

register to vote. As a matter of fact, in a State like the State of Mississippi, in 1965 the State had a black voting-age population of more than 450,000 and only about 16,000 blacks were registered to vote. There was one county in Alabama, between Selma and Montgomery, Lowndes County, where the county was more than 80 percent African American; yet there was not a single registered African American voter in the county. In the little county of Selma, only 2.1 percent of blacks of voting age were registered to vote.

People of color not only had to pay a poll tax, they had to pass a so-called literacy test. Interpreting sections of the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of Alabama, the constitution of the State of Georgia and the State of Mississippi, there were black men and women teaching in colleges and universities, black lawyers and black doctors being told they could not read or write well enough. On one occasion, a black man had a Ph.D. degree in philosophical theology and he flunked a so-called literacy test. On another occasion, a man was asked to give the number of bubbles in a bar of soap.

The drive, the movement for the right to vote came to a head in Selma, Alabama. For many months people had gone down to the courthouse to be turned back. They were arrested. Some were jailed. On March 7, 1965, about 600 black men and women, and a few young children, attempted to march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, to the State capital, to dramatize to the Nation and to the world that people of color wanted to register to vote. They were beaten with night sticks, bull whips, trampled by horses, and tear gassed.

That day became known as Bloody Sunday. There was a sense of righteous indignation all across America when people saw what happened to these 600 men and women and young children in Selma. Eight days later, after what became known as Bloody Sunday, President Johnson came to this hall and spoke to a joint session of the Congress, and he started that speech off on March 15, 1965, by saying: "I speak tonight for the dignity of man and for the destiny of democracy." President Johnson went on to say: "At times, history and fate come together to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom. So it was more than a century ago at Lexington and at Concord. So it was at Appomattox. So it was last week in Selma, Alabama."

And in that speech on March 15, 1965, President Johnson condemned the violence in Selma, introduced the Voting Rights Act; and before he closed that speech he said over and over again: "And we shall overcome." The Congress passed the Voting Rights Act, and it was signed into law on August 6, 1965, 36 years ago.

Because of the courage of these men and women and these young children,

Mr. Speaker, we have witnessed a non-violent revolution in America, a revolution of values, a revolution of ideas. Because of this march, because of this attempted march, we are on our way toward the building of what I like to call the "beloved community," toward the building of a truly interracial democracy. By marching, by standing up, these young men and women, these young children, on March 7, 1965, and the Members of Congress back in 1965, helped to expand our democracy, helped to open up the democratic process and let hundreds of thousands and millions of our citizens come in.

We live in a better country. We live in a better place because a few men and women and a few young children got in, what I call, the way to make America different, to make America better. Today, Mr. Speaker, I stand here to salute these brave men and women, men and women, with courage, who dared to sail against the wind on March 7, 1965.

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

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

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

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

#### CONCERNED ABOUT A TAX CUT BILL BEFORE A BUDGET BILL

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

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I come tonight at this late hour troubled somewhat about an event that I think needs some attention. I kind of hesitate talking about it after those wonderful words said by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) about a very important thing. This is on another subject; but I appreciate what the gentleman said tonight, and I want to thank him for it.

Tomorrow, according to our majority leader, we are going to be dealing with the first round of our tax bill, and I am concerned about that. A few days ago President Bush came up to Nemaocolin and talked to our caucus, and we enjoyed that visit very much. We appreciated it. And in the process we asked him, Can we see a budget first? Can we see the budget? For me, that was very real, because before I came here there was a time when I was in our State legislature and had a very significant role to play in working up a balanced budget and getting our State out of bondage and out of debt. So I am very conscious of that. So we appreciated him saying that.

So he sent the document, as he said he would. I thank him for that. I did not expect it to be a perfect thing. It does not have to be, because we have the legislative process. So the document came and we laid it side by side with what our staff has, and I have had for some bit of time, and things just do not quite jive in the sense of what it does for agriculture and what it does for education and some of the things I am very concerned about, the construction in some of our research centers and so on. I think it needs some attention.

I thought, well, that is okay, we have a process. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE), along with the ranking member, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), will bring us a document that we can look at, and it will have the refinement of their work, and that will be good, it will be helpful. But that is not going to happen, so I am told, and that is wrong. It is very wrong.

I just have to reflect on what we do in our own families. I travel across my district; and when families sit at the table and talk about what they are going to do with their resources, they want to pay off their debts, if they are planning a vacation, they have to be sure that they have things in order; that the kids are ready for school, they have their clothes, all those things. They see their budget before they spend that which they may not have to spend.

County and city government, I have dealt a lot with them. In our States they have to deal with property tax. That is how they run most of county and city government. Everybody would like to have relief from property tax, me too; but they would not think of declaring a property tax relief until they considered the needs of the budget for that entity. They just would not think of it. Yet here we are about to embark on this.

In 1981, 20 years ago, when the tax bill of that day was passed, I was talking to my accountant, Mr. Chuck Church, down in Des Moines, Iowa, he is a CPA there, and we discussed this. We thought, well, this is pretty good, but then we started thinking about some of the other things that could take place. Now, I bring this up for comparison, budget first, because things are much different than it was 20 years ago.

Twenty years ago, we only had \$1 trillion in debt. Now we have \$5.7 trillion. The service of the debt now is quite a contrast. If we made a mistake then, we had the strength and so on to recover from it. Do we today, if we make a mistake? I do not know. I am concerned about it. I do not think that in those days they were thinking about the baby boomers coming on. They are coming. Now they are just 8 years away before they start entering into the fray, and we have to deal with that. Twenty years ago they were not giving that much attention. And I think that needs attention.

So we need the budget first, and I want to say to the American people tonight and whoever else is listening in their offices or wherever, common sense says show the budget. Like the little lady said on advertising some years ago, "Show me the beef." Show us the budget so we can see where we are at and so we can go forward with good sense and make the progress we need to make.

We all would like to have tax relief. I want tax relief. The money we have here is not our money. It is the people's money. We all know that. If we have more than we need, then we ought to send it back. But we ought to deal with the realities of where we are at and not jeopardize Social Security and Medicare and defense and agriculture, and a number of things that are very, very high priorities to us. We ought to think of it and be sure that we have the budget first.

So here we are tonight, Mr. Speaker, at this point, a few hours away from taking it up, and I would hope we would give some consideration to what we have talked about.

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#### THE FLORIDA VOTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANTOR). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, first of all let me thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for their discussion tonight over the fight to get the right to vote. I want to take that a step forward to discuss the fight to make sure every vote counts.

Before I begin, I want to talk a bit about the coup d'etat. I know those are strong words, Mr. Speaker, but that is what happened in Florida, on November 7, because, without a doubt, more people, not just in the United States, went to the polls and voted for Al Gore, more people in the State of Florida went to the polls and voted for Al Gore. In fact, I represent Duval County, the Third Congressional District of Florida, where 27,000 votes were thrown out, 16,000 of them African Americans, 22,000 overvotes, 6,000 undervotes, that have never been counted.

I was particularly disturbed last week when the Miami Herald, and I have got to give credit, if you read the article, they did not say that Al Gore lost Florida, but the media went in and talked about the election and indicated that in four counties, four counties, if the recount was done, that Bush would have won. But I knew for a fact they were not talking about Duval, because we just started counting the votes, the undervotes in Duval Monday. We have been in court. And so we are still counting the undervotes in Florida,

over 100,000 votes that were not counted, not one time.

Let me discuss what an undervote is. An undervote is like if you come from Duval County and you have those old machines and the machines spit the vote out so they were not counted. I asked the leadership of this House, when were we going to have a hearing on the illegal activities that occurred in Florida, the illegal activities that occurred on November 7. The response was that next week we are going to have a hearing on profiling, racial profiling.

Now, I really think that is very important, but that has nothing to do with the election in Florida and what happened in Duval County and in Seminole County, where people went in to the supervisor of elections and filled out forms, and in Martin County, where they went in to the supervisor of elections and took forms out and where the Secretary of State in the State of Florida took \$4 million of taxpayers' money, subcontracted to a firm in Texas to identify felons, and many that were identified and kicked off of the roll had never been arrested.

Yes, there were a lot of criminal activities that occurred in Florida on November 7. I cannot move forward because we are debating tomorrow a tax cut as if someone had a mandate on November 7. That is what is disturbing to me. The issue that we discussed today, turning back the clock for American workers, we would not be discussing those items if we did not have that coup to take place in Florida.

Mr. Speaker, my people in Florida want to know, when in Congress are we going to have a hearing on the illegal activities that took place in Florida during the election and after the election?

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. BROWN of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. We are not in the majority, so we cannot set the time and place of the hearing. It is my hope that we will have a hearing, that the leadership of the Congress, the leadership of this House will hold hearings on what happened in Florida. The right to vote, and the right to have your vote counted, is the heart and soul of our democratic process.

We just had a discussion a few moments ago about how people suffered, people struggled, people that I knew died for the right to vote. I will never forget in June of 1964, three young men, Andy Goodman, Michael Schwerner, white, Jewish from New York; and James Chaney, black, from Mississippi, were arrested, jailed by the sheriff, then taken over to the Klan where they were beaten, shot and killed because they were there to help people register to vote. Then Jimmy Lee Jackson in Alabama and others.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. This is round one, Mr. Speaker. We will continue this discussion.

#### C-SPAN, ERGONOMICS, THE PRESIDENT'S TAX CUT AND PATIENT PROTECTION LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GANSKE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, this morning started out with a breakfast that I and other Members and past Members of Congress had with Brian Lamb, who is the head of C-SPAN, the chief executive officer of C-SPAN. I must give a lot of credit to C-SPAN, because it is bringing democracy into millions and millions of homes every day and has opened up the political process more than ever before. Sometimes I will give a special order and I will invariably hear from home from some of my constituents and very, very frequently I will hear from my colleagues here in Congress on a comment on what I spoke about. I know that other Members who take part in special orders find the same thing. A major reason for that is because of the coverage by C-SPAN, a real service. Mr. Lamb is a gentleman and I think a patriot for selflessly giving up of his time and tremendous work and energy to provide a service for citizens around the country and a service that also helps us do our business here. Because there will be innumerable nights when I will be working in my office and there will be coverage here on the floor or during the daytime when we are all tied up in committee meetings and other things, and we get to follow what is going on on the floor via the coverage from C-SPAN.

I think tonight is a good example of the type of diverse comments that are covered, especially after regular order and during what is called special orders, about the only time that Congressmen and Congresswomen have to speak at any length of time is during this time.

Mr. Speaker, we have 435 Members of the House. We can fill every seat in this room. And because there are so many of us, the rules of the House make it so that when we debate an important issue, there is a limited amount of time. We do not have the luxury of only having 100 members like they do in the Senate where the Senators can speak for extended periods of time and develop completely ideas. And so what frequently happens is that during a debate on an issue like today when we spoke about workplace regulations on ergonomics, we will have a set period of time for debate, it will be divided between both sides, the Republicans and the Democrats, and then, because so many Members want to speak on an issue, like will happen tomorrow when we debate the tax cut, there is