

Deion had trained and focused and coming into the end of the season from an injury, he was still ready for the premier football event in the world. Finishing the night with an NFL record-tying 11 receptions for 133 yards in the Super Bowl, he became just the fourth receiver in NFL history to receive the MVP award and is already being listed with greats like Jerry Rice and Dan Ross.

Mr. Speaker, Deion's team-first attitude and strong work ethic has paid off and we in Mississippi are proud of him and salute his continuing achievements. I know we will continue to see him excel in the future and all of us from Jones County, Mississippi will remember him for his years with us and salute his determination, skill and triumphs.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 80TH  
BIRTHDAY OF MALCOLM X

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 18, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate what would have been the 80th birthday of Malcolm X, formally El Hajj Malik El-Shabazz. This is an opportune moment for this country and the world to reflect on the life and times of this extraordinary individual. In his short life, Malcolm X overcame many difficulties and challenges to become a leading figure in the movement for black liberation.

Malcolm X was born Malcolm Little on May 19, 1925 in Omaha, Nebraska. He was one of eight children born to Earl and Louise Little. Earl Little was an outspoken Baptist minister and supporter of Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association. He taught his family of the importance of working together for their collective advancement and of the need to restore pride and commitment in their community and race. His fierce advocacy for racial justice prompted a number of death threats against him, required his family to relocate twice before Malcolm's fourth birthday, and eventually to lose their home to arson.

In 1931, the body of Earl Little was found lying across the town's train tracks. The police ruled the death an accident, but Malcolm learned the true cost of passionate activism. His mother suffered an emotional breakdown and was institutionalized, following the death. His siblings were split up amongst various foster homes and orphanages. Malcolm was separated from the family he had known and loved.

Malcolm nonetheless was an outstanding student. He was at the top of his class in junior high school and had aspirations of becoming a lawyer. With the early lessons of his father about the importance of education and self-pride, Malcolm was prepared to shine in the academic and legal worlds. However, he lost interest in these aspirations when a favorite teacher crushed his dreams and told him that law was not a realistic goal for a Black man in the 1940s.

Disillusioned, Malcolm dropped out of school after the 8th grade and moved to Harlem, where he unfortunately turned to a life of crime. By 1942, Malcolm was coordinating various crime rings in New York City. In 1946, he was arrested, convicted on burglary charges, and sentenced to 10 years in prison. Finding himself headed in the wrong direction and exposed for the first time to the teachings of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm re-dedicated

himself to academic pursuits and understanding economic and social disempowerment.

Undoubtedly guided by his father's activism, his own life experiences, and his time in NYC, Malcolm X became a loyal adherent and follower of Minister Elijah Muhammad and the Nation of Islam. He argued that the discrimination and racism present in American society kept African-Americans from achieving true political, economic, and social power and that the system would continue to perpetuate discrimination and racism unless African-Americans stood up for themselves and against the system.

In keeping with the teachings of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm adopted the "X" as a surname to demonstrate that his African identity and cultural roots had been unknown to him. Following his parole in 1952, he became an outspoken defender and spokesman for the Nation of Islam. He was placed in charged of new mosques in Harlem, Detroit, and Michigan. He became an effective voice of Nation of Islam through newspaper, radio and television communications and was credited with helping to increase membership from 500 in 1952 to 30,000 in 1963.

While he spoke in bitterness and hatred towards whites, he spoke about his experiences and interactions with people. From the death of his father to his favorite teacher to numerous others he had encountered, Malcolm talked about what he knew and that, like for many African-Americans at the time, was not a beloved experience. He spoke for those whose dreams were crushed by the educational system, whose families suffered at the hands of economic injustice, whose leaders fought for social equality, and whose futures did not look bright.

Malcolm however would become disheartened by the Nation of Islam, after learning of indiscretions committed by Minister Muhammad and attempts by the organization to conceal them. Unwilling to participate in what he believed was deception, he was marginalized within the organization. In 1964, he separated from the Nation of Islam and formed his own organizations, the Organization of Afro-American Unity and the Muslim Mosque, Inc.

In 1964, Malcolm X traveled outside the United States to Africa, Mecca, and Saudi Arabia. The trip would become a transcendent period in his life. For the first time in his life, he came in contact with different cultures and races that treated him with respect for who he was. He broke bread with Muslims of various races and saw that brotherhood was not limited by race. He saw humanity and compassion in its true form and was moved by the recognition that it really was universal.

When he returned, Malcolm adopted the name El-Hajj Malik El Shabazz. He returned to the United States with a new sense of purpose and a different set of experiences. He spoke about how he had met "blonde-haired, blue-eyed men I could call my brothers." He was prepared to work with men of all races to achieve true racial justice. He was prepared to lead a movement for the liberation of the disadvantaged in America.

Unfortunately, Malcolm X was assassinated at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem on February 14, 1965—more than 40 years ago this year. At Malcolm's funeral, the actor Ossie Davis eulogized him and asked the crowd of onlookers, "Did you ever talk to Brother Malcolm? Did you ever really listen to him? For if you did you would know him. And if you knew

him you would know why we must honor him." Unfortunately, we will never know what Malcolm X could have done with another 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, I submit into the RECORD a statement by Trans-Africa Forum President Bill Fletcher, Jr. demonstrating how Malcolm was an inspiration in the global struggle for freedom and human rights, with many world leaders embracing him and his philosophy.

MALCOLM X: REMEMBERING HIM AS MORE  
THAN A POSTAGE STAMP

A STATEMENT BY TRANS-AFRICA FORUM PRESIDENT BILL FLETCHER, JR. ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MALCOLM X

February 21, 2005—February 21, 2005 marks the 40th anniversary of the assassination of African American freedom fighter Malcolm X, aka El Hajj Malik El-Shabazz. Realizing that had he lived, Malcolm would have been turning 80 this year stands in contrast to the memories many of us have—or have gained since his death through photos, recordings of speeches and documentaries—of an audacious young Black man who unquestionably spoke truth to power. Malcolm, gunned down at the age of 39, represented a defiance and commitment that most of us can only aspire to achieve. He spoke our anger against oppression, and our pain suffered from this same oppression, while constantly demonstrating a love and respect for us as a people.

Similar to the experience in the years that have passed since the death of Martin Luther King, there have been constant attempts to rewrite the life and thought of Malcolm X. Despite all of this, generation after generation have rediscovered the real Malcolm, even if only in pieces that have to be assembled in the giant game of history.

In an era where much confusion reigns within Black America due to the emergence of figures such as General Colin Powell and Dr. Condoleezza Rice, it is useful to reflect upon two central themes in the life and work of Malcolm X: one, that our struggle in the United States as African Americans was and is fundamentally a struggle for human rights rather than civil rights. Two, that our struggle is bound up with struggles taking place around the world against imperialism and other forms of injustice.

The issue of civil rights vs. human rights is critically important and for more than semantic reasons. Malcolm was challenging much of the leadership of the then Civil Rights Movement to understand that the issue before Black America was not simply or only one of constitutional rights within the U.S. framework. Malcolm suggested, following upon leaders such as Du Bois, Robeson and Patterson, that the issues at stake for African Americans were more than discrimination, as important as that was and is. Instead, Malcolm observed that the oppression faced by Black America has been central to the reality of the USA since before it was the USA, i.e., since the beginning of colonial North America. Our situation, in other words, was not an aberration from an otherwise humane record. Rather, the oppression that we have faced has shaped the basic existence and substance of the United States, and, along with the genocide faced by Native Americans, helps one to understand the inability of this country to establish a truly democratic republic.

For Malcolm, then, Black America was demanding not only an end to discrimination, but recognition of our human rights as a people, up to and including the right to national self-determination. Malcolm concluded that as a people who had been subjected to hundreds of years of naked and vicious oppression, only an international body,

such as the United Nations, had the location and moral authority to address the true resolution of our condition.

For this, Malcolm became one of the most dangerous people in the USA, at least for those who oppress us.

Malcolm did not stop there. Linked to his understanding of human rights, Malcolm also situated our struggle for human rights alongside the struggles that were underway in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America for national independence and liberation. Again, following in the footsteps of freedom fighters going back to the early 19th century, Malcolm insisted that to only view our struggle through the prism of North American eyes would be to condemn our struggle to failure. As such, Malcolm paid attention to educating Black America to the relevance of struggles underway overseas, such as the movement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for complete freedom from both the Belgians and the USA. He was also an early and incisive critic of the expanding U.S. aggression in Indochina.

To build ties, Malcolm spent time developing bonds of friendship and comradeship with some of the most important international leaders of the struggles for national liberation of the 1960s. These were not symbolic, but represented an attempt to build allies who could be called upon to support our struggle for freedom.

For this, Malcolm became one of the most dangerous people in the USA . . . at least for those who oppress us. For us, the oppressed, he was our champion. Far from being a savior, Malcolm saw himself as a spokesperson for a movement; yet never more important than the movement. He understood that it is people in motion rather than individual leaders who shift the tracks of history.

And so, it is time to again remember Malcolm and to cherish him through continuing in his footsteps, footsteps that were molded by an insistence on struggle, audacity, and, yes, love for his people.

CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO COLONEL ALAN R. LYNN

**HON. CHET EDWARDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 18, 2005*

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a great Army officer and soldier, Colonel Alan R. Lynn, and to thank him for his contributions to the Army and the country. On Thursday, June 2, 2005 Colonel Lynn will relinquish command of the Army's 3rd Signal Brigade which is stationed at Fort Hood, Texas for reassignment to the Army Staff in Washington, DC.

Colonel Lynn began his military career in 1979 following his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania at California, Pennsylvania. Commissioned as an Air Defense Artillery officer from ROTC he completed several successful assignments in the Air Defense Artillery before he transferred to the U.S. Army Signal Corps. During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm he served as the 1st Brigade Signal Officer with the fabled 101st Airborne Division. In 1997, he commanded the 13th Signal Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division both at Fort Hood, Texas and in Bosnia with Task Force Eagle. Colonel Lynn took command of the 3rd Signal Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas on June 13, 2002. He deployed the Bri-

gade to 66 separate locations throughout Iraq in January, 2004 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom creating the largest tactical communications network in Army history. For over a decade Alan has been tested in conflict and hardened in battle to become one of the Army's finest and most experienced Signal Corps commanders.

Alan is a consummate professional whose performance personifies those traits of courage, competency and commitment that our nation has come to expect from its Army officers. It is with sadness that we will wish him God-speed and good luck as he leaves Fort Hood for his new assignment.

Alan's career has reflected his deep commitment to our nation, and has been characterized by dedicated, selfless service, love for soldiers and their families and a commitment to excellence. I ask Members to join me in offering our heartfelt appreciation for a job well done and best wishes for continued success to a great soldier and friend—Colonel Alan R. Lynn.

H.R. 1268, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 18, 2005*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, because of this administration's lack of accountability for the money sent for the war in Iraq, I could not support this, the third emergency spending bill for Iraq, when the House first voted on it in March. It now comes back to us from the conference in worse shape than it was before, and I again cannot support it.

The administration sold this war to the American people and Members of Congress under false pretenses, and the American people cannot continue to indefinitely fund this administration's gross incompetence, particularly without any real oversight tied to it. Meanwhile, important priorities here at home like homeland security and education go wanting for money. We have a new record level of debt, a record budget deficit and a record trade deficit.

Mr. Speaker, my father and brother have both fought in wars for our country, and I support and honor our troops. I want nothing but the best protection and best equipment for them. Still, despite the hundreds of billions in taxpayer money that has been spent on Iraq, a recent New York Times report detailed how our soldiers in Iraq still are ill-equipped for the resistance they face. Why hasn't the money first and foremost gone to supply our troops with the equipment they need as quickly as possible?

There have been independent audits showing billions of dollars in Iraq that have been misspent or that have simply gone missing. And there still is little to no oversight—there still is no open and honest accounting—to keep this administration in check, as they have repeatedly missed deadlines to detail the past, current and future spending.

This bill now includes the REAL ID Act, which is an entirely separate issue from funding and should have no part of this bill. I am very concerned about the implementation of such sweeping provisions in this manner.

There is no money to implement these new laws, we've had no hearings to understand how they would work, and the states, which would have to administer these laws, haven't even been consulted. Administratively these provisions seem difficult to implement, at best. Congress should never go about loading something like this onto a bill without full debate, but that's exactly what has happened in this case.

Certainly, there are parts of this supplemental spending bill that I strongly support. The \$650 million for tsunami relief and reconstruction is very important. It is disappointing, however, that the conference report does not include the amendment I introduced that was attached to the House version, which would have devoted \$3 million for UNFPA's vital work in the tsunami region. This money would have greatly benefitted pregnant tsunami-stricken women by fostering better maternal health and reducing infant mortality.

The improvement in death benefits for the military in this bill are crucial, and they are a long time in coming. I also support the provisions to aid the peace in the Sudan, as well as development assistance the president proposed for the West Bank and Gaza.

Nevertheless, this administration must enforce a better accounting of the taxpayer money it spends. Before I can vote for another enormous expenditure of the American taxpayers' money for this war, I must be convinced that this administration will keep tabs on the money and make sure our troops get the equipment they need. Doing so will be good for the war effort, and will be good for our troops.

LANCE CORPORAL JONATHAN GRANT

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 18, 2005*

Mr. UDALL. of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Lance Corporal Jonathan Walter Grant.

Jonathan lived his life by always putting others first, and last Wednesday he made the ultimate sacrifice while serving in Iraq.

Lance Corporal Grant was among the six Marines killed during combat "Operation Matador" when their troop transporter rolled over a roadside bomb in the Al Anbar Province.

Just 23-years-old, Jonathan lived life always showing courage and maturity beyond his years. He was born in the Pojoaque Valley of New Mexico and raised by his grandmother Margie Warner, who he loved dearly. He received his general equivalency diploma in the year 2000 and joined the Marines in 2002, working the entire time to support his family and build a future.

Upon his planned return from Iraq this October, Jonathan was planning to marry his high school sweetheart and fiancée, Eva Maestas. Eva—who is now a kindergarten teacher—and Jonathan had been together for 7 years. Jonathan leaves behind Eva, their 5-year-old daughter Cynthia, and their 17-month-old son Evan.

As Cynthia and Evan get older, they can always be proud of their father, Lance Corporal Jonathan Walter Grant, a Marine—who always