record. It reflects how all of us feel about this extraordinary woman, Shirley Anita Chisholm, an extraordinary public servant, a woman who dared and a very caring human being.

I urge all of our colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in praising the achievements of a former member of this body, the Honorable Shirley Anita Chisholm. I am particularly pleased to lend my support to this resolution because Congresswoman Chisholm represented sections of my Brooklyn district for 16 years before her retirement in 1982. She served as a role model for aspiring politicians like myself in New York; and she became an inspiration for thousands of young people throughout this nation and around the world.

Not only did Shirley Chisholm make history with her election in 1966 as the first Black woman to serve in Congress, she set a standard of legislative achievement in the area of education and advocacy for the disadvantaged. Minimum wage for domestic workers, bio-medical education programs for junior high students, an endowment fund for historically Black colleges, and freedom and justice for Haitian refugees were just a few of their stellar legislative accomplishments.

Before Shirley's run in the '72 Presidential election, neither women or Blacks were considered viable candidates for the nation's highest office. In her usual trailblazing fashion, her Presidential run changed those political dynamics forever and our nation is the better for it. Today, no one hesitates to consider the possibility of a woman or a Black candidate on a national Presidential ticket.

I want to thank my colleague, the gentlelady from California for introducing this resolution to honor one of New York's and Brooklyn's finest, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in support of House Resolution 97 honoring the great achievements and exemplary record of public service of Shirley Anita Chisholm. A consummate and ardent supporter of women and minorities in our society, Representative Chisholm is truly deserving of this honor.

Shirley Chisholm was a pioneer in many ways. She was the first African American woman ever to serve in Congress and not only the first African American woman to run for President, but also the first woman to run for the nation's highest office.

Shirley Chisholm was born to immigrant parents in Brooklyn, New York in 1924. She attended public schools and graduated from Brooklyn College with a degree in Sociology in 1946. She also went on to receive a masters degree in child education from Columbia University in 1952.

Her service to our nation did not start with public service however. With a belief that a better future can be achieved through the proper education of our children, Shirley Chisholm dedicated herself to the education and development of young children in New York.

She first worked as a nursery school teacher until she received her master's degree; in which she then served as the director of various child care centers in New York City. Her tremendous abilities and desire to serve continued to open up greater opportunities for her to serve as she entered her last job in the educational sector as an educational consultant for the New York Department of Social Services.

In 1964 she decided that she could serve a broader segment of the population by entering politics and was elected to the New York State Assembly while campaigning for domestic workers to be included in the minimum wage laws. In 1968 she ran against a strong candidate and won a seat in the House of Representatives where she served with distinction until 1983. While in the House, Representative Chisholm developed into a strong opponent and critic of the seniority system and the Vietnam War. As an active member of the Black Caucus she became a champion of the downtrodden in our society. She sponsored or worked on types of legislation that sought to further combat discrimination in hiring practices, increase the availability of child day care to low and middle income families, and set up a national commission on consumer protection and safety. She also authored two books entitled *Unbought and Unbossed* and *The Good Fight*.

Typical of Shirley Chisholm though, she decided that she could be of even greater service to the American people by running for President of the United States. She announced her candidacy in January of 1972 and thus became the first African American and first woman ever to run for the nation's highest office. Though she did not win the nomination, she did win twenty-eight delegates and received 152 first ballot votes at the Democratic Convention of that year.

When she retired from serving in the House, she went back to her original field of work and accepted a teaching position at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts where she taught until 1987. She continues to remain active in politics however, as she helped to found the National Political Congress of Black Women and serves on the advisory board for the National Organization of Women.

Mr. Speaker, clearly Shirley Anita Chisholm was a dedicated servant to our nation and to the people who needed a voice the most. She once said this about herself, "When I die, I don't want to be known as the first black woman who was elected to the Congress, although I am. I don't want to be known as the first woman, who happened to be black, to make a serious bid for the presidency, although I am. I want to be known as a woman who lived in the 20th century, who happened to be black, and was a major catalyst for change for women. That's how I want to be remembered." She certainly will be remembered for all those things and more. Let us do the right thing to honor and give our thanks to Shirley Chisholm and pass this resolution.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an innovator, trailblazer, and contributor to the advancement of African Americans, Shirley Chisholm, who in 1968 became the first Black woman elected to Congress. During her seven-term career, Chisholm worked diligently on several committees including Agriculture, Veterans' Affairs Committee, Rules, Edu-

cation, and Labor. The Brooklyn native has truly touched the lives of her fellow Americans.

Chisholm is truly an exceptional person for many reasons. Her positive impact on issues involving healthcare, education, and daycare has implemented changes throughout various areas of the community. In 1976 she urged the House to over-ride President Ford's veto of a \$125 million bill to assist states in meeting federal health, safety and personnel standards for day care centers. Her fight to tougher fair housing legislation is a continuum in America today. Because of her victory in this fight, today millions of children spend their days in safe and decent daycare facilities.

Her conscientious efforts have truly left indelible imprints upon society. Mr. Speaker, Chisholm's contributions to society and this institution were truly spectacular. As an African American woman in this Congress, I stand on her shoulders and hope to honor and continue her legacy.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride and honor to rise today in support of H. Res. 97, a resolution to recognize the invaluable contributions and the monumental achievements of Ms. Shirley Anita Chisholm. I would like to commend my colleague, Representative BARBARA LEE, for taking the leadership in this effort.

As the first African American woman to be elected to Congress in 1968, Ms. Chisholm blazed the trail that opened many doors for women of color, particularly in the political arena. It is because of Ms. Chisholm that I, along with the other fourteen African-American Congresswomen, have sought elected office and dedicate our lives to public service. Ms. Chisholm gave women the courage, fortitude and inspiration to say, "Women can do it too." She fought throughout her life for fundamental rights for women, children, seniors, African Americans, Hispanics, and other minority groups.

First and foremost, Ms. Chisholm was an educator. She worked to improve our society as a nursery school teacher, director of a childcare facility, consultant for the New York Department of Social Services, and educator. Ms. Chisholm then used this experience and knowledge as a platform for her advocacy to improve education and increase the availability of childcare. In addition, Ms. Chisholm also served on many progressive causes. She was indeed a visionary.

Ms. Chisholm is, perhaps, most remembered for becoming the first African American, the first woman, and the first African American woman to be a candidate for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of the President of the United States. She has truly created a legacy.

Mr. Speaker, achievements and contributions such as those made by Congresswoman Shirley Anita Chisholm should never be forgotten or go unrecognized. I thank Ms. Chisholm for being a role model to me and the many little girls and women across the nation who aspire to make a difference in our society. I would also like to thank Ms. Chisholm for choosing the district that I represent, the U.S. Virgin Islands, as one of her homes. We hope that the beauty and warmth of our territory will bring you the peace, serenity and comfort of home away from home.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Shirley Anita Chisholm, the first African-American woman elected to Congress. Ms. Chisholm was elected in 1969, and

continued to serve in the House of Representatives for fourteen years.

Shirley Chisholm paved the way for African-American women in Congress. The daughter of a domestic worker, she grew up believing that women needed their voices to be heard and that women should have more flexibility to enter the workforce. While serving in Congress, Ms. Chisholm founded the National Women's Political Caucus, to ensure that the role of women in Congress was clear.

Ms. Chisholm never compromised her beliefs. She sponsored legislation to establish a national commission on consumer protection and product safety. She fought for the rights of minorities by calling for the end of British arms sales to South Africa. She believed that day care programs should be improved and the hours extended so mothers could go to work. She also supported expanding the minimum wage to include domestic workers.

Shirley Chisholm set an example for everyone to follow. Throughout her terms in Congress, she remained an outspoken advocate of women's rights, labor, and minority rights, and held steadfast to her dreams. In 1972, she became the first woman to run for president.

Congresswoman Chisholm, thank you for following your goals, and fighting for minorities and working women's rights. It is with great pride today that I commend Ms. Shirley Anita Chisholm, for all of her achievements and accomplishments.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in honor of a true pioneer and a pathbreaker for women in politics: Shirley Chisholm. I commend Congresswoman LEE for bringing this resolution forward.

In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the first African-American woman to win a seat in the United States Congress, joining 8 other African-American House members. Three decades later, 39 African-American members belong to this body, including 15 women. This is a clear sign of progress, but we have a long way to go to achieve full representation for women and people of color.

In 1972, Shirley Chisholm became the first black woman to run for President, saying later, "I knew I wouldn't be president, but somebody had to break the ice, somebody with the nerve and bravado to do it."

At each bold step in her career, she was regularly told, "You've just committed political suicide." But she carried on. She said, "Service is the rent that you pay for room on this earth." Thank you for the opportunity to honor Shirley Chisholm for her achievements and her indomitable spirit, and for paving the way for other people of color—and for women of all ethnic backgrounds—to serve in public office.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 97.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

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PRESIDENT'S PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CREATED BY ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSION MATERIAL IN TERRITORY OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-87)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation that was declared in Executive Order 13159 of June 21, 2000.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 2001.

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NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PROPERTY OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION RELATING TO DISPOSITION OF HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM EXTRACTED FROM NUCLEAR WEAPONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-86)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication. This notice states that the emergency declared with respect to the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation is to

continue beyond June 21, 2001.

It remains a major national security goal of the United States to ensure that fissile material removed from Russian nuclear weapons pursuant to various arms control and disarmament agreements is dedicated to peaceful uses, subject to transparency measures, and protected from diversion to activities of proliferation concern. The accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond June 21, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 2001.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 504(h) of Public Law 98-164, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4413(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the National Endowment for Democracy for fiscal year 2000.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 11, 2001.

□ 1530

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

□ 1800

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS) at 6 p.m.

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REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1088, INVESTOR AND CAPITAL MARKETS FEE RELIEF ACT

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-97) on the resolution (H. Res. 161) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1088) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce