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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. ROHRBACHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ROHRBACHER 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

was but 18 years old. He went on to get his law degree, and he was inspired by the death of Martin Luther King to enter politics, and enter politics he did.

He first ran against Mr. Talmadge, Herman Talmadge, and he lost that race. But he proved that there was a need for a new direction. He won the votes in Atlanta. He did that when outside of Atlanta, as a matter of fact, he lost by 3 to 1. But that really did launch his political career. Maynard Jackson went on to serve as Mayor for 3 terms in Atlanta.

I loved Maynard Jackson because he was a man of impeccable integrity. Not only did he provide a new kind of leadership for Atlanta, he opened up opportunities for African Americans and people of color. When Maynard Jackson, the first African American mayor to be elected in Atlanta, took office, African Americans were not really a part of the business community, and he actually alienated some of the white business community, because he insisted on opening up these opportunities. When I look at the airport there, I know the stories about how Maynard Jackson helped to implement affirmative action, and when we see some of the concessions that are there, they are there because Maynard Jackson led the way for much of that to take place.

Maynard Jackson loved the Democratic Party, and he served on the Democratic National Committee for many years. And as many folks know and understand, I encouraged him to run at our last winter meeting to be head of the DNC. Even though he started late, we created a conversation and discussion about what kind of leadership we needed for the DNC. Maynard Jackson certainly did not win that election. As a matter of fact, he bowed out and he supported Terry McAulliffe.

The debate that we created had to do with the direction of the party. Where are we going? Where is this party going? Maynard had a plan: the southern strategy plan. Maynard knew and understood that unless we increased the turnout and understand the importance of the South to the Democratic Party, then we could not win, and we will not win.

When we were in our struggle for Maynard to lead the Democratic National Committee, we finally agreed that Maynard would take over a new position that we created in the Democratic Party called the National Development Commission, of which he would be chairman. Under that, he would have the Voting Rights Institute. And Maynard set about with that designation to increase the awareness about what was wrong with the voting systems in this country.

We had just come out of Florida where votes had been stolen, where people had been turned away from the polls, where folks were identified as felons and put on lists who had never been to jail, and Maynard was convinced that we had to clean that up. And he begged the DNC to take this as

their number one issue and their number one priority. Maynard identified people who were to serve with him as he tried to carry out his vision of this Voting Rights Institute. But, for whatever reasons, it did not happen. Maynard called me and he said, I am going to resign the position. I do not think that it is going to happen in the way that we thought it would happen. And I consider that one of the greatest losses for the Democratic Party. Maynard went on back to Atlanta, to Jackson Securities, a company that he had founded where he did tremendously well.

He was a fine businessman, and he worked well with so many elected officials around this country in order to achieve the kind of success that he was able to achieve in the bond business.

I am going to miss Maynard. He was a dear and close friend, and the Democratic Party and all of us who wish to see this party go in a new direction, understanding the significance of the South, are going to miss him, and unless his thoughts and his ideas are accepted by this party we are going to continue to lose.

REMEMBERING MAYNARD JACKSON

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

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice again to those who are lamenting the life well-lived, and the life just going into transition. It was Maynard Jackson, as my colleagues just heard, who had a vision of inclusion.

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Maynard was able to unite various groups and interests in building one of the most complex airport terminals in the world ahead of schedule and within budget. And as I said before, it is particularly amazing that today was the day that Maynard Jackson transitioned and also the day the Supreme Court issued its landmark ruling.

In two successive votes, the Justices recognize that the most effective way to cure society of its exclusionary practices is to make special efforts to see that Americans are included, which is exactly what Maynard Jackson stood for when he mentioned the phrase "affirmative action." It was first used in President Lyndon Johnson's 1965 executive order. In 1967 Johnson expanded the executive order to include affirmative action requirements to benefit women. The policy was significantly expanded in 1969 by President Richard Nixon and then-Secretary of Labor George Schultz.

In 1973 Maynard Jackson began his leadership in implementing these policies, which enabled Atlanta to become a true world class city. There has always been affirmative action in public policy; but for many years it fought to

exclude, rather than include, people of color. Affirmative action was put in place to not only encourage diversity but to be a minor step in the direction of justice after hundreds of years of institutional and social discrimination against women and people of color in the United States of America. Much of the opposition to affirmative action is framed on the grounds of so-called reverse discrimination and unwarranted preferences. In fact, less than 2 percent of the 91,000 employment discrimination cases pending before the Equal Opportunity Commission are reverse discrimination cases.

Under the law as written, in executive orders and interpreted by the courts, anyone benefiting from affirmative action must have relevant and valid job or educational qualifications. Opponents of affirmative action also claim it is discriminatory. The problem with this myth is that it uses the same word, discrimination, to describe two very different things. Job discrimination is grounded in prejudice and exclusion; whereas, affirmative action is an effort to overcome prejudicial treatment through exclusion and to provide inclusion. The most effective way to cure society of exclusionary practices is to make special efforts at inclusion, which is exactly what affirmative action does.

When thinking about affirmative action policy, it is important to keep this principle in mind. In fact, despite the progress that has been made, the playing field today is still far from level. Women continue to earn 76 cents for every dollar earned by a male. Black people continue to have twice the unemployment rate of white people and graduate from college at half the rate of white people. In fact, without affirmative action, the percentage of black students at many selective schools would drop to only 2 percent of the total student body.

While I applaud the Court's decision today, our society still suffers from racial discrimination. And in the name of Maynard Jackson, we must carry on his legacy and his commitment to never waiver from equality for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my shock and sadness at the untimely passing of my dear friend Maynard Jackson—former Mayor of Atlanta and one of our country's most charismatic political leaders. I also want to take this opportunity to remember Maynard's contribution to affirmative action on the day when the Supreme Court declared its support for the program.

Maynard was a giant of his time, a trailblazer and a dedicated public servant who became the inspiration for generations of African American politicians. His election in 1974 as the Mayor of Atlanta helped usher in a new movement of racial equality and a new process of interracial understanding and co-existence where the spirit of the civil rights movement was carried forward by victories at the ballot boxes.

Maynard will be remembered as the South's first big-city African-American mayor, but his