

of Illinois, needed the hands, heart, and devotion of a committed warrior in the well of the House of Representatives.

They found all that they needed and much more in the person of Charles Arthur Hayes.

Congressman Hayes came to Washington, DC to work—and that is exactly what he did.

Congressman Hayes served on the Committee on Education and Labor and the Small Business Committee.

He introduced several pieces of legislation to address the educational and employment needs of many Americans. Prominent among these are acts to encourage school drop-outs to reenter and complete their education and to provide disadvantaged young people with job training and support services. Hayes also sponsored bills to reduce high unemployment rates and make it easier for municipalities to offer affordable utility rates through the purchase of local utility companies.

I offer my sympathy and best regards to the family, friends, and colleagues of Congressman Charlie Hayes.

His life's record is a statement of public service.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the original leaders of the American civil rights movement, a lifetime advocate of the American worker, and a true crusader for social justice and racial equality: Charles Arthur Hayes. Charlie was a dear friend, a respected colleague, and a trusted ally. He will be deeply missed.

When Harold Washington announced his endorsement of Charles Hayes to replace him in the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington said that "[Hayes] has shown unparalleled leadership and ability to unite blacks, whites and Hispanics into organized coalitions fighting for economic, political, and social justice." This is a role Hayes played throughout his life and during his entire tenure in Congress.

As we remember Hayes, it is important to look back on his lifetime of work so that we might truly appreciate what it was that he brought to the House of Representatives and the Congressional Black Caucus.

A tireless labor leader and a champion of racial equality, Hayes was the first vice president of a labor union to become a Member of Congress. He joined the labor movement in the 1930's after his graduation from high school. As a young machine operator in 1938 he organized a strike by black workers in a hardwood flooring company that lasted 6 weeks. The workers won—not a surprise given that Hayes was their leader. Hayes organized the group into a carpenters' local and became its president. Soon afterward, Hayes moved to Chicago's south side and organized black workers in meat-packing plants into a United Packing house Workers local. He was the key figure in the desegregation of meat-packing plants and also fought successfully for equal pay for black workers.

This outstanding commitment to the plight of America's workers led Hayes to be brought before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1959. He took the fifth amendment rather than cooperate with the committee.

I was proud to work with Hayes as a member of the original civil rights movement and as one of the first allies of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As a leader of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchers Union, Hayes rallied support for King in the 1956 Montgomery bus

boycott, the 1963 march on Washington, and the 1966 campaign for open housing in Chicago. Hayes was also the driving force behind Chicago's black independent political movement. He led the efforts to get Ralph Metcalfe and then Harold Washington elected to Congress and subsequently helped Washington to be chosen mayor of Chicago.

When Hayes himself became a Member of Congress in 1983, he was once again at the forefront of a hard-fought battle, this time the political assault on President Reagan's economic policies. Hayes stated that in electing him, his constituents had "[served] notice on Ronald Reagan." He vowed to replace Reagan "with a chief executive committed to solving the problems of poor people." We were all thankful for Hayes' presence in this particular battle.

Hayes sponsored bills to reduce high unemployment rates and make it easier for municipalities to offer affordable utility rates through the purchase of local utility companies. He was one of the earliest supporters of my bill for a 32-hour work week. In 1992, he submitted a job bill which would have created 570,000 jobs nationwide while rebuilding the country's infrastructure by channeling money to States for building roads, bridges, and schools at a rate corresponding to the State's unemployment rate.

Even given Charlie's life-long crusade on behalf of America's workers, I may best remember and honor him for his unparalleled commitment to end apartheid in South Africa. In 1984, Charlie, together with Joseph Lowery, was arrested for staging a sit-in at the South African Embassy in Washington while 150 demonstrators chanted "Free South Africa." The demonstration kicked off a nationwide Free South Africa Movement. Two years later, Hayes participated in a congressional delegation to the Crossroads Shantytown near Cape Town. The delegation met with Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who urged the lawmakers not to side with those favoring violent opposition to apartheid. The visit to South Africa solidified Hayes' commitment to disinvestment in South Africa and encouraged him to work even harder toward this goal, a commitment he brought back with him to the Hill.

I shared a great deal of personal and political history with Charlie Hayes. We were both active in the labor movement before coming to Congress and continued to advocate on behalf of America's workers at every chance we got once on the Hill. We both fought for racial equality along side of some of the greatest leaders in American civil rights history. We both believed that the U.S. Congress was the vehicle through which to continue this work. I am committed to this vision of the Congress and to the work which both Charlie and I came here to do.

It was an honor and a privilege to have known and worked with Charlie Hayes. I thank BOBBY SCOTT for organizing this tribute and I commend the other Members who have participated. I hope that we live to see all of Charlie's battles won. Thank you.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RADANOVICH). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. COSTELLO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of an illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. JOHN) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MASCARA, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROGAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOODLATTE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FORBES, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ROGAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. METCALF.

Mr. COBLE.

Mr. HILL.

Mr. PAPPAS.

Mr. MCINTOSH.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. BILIRAKIS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JOHN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LIPINSKI.

Mr. KUCINICH.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. LAFALCE.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. FOGLETTA.

Mr. MCDERMOTT.

Mr. DELLUMS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RUSH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

Mr. STRICKLAND.

Mr. STOKES.

Mr. SABO.

Mr. GINGRICH.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Mr. MCNULTY.

Mr. FILNER.

Ms. SANCHEZ.