

training. We can no longer assume that the women arriving in the job market have fewer skills and less training than men.

In spite of numerous international conventions and laws guaranteeing the quality of opportunity and treatment, discrimination between the sexes persists. Women still assume the double burden of family and employment obligations. Women's pay remains lower than that of men; and women remain in the minority in decision-making and managerial posts.

The dramatic increase of women in the labor market has driven public opinion and the governments of many countries to acknowledge that they need to fight against these inequalities.

The United States Congress needs to be doing more to ensure that our government and those across the globe adopt legislation which represents the real political will that exists to eliminate inequality of opportunity on the basis of gender.

We need to pass legislation like the Paycheck Fairness Act, which I introduced in the 107th Congress, to ensure that protections against gender discrimination are enforced. It is a matter of human rights, of social justice, and sustainable economic development to make sure that women are paid in the same way that men in our society are paid.

HONORING REV. LEON SULLIVAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, today one of the greatest civil rights and human rights leaders of our time, a great orator, a humble minister who lived his faith, Reverend Leon Sullivan, was laid to rest in Phoenix, Arizona.

Rev. Leon Sullivan was an advocate for the "least of these." His deep and abiding commitment to human rights, to economic development, to education, to the elimination of racism and apartheid transcended the North American continent all of the way to the continent of Africa and the entire world. His love for all of God's children was the driving force for many of his magnificent endeavors here in America and in Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD Reverend Sullivan's obituary which sets forth his life's work.

[From the International Herald Tribune, Apr. 27, 2000]

LEON SULLIVAN, 78, KEY PLAYER IN ENDING APARTHEID, IS DEAD
(By Paul Lewis)

The Reverend Leon Sullivan, 78, the clergyman and civil rights leader who drew up guidelines for American businesses operating in South Africa under apartheid, died Wednesday of leukemia in Scottsdale, Arizona.

In 1977, Mr. Sullivan drafted the Sullivan Principles to help persuade American compa-

nies with investments in South Africa to treat their workers there in the same manner that they treated their U.S. workers.

He later worked with the United Nations on a code of ethical conduct for multinational corporations.

As originally stated, the Sullivan Principles called for racial nonsegregation on the factory floor and in company eating and washing facilities; fair employment practices; equal pay for equal work; training for blacks and other nonwhites so they could advance to better jobs; promotion of more blacks and other nonwhites to supervisory positions, and improved housing, schooling, recreation and health facilities for workers. On Wednesday, the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, praised Mr. Sullivan, saying that he had played a bold and innovative role in ending apartheid. And the Reverend Jesse Jackson called Mr. Sullivan "a tremendous source of hope and vitality and moral authority."

In 1971, Mr. Sullivan joined the board of General Motors as the company's first black director. He was instrumental in expanding black employment and creating more black dealerships.

By 1984, Mr. Sullivan had used his position on the General Motors board to persuade most American companies doing business in South Africa to abide by his principles. He then added several more guidelines.

He said that American companies should campaign actively against apartheid, allow black workers full job mobility and provide housing accommodations close to work.

In 1987, with apartheid still in place and such African leaders as Nelson Mandela still in prison, Mr. Sullivan toughened his approach, urging American corporations to withdraw altogether from South Africa and calling for the United States to impose trade and investment sanctions on that country.

This harsher stance, however, won little support from either the Reagan administration or American business leaders.

When apartheid was dismantled in the 1990s, many credited Mr. Sullivan's work as a major force in the change. But he said only, "If you take a hammer and chisel and pound a rock 100 times, it's going to crack. I pounded and pounded and it cracked."

In 1988, Mr. Sullivan retired as the head of Zio Baptist Church in Philadelphia, moved to Phoenix and began building bridges between African and black America, organizing a series of African and African-American summit meetings, with the first held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in 1991.

In 1999, he promulgated his own Global Sullivan Principles, ethical guidelines for multinational corporations. About a hundreds U.S. corporations have accepted them.

He was awarded honorary degrees by Dartmouth, Princeton and Swarthmore, among dozens of other colleges.

A FIGHTER AGAINST RACISM

A Baptist minister from humble beginnings in Charleston, W. Va., Leon Sullivan became a force for racial justice from the streets of Philadelphia to Soweto. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan died last week of leukemia at the age of 78. He will be buried today in Phoenix.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan wrote an international code of business conduct that helped fight apartheid. For more than 20 years, he crusaded against institutionalized racial oppression, backed by the white South African government. His "Sullivan Principles," written in 1977, called on U.S. firms conducting business in South Africa to establish fair-employment practices, train non-whites and promote them to management jobs, and to improve employees' lives

outside of the work environment. He used his position as the first African-American to sit on the board of directors of General Motors Corp. to focus attention on racial segregation and deplorable living conditions of black workers in South Africa.

Before he moved into the international arena, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan fought for racial equality in Philadelphia, where he organized a boycott of local firms that would not hire African-Americans. Not one to accept the common corporate excuse that no qualified African-Americans could be found for available jobs, he established the Opportunities Industrialization Centers that since 1965 have trained hundreds of thousands of people in the United States and Africa. There are 56 affiliate centers in 36 states (none in Missouri or Illinois) providing education, training, employment and housing services to poor people of all races.

As the United States continues to push for global trade, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan's principles promoting equal economic opportunity for all races are every bit as relevant as they were in 1977.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss Reverend Sullivan tremendously. I will miss his words of wisdom and counsel. My last conversation with Reverend Sullivan was on the front steps of the Cannon Building last year. We talked about the HIV/AIDS pandemic which is ravaging Africa.

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He told me that he intended for the African American Summit, which had been scheduled to take place in Abuja, Nigeria this month, to highlight the devastation brought on by this disease. He said that we must stay faithful to our mission to eradicate this disease from the face of the earth. Reverend Sullivan's untimely death prevents, for the moment only, this summit from proceeding, but his message of hope must be heard.

Tonight we can all honor his legacy. Tonight we can and we must recommit ourselves to increasing the level of funding to address the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, specifically in sub-Saharan Africa which has over 70 percent of the world's HIV/AIDS infections.

Finally, in honor of Reverend Sullivan, let us remember his magnificent life; and let us remember that it was he who helped mobilize us, making us take note that Africa does matter. It was he who helped remind us that America is home to tens of millions of African descendants. We cannot forget that Africa matters.

It is with a heavy heart, yet a sense of gratitude, that I remember Reverend Sullivan tonight. My prayers go out to Reverend Sullivan's family. May this great warrior rest in peace.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. KELLY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia

(Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KUCINICH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Rule XI, Clause 2 of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the Committee on the Budget for the 107th Congress for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GENERAL APPLICABILITY

RULE 1—APPLICABILITY OF HOUSE RULES

Except as otherwise specified herein, the Rules of the House are the rules of the committee so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege.

MEETINGS

RULE 2—REGULAR MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting day of the committee shall be the second Wednesday of each month at 11 a.m., while the House is in session.

(b) The chairman is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting when the chairman determines there is no business to be considered by the committee. The chairman shall give notice in writing or by facsimile to that effect to each member of the committee as far in advance of the regular meeting day as the circumstances permit.

(c) Regular meetings shall be canceled when they conflict with meetings of either party's caucus or conference.

RULE 3—ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) The chairman may call and convene additional meetings of the committee as the chairman considers necessary, or special meetings at the request of a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(c).

(b) In the absence of exceptional circumstances, the chairman shall provide no-

tice in writing or by facsimile of additional meetings to the office of each member at least 24 hours in advance while Congress is in session, and at least 3 days in advance when Congress is not in session.

RULE 4—OPEN BUSINESS MEETINGS

(a) Each meeting for the transaction of committee business, including the markup of measures, shall be open to the public except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by recall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public in accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(g)(1).

(b) No person other than members of the committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the committee may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public.

RULE 5—QUORUMS

A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum. No business shall be transacted and no measure or recommendation shall be reported unless a quorum is actually present.

RULE 6—RECOGNITION

Any member, when recognized by the chairman, may address the committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration before the committee. The time of such member shall be limited to 5 minutes until all members present have been afforded an opportunity to comment.

RULE 7—CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS

Measures or matters may be placed before the committee, for its consideration, by the chairman or by a majority vote of the members of the committee, a quorum being present.

RULE 8—AVAILABILITY OF LEGISLATION

No bill or joint or concurrent resolution shall be considered by the committee unless copies of the measure have been made available to all committee members at least 4 hours prior to the time at which such measure is to be considered. For concurrent resolutions on the budget, this requirement shall be satisfied by making available copies of the complete chairman's mark (or such material as will provide the basis for committee consideration). The provisions of this rule may be suspended by the concurrence of the chairman and ranking minority member.

RULE 9—PROCEDURE FOR CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET RESOLUTION

(a) It shall be the policy of the committee that the starting point for any deliberations on a concurrent resolution on the budget should be the estimated or actual levels for the fiscal year preceding the budget year.

(b) In developing a concurrent resolution on the budget, the committee shall first proceed, unless otherwise determined by the committee, to consider budget aggregates, functional categories, and other appropriate matters on a tentative basis, with the document before the committee open to amendment; subsequent amendments may be offered to aggregates, functional categories, or other appropriate matters which have already been amended in their entirety.

(c) Following adoption of the aggregates, functional categories, and other matters, the text of a concurrent resolution on the budget incorporating such aggregates, functional categories, and other appropriate matters shall be considered for amendment and a final vote.

RULE 10—ROLLCALL VOTES

A rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of at least one-fifth of those present. In the apparent absence of a

quorum, a rollcall may be had on the request of any member.

HEARINGS

RULE 11—ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS

The chairman shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any committee hearing at least 1 week before the hearing, beginning with the day in which the announcement is made and ending the day preceding the scheduled hearing unless the chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, or the committee by majority vote with a quorum present for the transaction of business, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, in which case the chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

RULE 12—OPEN HEARINGS

(a) Each hearing conducted by the committee or any of its task forces shall be open to the public except when the committee or task force, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, or would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. The committee or task forces may by the same procedure vote to close one subsequent day of hearing.

(b) For the purposes of House Rule XI, clause 2(g)(2), the task forces of the committee are considered to be subcommittees.

RULE 13—QUORUMS

For the purpose of hearing testimony, not less than two members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

RULE 14—TIME FOR QUESTIONING WITNESSES

(a) Committee members shall have an amount of time not to exceed 5 minutes to interrogate each witness until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to interrogate such witness.

(b) After all members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

(c) In questioning witnesses under the 5-minute rule, the chairman and the ranking minority member may be recognized first, after which members may be recognized in the order of their arrival at the hearing. Among the members present at the time the hearing is called to order, seniority shall be recognized. In recognizing members to question witnesses, the chairman may take into consideration the ratio of majority members to minority members and the number of majority and minority members present and shall apportion the recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

RULE 15—SUBPOENAS AND OATHS

(a) In accordance with House Rule XI, clause 2(m) subpoenas authorized by a majority of the committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman or of any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or such member.

(b) The chairman, or any member of the committee designated by the chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses.

RULE 16—WITNESSES' STATEMENTS

(a) So far as practicable, any prepared statement to be presented by a witness shall be submitted to the committee at least 24 hours in advance of presentation, and shall be distributed to all members of the committee in advance of presentation.