

getting in the way for the common good.

In 1968, moved by the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy, he ran for the United States Senate in the Democratic primary against incumbent Senator Herman Talmadge. He later made history by becoming the first African American mayor of a major southern city. His leadership as vice mayor of Atlanta and later as mayor of Atlanta for three terms transformed our city into the gateway to the New South. As mayor, Maynard Jackson emerged as a role model for other big-city mayors and younger elected officials. We often heard, if Maynard Jackson can do it, so can we. His accomplishments created a greater sense of possibility, a greater sense of hope, a greater sense of optimism.

Mr. Speaker, it is so ironic and almost eerie, really strange that Maynard Jackson's passing would happen at almost the same time as the Supreme Court's decision in support of affirmative action. He was one of the great champions for diversity, inclusion, and fairness, not just in government and business but in all areas of American life.

Perhaps Maynard Jackson's greatest accomplishment as mayor was the building of the Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport. Under Maynard Jackson's leadership, Atlanta Hartsfield became one of the largest and busiest airports in the world. At one time, Atlanta Hartsfield included more minority contractors than any other airport in the country. Maynard Jackson insisted that if majority contractors were to participate in construction of the airport, so would minority contractors.

Maynard Jackson must be remembered as one of the founding fathers, not just of the new Atlanta, not just of the New South, but of the new America. He will be missed by all of the good people of Atlanta, all of the good people of Georgia, and the Nation and around the world. As mayor, he established in a profound way the sister city program. Many of our cities around the world became sister cities of the city of Atlanta. He traveled far and broad to carry the message of hope.

Mr. Speaker, my prayers are with his wife, Valerie, his children, and all members of the Jackson family. We all mourn for the family. We mourn for the citizens of Atlanta, for the citizens of Georgia, and for all of his friends.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

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

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have joined the Congress after serving 14 years in the Texas House of Representatives, and in every one of those years the State of Texas operated under a Federal court order controlling

our prison system. We have operated under Federal court orders controlling our mental health hospitals. We have operated under State court orders controlling our school finance system; and as a committed Jeffersonian, I fought strenuously to be sure that the people of Texas through their elected representatives would control our prisons, our mental health hospitals, and, above all, our school finance system which our legislature will deal with in a special session later this area.

One week from today, the Texas legislature will meet again in a special session to exercise the will of the people of Texas to control the way our congressional districts are drawn. That special session that will begin in 1 week has been the subject of much attention nationally in the preceding weeks; and of all the different analyses that I have seen done, the most eloquent, the most insightful analysis of what is taking place in the State of Texas in congressional redistricting was written by a young woman, Laura Childers, who expressed her opinion on the pages of the Houston Chronicle on May 15 of 2003. I would like to share her words with the Nation and with the Congress.

Laura Childers wrote: "I am not a Republican, and I am not a Democrat. I am a naive 17-year-old girl who has yet to cast her first vote. Maybe looking to the actions of my elders shall help to coach me in the manner that a ballot should be cast. This should be particularly useful in the presidential elections in November, upon which I, along with millions of my fellow young comrades, will have reached the powerful age of 18. So far I've learned a lot.

"It appears that the distinction of party and not of morality is what is supposed to define a politician in American legislatures today; am I correct? Take the recent Democrat walk-out from the Texas House of Representatives. What I gather from this incident is that it does not necessarily matter to the defending exiles that Texas citizens voted the Republican majority into office for the explicit reason of passing Republican legislation. In fact, I've heard statements from Democrats and their supporters that going against the American public's will is a very patriotic thing to do. This leads me to believe that the old, apparently outdated, reasons for government institutions no longer stand. The hopes and dreams of Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln for a voice in the government for every American, regardless of position or belief, have been shattered.

"The creation of the democratic experiment of the United States of America was designed to see if it was possible for men to rule themselves. For the first time in modern history, there existed a haven where there were no dictators, no kaisers, no kings and no queens. There were the people, the voters, the common man. The people were to rule themselves by imposing a type

of controlled majority rule in the place of a tiny group of monarchial individuals. Representatives were to be elected by popular vote with the mission to represent and act upon the beliefs and wishes of their electors. Political parties naturally formed between groups of representatives who symbolized common wishes of their voters. In order to further promote these wishes, political parties unified with one another. The legislation proposed by the parties was made in the interest of the voter and was overturned or affirmed depending on the will of the majority. Thus bills were passed by population representatives in an effort to advocate for the bulk of all those represented.

"When people impede this delicate process, they encumber the right of every American voter to fair representation. By not allowing a majority rule but forcing a type of minority monarchy, the great voice of the American public has been silenced to a sickly whisper. In the place of a free democracy with freedom for all and dishonesty toward none, a type of legal party regime has been set up, and the rights of American individuals have vanished. If one party is allowed to manipulate government institutions on any level, State or national, as the group of Democrat representatives in leisure at an Oklahoma resort have, our rights as Americans have been breached. We have been denied the Government power granted to us upon the signing of our Constitution.

"If this is the way that the tumultuous ship of today's Government, the institutions of 2003, is intended to be steered, then this is not the America that I had thought it was, been taught it was and hoped it was.

"If the America I'd dreamed of and prayed for does not, in fact, exist and Thomas Jefferson's 'boisterous sea of liberty' has long since dried to a shadowy pit of political regimes and power-hungry abusers of our Mother Freedom, then I will fight for the hopes of Washington and I will battle for the lessons of Lincoln. If America is to be true to herself, if man still be just, then let our Lady Liberty's voice be heard to mend this crack entrenching on our precious, sacred, irreplaceable bell of liberty, our vote."

I am proud to say that Laura Childers is a constituent. She is a junior at Memorial High School in congressional district seven that I am so proud to represent, and I believe Laura Childers understands precisely what the American Constitution is about, what majority rule means, and what it means that the people of Texas have for the first time since 1876 voted in a new Republican majority in the Texas legislature, and Laura understands that it is the people of Texas and not the courts who should draw congressional districts.

□ 1945

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

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

THE CHILD TAX CREDIT

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

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, nearly a month ago, this body passed a \$350 billion tax cut that benefited primarily the top 1 percent in the country. Warren Buffett and others, who although would benefit from it, spoke against that tax cut. Prior to that evening, the day before, Republicans out of the House and the Senate, with the Vice President, got together to work out an agreement. And we later found out, 2 days afterwards, nobody had known that 12 million children, 6.5 million working families, had been left out of that tax cut. It actually was in the Senate bill. Somehow, when the Vice President got in the room with the Republican House leadership here, the 12 million children of working families were left on the editing floor, because there was nobody outside of that conference room where the leadership met to represent the voice of 12 million children of working families.

Now, in about a week from now a good portion of the wealthiest 1 percent on average think is close to \$100,000 worth of tax cuts. Now, we have passed in the other body and in the House a tax cut to ameliorate and address this shortcoming that both the President says he wants done, the other body leadership say they want done and leadership in this Chamber say they want done.

Now, we need to address this problem, because in one week we have a tax cut that is going into place that has left out 12 million children of working parents, 6.5 million families. These are the families that are rookie cops, first-year firefighters, first-year teachers, nurses, single mothers. We can provide a tax cut for these children.

Now, this is in contrast to in May, this body provided a \$25 billion tax credit to the energy companies to do what? To drill for oil. Now, the last time I checked that is supposed to be in their business plan. They are sup-

posed to be doing that as a purpose of their business. That is what they exist for. In the very week that we passed a \$25 billion tax credit for the energy industry to do what, to drill, Exxon Mobil reported, and I want to read this absolutely correctly so nobody can get this wrong; Exxon reported that their net quarterly income had tripled and that it had \$12.3 billion in cash on hand. Mr. Speaker, \$12.3 billion cash on hand. Their net quarterly profits had tripled. We had passed them a \$25 billion tax cut, so they could do what? Drill for oil. That is the main mission of what that energy company does.

Enron, in the 4 out of the last 5 years, had never paid any corporate income taxes, yet received subsidies to the tune of \$200 million in tax subsidies, in grants through the Export-Import Bank, to do what? Provide an energy project in India. WorldCom, in 2 out of 3 years, paid no corporate income taxes and yet they reported \$12.5 billion in corporate profits. In fact, last week in our Committee on Budget in a hearing on waste, fraud, and abuse, Robert McIntyre, as well as the comptroller of the country, spoke about many tax credits and tax incentives that are used for corporations to do what they are supposed to do, and a great deal of mismanagement of our dollars are spent for these corporate welfare programs. Yet 12 million children could be provided a tax cut as they go into summer camp, as their parents start planning for the next year to buy shoes and new clothes for the school year.

So myself and other Members are going to start marking off the day as we get closer and closer, as the wealthy in this country start to get their tax cut, we are going to mark off the days as we begin to forget our children. Today is June 23, and now we count down to the day in which the checks start to go out. Yet the conference has not met, there has been no leadership out of the White House; no leadership shown to bring together both parties around a common set of values.

Now, we can disagree about whether the first \$350 billion tax cut should have been paid; we can disagree about whether corporate welfare should exist in the form of Enron not paying any corporate taxes; whether Exxon Mobil having \$12.5 billion cash on hand deserved another \$25 billion in tax credits to drill for oil. We can disagree on all of that, but surely we can come together around a common set of values, that if you work hard, if you are trying to do right by your children, raise them with the right set of values, that these families who make \$12,000, \$13,000, \$14,000 a year, what a Congressman makes in a month, that they deserve a full \$1,000 child tax credit.

We are going to count down the days every day to remind this body that until that day comes, that these families deserve a tax cut. They deserve to be rewarded for making the right choice of work over welfare. They de-

serve to get a tax cut like the wealthiest 1 percent in this country. Everybody seems to agree, yet nobody can come together into the same room to work out not only our economic interests, but our values and commonality.

So I would hope that as we mark this day that we would find the same interests that drove us so fast to give Exxon a tax credit to drill for oil, that we worked so fast and furious to give the wealthiest 1 percent in this country \$100,000 in tax cuts, that we find the same moral courage, the same discipline, the same foresight to give the 12 million children, 6.5 million families who work every day, get up in the morning, do not come home until late at night, try to do right by their children, have chosen the voyage of work and raised their children with a common set of values that we all espouse to represent and to want to reward; that we should not put another speed bump in their way as they try to raise their family. We should give them the tax cut that says you have done right, your children deserve it, you deserve it, because this is their money, too.

So today we mark off that day as we count down to July 1, when the first set of checks go out to the wealthiest 1 percent, and yet we here in Washington representing these people have not found the time to come together to come to an agreement to give a voice to their values, to give a choice to our common sense of purpose here.

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

(Mr. ROHRABACHER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO A DEAR FRIEND, MAYNARD JACKSON

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of my dear friend who passed this morning, Maynard Jackson. Maynard Jackson was a dear and treasured friend. He was a man that I worked very closely with. He was a man that I had the greatest respect for. I held him in high esteem because he was a learned individual who loved politics and who loved public policy, and demonstrated his ability to lead.

As my colleagues know, Maynard Jackson was a young man that graduated from Morehouse College when he