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VETERAN BUDGET CUTS

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today with much disappointment. I am disappointed that the Republican-driven budget resolution that passed cuts, over 10 years, \$14.6 in direct spending for our veterans benefits and \$14.2 billion in veterans health care.

How can the Congress even consider cutting benefits to our veterans when hundreds of thousands of American men and women in uniform are currently risking their lives overseas? What will it tell them upon their return? Thanks for your service, but you are on your own?

Our veterans and our future veterans deserve a lot better. Every day I pray for the safe return of our troops, realizing that some may not come back at all. Lance Corporal Jesus Alberto Suarez del Solar is one of our heroes who was killed recently in action, last Thursday. Suarez, although not even a U.S. citizen, chose to serve our country as a Marine.

Suarez' father is a U.S. citizen, and feels, and I quote, "both betrayed and proud." In the Los Angeles Times article Mr. Suarez says, "President Bush has not demonstrated to me or to thousands of other people that this war is justified." These are the words of his father.

How can we send our sons and daughters off when we cannot promise them support back home? I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to reconsider these cuts.

ON THE NEED TO REVITALIZE AMERICA'S ECONOMY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on the need to revitalize our economy, and particularly the telecommunications sector.

The telecommunications industry has been in a severe decline. Part of it was an investment bubble, but a big part of the decline was due to regulatory uncertainty. The Federal Communications Commission had a chance to give the industry some certainty, and instead, created even more chaos. They avoided making the tough decisions and have punted the responsibility to our States.

In fact, they have succeeded in pleasing no one and punishing every sector of the telecommunications industry. Unlike Solomon in the Old Testament, the SEC actually did cut the telecom baby in half.

This chaos immediately struck Wall Street as the telecom stocks plummeted, wiping out over \$15 billion in

market capital. When the telecommunications companies are already hurting, devaluing their stock makes matters much worse because they do not have that money to invest in upgrades.

Madam Speaker, it has been more than a month since the FCC released their decision on the Triennial Review, and we still have not seen the details. The FCC needs to take actions that foster investments by all parties, not create artificial competition.

I hope their final order accomplishes its goals, but I am concerned that it may fall far short.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, an issue that concerns me a great deal has come before us here this evening. That subject matter is partial birth abortion.

Given that the Committee on the Judiciary marked up the Partial Birth Abortion Act last week and that it will be debated on the floor soon, I would like to bring our attention back to the fundamental principles and facts of the issue.

I have here a picture of an unborn baby 19 weeks old. Unborn 19- and 20-week-old boys and girls are often victims of partial birth abortion, though many abortionists will abort unborn babies up to 24 weeks old and older.

At 20 weeks old, this baby's body does not need to form new parts or develop new body systems. Instead, she will use the remaining time in her mother's womb to grow over the next 4½ months. She can dream, and she has REM sleep, just like you or me. At 20 weeks, she recognizes her mother's voice. Unborn babies, born prematurely at 21 or 22 weeks, can routinely be saved. Sometimes they can be saved even younger.

If we open up the phone book, we will find in the Yellow Pages, and particularly here in Washington, D.C., advertisements offering to abort unborn babies up to 24 weeks.

Many people recognize that this unborn baby's life should be protected. States have tried to outlaw these abortions, and many States have banned late-term abortion. But the Supreme Court in *Doe v. Bolton* created a mandatory loophole in all State laws that protect unborn children from abortion that allows abortionists to drive a truck through. The Supreme Court added an exception for the health of

the mother to Georgia's law protecting unborn children that went far beyond an abortion necessary to save the life of the mother.

Here is what they said: "We agree with the District Court that the medical judgment may be exercised in the light of all factors—physical, emotional, psychological, familial, and a woman's age—relevant to the well-being of the patient. All these factors may relate to health. This allows the attending physician the room he needs to make his best medical judgment. And it is room that operates for the benefit, not the disadvantage, of the pregnant woman." That is a quote from the case.

Abortionists continue to get around State bans on late-term abortions by finding excuses and justifications relating to emotional, psychological, and familial health. However, they neglect entirely the health of the unborn baby and his or her physical, emotional, psychological, and familial well-being.

Dr. Warren Hern of Colorado, the author of the standard textbook on abortion procedures, who also performs many third-trimester abortions, has stated: "I will certify that any pregnancy is a threat to a woman's life and could cause grievous injury to her physical health." Any pregnancy is a threat to a woman's life, according to Dr. Hern.

Statements like those of Dr. Hern's that any pregnancy injures a woman's health underscore the need for a partial birth abortion ban at the Federal level. I hope Members will take my words to heart as we consider partial birth abortion and the right to life for all human beings, born and unborn.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO ADOLPH REED, SR., 1921-2003, PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, PINE BLUFF; SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA; UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, FAYETTEVILLE

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I was indeed fortunate as a teenager to attend the Arkansas Mechanical and Normal College, which is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. While this was one of the historically black colleges and universities, it did not have a great deal in the way of material supplies and resources. However, it had some of the most profound educators and education administrators this country has ever known.

I could cite any number of them, but today I will mention three and highlight one. Prexy, President Lawrence A. Davis, Sr., had no peer as an administrator and was beloved by generations of individuals who are connected to the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

Mr. Ray Russell, chairman of the History Department, was one of the most exciting professors that I have ever known. I was a history major, and he was my friend, mentor, and a father figure.

However, the man that I would highlight and the man whose thinking helped to shape my own passion for democratic principles and social activism, Professor Adolph Reed, Sr., was my political science professor. I remember Mr. REED so well, as his other students have described him, slender, suave, in constant motion, talking incessantly, keeping us in rapt attention as he waxed eloquently about Locke, Rousseau, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Daisy Bates, Martin Luther King, and the nameless sharecroppers, common, ordinary people, everyday people who would march, demonstrate, picket, boycott, and do whatever they could to try and obtain justice.

Professor Reed, like so many others of his generation, migrated from Arkansas to Chicago, where he worked as a railroad dining car waiter and sat in on classes at the University of Chicago. His experiences in the hustle and bustle in the predominantly black South Side of Chicago remained a central part of his being as he continued on the path to greatness.

He was drafted into the Army, was part of the Normandy invasion, and saw action at the Battle of the Bulge. He was involved in protests by black troops in Charleston, South Carolina, and in Manchester, England. He often remarked about the contradiction of having been sent to fight the racist Nazis in a racially segregated United States Army.

After the war, Professor Reed, like many other veterans, especially African American males who had never before had the opportunity to attend college in large numbers, enrolled at Fiske University in Nashville, Tennessee. He pursued postgraduate studies at New York University and American University.

Mr. REED taught at Arkansas A.M. and N. College, where he was my instructor. He then moved on to Southern University, where he resigned as the result of a clash with the university's president over his expulsion of student protestors who were demonstrating for civil rights, equal opportunity, and an end to segregation. He held visiting professorships at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the University of California at San Diego.

At Arkansas A.M. and N., we knew Mr. REED was spellbinding, but we did not know that while at Fiske he had

been editor of an independent radical newspaper called "Give Me a Name," or that during the 1940s had been active in the American Labor Party. In 1948, he was a delegate to the Progressive Party convention that launched Henry Wallace's Presidential campaign.

We did not know that he had been at Peekskill, New York, in 1949 to show support for our hero, Paul Robeson; or that he had been a reporter for the New York Compass.

After getting to know Dr. Adolph Reed, Jr., a well-known college professor who teaches political science at the New School for Social Research in New York City, and to know that Mr. REED's grandson, Toure F. Reed is a history professor at Illinois State University in Bloomington, Illinois, it reinforces for me the kind of legacy that he left.

Mr. REED taught at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville from 1971 to 1994, when he retired with the title "professor emeritus."

Madam Speaker, it is good to have known one who lived what he taught, who practiced what he preached, who understood that you cannot lead where you are unwilling to go, and that you cannot teach what you do not know.

I want to end this with Dr. Reed, Jr.'s, characterization of his father. "Professor Reed as a political scientist remained convinced that both major political parties are too beholden to corporate interests, which he frequently described as the basis for the perverted priorities of American politics."

In recent years, he became an active supporter of the New Labor Party, created in 1996, and its project of building a politics in this country based on a working-class economic agenda. He was a man for many seasons, and oftentimes thought of as a man before his time.

I am proud to have known him, and appreciate the tremendous contribution that he made to all of America.

Madam Speaker, it is so good to have known one who lived what he taught, who practiced what he preached, who understood that you cannot lead where you are unwilling to go and that you cannot teach what you do not know.

I want to end this with Dr. Adolph Reed Jr.'s characterization of his father. Professor Reed as a political scientist:

... remained convinced that both major political parties are too beholden to corporate interests, which he frequently described as the basis for the "perverted priorities" of American politics. In recent years, he became an active supporter of the New Labor Party, created in 1996, and its project of building a politics in this country based on a working class economic agenda that cuts across other potential social divisions. All his life he lamented what he perceived as the ruling class's success in inducing too many poor and working people to identify the wrong enemies.

He stressed the roles of the news media, education system and organized religion in perpetuating that situation:

These convictions shaped his approach to intellectual and political life. He was widely

known among colleagues and in the political science profession as a person of uncommon honesty and integrity, a witty and engaging raconteur, big ban jazz aficionado, a biting critic and a generous friend. Although he never shied away from expressing intellectual and political disagreements, he refused to take differences personally and could maintain friendships with those with who he differed sharply. His teaching philosophy was simply to encourage students to think independently.

Professor Reed was an important force in the development of a generation of Black Political scientists and a prominent voice in the organization throughout its formative years. He was also a founding member of the American Political Science Association's Caucus for a New Political Science.

When I learned that Mr. Reed and his family had lived in Dumas, Eudora and Reed, Arkansas, his being became even more meaningful to me, given the fact that this is the largely rural, impoverished area where I grew up. This has provided me with even more affinity for this great scholar and tremendous teacher.

Adolph Reed Sr. 1921–2003, a man with exceptional insight, common experiences, menial work, a soldier, activist, uncompromising philosopher, served on State Constitution Committees in Arkansas and Louisiana, inspiration to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., acknowledged prominently in Race and Democracy, a book by Adam Fairclough depicting the Civil Rights Struggle in Louisiana from 1915 to 1972, heralded by activists like Stokely Carmichael, featured in the Black Press for being at the core of student unrest and activism on black college campuses, intellectual giant. Mr. Reed, when your family and friends gather in Fayetteville, Arkansas to pay tribute, please know that there are thousands of us across the country who are there in spirit and of course, you will always be with us. "Sante Sana" "The Struggle will Continue."

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

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

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON).

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

There was no objection.

SALUTING A GREAT AMERICAN, THE LATE PRIVATE MICHAEL RUSSELL CREIGHTON-WELDON

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise this afternoon to salute a great American, Private Michael