

chief of staff for the White House; Alan Simpson, former U.S. Republican Senator from Wyoming; and the Gang of Six that now has over 18 or 19 Republicans and 18 or 19 Democrats saying we need to do.

I hope we can join together to do that. I personally believe that is the most important effort that we could make in bringing confidence back to America and to the perception of America around the world.

Mr. CANTOR. Just one final note, Mr. Speaker, we should just stop buying so much. That's my point.

Mr. HOYER. I yield back the balance of my time.

#### HR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow, and further when the House adjourns on that day, it shall meet at noon on Tuesday, October 11, 2011, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### PIPISTREL AND PIPISTREL USA

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the future of electric aviation is upon us in the Centre region of Pennsylvania. Pipistrel and Pipistrel USA, an aviation company in State College, Pennsylvania, won first place in NASA's Comparative Aircraft Flight Efficiency Green Flight Challenge, which took first place September 25 at Charles Santa Rosa, California.

Sponsored by Google, the Green Flight Challenge was created to advance aviation fuel efficiency technologies. Fourteen teams registered and collectively invested more than \$4 million in the challenge. The winning aircraft had to fly 200 miles in less than 2 hours and use less than 1 gallon of fuel per occupant, or the equivalent in electricity, and would be awarded a \$1.35 million grant.

Pipistrel USA's aircraft achieved twice this requirement, flying 200 miles using just over a half-gallon of fuel equivalent per passenger. The team was led by Dr. Jack Langelaan, assistant professor of Aerospace Engineering at Penn State University, and supported by engineers and faculty from numerous departments, local area aviation businesses and facilities. It truly was a team effort.

I want to congratulate Pipistrel USA, Penn State, and all those involved in this project for their hard work and entrepreneurial spirit.

#### MIDDLE EAST PEACE

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

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, the recent Palestinian bid for U.N. recognition effectively abandons direct negotiations as the structure for pursuing peace in the Middle East. To those who question the United States' solidarity with Israel in the face of this bid, the answer is that it is in America's interest to stand strong with its friend and ally.

The Arab Spring is dramatically altering the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the wider region. Familiar antagonists are seizing on a new populism to stir up anti-Israel sentiment.

It's no surprise that countries like Iran would seek to hijack the sentiment of the Arab Spring, but who would have predicted that NATO member Turkey would turn against its former ally, Israel, with such ferocity? Among other things, Turkey's behavior appears calculated to establish strategic dominance of the eastern Mediterranean by putting pressure on the Israeli-American alliance.

One critical way for the United States to discourage this kind of adventurism in the region is to continue to affirm its unbreakable bond with the State of Israel.

□ 1530

#### DEEPWATER RESTORATION: A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

(Mr. PALAZZO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, 2010, America witnessed the worst man-made disaster in our Nation's history. Mississippi lost four of her native sons to the explosion; and, over the course of 3 months, nearly 5 million barrels of oil gushed into the Gulf of Mexico, causing extreme economic and environmental damage.

Yesterday, the bipartisan RESTORE Act was introduced that will put the Gulf States on the right path to long-term recovery. The RESTORE Act will send 80 percent of the fines paid by BP to the areas that were most affected from this tragic event and will allow the Gulf States to invest funds in projects and programs designed to rehabilitate the region economically and environmentally.

The act provides States with the flexibility to address their own unique and specific needs with transparency and accountability. Once BP is held accountable for its actions, it's only fair that those hardest hit will receive the relief they desperately need and deserve.

I now urge my colleagues from across the country to do the right thing and support the bipartisan RESTORE Act.

#### AN INSULT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is something about having a heart and a philosophy that Americans who are not working want to work; Americans who are not rich simply want an opportunity to provide for their families.

I want to congratulate the President today for acknowledging that this economic downfall is not attributable to his actions as a President that happens to be a Democrat. I thank him for mentioning the calamity in China, dealing with the manipulation of currency. It is something we have to address. It is something that has not benefited the United States.

I believe as individuals run for the Presidency, they have every right to do so; but every time they make a statement of insult to the American people, I'm going to address it.

Mr. Cain seems to want to continue, rather than to talk constructively about how we can bring people together, today he announced that those who are on rallies around this country—some in my district, as we speak—he told them, if you are not employed and you are not rich, it's your fault.

Mr. Cain, you need to understand what the common people and person is going through. Understand the common man and stop being high and mighty. I don't know how you can represent all of the people. You need to get a grip and understand what America is all about.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF REVEREND FRED LEE SHUTTLESWORTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, during this CBC Special Order hour, we're going to honor the life and legacy of Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth. And I rise today to pay tribute to a great civil rights leader, Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth, who passed away yesterday at the age of 89.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was a passionate advocate for equal rights and a courageous Freedom Rider. He was one of the leaders of the civil rights movement in Birmingham, Alabama, and a cofounder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC. Martin Luther King considered Reverend Shuttlesworth the most courageous civil rights fighter in the South.

Born in Mount Meigs, Alabama, on March 18, 1922, Reverend Shuttlesworth

was raised in Birmingham, Alabama. Brought up by his tough-minded mother, Mrs. Alberta Robinson Shuttlesworth Webb, Reverend Shuttlesworth developed a very powerful personality that prepared him for his civil rights leadership in Alabama.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was a bright student and graduated valedictorian of his class at Rosedale High School in 1940. Shuttlesworth was compassionate. He was captivating, both as a student, and then later as a minister. He was captivated by the Baptist denomination and felt called to the ministry. He graduated from Alabama State College—now known as Alabama State University—in 1952 and became the pastor of the historic First Baptist Church in Selma, Alabama. In 1953, Reverend Shuttlesworth took over as pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in North Birmingham, Alabama.

Reverend Shuttlesworth soon became the most publicized crusader in the history of Birmingham, Alabama. He became active in the voter registration efforts of the NAACP and in the Civic League's attempts to clean up saloons. In 1955, Reverend Shuttlesworth supported the Montgomery Bus Boycott that was set in motion by Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat.

When an Alabama Circuit Court injunction stopped the NAACP's operation in the State of Alabama, Reverend Shuttlesworth founded the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights in June of 1956. The weekly meetings of this wonderful organization became the mouthpiece for the masses of African Americans in Birmingham, Alabama, for over a decade.

In 1957, Reverend Shuttlesworth helped fellow ministers and civil rights leaders Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ralph David Abernathy found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which became the most important civil rights organization in the South during the 1960s.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was an inspiration to other activists because of his strong commitment to the fight for equality, which often put him and his family in harm's way. He was the target of two bombings. When Shuttlesworth and his wife attempted to enroll their children in a previously all-white Birmingham public school in 1957, a mob of Klansmen attacked him. Shuttlesworth was beaten with chains and brass knuckles in the streets while someone stabbed his wife during this altercation.

His personal courage and sacrifice encouraged others to join the movement as well. Shuttlesworth participated in the sit-ins against segregated lunch counters in 1960 and took part in the organization and completion of the Freedom Rides in 1961.

Reverend Shuttlesworth willingly stood up against the brutal tactics of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor, as he was known, in the fight for civil rights. The civil rights movement climaxed in 1963 when

Shuttlesworth convinced Martin Luther King, Jr., and the SCLC to come to Birmingham, Alabama, for a massive campaign against segregation. In response to the campaign, Bull Connor released police dogs on activists and had activists sprayed with intense fire hose streams so powerful they could knock bark off a tree from 100 feet away.

These egregious actions were captured on national television and published in newspapers across this country. The national attention led to Federal intervention and the signing of the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 and, later, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Reverend Shuttlesworth was at the heart of this monumental victory as he poured his soul into the civil rights movement. Although Shuttlesworth remained active in the movement in Alabama and regularly visited, he did move in 1961 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a pastor for most of the next 47 years. In Cincinnati, Shuttlesworth became the pastor of the Greater New Light Baptist Church in 1966 and worked to continue his work to fight against racism and for the alleviation of the problems of the homeless until he retired in 2007.

Upon his retirement, Reverend Shuttlesworth moved back to Birmingham, Alabama.

I know that the City of Birmingham is very proud of its native son and the role he played in the civil rights movement. In 1988, the Birmingham City Council approved an order to rename a 4-mile stretch of road F.L. Shuttlesworth Drive. In addition, the City of Birmingham erected a statue of Reverend Shuttlesworth outside the Civil Rights Institute when it opened in 1992. The Birmingham Airport Authority also renamed the Birmingham International Airport the Birmingham-Shuttlesworth International Airport in his honor.

On behalf of a grateful Nation, Reverend Shuttlesworth was presented with the Presidential Citizens Medal by President Bill Clinton on January 8, 2001.

Mr. Shuttlesworth was married to Sephira Bailey Shuttlesworth, and he was the proud father of four—Patricia, Ruby, Fred, Jr., and Carolyn. He also leaves behind 11 grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Now, over the years, Reverend Shuttlesworth has distinguished himself and been honored by numerous awards. His leadership that he showed this Nation in fighting against racism is second to none.

The people of the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama—that I am so grateful to represent—commends him for his wonderful efforts. And as the first black Congresswoman elected from the State of Alabama, I know I stand on the shoulders of Reverend Shuttlesworth. I would not be here today had it not been for his sacrifice and the sacrifice of so many.

□ 1540

His commitment to the racial equality and justice for all is a message that will inspire people for generations to come.

I, therefore, Representative to this U.S. Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama, do hereby recognize Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth for his numerous contributions, not only to the Seventh Congressional District and the State of Alabama but to our wonderful Nation.

I ask those present today to join me in honoring Reverend Shuttlesworth and commending him for his many achievements on behalf of a grateful Nation. I know that many of my colleagues will join me during this hour to commemorate his life and legacy.

I now yield time to our CBC chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, EMANUEL CLEAVER, for his comments on Reverend Shuttlesworth's wonderful life.

Mr. CLEAVER. Let me first thank the gentlewoman from Alabama for her vision in speaking of one of America's great men.

Shortly after Martin Luther King was killed in Memphis, Tennessee, I, just leaving college, became very active with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At that time, Ralph Abernathy had taken over leadership of the organization, and Joe Lowery had become the chair of the board. And a short time after that, Walter Fauntroy, who served as the delegate for the District of Columbia, became the chair of the board. And prior to that he was the SCLC Washington Bureau Chief.

So I became actively involved. I considered Fred Shuttlesworth as a mentor. Fred Shuttlesworth had a remarkable life in that he was a great preacher. But as people who knew him will tell you, he was not afraid of anything, and sometimes that did not work to his benefit.

Fred Shuttlesworth was in his home when the Klan blew it up. Reverend Shuttlesworth ended up down in the basement, but if the Klan had believed that blowing up his home would get him to back away from a movement to bring dignity and civil rights to people in this country, they were wrong.

And Fred Shuttlesworth was so tough that it was often said that when God allowed Bull Connor to be born, that he also made Fred Shuttlesworth to serve as his even change. Fred Shuttlesworth was in many confrontations with the legendary and infamous Bull Connor.

One of the things that I think people need to remember is that, of the people involved in the founding of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which was Martin Luther King, Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, some people include C.K. Steele, is that Shuttlesworth was perhaps the roughest of the group. He went to college late. He was a man who's physical stature was almost amazing. Even when he went into his eighties, Fred Shuttlesworth could slide on a pair of

pants and a shirt and there would be no bulge. He had one of those amazing bodies where he always looked fit, even into his eighties.

But the thing that I want to say about Reverend Shuttlesworth is that there was never a challenge that caused Fred Shuttlesworth to back away. There was no threat strong enough that Fred Shuttlesworth would seek cover. He was always out front, willing to take whatever came his way in order to pursue the fight for justice.

When I was elected mayor of Kansas City, one of the highlights of my time in office was Fred Shuttlesworth visiting Kansas City and coming into my office and getting excited because on the wall in my office hung a photograph, an enlarged photograph which showed Fred Shuttlesworth and a large number of other civil rights leaders and giants who I was just pleased to be around hanging on the wall prior to a march we had done in Greene County, Alabama. And I was so thrilled that Fred Shuttlesworth could come to my office and see his photograph hanging and know how much I appreciated him.

Let me just say this—and I'll pass this on—Fred Shuttlesworth preached at the church I have been fortunate to pastor for over 30 years. And each time he would come in and he'd say, now, Cleaver, I want to show you how you can preach a long sermon. And his strategy was this: after about 30 minutes, he would say, and wink at me, I'm about to wrap up now. And he said, then people would listen to him waiting because they knew he was about to wrap up. And then 10 or 15 minutes later he'd say, I'm on my way out now. I'm closing out. So Fred Shuttlesworth could easily preach an hour and trick people two or three times. And that was what he called training me in how to preach a long sermon.

And he preached at our church many times. In fact, the last time he preached there, which was probably 2 years ago, he was a little frail for the first time that I had ever been around him. And he was still fiery, as our colleague, JOHN LEWIS, will tell you. There was never a time that he did not have fire. In fact, his autobiography is entitled, "Fire Inside My Bones," which I have in my office.

And he, I think, was the epitome of the civil rights struggle. He did a lot of struggling. He never made a lot of money. He never got a lot of publicity. There are probably people in the country who hear the name Fred Shuttlesworth and not know who he is.

This morning I turned on MSNBC and saw his name being scrolled across the bottom of the television set, that the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, age 89, died in a Birmingham, Alabama, hospital. And I sat there thinking, you know, the great tragedy is that probably millions of people are looking at that and saying to themselves, I have no idea who Fred Shuttlesworth is.

And I'm here to tell you, had there not been a Fred Shuttlesworth, there

never would have been a Birmingham moment. Had there not been a Birmingham movement, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference would never have existed, which meant that Martin Luther King would have gotten his PhD and pastored a church, perhaps in Atlanta, Georgia, and nobody would have heard of him.

So I take great pride in the opportunity to just talk about a friend and a mentor, the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, a great civil rights leader, a great Baptist preacher, and a great human being.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you so much. I was born in Selma, Alabama, and raised in Selma, and my home church is Brown Chapel AME Church. And I remember so many commemorations of the march from Selma to Montgomery always culminated on that Sunday when they commemorate Bloody Sunday in my church. And I can remember often seeing Reverend Shuttlesworth at Brown Chapel and crossing that Edmund Pettus Bridge that he did so often in those commemorations.

My last time seeing him, he participated in a Faith in Politics luncheon that we had this past year, this past March and when I was so honored to co-host that Faith in Politics pilgrimage back to Alabama with Congressman LEWIS.

I know that my generation owes a debt of gratitude to the Freedom Riders, to the folks, the civil rights activists such as Reverend Shuttlesworth and JOHN LEWIS. We owe so much to them. We not only stand on their shoulders, but we pay honor and tribute to them always. They fought the good fight so that people like us could go to Ivy League schools, could walk the Halls of Congress, and I'm just forever grateful for their courage and their sacrifice.

□ 1550

I am equally thrilled to now yield time to Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia. The gentleman from Georgia is one of my own personal heroes and will speak to knowing Fred Shuttlesworth personally and talk of the times in the sixties that they shared together. I am just immensely honored to be able to call Congressman LEWIS a friend as well as colleague.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague, Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL from Birmingham, for holding this Special Order. Thank you for representing the people of the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama, especially Birmingham and Selma.

I grew up reading and hearing about Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, the man from Birmingham, Alabama. I grew up about 150 miles from Birmingham outside of a little town called Troy. The words of Fred Shuttlesworth, the actions of this man were so inspiring, I probably wouldn't be standing here today, I know I wouldn't be standing here today as a Member of Congress

representing the good people of the Fifth District of Georgia if it hadn't been for individuals like Fred Shuttlesworth.

The Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth is the last of a kind. He was a fearless, determined, courageous leader for civil rights and social justice. When others did not have the courage to stand up, speak up and speak out, Fred Shuttlesworth put all he had on the line to end segregation and racial discrimination not only in Birmingham but throughout the State of Alabama and throughout our Nation.

As has been said so well before, he was beaten with chains, his home was bombed, his church was bombed, and he lived under constant threat of violence and murder; but he never, ever lost faith in the power of love to overcome hate.

He escorted brave young children to desegregate public schools in Birmingham. In 1961, and I will never, ever forget it, when I was only 21 years old, during the Freedom Rides, 50 years ago, when others were immobilized by fear, he was fearless and met us at the Greyhound bus station in Birmingham, Alabama, and welcomed us into his home. When we were trapped in the First Baptist Church a few days later, pastored by the Reverend Ralph Abernathy in downtown Montgomery, after we had been beaten by an angry mob and the church had been surrounded by individuals who tried to burn the church down, he stood up and he spoke. He gave us courage. He told us not to be afraid.

He worked tirelessly beside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and others as he led the Birmingham Movement. In 1963 when Bull Connor, the commissioner of public safety, used dogs and fire hoses on peaceful protesters, including young children and women, Fred Shuttlesworth was there.

And I will never forget, Congresswoman SEWELL, when we went back to Selma in 2007, Fred Shuttlesworth wanted to cross that bridge one more time. He was unable to walk. He was in a wheelchair. Then-Senator Barack Obama pushed the chair across the bridge. Former President Clinton came and knelt down at the chair in front of Fred Shuttlesworth to pay tribute and homage to him.

This brave and courageous man must be remembered. In my estimation, he is one of the Founding Fathers of the New America. He helped liberate, not just the State of Alabama, not just the South, but he helped liberate America; and that's why we honor him. He helped change and made us a different people, made us stand up, walk, run, and march with pride. We owe him a debt of gratitude. He will be deeply missed.

When we go back to Birmingham, or to Montgomery, or to Selma, or any part of the American South, we may see a statue at the Civil Rights Institute or Museum in Birmingham, but we will see Fred Shuttlesworth all over

the South and all over the Nation, because he helped bring down those signs that said White Men, Colored Men; White Women, Colored Women; White Waiting, Colored Waiting.

America is different. America is better. And we are a better people because of this one brave, courageous man who had the audacity, had the ability, the capacity, to stand up and say, we will be free.

He said over and over again, EMANUEL CLEAVER: "Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave and go home to my Lord and be free." That's the message of Fred Shuttlesworth. I hope all of our young people, black and white, Latinos, Asian Americans and Native Americans, will study the life of Fred Shuttlesworth.

Thank you, Congresswoman SEWELL.

Ms. SEWELL. Thank you so much, Congressman LEWIS.

I also am always constantly in awe of our next presenter. I yield time to not only a wonderful sister in Congress but also a real leader in Congress, my mentor, the gentlelady from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Thank you so very much, Congresswoman SEWELL, for allowing us to come to the floor of the House and be joyful even though someone has passed. I thank my previous speakers.

JOHN LEWIS, we salute you always for continuing to be our chronicler, our voice, our steady, if you will, encyclopedia of today, yesterday and tomorrow, what we should be aiming toward as a Nation and as a people but also what we came through.

And to stand next to this picture, thank you for allowing me to stand next to such a symbolic statement about who I would like to call Reverend Dr. Fred L. Shuttlesworth. Can I just stand here and say that I knew him? And as well can I say that I had the privilege of following way behind JOHN LEWIS's footsteps, Congresswoman SEWELL, in working in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at the time that Reverend Dr. Ralph David Abernathy was alive, that Hosea Williams was alive, that James Orange was alive, and certainly Fred Shuttlesworth was still on the battlefield in places around the Nation.

So I want to say to his children and his wife and all of his great legacy in Alabama that he has given birth to much. This picture depicts a monumental statement, both of his status as an American and a patriot, both of what he created. Whether it was a young Senator to be President, President Barack Obama, pushing this icon's wheelchair as we commemorated the legacy of JOHN LEWIS, and that is the crossing of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, the time when those who spoke loudly on behalf of those who could not speak were brutalized and beaten to unconsciousness simply for the right to vote. Fred Shuttlesworth was known as a man that did not run away from danger. Fred Shuttlesworth joined Dr.

Ralph David Abernathy and Martin Luther King and himself in pushing, shoving and pushing the movement in Alabama and around the Nation.

At his side as a young man, a President who served this country for 8 years, a Southerner, William Jefferson Clinton, who acknowledges that part of his great legacy or great opportunity was not only the meeting of President John F. Kennedy, but during his lifetime or his Presidency to correct many of the ills that occurred to African Americans and people of the slave history in this Nation, from the establishment of the African American Museum, to the honoring of so many, such as the Tuskegee Airmen, in terms of generating that as he spoke, to the honoring of civil rights leaders, to the bestowing of recognition on Rosa Parks.

□ 1600

There are so many things that this President, President Clinton, attempted to do because he got to know and he could understand the walk and the talk of Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth. I am grateful that we have the first African American woman Congressperson from Alabama, and I know that she told you of her family's legacy but also of the salt of the Earth that they are, Alabamans who knew of Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth's work.

What I am most moved by is the fact that he acknowledges that his beginnings were on a farm, that he was raised by his stepfather and his mother. He came first to be a truck driver, and then got the word that he should go to a school, to the Cedar Grove Academy—a local Bible college—and begin the seeding of understanding in the Scriptures of much of what we who happen to be Christian believe in—but it can be found in so many faiths, from Judaism, to Islam, to Buddhism, and to many other faiths—this whole charitable role that you must take: that it is better to give to others than it is to give to yourself.

Even though Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth was a feisty man, he would tell it to you. Don't get fooled by a wheelchair. He was a feisty man. He didn't take much to being offended. As JOHN LEWIS has taught us over the years, as we've traveled back to commemorate Bloody Sunday and how entrenched the movement was of non-violence, Fred Shuttlesworth was willing to, in essence, concede his feistiness to be part of the movement he established first, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and of course then to overcome its declaring of being unconstitutional and moving on to other creative ways to create and continue the movement.

What I like most since JOHN LEWIS told us of the Freedom Rides—and that is an emotional experience, an emotional set of words to listen to because of the loss of life that attended to those college students and the others who got on buses from Ohio to Illinois,

New York—places far from the South. They got on because they were driven by the rightness of the morality of those who were standing for the empowerment of those who had been brutalized. They came from far and wide. I don't know how one could stand by and watch buses be burned to a crisp or could watch those innocent Americans—young and with a great deal of hope—come to the Deep South and be bloodied and be attacked and spit upon.

I note that tragic moment when they were brutalized so badly as they came into the area of Reverend Shuttlesworth. They were brutalized as a result of a famous name, though a name of great damage—Sheriff Bull Connor—with water cannons and the violence that he evidenced that woke up America.

These brutalized Freedom Riders were, I guess, temporarily taken, JOHN, to a hospital where Reverend Shuttlesworth was concerned about their safety. He didn't concern himself about his safety, but was concerned about theirs. So with a few deacons—and for those of you who understand our church structure, deacons are close to the pastor. They are as men who go with him through fire, storm, rain, and devastation. They went with him to carry these broken bodies out of the hospital, fearful for their lives. He took them to his church where, as many knew in the South, was not a place that was immune to violence, as was evidenced by the Birmingham bombing of a church that killed four little girls in a Sunday school class. But Reverend Shuttlesworth was not fearing his life. He wanted to make sure that those who had come to help them and us could be safe and would not be bombarded in the hospital and be threatened or in fear of their lives.

Reverend Shuttlesworth, I want to thank you for allowing me to know you. I want to thank you for staying alive to be able to see the election of the first African American President of the United States. I am grateful that you stayed alive to see America at her best when, in 2008, she came together and unshackled the devastation of race, the ugliness of race, and began to accept that strength and rightness of anyone who desired to be President.

Reverend Shuttlesworth, as you lay in rest, let me again thank you for giving us courage, for being a friend to JOHN LEWIS, a friend to Martin and to Ralph David Abernathy and to James Orange and to many of the Freedom Riders and song singers that I get to see when I go for that commemoration.

What I would say in closure, Dr. Shuttlesworth, is that you wanted us to be engaged in fighting for people who could not speak for themselves. I would imagine that you would want us to pass and vote for the American Jobs Act. I imagine that you would not be accusatory as to why people are unemployed and are not rich. I imagine you would be sympathetic to the people in the streets today, now Thursday, October 6, 2011, and I imagine you would

say, Keep on keeping on. I imagine you would say, Have no fear, because our great friend Dr. Martin Luther King told us of a mountaintop, and he said the pathway to the Promised Land would not be easy. He said in his dying days, or in the last hours toward the end of his life, that he had seen the Promised Land. You still lived at that time, and he told us that he might not get there but that he knew that, as a people, as this Nation, we would get to the Promised Land someday.

Reverend Dr. Shuttlesworth, you have gone on, and we recognize that our people are hurting, and that they're in the streets and that they're all colors and backgrounds and religions in all areas of this country. You realize that we are lucky enough to have Congresswoman SEWELL and JOHN LEWIS out of Alabama, and now Atlanta. You recognize that you pass your mantle on, but you are hoping that we are not giving up and that we will always stay steadfast and that we'll fight for those who cannot speak and are yet unborn.

For you, Reverend Shuttlesworth, I will be courageous enough to take whatever comes, whatever comes life's way, whatever threatens my life, for it is important to note that there is something greater than life, and it is to make sure that people have an opportunity. I hope someday we'll have the ability to bring this Nation together again and not be wallowing in the divisiveness of Tea Parties and "No" parties and people who don't recognize what America is all about.

Reverend Shuttlesworth, you saw only what was right and what was just. I bless you, and will say to you that you are a warrior that has fought a good fight. Thank you for that fight. May you rest in peace.

To your family, God bless you, and God bless this warrior, and God bless the United States of America.

Ms. SEWELL. I would like to thank all of my colleagues for participating in this Special Order hour, celebrating the life and legacy of such a great Alabaman, of such a great American, Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth.

To his family—his wife and children and grandchildren—I want to say thank you on behalf of a grateful Nation for the sacrifices that you as a family had to make in order for this wonderful man to be able to lead a movement from Birmingham that affected the whole world.

I am eternally grateful, personally, for your friendship, Mrs. Shuttlesworth, as well as for your enduring sacrifice. Know that we here in Congress understand how important his life's work was, that we take seriously the mantle that he left behind—his commitment to equality, his commitment to justice for all. I know I am personally so grateful for the opportunity to have met him before he died and to be able to tell him personally thank you for what he did for me as a little black girl, growing up in Selma,

Alabama, to be able to even dream of someday being in this august body.

□ 1610

It was Shirley Chisholm, the first African American to sit in these seats in Congress, who said: "Service is the rent we pay for the privilege of living on this Earth." I know that Reverend Shuttlesworth has made more than just a deposit towards that rent. He's opened the doors, so many doors for so many of us to walk through, and for that I just want to say thank you. Thank you. We are awfully humbled by the fact that we have an opportunity to pay tribute to such a wonderful man.

In closing I just want to say thanks to this august body for allowing us the opportunity to celebrate the life of such a wonderful American. And we say in closing, while we may say farewell to Reverend Shuttlesworth now, we in America know that it was because of the work that he did that we have held fast as America and made sure that we held up to the ideals of what it is to be American, that is, the ideals of equality and the ideals of democracy.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### IMF GREECE BAILOUT STRATEGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HARTZLER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, this year we are going to go \$1.6 trillion in debt. Most people can't comprehend \$1.6 trillion. It's a lot of money. The national debt, we just found out recently, is going up to \$15.1 trillion.

The reason I bring that up today, Madam Speaker, is because we've got terrible problems that we're facing here at home, and there are terrible problems that are being faced in Europe. As a matter of fact, I was in Greece last week, and they're cutting salaries in Greece by 40 percent. They're cutting retirement benefits by 40 percent. They're cutting health benefits by a large amount, and they're raising taxes because that country is a socialistic country and it's about to go completely bankrupt. In addition to that, Italy has the same kind of problems, Spain has the same kinds of problems, Portugal has the same kinds of problems, and Ireland is suffering from similar problems.

Now, the reason I bring that up is because the United States is part of what they call the International Monetary Fund. Most Americans don't know, Madam Speaker, that we put 18 percent of the money in the International Monetary Fund, into that fund to deal with world financial problems.

Now, the International Monetary Fund, according to their European Department Director Antonio Borges, stated that "the IMF would definitely

participate in a second bailout package for Greece." Now, that could be up to 200 billion euros, 200 billion euros; and when you talk about American dollars, that's about \$280 billion.

The United States would be responsible for 36 billion of those dollars. That's American taxpayers' dollars that would be going to Europe to deal with the problems that Italy, Spain, Greece, and those other countries face.

But in addition to that, there was a recent announcement by the IMF that it was expanding its "bailout firepower" to \$1.3 trillion, and there is a potential that the International Monetary Fund could create what they call a "special purpose vehicle" to buy the embattled bonds of failing European countries like Greece, Spain, and Italy. When you boil all that down, it means the United States could buy a great deal of the \$1.3 trillion in bonds that would be purchased to keep those countries afloat.

Now, the IMF is not the primary vehicle of the Greek bailout. If they can't use that, they can use the Federal Reserve Board, the Fed, which has the authority to provide foreign central banks with an unlimited amount of dollars for an equivalent amount of currency.

On September 11 of this year, September 11, 2011, this year, the Fed did just this. It swapped American dollars for euros in order to provide the European Central Bank with liquidity to calm capital markets. Now, I don't think I need to go into a great deal more detail other than to say the United States is about to be involved in bailing out Europe.

We do not have the money.

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, we're going to be \$1.6 trillion short this year. We've got a \$15.1 trillion national debt, and it's going up very rapidly.

If the Fed, our Treasury Department, and the White House decide it's going to try to bail out Europe, these countries that are about to go belly up, it's going to cause even more economic problems in America. We have 9.1 percent unemployment right now, and can you imagine, Madam Speaker, what would happen if we started trying to bail out Europe as well? We cannot and we must not do that.

If I were talking to the President tonight, Madam Speaker, I would say, Mr. President, let's deal with the problems we have here at home. Let's don't take on more responsibilities that are not of our doing. We should not try to prop up governments that have been socialistic for a long, long time to the point where they have to cut salaries by 40 percent in order to try to keep their country afloat.

That's a problem they created. We have enough problems here at home, and we shouldn't be using American taxpayers' dollars to try to bail out European countries that have gone down the wrong path.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.