

science, technology, business development, public service, literature, and the arts, just to name a few. They are our doctors; over 35,000 of them practice medicine in the United States. And they are our astronauts, professors, and business leaders.

There are over 2 million Indian Americans today who proudly call America their home, and they have become woven into the economic growth and social fabric of our Nation.

This resolution also honors the long history of democracy in India, the most populous democracy in the world; and it reaffirms our Nation's commitment to working with India towards our mutual interest of global peace, prosperity, and freedom. India and its 1 billion citizens greatly value the close relationship that exists between the United States and their country, and they continue to strengthen their ties with us based on their shared value and shared security concerns.

The United States and India are strategic partners; and as the Speaker knows, India was one of the first countries to offer the United States its support following the tragic September 11 attacks. And today India remains one of our closest allies in the war on terrorism.

We must continue to increase trade and cooperative economic efforts with India and together strive to increase prosperity among all nations of the world. As two democracies working together, we can make dreams become a reality.

I also want to recognize the efforts of Dr. Krishna Reddy, president of the Indian American Friendship Council, for his efforts in building and promoting strong bonds of friendship between Indian Americans and all Americans.

Finally, this resolution acknowledges the benefits of working together with India towards promoting global peace, prosperity, and freedom. Once again, I am proud to have introduced this resolution, and I am very pleased that the House of Representatives has passed it overwhelmingly today. I thank my colleagues for that. Doing so sends a clear message to both the United States and India that we share common values, honor contributions from both sides, and treasure our mutual friendship.

H. CON. RES. 352

Whereas India is the largest democratic country in the world and enjoys a close and mutual friendship with the United States based on common values and common interests;

Whereas people of Indian origin who have for decades immigrated to the United States have made extraordinary contributions to the United States, helping to make the United States a more efficient and prosperous country;

Whereas these contributions have spanned disciplines ranging from science, technology, business development, and public service, to social justice, philanthropy, literature, and the arts;

Whereas generations of doctors and nurses of Indian origin have attended to the sick in large cities as well as in rural regions of the United States that are otherwise underserved;

Whereas people of Indian origin have designed defense systems that protect United States naval ships while at sea, and have contributed to engineering, designing, and participating in the United States space shuttle program, at great personal sacrifice;

Whereas people of Indian origin have invented many of the technologies that power the computer and the internet, have created and directed laboratories that produced significant breakthroughs in modern medicine, and have taught at, and are leaders of, many United States institutions of higher learning;

Whereas people of Indian origin have made invaluable contributions to the vitality and viability of the United States economy through creative entrepreneurship and leadership in both large and small businesses;

Whereas people of Indian origin have shared and integrated their rich culture into the fabric of American daily life;

Whereas trade with India integrates a democratic country of more than one billion people into the flow of commerce, offering the United States a large and rapidly growing market and unlocking vast reservoirs of talent;

Whereas the United States is India's largest trading partner and a major source of foreign direct investment and foreign institutional investment in India;

Whereas United States exports to India are growing at 25 percent, making India one of the fastest growing foreign markets for United States goods and services;

Whereas India's industrial tariffs have fallen from 150 percent in 1988 to a peak rate of 20 percent today;

Whereas United States exports to India will accelerate as India continues reducing tariffs and instituting liberalization measures in its trade and investment regime, thereby expanding the trade relationship of the two countries and bringing mutual benefits;

Whereas India has been a key partner in the war against terrorism;

Whereas India and the United States have agreed to increase cooperation in the areas of nuclear activities, civilian space programs, high-technology trade, and missile defense;

Whereas multi-faceted cooperation between India and the United States will strengthen the bonds of friendship and commerce between the two countries, lead to the peaceful use of space technology, and increase global stability and security; and

Whereas United States efforts, whether in combating global HIV/AIDS, pursuing nuclear non-proliferation, promoting democracy, enhancing stability of the world economy, eliminating poverty, fighting terrorism, and expanding and strengthening global trade, will be more effective and successful with India as a strategic partner: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors the contributions of people of Indian origin to the United States, and

(2) is committed to working together with India towards promoting peace, prosperity, and freedom among all countries of the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHOCOLA). 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 Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

THE MURDER OF EMMETT TILL

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to speak on the Justice Department's recently announced initiative to partner with the State of Mississippi in investigating the brutal murder of Emmett Till in the sham Jim Crow trial that subsequently acquitted the perpetrators of this heinous crime.

Given the significance of this tragedy in American history, I accepted the Justice Department's announcement with mixed feelings. On the one hand, I felt relief. But on the other hand, I thought to myself it is about time. This investigation should have been conducted at least 49 years ago.

On August 28, 1955, in Money, Mississippi, Roy Bryant and his half brother J.W. Milam kidnapped 14-year-old Emmett Till from his uncle's home where he was staying for the summer. Bryant and Milam brutally beat Emmett Till, took him to the edge of the Tallahatchie River, shot him in the head, fastened a large metal fan used for ginning cotton to his neck with barbed wire, and pushed the body into the river. Emmett Till's body washed ashore some 3 days later.

Emmett's mother, Mamie Till, insisted on leaving her dead son's casket open at the funeral on the south side of Chicago. She did not let the coroner alter Emmett's deformed face, and for 3 days his casket lay open for anyone and for everyone to see. Photographs of Emmett's body were published in newspapers and magazines around the world. And after an all-white, all-male jury acquitted Bryant and Milam for the murder, the world became outraged.

Two years later, Milam and Bryant subsequently and candidly, and truthfully I might add, admitted their crime to *Look Magazine* and went into exact detail on how they committed their heinous crime.

A hundred days after the murder of Emmett Till, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, and the American civil rights movement was born. In the aftermath of the trial, Mamie Till begged the Justice Department and President Eisenhower to investigate her son's death, but her pleas were ignored.

Almost 50 years later, on February 10, 2004, I introduced a bipartisan congressional resolution, H. Con. Res. 360, calling upon the Justice Department to investigate the murder of Emmett Till and the sham trial that acquitted Bryant and Milam. Fifty-four Members of

the House of Representatives, including the entire Congressional Black Caucus, cosponsored my resolution with the hopes that Ms. Mamie Till-Mobley, who died in January of last year, could finally realize her profound wish that Emmett's murder be investigated. It is too bad that she is not alive today to see the commencement of this investigation.

The facts of this case are beyond dispute. The murder of Emmett Till has been the subject of numerous historical accounts, including a high-profile documentary on PBS's "American Experience" series, a recently published book on Mamie Till-Mobley, and a yet-to-be-released documentary by a young African American film-maker who has been working on this project for some 9 years. Many of us regard the cruel and senseless tragedy of Emmett Till as the spark that ignited the civil rights movement. However, notwithstanding the facts in the history books, the official account of the murder of Emmett Till delineates Bryant and Milam as innocent men who were acquitted in a fair trial. Worse, it is still possible that other co-conspirators in this crime are still alive.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon the Justice Department to do a thorough job and leave no stone unturned. If there was official misconduct by Federal or local officials, they should not be immune to any possible prosecution. Not only was Emmett Till's senseless and savage murder a crime, but the subsequent official trial that freed Milam and Bryant was also a crime.

According to yesterday's edition of the Chicago Tribune, witnesses are now surfacing that suggest others may have been involved in the murder. Though Milam and Bryant were the two criminals on trial, some witnesses say they saw up to five men with flashlights and guns at the scene of the crime. It is important that the Justice Department investigate these possible leads and others as they go forward with Mississippi and county officials.

Bryant and Milam have since died, but justice is never too late. While we will never be able to erase this inhumane and cruel episode from the annals of American history, we can certainly set the record straight. Not only may coconspirators to the crime and trial still be alive, we can also have an official public account of what exactly happened. Reopening an investigation of a civil rights era murder is hardly unprecedented: the murder of Medgar Evers and the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, AL, where four innocent young, black girls were killed are two cases upon which federal authorities reopened investigations resulting in arrests, prosecutions and convictions. Emmett Till deserves no less.

I call upon the Justice Department to do a thorough job and leave no stone unturned. If there was official misconduct by federal and/or local officials, they should not be immune to any possible prosecution. Not only was Emmett Till's senseless and savage murder a crime, but the subsequent official trial that freed Milam and Bryant was also a crime. Everyone and anyone who was involved in this criminal injustice should be fair game under a quality criminal investigation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQ AND BRINGING JOBS BACK TO AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, tonight I am going to spend a little bit of time talking about how we are going to bring jobs back into America. But before I get to that topic, I want to mention a little bit about Iraq and the situation over there currently.

There has been a lot of handwringing in Washington, D.C. over what has happened in the Abu Ghraib prison. It was a horrible scandal that was wrong, it was sick, and we must hold those people who are responsible accountable. Court martials are currently going on. They will be open public prosecutions. There will be quick and severe punishment, and I think it is necessary that we get all of those responsible.

Recently in a hearing, I was able to listen to Major General Tagabu, who underwent the investigation; and he found that there is no documented approval of these actions. Quite the opposite. Everything that is documented within the Department of Defense says just the opposite. The Geneva rules and conventions will be followed. Proper procedures of handling prisoners will be followed. But yet in that prison, and it is an isolated case, there was a lack of training, there was lack of supervision, there was poor discipline among the troops; and the result was what we have seen in the media recently, including photos and videotapes that are available. But this situation will be corrected, and there is no coverup.

I think there is a silver lining in this dark cloud, though, that has been surrounding Iraq. The 130,000-plus troops that are in Iraq have been doing exemplary work. They have been carrying out their duty with great respect to the Iraqi people, and they have focused on the enemies of those people who hate democracy in the Middle East. They have done their job without shame, and they have conducted themselves in a professional manner. The leadership in Iraq has done an excellent job, as has the leadership in the Pentagon.

It is probably likely that the Secretary of Defense does not know how many traffic tickets were issued to members of the military this past week. There is a lot going on around the globe with approximately 3 million Americans in uniform. But yet when this was discovered, he acted quickly and sternly and brought this to the

forefront. I think Secretary Rumsfeld needs to continue in that position. He is the right man for this time. He is the right man for the job. We need his clear thinking and his firm leadership.

Now I would like to move on to careers for the 21st century, but I want to go into a little bit of history before we get into some specifics about how we are going to bring jobs back into America. Our economy has been suffering lately. In 1999, we suffered a tech bust, and we saw the stock market drop \$7 trillion in value and money came out of our economy. In November of 2000, it was the technical start of our recession, which was one of the shortest recessions in history.

But then on September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked America, and they plunged our economy into a deeper recession. But then we responded here in Washington, D.C. with tax relief. People did one of three things when they got a little extra money in their pocket. They either spent that money, which was a demand for goods and it is helping our economy respond; or they saved that money, which allowed money available for home mortgages, and we have seen one of the biggest expansions in the home market in recent history; or they invested it.

When that money was invested, corporations have then taken that money and built new plants and now are hiring people. In fact, in the month of April, jobs increased by 288,000. Over the last 2 months, there has been an increase of 600,000 jobs. Since last September, there has been an increase of 1.1 million jobs to our economy. In fact, today there are more Americans working than ever before in the history of our Nation. Today, according to the Department of Commerce and Dr. Kathleen Cooper, who is responsible for the 7,000 employees that collect this data, she tells us that today there are more Americans working than ever before in the history of our Nation.

But we can do better. What we want in America is high-quality, high-paying jobs; and here is how we are going to get there. One of the things that I found out when I was talking to local manufacturers in the Wichita area is that it is not about wages. The problem we are having with bringing jobs back to America is not about wages. In fact, the CEO of Raytheon Corporation in Wichita, Kansas told me that after he was working on an attempt to hold our wire harness manufacturing jobs for Raytheon in Wichita, Kansas, he worked with the union that came up with the best solution possible. He finally came to the conclusion that if his wages were zero, he would still have to do something about the excessive cost that he is facing.

Today, I met with a CEO of Converge Corporation. He told me that if he was going to build a building in America or build a building in the Philippines or in India, the costs are about the same. He convinced me that what we need to do to control costs and bring jobs in America is not about overhead.