

Today a Federal appeals court in the District of Columbia upheld a ruling against two reporters who could go to jail for refusing to divulge their confidential sources. Their attorney, Floyd Abrams, said, "Today's decision strikes a heavy blow against the public's right to be informed about its government." And he is right.

Last week the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) and I introduced bipartisan legislation known as the Free Flow of Information Act, similarly introduced by Senator RICHARD LUGAR in the Senate. It would provide a Federal media statute to protect the confidential source tradition that is at the very center of the freedom of the press, and I urge its support and passage.

In the wake of today's troubling court decision, now is the time for Congress to reassert the first amendment, freedom of the press, vigorously by enacting a Federal media shield. Nothing less than the public's right to know is at stake.

TRIBUTE TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JESUS FONSECA

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with honor and with reverence to pay tribute to a patriot and a hero, Private First Class Jesus Fonseca, 19 years old, of Marietta, Georgia, who died on January 17 in Iraq. He was killed when a car bomb detonated near his position.

He was assigned to the Second Infantry Division based at Camp Casey in South Korea. And prior to enlisting, he was a graduate of Sprayberry High School in my district. He was a mindful young man who earned the respect of his peers and his elders.

It should also be told that this young man was not born in the United States, yet was courageous enough to give his life for our great Nation. Too often, inspirational stories of sacrifice, like Jesus's, are not properly recognized.

He is survived by his wife, his parents, and five siblings. Our hearts and prayers go out to them and everyone in our community affected by this tragic loss.

It is a reminder that we are all indebted to the men and women who serve in the Armed Forces, for it is their exemplary spirit of service, evidenced by Private First Class Jesus Fonseca, which makes this country so noble and so great.

CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL'S LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the

100th anniversary of Rotary International, the world's first service organization.

In 1905, Paul Harris had a vision of an organization that would provide service opportunities in Chicago. Today his vision has become a reality, and Rotary International promotes volunteerism throughout America and 166 countries worldwide. With over 1.2 million members, Rotary International is an organization of community leaders that networks to provide humanitarian service, encourages high ethical standards, and helps build goodwill and peace.

Throughout the world, Rotarians are helping to provide scholarships and international group study exchanges. Its Polio Plus Program to eradicate polio is being achieved by vaccinating more than 2 billion children worldwide.

As a past president of the Cayce-West Columbia Club, I have seen first hand the tremendous goodwill spread throughout the world. I am grateful that my chief of staff, Eric Dell, is a charter member of the new Capitol Hill Rotary Club where he is current president. Congratulations on fulfilling the Four-Way Test and the motto of "Service Above Self."

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF "GREENSBORO FOUR" TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 25) recognizing the contributions of Jibreel Khazan (Ezell Blair, Jr.), David Richmond, Joseph McNeil, and Franklin McCain, the "Greensboro Four", to the civil rights movement.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 25

Whereas on February 1, 1960, Jibreel Khazan (Ezell Blair, Jr.), David Richmond, Joseph McNeil, and Franklin McCain, four African-American freshman students at North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University, walked into the F.W. Woolworth store in downtown Greensboro, North Carolina, and sat at the "whites only" lunch counter, thereafter becoming known as the "Greensboro Four";

Whereas the "Greensboro Four" were refused service but continued to sit at the lunch counter in nonviolent protest;

Whereas the sit-in by the "Greensboro Four" was an act of courage and conscience, and inspired sit-ins across North Carolina

and the southern United States to protest racial segregation in public accommodations and in other areas of life;

Whereas the courageous protest of the "Greensboro Four" and all of the sit-in demonstrations made a critical contribution to the civil rights movement, leading to the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the integration of public accommodations; and

Whereas the civil rights movement made our nation more just and decent, and the courage and conscience of the "Greensboro Four" should inspire all Americans to act against injustice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) applauds the valor and courageous efforts of Jibreel Khazan (Ezell Blair, Jr.), David Richmond, Joseph McNeil, and Franklin McCain, known as the "Greensboro Four"; and

(2) encourages all Americans to remember the contributions they made to the civil rights movement and to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to commemorate the sit-in of the "Greensboro Four".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the concurrent resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Government Reform, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 25. This important resolution recognizes the tremendous contributions of Ezell Blair, Jr.; David Richmond; Joseph McNeil; and Franklin McCain to the civil rights movement. These four individuals, known as the "Greensboro Four," became tireless icons in our Nation's struggle for civil rights and fairness for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, on a winter afternoon in North Carolina in 1960, this quartet of college freshmen grabbed the attention of the entire world. It was February 1, 1960, when these four simply took their seats at the lunch counter of F.W. Woolworth's in Greensboro, North Carolina. But there was nothing simple about this act.

As was to be expected at that time, the young men were refused service when they sat at the segregated counter at about 4:30. Each of them sat quietly at the counter until the store closed at 5:30. They returned to sit at the same segregated counter the next day.

□ 1415

This time they were joined by about two dozen other students. The presence