

the first African-American recognized and controlled union in America. A few days before the march was scheduled to take place, President Roosevelt acted on the demands of the march organizers to end discrimination against African-Americans on Army and Navy industrial installations. From the first march on Washington that never took place came Executive Order 8802. This action ended discrimination against African-American workers in government ordnance plants.

Sullivan's career path continued when he accepted the position of assistant pastor to Rev. Powell. It was here that he learned first-hand about church administration and the art of running a political campaign. During this time, Rev. Powell campaigned for and won his seat in the U.S. Congress. It was also during this period of time that Sullivan met his life partner, Grace Banks.

In 1944, in Philadelphia, PA, Leon and Grace were married. Not long after marrying, Leon Sullivan was called to lead The First Baptist Church of South Orange, NJ. While serving as pastor, he started a number of outreach ministries and continued his education at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.

In 1950, Sullivan was called to be the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia, where he would serve as pastor for the next thirty-eight years. The church membership grew from 600 to 6,000 and many outreach ministries were born. It was during his pastorship of Zion Baptist Church that Rev. Sullivan became locally, nationally and internationally known for his civil rights and human rights activities. One of these outreach programs was the Citizens Committee that worked with the police in the community to actively reduce crime.

In 1955, Rev. Sullivan was chosen as one of the Ten Most Outstanding Men in America and presented the award by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. His achievements would also be recognized by Presidents George Bush in 1992 and Bill Clinton in 1999 when he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Eleanor Roosevelt Award respectively.

Rev. Sullivan founded the Youth Employment Service, and in 1957, it was cited by the Freedom Foundation as the most effective, privately-developed employment program in the nation.

A year later, Rev. Sullivan would undertake a great challenge that confronted African-Americans in the city of Philadelphia and across the Nation. Encouraged by his wife, Rev. Sullivan set out to bolster employment opportunities for African-American Philadelphians. This effort would prove to be a turning point in the civil rights movement for the Nation. With the assistance of 400 ministers in Philadelphia, Rev. Sullivan began the movement called "Selective Patronage." The movement had one message, "if the company won't hire blacks, don't buy

their products." That movement became very successful in Philadelphia and led to the employment of thousands of African-Americans who were previously unwelcome as employees.

In 1962, at the request of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Rev. Sullivan traveled to Atlanta to explain to King and the black ministers working with him, about Selective Patronage and how it worked. A few months later a similar program was started by Dr. King.

Rev. Sullivan went on to make one of his greatest contributions by creating the Opportunities Industrialization Center, OIC. This job training and re-training program, initially started in Philadelphia, expanded operations to more than 100 cities throughout the United States and in 19 countries. OIC job training programs have enabled thousands of people to acquire the tools needed to secure skilled jobs with good wages. The OICs of America, in conjunction with OIC International, have trained more than 2 million men and women.

Further building on Rev. Sullivan's philosophy of self-help and empowerment, he founded the International Foundation for Education and Self Help, IFESH, in 1983. IFESH is a non-governmental, non-profit organization with a mission of reducing poverty, promoting literacy, providing skilled job training, and providing basic and preventive health care. Specifically, IFESH designed programs to train 100,000 skilled workers; prepare 100,000 people for the farming profession; and help five million people achieve literacy. IFESH programs are international in scope with a strong emphasis on fostering social, cultural and economic relations between Africans and Americans.

Rev. Sullivan's vision of and dedication to empowerment, equality and fairness touched many lives throughout the world. One of his celebrated accomplishments is the establishment of a code of conduct for companies operating in South Africa. These principles, known as the Sullivan Principles, are the standard for social responsibility and equal opportunity, and are recognized to be one of the most effective efforts to end workplace discrimination in South Africa.

Rev. Sullivan built a bridge between America and Africa by organizing the five African/African-American Summits that were held in Africa. The first summit was in the Cote d'Ivoire and drew 2,000 people and the last was in Accra, Ghana with 4,200 people attending from throughout the United States and Africa. The last summit included 12 African heads of state, five vice presidents and prime ministers, and 14 delegations led by ministers of state. From the business community, more than 300 American businesses were represented.

The life's work of Rev. Leon Sullivan charted a course and paved the way for hope, opportunity, and fulfillment for

many African-Americans in Philadelphia, across the Nation, and throughout the world. In memorializing Rev. Sullivan, we celebrate his monumental contributions and achievements as a civil rights leader and a human rights advocate.●

DR. STEPHEN R. PORTCH: CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise before you on this day to recognize the outstanding achievements, hard work, and dedication of Dr. Stephen R. Portch, the ninth Chancellor of the University System of Georgia. This day should be both celebrated and lamented, for it is a delight to honor my good friend, Chancellor Portch, yet saddening to bid the Chancellor farewell.

John Stuart Mill, a revered philosopher, political scientist, and educator, left an indelible mark on his students at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, where he once said, "There is nothing which spreads more contagiously from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment: Often and often have students caught from the living influence of a professor a noble ambition to leave the world better than they found it;" This is just what Chancellor Portch has done; he has helped make the world a better place. As a professor of English Literature Dr. Portch has enriched and inspired the lives of many individuals. He has awakened students' dormant interest in literature and the world around them. Together with the Georgia Board of Regents, the governing body of the University System, Dr. Portch has continued to promote education and has made tremendous improvements to the Georgia University System.

Chancellor Portch, a native of Somerset, England, earned his Bachelor's Degree in English from the University of Reading in England, and a Master's and Ph.D in English from Penn State. Richmond University in England granted Dr. Portch an honorary doctorate, and he was named by Change, The Magazine of Higher Learning as one of its "21 Most Influential Voices." Georgia Trend magazine has repeatedly identified Dr. Portch as one of the most powerful and influential citizens in our State, and the Atlanta Business Chronicle placed Dr. Portch on its list of the "100 Most Influential Atlantans." Dr. Portch served on former U.S. Education Secretary Richard Riley's National Commission on the High School Senior Year. Stephen R. Portch has been a familiar and lauded name in the literary world and has become a very well recognized and respected name in Georgia.

The University System and the Georgia Board of Regents are committed to improving higher education, and in 1994, under Dr. Portch's leadership, the Board adopted the program, "Access to Academic Excellence for the New Millennium." In 1995, Chancellor Portch

introduced another new policy directed at the need for reform in an effort to recognize that all sectors of education are vitally linked and that improvement in one sector requires a reciprocal effort in all other sectors. Dr. Portch implemented a new admissions policy, raising the bar for admissions in all 34 public institutions in Georgia. The work of Chancellor Portch has helped elevate the average SAT score in Georgia public institutions, increase member school salaries by over 35 percent, and has raised overall quality of education throughout the state.

Henry Brooks Adams once said, "A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops." Although Dr. Portch is stepping down as Chancellor of the University System, I assure you that we will continue to feel his presence and benefit from his service well into the future.●

MR. GEORGE C. SPRINGER: PRESIDENT, CONNECTICUT STATE FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today with great pride to honor my friend and a friend of working families, Mr. George C. Springer, who is retiring as president of the Connecticut State Federation of Teachers. For more than 20 years, George fought valiantly to ensure that our educators had the tools and resources necessary to provide the best possible education to our most prized possession, our children.

Widely known for his leadership, George united teachers and administrators in seeking ways to improve our schools. His innovative style led to compromise and understanding and opened a dialogue that generated ideas aimed at helping our children. During his tenure, Connecticut's public schools have attained a reputation of excellence that continues today.

George's calm, well thought out ways of handling the issues facing our teachers and schools is testament of his visionary leadership style. Further, his abilities in bringing people together to work for an important goal serve as a model for labor union leadership across our nation.

On behalf of the people of Connecticut, I thank George for his leadership in making Connecticut's schools better places to teach and learn and for making our community a better place for everyone.●

RECOGNITION OF THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF JOHN C. TITCHNER

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senator LEAHY to honor John C. Titchner, Vermont's State Resource Conservationist, who is retiring after thirty-six years with the United States Department of Agriculture.

John Titchner's career is among the most distinguished in the history of

the Soil Conservation Service and the Natural Resource Conservation Service, NRCS. He began his work with the USDA in 1965, and has served as Vermont State Conservationist since 1981. At the time of his retirement, he was the longest serving among all active State Conservationists.

John has guided the Natural Resource Conservation Service in Vermont through many changes in agricultural policy and administration. Under his direction, the NRCS has handled an ever increasing number of programs and special projects to support farmers and conserve our natural resources. The lakes and streams of Vermont are clearer and cleaner today as a result of his work.

For many years, Senator LEAHY and I have each looked to John as an advisor on agriculture and conservation. In this role, he has had a significant impact on national agricultural policy.

John has assumed many leadership roles in his profession and in his community. These include serving as a member of the Lake Champlain Steering Committee, Chairman of the Vermont Food and Agricultural Council, and President of the Vermont Federal Executives Association.

John C. Titchner's career stands as an outstanding example for all who choose to serve their community and their country.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:53 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1183. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 113 South Main Street in Sylvania, Georgia, as the "G. Elliot Hagan Post Office Building."

H.R. 2043. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2719 South Webster Street in Kokomo, Indiana, as the "Elwood Haynes 'Bud' Hillis Post Office Building."

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution commending the American Football Coaches Association for its dedication and efforts to protect children and locate the Nation's missing, kidnapped, and runaway children.

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to present posthumously a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Charles M. Schulz.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 801(b) of Public Law 100-696, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the United States Capitol Preservation Commission: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina and Mr. LATOURETTE of Ohio.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 801 of Public Law

100-696, Mr. EHLERS of Michigan, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to be his designee on the United States Capitol Preservation Commission: Mr. MICA of Florida.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 157. Resolution stating that the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable John Joseph Moakley, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1183. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 113 South Main Street in Sylvania, Georgia, as the "G. Elliot Hagan Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 2043. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2719 South Webster Street in Kokomo, Indiana, as the "Elwood Haynes 'Bud' Hillis Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 6. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the marriage penalty by providing for adjustments to the standard deduction, 15-percent rate bracket, and earned income credit and to allow the nonrefundable personal credits against regular and minimum tax liability.

H.R. 10. An act to provide for pension reform, and for other purposes.

H.R. 586. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the exclusion from gross income for foster care payments shall also apply to payments by qualified placement agencies, and for other purposes.

H.R. 622. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2146. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, a report relative to the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2147. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Program Performance Report for Fiscal Year 2000 and the Annual Performance Plan for Fiscal Year 2002; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2148. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, the report of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000