

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
Ackerman	Capito	Ellsworth
Aderholt	Capps	Emanuel
Akin	Capuano	Emerson
Alexander	Cardoza	Engel
Allen	Carnahan	English (PA)
Altmire	Carney	Eshoo
Arcuri	Carson	Etheridge
Baca	Carter	Everett
Bachmann	Castle	Fallin
Bachus	Castor	Farr
Baird	Chabot	Fattah
Baldwin	Chandler	Feeney
Barrett (SC)	Clarke	Ferguson
Barrow	Clay	Filner
Bartlett (MD)	Cleaver	Flake
Barton (TX)	Clyburn	Forbes
Bean	Coble	Portenberry
Becerra	Cohen	Foster
Berkley	Cole (OK)	Fox
Berman	Conaway	Frank (MA)
Berry	Conyers	Franks (AZ)
Biggert	Cooper	Frelinghuysen
Bilbray	Costa	Gallegly
Bilirakis	Costello	Garrett (NJ)
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Gerlach
Bishop (NY)	Cramer	Giffords
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Gilchrest
Blackburn	Crowley	Gillibrand
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Gingrey
Blunt	Culberson	Gohmert
Boehner	Cummings	Gonzalez
Bonner	Davis (AL)	Goode
Bono Mack	Davis (CA)	Goodlatte
Boozman	Davis (IL)	Gordon
Boren	Davis (KY)	Graves
Boswell	Davis, David	Green, Al
Boucher	Davis, Lincoln	Green, Gene
Boustany	Davis, Tom	Grijalva
Boyd (FL)	Deal (GA)	Gutierrez
Boyd (KS)	DeFazio	Hall (NY)
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Hall (TX)
Brady (TX)	Delahunt	Hare
Braley (IA)	DeLauro	Harman
Broun (GA)	Dent	Hastings (FL)
Brown (SC)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hastings (WA)
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hayes
Brown-Waite,	Dicks	Heller
Ginny	Dingell	Hensarling
Buchanan	Doggett	Herger
Burgess	Donnelly	Herseth Sandlin
Burton (IN)	Doolittle	Higgins
Butterfield	Doyle	Hill
Buyer	Drake	Hinche
Calvert	Dreier	Hinojosa
Camp (MI)	Duncan	Hiron
Campbell (CA)	Edwards	Hobson
Cannon	Ehlers	Hodes

Hoekstra	McKeon	Sanchez, Loretta
Holden	McMorris	Sarbanes
Holt	Rodgers	Saxton
Honda	McNerney	Schakowsky
Hooley	McNulty	Schiff
Hoyer	Meek (FL)	Schmidt
Hulshof	Meeks (NY)	Scott (GA)
Hunter	Melancon	Scott (VA)
Inglis (SC)	Mica	Sensenbrenner
Inslee	Michaud	Serrano
Israel	Miller (FL)	Sessions
Issa	Miller (MI)	Sestak
Jackson (IL)	Miller (NC)	Shadegg
Jackson-Lee	Miller, Gary	Shays
(TX)	Miller, George	Shea-Porter
Johnson (GA)	Mitchell	Sherman
Johnson (IL)	Mollohan	Shimkus
Johnson, E. B.	Moore (KS)	Shuster
Johnson, Sam	Moore (WI)	Simpson
Jones (NC)	Moran (KS)	Sires
Jones (OH)	Moran (VA)	Skelton
Jordan	Murphy (CT)	Slaughter
Kagen	Murphy, Patrick	Smith (NE)
Kanjorski	Murphy, Tim	Smith (NJ)
Kaptur	Murtha	Smith (TX)
Keller	Musgrave	Smith (WA)
Kennedy	Myrick	Snyder
Kildee	Nadler	Solis
Kilpatrick	Napolitano	Souder
Kind	Neal (MA)	Space
King (IA)	Neugebauer	Spratt
King (NY)	Nunes	Stark
Kingston	Oberstar	Stearns
Kirk	Obey	Stupak
Klein (FL)	Olver	Sullivan
Kline (MN)	Ortiz	Sutton
Knollenberg	Pallone	Tancred
Kucinich	Pascrell	Tanner
Kuhl (NY)	Pastor	Taylor
LaHood	Paul	Terry
Lamborn	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Lampson	Pearce	Thompson (MS)
Langevin	Pence	Thornberry
Larsen (WA)	Perlmutter	Tiahrt
Larson (CT)	Peterson (MN)	Tiberi
Latham	Peterson (PA)	Tierney
LaTourette	Petri	Towns
Latta	Pickering	Tsongas
Lee	Pitts	Turner
Levin	Platts	Udall (CO)
Lewis (CA)	Poe	Upton
Lewis (GA)	Pomeroy	Van Hollen
Lewis (KY)	Porter	Velázquez
Linder	Price (GA)	Visclosky
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Walberg
LoBiondo	Putnam	Walden (OR)
Loeb sack	Radanovich	Walsh (NY)
Lofgren, Zoe	Rahall	Walz (MN)
Lowey	Ramstad	Wamp
Lucas	Rangel	Wasserman
Lungren, Daniel	Regula	Schultz
E.	Rehberg	Waters
Lynch	Reichert	Watson
Mack	Renzi	Watt
Mahoney (FL)	Reyes	Weiner
Maloney (NY)	Richardson	Welch (VT)
Manzullo	Rodriguez	Weldon (FL)
Marchant	Rogers (AL)	Weller
Markey	Rogers (KY)	Westmoreland
Marshall	Rogers (MI)	Wexler
Matheson	Rohrabacher	Whitfield (KY)
Matsui	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (NM)
McCarthy (CA)	Roskam	Wilson (OH)
McCarthy (NY)	Ross	Wilson (SC)
McCaul (TX)	Roybal-Allard	Wittman (VA)
McCollum (MN)	Royce	Wolf
McCotter	Ruppersberger	Woolsey
McCrery	Ryan (OH)	Wu
McDermott	Ryan (WI)	Wynn
McGovern	Salazar	Yarmuth
McHenry	Sali	Young (AK)
McHugh	Sánchez, Linda	Young (FL)
McIntyre	T.	

NOT VOTING—14

Andrews	Pryce (OH)	Shuler
Cubin	Reynolds	Tauscher
Fossella	Rothman	Udall (NM)
Granger	Rush	Waxman
Jefferson	Schwartz	

□ 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.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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	Boyda (KS)
Akin	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Alexander	Bilbray	Brady (TX)
Allen	Bilirakis	Braley (IA)
Altmire	Bishop (GA)	Broun (GA)
Arcuri	Bishop (NY)	Brown (SC)
Baca	Bishop (UT)	Brown, Corrine
Bachmann	Blackburn	Brown-Waite,
Bachus	Blumenauer	Ginny
Baird	Blunt	Buchanan
Baldwin	Boehner	Burgess
Barrett (SC)	Bonner	Burton (IN)
Barrow	Bono Mack	Butterfield
Bartlett (MD)	Boozman	Buyer
Barton (TX)	Boren	Camp (MI)
Bean	Boswell	Campbell (CA)
Becerra	Boucher	Cannon