

HONORING REVEREND JESSE JACKSON

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. CLYBURN of South Carolina was recognized for 30 minutes.)

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay homage to the late Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson, Sr.

On Tuesday, February 14, 2026, I joined the Nation in mourning the passing of one of the most quintessential civil rights leaders: the Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson, Sr.

Our relationship began as students at rival high schools in South Carolina—he at Sterling in Greenville and me at Mather Academy in Camden. Our schools played football and basketball against each other. Jesse was a star quarterback at Sterling, and I was a prolific benchwarmer at Mather Academy, but the rivalry was there and real. He could play, and I could yell.

That relationship was extended and intensified when he enrolled at North Carolina A&T, an 1890 Land Grant HBCU in Greensboro, North Carolina. I was already attending South Carolina State, the 1890 HBCU in our home State.

There was and still is an intense rivalry between those two iconic institutions. Then, independent of each other, we both pledged and became members of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. It was in that brotherhood and during our political activism, although not always in the same camp, that we developed a love and respect that lasted throughout the ages.

His mother, Helen, was one of my biggest political boosters and a valued friend. Jesse and I had a genuine friendship, in large measure because our mothers willed it to be. During my political visits to Greenville and the Piedmont area, his mother, Helen, and her good friend, Lottie Gibson, would make sure I had as much sustenance as their southern fried chicken could provide.

I shall never forget the night I kicked off my campaign for South Carolina's Secretary of State in Georgetown, every bit of a 4-hour drive from Greenville. Just as that rally began, I looked up, and who was walking through the door of that church? Helen Jackson and Lottie Gibson. They had driven all the way from Greenville down to Georgetown to help me in that effort.

I lost that race. As one can imagine, with that loss, came some anxieties about the future. As fate would have it, I was destined to serve here in Congress and eventually with two of Helen's grandsons: Jesse, Jr., and Jonathan, Jesse's sons. Today, some of our children have become friends. Ours was a friendship that spanned four generations.

Jesse was a son of Greenville, born to a mother who was just 16 years old at the time of his birth. His grandmother raised him until he was 13 when he then was adopted by his stepfather, Charles Jackson.

Jesse began his activism in the summer of 1960, as a student seeking to desegregate the Greenville Public Library. Jesse recounted how painful it was to not be allowed access to the books in that library. After being denied that privilege, Jesse vowed to return that summer to advocate for the library's desegregation. He became a leader in the sit-in movement.

Jesse led seven Black high school students into the Whites-only Greenville Public Library. They were arrested for sitting down in that library and became known as the Greenville Eight.

Interestingly, around that same time, I became one of the leaders of a sit-in in Orangeburg, and some referred to us as the Orangeburg Seven.

It was interesting how all of this happened during that time. There was the Greensboro Four up in North Carolina and the Friendship Nine in Rock Hill. I don't know why they gave us those kind of monikers, but we wore them with pride.

The Greenville Eight ultimately won the right to have access to that library. Today, the Greenville Public Library serves all people, and that episode launched what would become for Jesse a life of civil rights and political activism.

He became director of Operation Breadbasket and the founder of the venerable Rainbow PUSH Coalition, an intergenerational movement to uplift the voiceless and downtrodden.

His passion to bring together people of all colors and creeds is a testament to his vision of unity and oneness, as proclaimed by our Nation's motto: "E Pluribus Unum"; "out of many, one."

Operation PUSH became renowned for using direct action, selective buying, and creative negotiations to encourage major corporations to be more inclusive, hire more Black executives, and support and contract with Black-owned businesses and corporations.

□ 2100

The Rainbow PUSH Coalition was and still is about dignity, fairness, justice, and hope. Jesse worked to make the greatness of this country accessible and affordable for all.

Jesse's historic Presidential runs in 1984 and 1988 were reflective of his strong will, guiding faith, and belief in possibilities. Those two Presidential campaigns came up short, but that didn't stop him.

Because of Jesse's efforts, an end was brought to the winner-take-all distribution of delegates, a creative device comparable to those that were prevalent post-Reconstruction.

Where is the fairness when the candidate who gets 51 percent of the votes receives 100 percent of the delegates?

Despite what may be said to the contrary, it is a fact that this change allowed underdogs and nonwealthy candidates to compete, increased voter diversity, and paved the way for future candidates.

Were it not for the proportional voting in our primaries made possible because of Jesse's efforts, Barack Obama would not have received our party's nomination and would not have been elected our 44th President of these United States of America. Jesse's efforts were not in vain.

A life lived defying odds, Reverend Jackson showed us that if we remain focused, work hard, and unite in our purpose, we can continue bending the arc of the moral universe toward justice and continue our pursuit of a more perfect Union.

Operation Breadbasket, anti-apartheid activism, voter registration, and corporate diversity were among just a few of his initiatives that advanced opportunity and equality for Black Americans.

It should not be lost on any of us that the impact that Jesse had on the Nation and the world was great. His visionary leadership is his legacy, and his orations continue to inspire all of us as we continue our pursuit of justice and equality.

In 3 months, we will be celebrating the 250th anniversary of this country's existence. I quote from Thomas Paine's famous writing, "The American Crisis," published in 1776, during the American Revolution.

Paine wrote: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands by it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

Jesse Louis Jackson was not a summer soldier. He was not a sunshine patriot. He stood with the times. Because of his efforts, many of us can stand where we stand today.

Jesse endured setbacks, losses, and the scrutiny of those who did not believe in him. But still, Jesse taught us to renew our faith in what is possible.

My favorite Old Testament Scripture is Micah 6:8: For he has shown thee, O man, that which is required—to do justly, be merciful, and walk humbly.

In the late 1970s and 1980s, when this country grew weary of justice, it was Jesse who led us to keep walking humbly and maintaining hope. Jesse believed and internalized the admonition found in James 2, "Faith without works is dead."

Jesse's voice calls on each of us to keep that faith as enunciated in Hebrews 11:1: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen."

Jesse understood that we must find the strength to fight for a more perfect Union and find the compassion to make it universal.

On March 2, 2026, the late Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson returned home to South Carolina to lie in state in the South Carolina State Capitol. I had the

honor of paying homage to him that day, and hundreds filed past his casket to pay respects.

Jesse's efforts in the place he called home never wavered. In 2015, he came home to advocate for the removal of the Confederate battle flag from the South Carolina State House grounds after nine Black worshippers were killed at Mother Emanuel AME Church in Charleston by a young white supremacist who worshipped that flag and wanted his act to start a "race war," his quote.

Jesse became the second Black person to lie in state in our State's Capitol. The first was his and my friend, the late pastor and State Senator Clementa Pinckney, who was one of those Emanuel 9.

I am pleased to be here this evening and to be part of this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order. I thank my good friend for allowing me to be here. Cleo is my classmate from 1993. I thank him for allowing me to be here.

I close by thanking Jesse's family for what they mean to me and my family. It is an emotional connection not easy to explain.

In his 1984 Rainbow Coalition speech, Jesse said: "No matter how difficult the days and dark the nights, there is a brighter side somewhere. In Angola; Mozambique; Nicaragua; El Salvador; South Africa; Greenville, South Carolina; and Harlem, there is a brighter side."

The impact of his enduring legacy will resonate for years to come. May he take his rightful place among those who have shaped this Nation's course and pushed us further toward a more perfect Union.

□ 2110

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Mr. Speaker. And I rise tonight to thank the Honorable JIM CLYBURN for that fantastic recitation that he accorded us. It was a walk down memory lane.

I also am honored to be in the presence of the Honorable JONATHAN JACKSON, and I thank him for his presence and the many things that he and his family have contributed to the growth of our Nation.

I would also like to thank CLEO FIELDS who gave birth to the notion that we should have such an event tonight. All of these persons, and many more, have made this possible.

While I will be terse and laconic, pithy and concise, I will assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I won't say all that I would like to say. I do want to remind people of the thing that caused Reverend Jackson to be set apart from his contemporaries.

Yes, he was a brilliant man, and his ability to speak in sound bites was just remarkable. Yes, he had the ability to organize and mobilize huge numbers of people.

But the thing that really caused him to be someone very special, an exem-

plar, was the fact that he had courage. It was courage. It took the courage that he learned as he sat with Dr. King and understood the civil rights movement from genesis to revelation. He understood what the movement was all about, and, as such, he understood that the movement had to metamorphose from civil rights to silver rights.

He, quite frankly, was the person who pushed the movement from not just taking care of people who needed housing, who needed a living wage, and people who needed healthcare. All of these issues he still embraced, but he also brought in a new element, and that element to the equation was the silver rights movement.

He knew that we had not been treated fairly when it came to integrating the various places that we would want to rest and dine. He knew that, but he also knew something else, that we had to integrate more than people and more than places.

He knew that we had to integrate the money. That is where the silver rights movement—the silver rights movement had its genesis with him.

I want to say more, Mr. Speaker, but the Honorable YVETTE CLARKE waits, and I have the good sense to know when to yield to the better person.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CLYBURN for according me this opportunity. I don't know what Congress would be without JIM CLYBURN. It wouldn't be the same. He is the C in Congress, CLYBURN.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Brooklyn, New York (Ms. CLARKE), who is the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for his leadership and for yielding time to me.

I also thank Congressman CLEO FIELDS, who was an anchor of this evening's Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour.

I am Representative YVETTE D. CLARKE, chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, proudly representing New York's Ninth Congressional District.

I rise tonight with my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus to honor the enduring legacy of the late Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.

Today, we reaffirm our deep gratitude for his extraordinary contributions to American democracy and global human rights. For more than one-half century, Reverend Jackson stood on the front lines of the movement for justice, equality, and human dignity.

From marching alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during the civil rights movement to building institutions that empowered millions, his life's work helped move our Nation closer to its founding ideals.

Through the founding of Operation PUSH and later the Rainbow Coalition, he built one of the most influential so-

cial justice movements in modern American history.

In 1984, Reverend Jackson broke barriers, running for the Democratic Presidential nomination and becoming the first African American to run and win in statewide primaries and caucuses, garnering over 3 million votes.

Through his historic Presidential campaigns and decades of organizing, Reverend Jackson helped break open doors for Black political power in this Nation, expanding the electorate, building multiracial coalitions, and paving the way for a new generation of Black elected leaders.

Many of us serving in Congress today walk paths that Reverend Jackson helped clear. He challenged America to live up to its highest ideals, pushed leaders to act with courage, and reminded the Nation that democracy works best when it works for everyone.

The Congressional Black Caucus honors his extraordinary contributions to this Nation and to humanity. His life stands as a testament to faith in action, courage in the face of adversity, and an unshakeable belief in the power of people coming together to build a more just society.

At a time when the powers that be seek to take our community backward, Reverend Jackson's leadership, moral clarity, and dedication to justice will be greatly missed.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KENNEDY of Utah). The gentleman from South Carolina has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), whose roots are in South Carolina.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CLYBURN and Brother Fields for the opportunity, and I thank the young man here who has Jesse Jackson's DNA in him, the Honorable JONATHAN JACKSON.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today as a Member of the United States House of Representatives. I am only here because of a man by the name of Jesse Jackson, Jr., who in 1984 was running for President. I had recently gotten out of law school, and I had not really been involved in a whole lot of politics at that time. However, there was a campaign. He came into New York, and he met with a group of people there. I happened to be there.

He wanted young people involved in his campaign, and I was given the opportunity to get involved in his campaign and bring him to a little place in New York called Far Rockaway, New York, where people who had never voted before came out to see him. Particularly young people were inspired and were getting informed on the communities in which they lived to make a difference and making themselves feel proud.

I will never forget at that rally there were a lot of young people. He used his

“I am somebody, you are somebody.” He said: You are somebody. He was talking to some young folks, and he said: “Up with hope, down with dope,” because you are somebody.

He then talked about unity. He said: Black, Brown, Red, Yellow, or White, we are all precious in God’s sight. If your mind can conceive it, you can achieve it.

I looked at the young people who were in that audience, and he had them all standing up. Some of them in Far Rockaway had never been to Manhattan in New York, just some 12 miles away, you could see the New York skyline. He inspired these young people, and for days thereafter, they were telling everybody: “I am somebody.”

□ 2120

This is a man that knew how to bring out the best in everyone and bring us all together, teaching us how to make this land a better place, making the sacrifices to make America America.

Jesse Louis Jackson was a man that when we look at American history, what the cameras of history have recorded, and how so many people then turned out in the city of New York, for example, because David Norman Dinkins would have never been the mayor, the first Black mayor in the city of New York if it wasn’t for 1984 and 1988 and the spirit of Jesse Jackson.

I close by just saying this: I thank God for the opportunity to have lived in the life and times and have Jesse Jackson then come and endorse my first candidacy for the United States House of Representatives. He was one of the very first when there was no one else because he never forgot me working with him in 1984. I thank the Lord for this opportunity to speak and give tribute to one of the greatest men that this planet has ever seen.

Mr. CLYBURN. Let me just close, Mr. Speaker, if I may, by thanking the organizers of this, Cleo and Jonathan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLYBURN. Let me just say that I do believe you have heard from my colleagues tonight about one of America’s best products.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

January 23, 2026:

H.R. 6938. An Act making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

February 3, 2026:

H.R. 7148. An Act making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

February 18, 2026:

H.J. Res. 142. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the D.C. Income and Franchise Tax Conformity and Revision Temporary Amendment Act of 2025.

March 26, 2026:

H.R. 3377. An Act to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to James Capers, Jr., for acts of valor as a member of the Marine Corps during the Vietnam War.

H.R. 7194. An Act to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to Nicholas Dockery for acts of valor as a member of the Army while serving in Afghanistan.

H.R. 7211. An Act to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to John W. Ripley for acts of valor during the Vietnam War, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

February 6, 2026:

S. 3424. An Act to amend titles 11 and 28, United States Code, to modify the compensation payable to trustees serving in cases under chapter 7 of title 11, United States Code, to extend the term of certain temporary offices of bankruptcy judges, and for other purposes.

February 10, 2026:

S. 269. An Act to improve coordination between Federal and State agencies and the Do Not Pay working system.

February 18, 2026:

S. 3705. An Act to provide for the creation of a congressional time capsule in commemoration of the semiquincentennial of the United States, and for other purposes.

March 20, 2026:

S. 4138. An Act to waive the 60-day notice requirement for the posthumous honorary promotion of Captain Cody Khork, United States Army.

April 13, 2026:

S. 1884. An Act to clarify the Holocaust Expropriated Art Recovery Act of 2016, to appropriately limit the application of defenses based on the passage of time and other non-merits defenses to claims under that Act.

S. 3971. An Act to extend the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o’clock and 22 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 15, 2026, at 10 a.m.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the

United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

“I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.”

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 119th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

CLAY FULLER, Fourteenth District of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

EC-3246. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Sweet Onions Grown in the Walla Walla Valley of Southeast Washington and Northeast Oregon; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-24-0080] received April 6, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3247. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-24-0075] received April 10, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3248. A letter from the Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s Major final rule — Farmer Bridge Assistance (FBA) Program [Docket ID: FSA-2026-0001] (RIN: 0560-A187) received April 10, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3249. A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s notice of withdrawal — Climate-Related Financial Risk; Withdrawal of Request for Information received April 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3250. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s Major final rule — Emergency Livestock Relief Programs [Docket ID: FSA-2025-0005] (RIN: 0560-A172) received April 10, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3251. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s