

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is time for the President to put politics aside and approve the Keystone pipeline. It has been nearly 6 years since the application for Keystone was submitted.

Recently, I had the opportunity to see the domestic energy production happening in the Bakken oilfields in North Dakota. The increased energy production in North Dakota has lessened our dependence on foreign oil, created good-paying jobs, and helped reduce the State's unemployment to the lowest in the country. Approving the Keystone pipeline would have the same effect, creating 42,000 construction jobs and as many as 118,000 spin-off jobs.

Mr. Speaker, news of the recent oil tanker derailments remind us of the increased pressure that our railways are under from shipping more oil. Keystone will absolutely help immediately ease this burden by moving 700,000 barrels a day through the pipeline.

The bottom line here is everyone is standing ready to move forward on this project. I urge my colleagues to continue their bipartisan support for approving the Keystone pipeline.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL CEREMONY

(Ms. SHEA-PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I attended the annual New Hampshire Law Enforcement Officers Memorial ceremony. This year's ceremony was particularly somber as we added a new name, Officer Stephen Arkell, to New Hampshire's Roll of Honor.

Officer Arkell was a police officer in the rural community of Brentwood. He was a husband, a proud father, and he loved his town and its people. He was also an accomplished carpenter, a respected youth sports coach, and an avid outdoorsman.

Just a week ago, Officer Arkell responded to a domestic disturbance in a senior housing complex. He walked into a situation that all men and women and their families who serve in our police departments know is possible. He was shot and killed trying to save a citizen.

Officer Arkell is survived by his wife and his two daughters. My thoughts and prayers are with them as they face life without their hero, without our hero.

We all owe Officer Arkell a tremendous debt of gratitude for the courage and sacrifice he showed. He is a true hero, along with Fremont Officer Derek Franek, who risked death himself trying to save him.

I am grateful for the heroism and the bravery of all the law enforcement personnel that responded that day, particularly the other officers from the Brentwood Police Department, the

State police SWAT team, and the firefighters who had to put out the fires that the suspect started. I will never forget any of them, and we all are grateful for their service.

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NATIONAL MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

(Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize May as National Military Appreciation Month, and Memorial Day right around the corner.

Our military members make countless sacrifices every day—sacrifices that many of us can't imagine. They put their lives on the line for our freedom and our safety, and they do it expecting nothing in return.

This month, we honor the brave Americans who serve in our Armed Forces, including our guardsmen and reservists. We appreciate military spouses for their strength and their loyalty. And we remember the heroes who have died while serving our country.

As the cofounder of the Military Family Caucus, I recognize that when a servicemember joins the military, it is not just a job, it is a family commitment to our country.

As the House considers the National Defense Authorization Act this week, I want to encourage the Secretary of Defense to continue working to reduce unemployment and underemployment of military spouses and support closing the wage gap between military spouses and their civilian counterparts.

This month, I offer great thanks and appreciation to our military men and women and their families because they deserve our gratitude for the sacrifices they have made, and they are essential to keeping America safe.

Yes, May marks National Military Appreciation Month, but really, every month the members of our military—and their families—should be celebrated, appreciated, and thanked for the commitment they have made.

BOKO HARAM MUST STOP, AND END IT NOW

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it was quiet around the dormitory deep in the heart of Borno, in northern Nigeria, where the landscape is barren and life is hard.

In the middle of that April night, gunshots fired and then almost 300 girls were kidnapped, and they remain missing. A night that no one can forget. This picture shows it all: a mother with a candle mourning that loss.

Mr. Speaker, we can no longer remain silent in any way. I thank Presi-

dent Obama for the assets of the FBI and intelligence, and certainly some military assets. But to the Nigerian government, those of us who have been friends and have worked with this government, enough is enough.

We need to find every resource: U.N. peacekeepers, the African Union, and any other resource that will help strategize to find those girls. There needs to be a targeted military unit from the Nigerian military that is utilizing the resources of others to help them safely rescue those girls.

Enough is enough. The slaughter by this terrorist group must stop. Boko Haram must stop, and end it now.

GM RECALL: THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, the disturbing news from General Motors in the recall case continues.

In the past few days, we have learned that internal emails were sent telling General Motors employees to avoid using certain words, words like "problem," words like "safety."

This raises questions about what GM knew and when they knew it. But Mr. Speaker, it also raises questions about the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration: What did they know and when did they know it?

From our committee work, we know that over the last decade, NHTSA had occasions to open up formal investigations into the recalled GM cars, but decided to do nothing. How could the Nation's watchdog on highway safety see the problem but do nothing?

The committee's investigation will continue. We have questions to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration that were submitted at the last hearing. They need to be forthcoming. America deserves answers.

IN MEMORY OF SCOTT CRAIGIE

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I learned that Scott Craigie, the former chief of staff for Governor Bob Miller of Nevada, passed away last Tuesday. He was a tireless advocate for seniors and children, and an effective one at that.

Scott knew how to get things done. That is why he was put in charge of the successful Education First constitutional amendment campaign in 2004, which forced the State legislature to vote on an education funding bill before any other appropriation.

Scott also gave me my start in public service. He hired me for my first professional job in the legislative world, and I owe him my career. He believed in me and gave me a chance.

Scott, I will do my best to continue fighting for those who need someone to

stand up for them. Rest in peace, my friend. My thoughts and prayers are with your family, with our friends, and with the people of Nevada whose lives were touched because of you. God bless you.

60 YEARS AFTER BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, America was a country entrenched in inequality. Whites and African Americans were treated as two separate classes. Our society's education system, perhaps our most influential and important institution for future success, kept White and Black children separate and wholly unequal.

Then, in 1954, the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. The Board of Education*, argued and won by the legendary Justice Thurgood Marshall, reweave the fabric of our divided Nation, and moved our country down the path towards the civil rights victories of the 1960s. The decision was, according to Sherrilyn Ifill, the current president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund:

The beginning of the end of legal apartheid in the United States.

Laws of the Jim Crow that were intentionally designed to ensure that Blacks and Whites were not treated equally were finally questioned by our Nation's highest courts. The dream of a country where all men are created equal and treated equally under the law became a potential reality.

But it would still take decades of tireless activism by multiple generations of civil rights leaders and organizers to get us where we are today. *Brown v. The Board of Education*, this decision was the first step toward a reality of equality and was a drastic change for a court that had previously been detrimental to past civil rights actions and cases.

So we are here today as the Congressional Black Caucus to reflect on America's 60 years after the *Brown v. The Board of Education* decision. What impacts have we seen and what challenges still remain with achieving a society that truly lives up to the 14th Amendment's equal protection under the law clause? What steps must still be taken to achieve a society that lives up to the dream of the civil rights movement, where the color of one's skin does not determine their ability to succeed?

Mr. Speaker, tonight, I am proud to be joined by colleagues who have been part of this effort, this ongoing effort towards realizing the full potential of what the *Brown* decision means for every single child in America.

I would like to yield first to the gentleman from Virginia, Representative

BOBBY SCOTT, my good friend, who has been a champion for working families and who recently was part of a forum at George Mason University talking about the issue of the *Brown* decision and where we are today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nevada for calling this special occasion to give us the opportunity to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Supreme Court case of *Brown v. The Board of Education*.

As a representative from Virginia, I take personal pride in celebrating this anniversary because Virginia played such a prominent role in that case. In fact, one of the four cases that were combined into the *Brown* decision was *Davis v. School Board of Prince Edward County*, in Virginia. Two of the Nation's premier constitutional lawyers were involved in the case: Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson, both from Virginia.

In the *Brown* decision, the United States Supreme Court unanimously struck down the legal footing for racial segregation in public schools in this country. The decision overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a 1896 case that held that a State could maintain separate but equal public accommodations.

In *Brown*, the court highlighted the importance of education and language that still rings true today. The court said:

Today, education is perhaps the most important function of State and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the Armed Forces. It is a very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument and a awakening your child to cultural values in preparing him for later professional training and helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the State has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

The court then concluded that:

In the field of public education, the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

Unfortunately, although the decision was a victory for minority students, not everyone was eager to comply. Virginia led the resistance to the *Brown* decision. Ironically, Virginia used the language in the *Brown* decision as its legal grounds for what they called Massive Resistance, where it said such an opportunity, where a State has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made to all on equal terms.

Virginia reasoned that it could avoid integrating the schools by having no schools at all. So, in Prince Edward County, they closed the schools for several years. Schools were also closed in Norfolk and Front Royal and Charlottesville. We overcame Massive Resistance after several years and those schools eventually reopened.

But now here we are six decades after *Brown*. Thankfully, we have made progress, but we still have work to do.

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The promise of equal educational opportunities envisioned by *Brown* remains unfulfilled.

For example, equal educational opportunity does not occur when one jurisdiction spends substantially more per student than an adjacent jurisdiction because of the relative differences in wealth between the two jurisdictions.

Unequal funding results in unequal educational opportunities when you consider that studies have shown that one-half of low-income students who are qualified to attend college do not attend because they can't afford to. In fact, today, a high-income, low-achieving student is more likely to attend college than a high-achieving, low-income student.

Another example of educational inequality is the current debate over publicly financed school vouchers, which can be used at private schools, which might provide educational opportunities to a privileged few, but which would definitely deprive the public schools of desperately needed resources.

The supporters of vouchers frequently claim that this is a choice, when, actually, all it is is a chance. If you win the lottery, you have a chance to go to the private schools, but if you lose the lottery, then you are stuck in the public schools, with fewer resources, because all of the money is spent on vouchers.

Obviously, we have a lot of work to do to complete the promise of the *Brown* decision. The 60th anniversary of the decision offers us an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to achieving these lofty ideals.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Nevada for the opportunity to speak.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

Thank you for your historical frame on this important subject on the 60th anniversary of the *Brown* decision.

Mr. Speaker, I would next like to yield to a true champion for working families in his district and for people all across this country, a fighter for average, everyday working people and for children who deserve a quality education. He is the gentleman from New York, Representative CHARLIE RANGEL.

Mr. RANGEL. Let me really thank the gentleman from Nevada for constantly reminding us of what a great country we live in and how it can be so improved.