

pause and remember the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This Friday, April 4, 2008, marks the tragic 40th anniversary of Dr. King's assassination. Dr. King's work for civil rights has remained an inspiration to all those committed to liberty and freedom throughout the world.

While April 4 marks a sad day in American history, it is my hope that, as a nation, we will continue to reflect on the actions and accomplishments of Dr. King. Let April 4th be a day on which we celebrate Dr. King's life, study his teachings, and honor his legacy.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was born on January 15, 1929, and grew up in Georgia, attending segregated schools throughout his early education. Overcoming these unjust beginnings, King went on to receive a Bachelor of Arts from Morehouse College in 1948, a Bachelor of Divinity from Pennsylvania's Crozer Theological Seminary in 1951, and a Ph.D. from Boston University in 1955 before becoming pastor at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

Dr. King was actively involved in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and championed efforts for racial equality. In 1955, after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery bus, Dr. King led the historic Montgomery Bus Boycott, the first nonviolent demonstration of the Civil Rights Movement. There, his steadfast adherence to nonviolence and unwavering devotion to the struggle for equality in the face of threats to his life propelled him to the leadership of the Civil Rights Movement.

In 1957, Dr. King was elected President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), where he drew inspiration from Christianity and the teachings of Ghandi to be a major leader in the Civil Rights Movement. In the ensuing decade, Dr. King was feverishly active in the struggle for racial equality, constantly traveling the country to orchestrate and participate in demonstrations and delivering the inspirational addresses for which he is renowned. In that time he also penned five books and many essays, consulted to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Unfortunately, Dr. King was assassinated on the evening of April 4, 1968, on the balcony of his motel room in Memphis, Tennessee, where he planned to lead a protest march to show solidarity with striking garbage workers the next day.

The nonviolent manner in which Dr. King fought for fundamental freedoms, such as desegregation and the right to vote, has had a lasting impact on the psyche of this country. Perhaps the greatest example of Dr. King's leadership and legacy is his "I Have a Dream" speech, which he gave in front of the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington in 1963. In that speech, Dr. King spoke about his dream for a nation where his four children would not be judged by the color of their skin, but by their character.

Mr. Speaker, Friday may be the anniversary of the death of one of our nation's greatest citizens, but I also hope it is a day on which we can reflect on the positive changes that were set in motion due to Dr. King's work. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. raised the conscience of America. He made our nation reexamine our commitment to freedom and liberty, and he did so with a message of peace and non-

violence. To this day, Dr. King's work, message, and legacy remain imprinted on the minds of those who carry on his noble cause across America, from Montgomery, Alabama, to Northwest Indiana.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1061, authored by my good friend from the Georgia delegation, Mr. JOHN LEWIS.

Since his death 40 years ago, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. has come to be known as a visionary who drove political and social change in our country. And, as the Civil Rights movement evolved, he was an indispensable figure who made historic progress toward fulfilling the country's promise of freedom and justice for all.

As a student at Morehouse, I was greatly influenced by his faith-oriented philosophy—something which still guides me today. I remember meeting him on the Morehouse campus, where he had been a student himself a few years before and where he often returned.

Before deciding on Emory Law School, I entertained the notion of going to seminary just as Dr. King did. In the end I decided to become a lawyer, in part because I realized that every time Dr. King went to jail, he needed a lawyer to help to get him out.

Unfortunately I never had the privilege of helping him get out of jail. Forty years ago this month, I marched behind the mule-drawn wagon that carried his coffin, and I sang at his funeral as a member of the Morehouse Glee Club. It was an experience that will always remain vivid in my memory.

Of course, Martin Luther King, Jr. was not a perfect person. He never claimed to be. Like all of us, he was a human being. But he possessed an abundance of qualities that ultimately made him an heroic and patriotic figure.

He had unwavering faith not only in God, but also this country. He possessed limitless courage and sacrifice in the name of that faith, and endured numerous beatings, jailings, and dangers. He showed tremendous organizational skill by bringing people together and forging a consensus when no one else could.

And his brilliant oratorical skill—eloquence and logic coupled with an appeal to better ourselves.

In his eulogy for Dr. King, Dr. Benjamin Mays said:

"[Dr. King] had faith in this country. He died striving to desegregate and integrate America to the end that this great nation of ours, born in revolution and blood, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal, will truly become the lighthouse of freedom . . ."

Martin Luther King, Jr. will be remembered this week as a great leader of the civil rights era, a humanitarian, a man of God, a crusader, and by his family, as a loving husband and father.

Additionally, many of us remember a man who lived his life in pursuit of this country's founding principles. So as we commemorate his life with this resolution in the United States House of Representatives—I would also like to remember him as one of America's great patriots.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the assassination of one of the most prominent leaders of the American Civil Rights Movement, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King made the ultimate sacrifice advo-

cating for civil rights when he was assassinated on this day 40 years ago while standing on the balcony of his motel room in Memphis, Tennessee. His untimely death gives our nation impetus to realize the dream he espoused, and carry on his legacy.

Dr. King fought to raise the moral and political consciousness of all Americans. As a Baptist preacher, philosopher, and activist, he was most interested in creating a world where he could peacefully and righteously raise his own children. He was passionate about ending poverty and war, both in this country and abroad. Though he is revered for his role within the African American community, he believed that the struggle he led was ultimately for the liberation of the United States and all those who believed in freedom. In this time of global uncertainty and conflict, his wisdom and foresight should resonate with us all.

I would like to share an excerpt from his speech given on April 4, 1967 at a meeting of Clergy and Laity Concerned at Riverside Church in New York City:

"Somehow this madness must cease. We must stop now. I speak as a child of God and brother to the suffering poor of Vietnam. I speak for those whose land is being laid waste, whose homes are being destroyed, whose culture is being subverted. I speak for the poor of America who are paying the double price of smashed hopes at home and death and corruption in Vietnam. I speak as a citizen of the world, for the world as it stands aghast at the path we have taken. I speak as an American to the leaders of my own nation. The great initiative in this war is ours. The initiative to stop it must be ours. . . .

The only change came from America as we increased our troop commitments in support of governments which were singularly corrupt, inept and without popular support. All the while the people read our leaflets and received regular promises of peace and democracy—and land reform. Now they languish under our bombs and consider us—not their fellow Vietnamese—the real enemy."

Dr. King believed in our collective potential to stand for justice and peace everywhere. On this day, we honor his life and legacy by protecting his dream, and living up to our inherent potential.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1061.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Con. Res. 310, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1005, by the yeas and nays;
 H. Res. 1021, by the yeas and nays.
 The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

□ 1545

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR HARRIET ROSS TUBMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 310, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 310.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 150]

YEAS—416

Abercrombie	Cantor	Ellison	Hoekstra	McKeon	Sanchez, Loretta	The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Ackerman	Capito	Ellsworth	Holden	McMorris	Sarbanes	
Aderholt	Capps	Emanuel	Holt	Rodgers	Saxton	A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
Akin	Capuano	Emerson	Honda	McNerny	Schakowsky	
Alexander	Cardoza	Engel	Hooley	McNulty	Schiff	
Allen	Carnahan	English (PA)	Hoyer	Meek (FL)	Schmidt	
Altmore	Carney	Eshoo	Hulshof	Meeks (NY)	Scott (GA)	
Arcuri	Carson	Etheridge	Hunter	Melancon	Scott (VA)	
Baca	Carter	Everett	Inglis (SC)	Mica	Sensenbrenner	
Bachmann	Castle	Fallin	Inslee	Michaud	Serrano	
Bachus	Castor	Farr	Israel	Miller (FL)	Sessions	
Baird	Chabot	Fattah	Issa	Miller (MI)	Sestak	
Baldwin	Chandler	Feeney	Jackson (IL)	Miller (NC)	Shadegg	
Barrett (SC)	Clarke	Ferguson	Jackson-Lee	Miller, Gary (TX)	Shays	
Barrow	Clay	Filner	Johnson (GA)	Miller, George	Shea-Porter	
Bartlett (MD)	Cleaver	Flake	Johnson (IL)	Mitchell	Sherman	
Barton (TX)	Clyburn	Forbes	Johnson, E. B.	Mollohan	Shimkus	
Bean	Coble	Fortenberry	Johnson, Sam	Moore (KS)	Shuster	
Becerra	Cohen	Foster	Jones (NC)	Moore (WI)	Simpson	
Berkley	Cole (OK)	Foxx	Jones (OH)	Moran (KS)	Sires	
Berman	Conaway	Frank (MA)	Kagan	Moran (VA)	Skelton	
Berry	Conyers	Franks (AZ)	Kanjorski	Murphy (CT)	Slaughter	
Biggert	Cooper	Frelinghuysen	Kaptur	Murphy, Patrick	Smith (NE)	
Bilbray	Costa	Gallolegy	Keller	Murphy, Tim	Smith (NJ)	
Bilirakis	Costello	Garrett (NJ)	Kennedy	Murtha	Smith (TX)	
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Gerlach	Kildae	Musgrave	Smith (WA)	
Bishop (NY)	Cramer	Giffords	Kilpatrick	Myrick	Snyder	
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Gilchrest	Kind	Napolitano	Solis	
Blackburn	Crowley	Gillibrand	King (IA)	Neal (MA)	Souder	
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Fortenberry	King (NY)	Neugebauer	Space	
Blunt	Culberson	Gohmert	Kingston	Nunes	Spratt	
Boehner	Cummings	Gonzalez	Kirk	Oberstar	Stark	
Bonner	Davis (AL)	Goodlatte	Klein (FL)	Obey	Stearns	
Bono Mack	Davis (CA)	Gordon	Barton (TX)	Oliver	Stupak	
Boozman	Davis (IL)	Matheson	Bean	Ortiz	Sullivan	
Boren	Davis (KY)	Matsui	Becerra	Knollenberg	Sutton	
Boswell	Davis, David	McCarthy (CA)	Berkley	Pallone	Tancredo	
Boucher	Davis, Lincoln	McCarthy (NY)	Abercrombie	Pascarella	Tanner	
Boustany	Davis, Tom	McCarthy (TX)	Ackerman	Pastor	Taylor	
Boyd (FL)	Deal (GA)	McCaul (TX)	Aderholt	Paul	Terry	
Boysda (KS)	DeFazio	McCollum (MN)	Akin	Payne	Thompson (CA)	
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Hall (NY)	Biggert	Pearce	Thompson (MS)	
Brady (TX)	Delahunt	Hare	Baldwin	Pence	Thornberry	
Braley (IA)	DeLauro	Harmann	Barrett (SC)	Perlmutter	Tiaht	
Brown (GA)	Dent	Hastings (FL)	Bishop (GA)	Peterson (MN)	Tiberi	
Brown (SC)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hastings (WA)	Bishop (NY)	Peterson (PA)	Tierney	
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hayes	Bachmann	Pickering	Towns	
Brown-Waite, Ginny	Dicks	Heller	Bachus	Pitts	Tsangas	
Buchanan	Dingell	Hensarling	Bilbray	Platts	Turner	
Burgess	Doggett	Herger	Baldwin	Poe	Udall (CO)	
Burton (IN)	Donnelly	Herseth Sandlin	Bishop (UT)	Pomeroy	Upton	
Butterfield	Doolittle	Higgins	Brown (SC)	Porter	Van Hollen	
Buyer	Doyle	Hill	Brown, Corrine	Price (GA)	Velázquez	
Calvert	Drake	Hinchey	Brown-Waite,	Price (NC)	Visclosky	
Camp (MI)	Dreier	Hinojosa	Ginny	Putnam	Walberg	
Campbell (CA)	Duncan	Hirono	Bilirakis	Radanovich	Walden (OR)	
Cannon	Edwards	Hobson	Bishop (PA)	Rahall	Walsh (NY)	
	Ehlers	Hodes	Bachmann	Ramstad	Walz (MN)	

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1611

Mr. GUTIERREZ changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

ANNOUNCING THE PASSING OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE BILL DICKINSON OF ALABAMA

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

Mr. EVERETT. Members, it is my sad duty to notify the House that a former colleague, Bill Dickinson, passed away last night at age 82. Bill represented Alabama's Second District prior to me, from 1964 to 1992. He served as the ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee during the Reagan military build-up years.

His death marks a loss to Alabama and to the Nation, and I now ask for a moment of silence from the body.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas). Members will rise and observe a moment of silence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1005, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1005, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 0, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 151]

YEAS—414

Abercrombie	Berkley	Boustany
Ackerman	Berman	Boyd (FL)
Aderholt	Berry	Boysda (KS)
Akin	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Biggert	Bilbray	Brady (TX)
Bilbray	Baldwin	Braley (IA)
Bilirakis	Boehner	Brown (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Bishop (UT)	Brown (SC)
Bishop (NY)	Brown, Corrine	Brown-Waite,
Bishop (UT)	Brown-Waite,	Ginny
Brown, Corrine	Buchanan	Buchanan
Brown-Waite, Ginny	Burgess	Burgess
Buchanan	Barrett (SC)	Barrett (SC)
Burgess	Bonner	Burton (IN)
Burton (IN)	Bono Mack	Butterfield
Butterfield	Boozman	Buyer
Buyer	Barton (TX)	Camp (MI)
Calvert	Boren	Campbell (CA)
Camp (MI)	Boswell	Cannon
Campbell (CA)	Boucher	
Cannon		