

to success. Upon graduation, Justice O'Connor found it difficult to obtain a position with any law firm due to her gender despite having earned honors as an undergraduate and a law student at Stanford University. Undaunted, she created her own opportunities, partnering with a colleague and beginning her own firm. Shortly thereafter, Justice O'Connor placed her career on hold to become a mother. During this time, Justice O'Connor devoted herself to volunteer activities with the Arizona State Hospital, the Arizona State Bar, the Salvation Army and several local schools.

Justice O'Connor returned to practicing law after 5 years as a full-time mother and assumed a position with the Arizona Attorney General's office. In 1969, she was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Arizona State Senate and 4 years later was the first woman to serve as the chamber's majority leader. This leadership role, however, only marked the beginning of her groundbreaking professional accomplishments.

In 1974, Justice O'Connor was nominated for a judgeship position in the Maricopa County Superior Court and nominated to the Arizona Court of Appeals 5 years later. As a result of her work on the Arizona Court of Appeals President Reagan nominated her to serve on the Supreme Court. Justice O'Connor's career proves that there is no barrier to large, no challenge to great, and no position to lofty to attain for a woman of integrity, conviction and intelligence.

Justice O'Connor is among the pioneering women of our time. She stands as a testament to what a fearless spirit, a determined heart and a sharp mind can achieve in the face of bias and tradition. Today, only one woman now serves on the Supreme Court, but we now that more will follow in the footsteps of Justice O'Connor.

Although Justice O'Connor is most widely recognized for her 24 years as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, she deserves to be recognized for leading a life of humanity, of dedication to public service, and one of commitment to making our country more fair, tolerant, and a better place to live. Her lifetime of achievements in the field of law and public service will always be remembered. Our country thanks her for the example she has set.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 357.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

HONORING AND PRAISING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 97TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 335) honoring and praising the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its 97th anniversary.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 335

Whereas the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), originally known as the National Negro Committee, was founded in New York City on February 12, 1909, the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth, by a multiracial group of activists who answered "The Call" for a national conference to discuss the civil and political rights of African Americans;

Whereas the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded by a distinguished group of leaders in the struggle for civil and political liberty, including Ida Wells-Barnett, W.E.B. DuBois, Henry Moscowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villiard, and William English Walling;

Whereas the NAACP is the oldest and largest civil rights organization in the United States;

Whereas the mission of the NAACP is to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination;

Whereas the NAACP is committed to achieving its goals through nonviolence;

Whereas the NAACP advances its mission through reliance upon the press, the petition, the ballot, and the courts, and has been persistent in the use of legal and moral persuasion, even in the face of overt and violent racial hostility;

Whereas the NAACP has used political pressure, marches, demonstrations, and effective lobbying to serve the voice, as well as the shield, for minority Americans;

Whereas after years of fighting segregation in public schools, the NAACP, under the leadership of Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, won one of its greatest legal victories in the Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*;

Whereas in 1955, NAACP member Rosa Parks was arrested and fined for refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama—an act of courage that would serve as the catalyst for the largest grassroots civil rights movement in the history of the United States;

Whereas the NAACP was prominent in lobbying for the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act, laws which ensured Government protection for legal victories achieved; and

Whereas in 2005, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People launched the Disaster Relief Fund to help survivors in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and Alabama to rebuild their lives: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the 97th anniversary of the historic founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and

(2) honors and praises the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its anniversary for its work to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of all persons.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. 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 House Concurrent Resolution 335 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 335, a resolution honoring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its 97th anniversary.

This resolution recognizes that the NAACP has played an important role in helping to ensure that our constitutional guarantees are extended to all citizens.

Founded on the centennial of Republican President and Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln's birthday in 1909, the NAACP represents America's oldest civil rights organization. Through members such as Rosa Parks, who ignited the national civil rights movement, and former Justice Thurgood Marshall, whose leadership led to the landmark legal victory in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the NAACP has helped galvanize efforts to promote the promise of equality that our Constitution envisioned.

Through nonviolent means, the NAACP led the Nation's effort to seek passage of the 1957, 1960, 1964, and 1968 civil rights acts. Challenging Federal, State, and local officials and governments to accord equal legal treatment to all citizens, the NAACP has sought to promote racial equality in areas such as education, employment, housing, and public facilities.

In 1965, the NAACP led the movement to seek passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, one of the most significant pieces of legislation passed during the 20th century. Committed to extending the protections of the 15th amendment and the Voting Rights Act to all African Americans, the NAACP worked tirelessly to register tens of thousands of new voters despite threats of violence. The NAACP has helped advance each reauthorization effort, including in 1982, when I was privileged to lead that bipartisan effort with my Democratic colleagues. I will lead that bipartisan effort with my Democratic colleagues again this spring when the Voting Rights Act is once again renewed.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to recognize the NAACP for

their contributions toward equality in America.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin. I especially thank him for his kind words with reference to the NAACP and his indication that he will lead the charge, in fact be a part of the avant garde, with reference to extending the Voting Rights Act. I thank you for this.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored that the House leadership has chosen to bring House Concurrent Resolution 335 before this august body. This resolution honors the 97th anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and as I rise to the occasion, I would like to thank those who have made the occasion possible.

First, I would like to thank Chairman SENSENBRENNER, chairman of the powerful Judiciary Committee. He has spoken eloquently. I thank you for your kind words again; and I also want to, for the record, say you did what you did not have to do, and for this, I thank you.

I would like to thank ranking member JOHN CONYERS, who is now the dean of the conscience of the Congress. I thank you for helping us to bring this piece of legislation to the floor of the House.

I would also like to take an opportunity and thank my good friend Congressman HENRY HYDE, who was the first to sign on to this resolution. He gave his word, and I have learned that HENRY HYDE's word is his bond; and I thank Mr. HYDE.

Finally, my heartfelt thanks go out to all 67 of my colleagues who cosponsored this resolution, as well as all who will support it, both Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr. Speaker, because I do not know where we would be but for the NAACP, I cannot help but say thank God for the NAACP and the many other persons of goodwill who have fought racial injustice, because, Mr. Speaker, in our lifetime we can recall a time when racial injustice, as someone has said, was accepted by the masses and expected by the classes.

It was commonplace. It was every place. Politicians campaigned on it; judges decreed it; lawyers practiced it; policemen enforced it; preachers preached it; parents believed it; teachers taught it; and children learned it. We were all consumed by it.

However, the NAACP and others of goodwill helped to change this, and I am honored to say that this change has brought about significant progress in this country for African Americans and other minorities.

Hence, it is desired that this resolution not only honor the NAACP as an entity, but also the entire NAACP family and extended family, including the

many people of goodwill who were not black, who put themselves in harm's way to end racial injustice.

We should never forget that the NAACP has not been, is not now, and never shall be a black-only organization. The NAACP has always been a multiracial organization. Yes, in remembering some of the great names associated with the organization, we should remember that Dr. Louis T. Wright became the first black board chair of the NAACP in 1935. However, as we remember Dr. Wright, we ought not forget Oswald Garrison Villiard who was not black, who in 1911 became the first chair of the board of the NAACP. Before the NAACP had its first black board chair, it had two that were not black.

We should remember James Weldon Johnson, who became the first black executive secretary director of the NAACP. However, we should not forget Francis Blascon, Mary White Ovington, Mary Nurney, Royall Nash. All of these persons we might remember were not black and served before James Weldon Johnson.

We should remember the brilliant black lawyer and Supreme Court Justice, as the chairman has mentioned, Thurgood Marshall. However, we should never forget Arthur Singarn who was not black. Arthur Singarn donated money, he raised money, and he headed the NAACP Legal Redress Committee. It has been said that Thurgood was a great litigator in part because Singarn was a great donator. The NAACP annually awards its highest honor in the name of Singarn.

We should remember Medgar Evers, the black NAACP field representative who was assassinated in his front yard in 1963; but, please, let us not forget John R. Shillady, the NAACP executive secretary who never recovered from a mob beating in Austin, Texas, in 1919. He gave his life in the fight for justice for all, and he was not black.

The point is, we did not get here by ourselves; and we thank God for the many who were not black who helped us in our quest for justice.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman who I have announced earlier is the conscience of the Congress and that, of course, is Congressman CONYERS. We thank you for being with us, Congressman.

(Mr. CONYERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONYERS. Thank you, Mr. GREEN, for yielding just briefly to add to your remarks. I am pleased to join with you and with the chairman of Judiciary, JAMES SENSENBRENNER, in this 97th anniversary remembrance of the greatest civil rights organization that we have in this country. I can say to Congressman GREEN that your initiation of this resolution recognizing the 97th anniversary of the NAACP could not be more timely.

I just want to add one name. We are all mentioning all of these names in

the course of 97 years. We are dealing with the most serious social problem in America that has never yet been resolved that we have been working on. We have a voter rights extension bill in the Committee on the Judiciary about to come forward.

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We are bringing people together. We are working as hard as we can.

And I was just at a meeting yesterday in which I was reminded that we have the likes of Ted Shaw of the Legal Defense Fund; Greg Moore, the executive director of the National Voter Fund; and in Detroit we have the largest branch in the United States, with a current membership of more than 45,000 people, led by Reverend Wendell Anthony of Fellowship Chapel. So all of this makes such a rich history.

And I am glad, now that we have done Black History Month, that we have come along with this 97th anniversary resolution, because this issue has to be studied every month. We have to examine where we are and where we are going. And I am so pleased at all the Members on the floor here and many others that will be submitting statements which recognize the depth, the importance and the significance of a resolution recognizing nearly 100 years of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this long struggle, hard-fought struggle that has promoted goodwill and tried to make America live up to the promise of our constitutional democracy.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS).

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his leadership and for the leadership of Chairman SENSENBRENNER, and to all who celebrate the 97th anniversary of the NAACP.

Mr. GREEN earlier said that there were so many people who gave their lives, gave their blood, sweat and tears, and he mentioned Medgar Evers. But I just want to talk about another member of the NAACP, and his name was Harry Moore. He was a devoted husband, father, educator, and one of the first civil rights martyrs of our time. His tireless efforts and unselfish sacrifice in the name of social justice continues to inspire and empower Americans of all stripes, even now, over 50 years after his death.

Harry Tyson Moore was born in Houston, Florida, on November 18, 1905. After his father's death, his mother sent her only son to live with his three aunts in Jacksonville, Florida. In the prosperous and intellectual community of Jacksonville, Mr. Moore cultivated his intelligence and excelled. After graduating from Florida Memorial College in 1925, he moved to Cocoa, Florida. He settled in Brevard County teaching fourth grade at the only African American elementary school in the area.

While there, he went on to meet his future wife, Hariette Simms. In time,

Mr. Moore became principal of the Titusville Colored School, which taught children from the fourth to ninth grade. In March 1928 and September 1930, the Moores welcomed two daughters into the world. With his family and professional life in place, Mr. Moore began an additional career in political activism.

In 1934, Mr. Moore founded the Brevard County branch of the NAACP. In 1937, by working with the Black Florida State Teachers Association and NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall, he was a catalyst towards the movement of equalizing salaries of black and white teachers. Although he lost the court battle, he would ultimately win the war. Make no mistake, his actions inspired many others, and ultimately Mr. Moore helped achieve pay parity among teachers of color with their white counterparts.

I wish I had time to tell the entire story, but on one Christmas Eve Mr. Moore and his family were blown to pieces because of his work in the NAACP.

So many people never hear the name Harry Moore, but he was another tireless fighter, lifting up the rights for all people, and he is one of the people who make it possible for the Congressional Black Caucus today to number some 43.

I thank the NAACP on its 97th anniversary and I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for one final statement.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, I would like to restate to a certain extent some of what the chairman has said: that the NAACP has accomplished great things for this country. The NAACP was involved in passing the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, and 1964. The NAACP was there to fight and help pass the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Act of 1968, and the NAACP filed and won *Shelley v. Cramer*, as well as *Barrows v. Jackson*, outlawing restrictive covenants. The NAACP filed and won *Brown v. Board of Education*, integrating schools and, to a certain extent, integrating society.

And, Mr. Speaker, if truth be told, we are schooled where we are schooled, we work where we work, we sleep where we sleep, we eat where we eat, and we live where we live in great measure due to the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, last summer, I was honored to be invited to address the NAACP convention, which was held in Milwaukee, and I got a very good reception in talking about reauthorizing the Voting Rights Act, which my committee will be dealing with shortly, as well as overturning the Supreme Court's erroneous decision in the case of *Kelo v. City of New London*, Connecticut, which basically said that

there were no constitutional protections against a municipality using eminent domain to take a person's private property simply because the city fathers and mothers decided that there would be a way to get more tax revenue out of that piece of land.

That bill has passed the House of Representatives and is currently pending in the other body, and I hope we can have eminent domain reform passed during this session of Congress, as well as the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion at this point in the RECORD the speech that I gave to the NAACP convention in Milwaukee on July 10, 2005.

Good evening. Thank you for this opportunity to talk briefly about two important issues facing us right now: an extension of the Voting Rights Act and the Supreme Court's recent 5-4 decision in the *Kelo* case, which held that the government can use "economic development" as a reason for taking private property.

Among my proudest moments was accompanying members of the NAACP and Dr. Marsha Coleman-Adebayo for the signing of the No FEAR Act, legislation that aims to stamp out discrimination in federal agencies. The bipartisan passage of No FEAR, the first civil rights legislation of the 21st century, should serve as a model for future civil rights bills.

On August 5, 2005, the United States will celebrate the 40th anniversary of one of the most significant pieces of legislation enacted during the 20th Century—the Voting Rights Act. This profound legislation pushed back against those unwilling to treat all citizens as equals and restored the dignity and equality that our Constitution is intended to preserve for all citizens.

Our democratic system of government has as its most fundamental right the right of its citizens to participate in the political process. Adopted 135 years ago, the 15th Amendment ensures that no American citizen's right to vote can be denied or abridged by the United States or a State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. As far too many here know and have experienced, some government entities have not only been unfaithful to the rights and protections afforded by the Constitution, but have aggressively—and sometimes violently—tried to disenfranchise African-American and other minority voters.

In his momentous speech delivered to Congress on March 15, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson stated, "[e]xperience has clearly shown that the existing process of law cannot overcome systematic and ingenious discrimination. No law that we now have on the books—and I have helped to put three of them there—can ensure the right to vote when local officials are determined to deny it. In such a case our duty must be clear to all of us. The Constitution says that no person shall be kept from voting because of his race or color. We have all sworn an oath before God to support and to defend that Constitution. We must now act in obedience to that oath."

Seeing the Voting Rights Act's impact compelled me in 1982 to lead the House Republican effort to extend it for 25 years. This effort wasn't easy—but then again, very important things never are. While I proudly display in my Washington office one of the pens President Ronald Reagan used to sign this extension, the fruits of this effort can best be seen on the faces of those not only participating in the political process but actively leading it.

In the 1960s, all major civil rights legislation was passed with strong bipartisan support. Lately, this has not been the case as some have tried to use the issue of civil rights to obtain a partisan advantage. This is both wrong and shortsighted. The stakes have not been higher in the past 20 years.

In 2007, several key protections contained in the Voting Rights Act will expire, including the federal oversight protections provided by Section 5. I am here to tell you publicly what I have told others privately, including the head of the Congressional Black Caucus, Representative Mel Watt—during this Congress we are going to extend the Voting Rights Act. I am not alone in the Congress in supporting an extension; indeed, House Speaker Dennis Hastert last week stated that reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act is high on his list of issues the House will address this Congress.

Soon I will be introducing legislation to extend the Voting Rights Act. Just like its enactment and its 1982 extension, this bipartisan effort will succeed. Ladies and gentlemen, while we have made progress and curtailed injustices thanks to the Voting Rights Act, our work is not yet complete. We cannot let discriminatory practices of the past resurface to threaten future gains. The Voting Rights Act must continue to exist—and exist in its current form.

I also want to mention my strong opposition to the Supreme Court's recent 5-4 decision in the *Kelo* case, which held that the government can use "economic development" as a reason for taking private property from one small homeowner and giving it to a large corporation simply because the corporation's greater wealth will bring the government more tax revenue.

As the NAACP so correctly noted in its brief filed with the Supreme Court in the *Kelo* case, "The takings that result [from the Court's decision] will disproportionately affect and harm the economically disadvantaged and, in particular, racial and ethnic minorities and the elderly."

The noxious practice endorsed by the Court's *Kelo* decision has generated bipartisan opposition. Last week, I introduced H.R. 3135, the "Private Property Rights Protection Act of 2005," with the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Conyers, as the lead Democratic cosponsor, and Representatives Maxine Waters, Sheila Jackson-Lee, and 87 additional Members as original cosponsors.

This legislation would prevent the Federal government from using economic development as a justification for taking privately-owned property. It would also prohibit any State or municipality from doing so whenever Federal funds are involved with the project for which the government's takings power is exercised.

American taxpayers should not be forced to contribute in any way to the abuse of government power. One man's home must not become a hotel or strip mall solely because the government seeks more tax revenue. I am looking forward to working with you and all organizations opposed to the Supreme Court's *Kelo* decision. We must ensure that churches, homes, farms, and other private property cannot be bulldozed in abusive land grabs that benefit other private individuals, who claim that their use of the land will increase tax revenues.

Last week, America celebrated the 229th anniversary of her independence. Let us all work towards the day—envisioned by our Founders and affirmed by Frederick Douglass—in which the rich inheritance of justice, liberty, prosperity, and independence bequeathed by our Founders is shared by all Americans.

Ladies and gentlemen, I look forward to continuing to work together and thank you for this opportunity to address you.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation recognizes and celebrates the 97th Anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, I rise today to pay homage to the momentous contributions of the organization to our nation. In so doing, I would like to highlight the life and legacy of one of its most impressive, but relatively unknown leaders, Harry T. Moore.

Harry T. Moore was one of the first civil rights martyrs of our time. A devoted husband, father, educator, his tireless efforts and unselfish sacrifice in the name of social justice continue to inspire and empower Americans of all stripes, even now, over 50 years after his death.

Harry Tyson Moore was born in Houston, Florida on November 18, 1905. After his father's death his mother sent her only son to live with his three aunts in Jacksonville, Florida. In the prosperous and intellectual community of Jacksonville, Mr. Moore cultivated his intelligence and excelled. After graduating from Florida Memorial College in 1925, he moved to Cocoa, Florida. He settled in Brevard County teaching fourth grade at the only African-American elementary school in the area.

While there, he went on to meet his future wife, Harriette Vyda Simms. In time, Mr. Moore became principal of the Titusville Colored School, which taught children from the fourth to ninth grade. In March 1928 and September 1930, the Moore's welcomed two daughters into the world. With his family and professional life in place, Mr. Moore began an additional career in political activism.

In 1934, Mr. Moore founded the Brevard County NAACP chapter. In 1937, by working with the Black Florida State Teacher's Association and NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall, he catalyzed a movement to equalize the salaries of Black and White teachers. Although he lost the court battle, he would ultimately win the war. Make no mistake, his actions inspired many others and ultimately, Mr. Moore helped achieve pay parity among teachers of color and their White counterparts.

In 1941, he organized the Florida State Conference of the NAACP and worked as an executive secretary without compensation. His platform also broadened as he began to add his voice to issues such as Black voting disenfranchisement, segregated education, and later in 1943, lynchings and police brutality. He began to organize protests, and write and circulate letters voicing his concerns about the issues.

He also organized the Progressive Voter's League and with his persistence and diligence, in 1948, helped over 116,000 Black voters register, which represented 31 percent of the African-American voting population in the Florida Democratic Party. In 1946, due to his role in the League, Mr. Moore and his wife were terminated from their jobs. Mr. Moore then took on a full-time paid position as an organizer for the NAACP. However, in 1949, over Mr. Moore's objection, the national NAACP office raised the dues from \$1 to \$2, causing a substantial amount of members to revoke their membership. This marked only the beginning of a strained relationship between Mr. Moore and the national NAACP office.

During that same year, the landmark Groveland rape case occurred, in which four African-American men were falsely accused of raping

a White woman. Although the men were brutally beaten and no evidence suggested that the woman was raped, one of the men was killed, one was given a life sentence, and the other two were sentenced to death.

With Mr. Moore's assistance in conjunction with the legal counsel of the NAACP, the case went to the U.S. Supreme Court and the conviction for the two sentenced to death was overturned. However, Sheriff Willis McCall, a known White supremacist, shot the two men to death as he was driving them to their pre-trial hearing. Recognizing this tragic injustice, Mr. Moore vigorously advocated for the indictment of Sheriff McCall.

Sadly, Mr. Moore never lived to see the outcome of his work in this case. On the eve of his 25th wedding anniversary and Christmas Day 1951, Mr. Moore and his wife were killed when a bomb placed underneath their bed in the floor detonated. Mr. Moore died in his mother's arms on the way to the hospital while Harriet died only nine days later.

Following the Moores' murder, there was a public outcry in the African-American community. Despite massive amounts of mail sent to President Truman and the Florida Governor in protest and the many protests and memorials organized demanding justice, no arrests were made in relation to the horrendous crime.

In no uncertain terms, Harry T. Moore led without permission, without acknowledgment, and without fear. What made his vision so tangible was the fact that he believed he could achieve what he set before himself. In a speech his daughter gave in 2002, she stated, "Daddy started the movement. He had absolutely nobody but us, and yet he accomplished all of those things—the voting, the teacher salaries all of the lynchings that he investigated. That's a very important part of history."

Mr. Speaker, Harry T. Moore's story is one of such importance as we celebrate the 97th anniversary of the NAACP and reflect on the success of its past and present leaders. Although the victories achieved by the organization are historic, it should be understood that ordinary people by the tens of thousands won our freedom.

For 97 years, the multi-racial membership of the NAACP—ordinary people called to an extraordinary mission—have marched, demonstrated and lobbied for justice in a movement for peaceful change felt in every aspect of American life.

That is why we must celebrate and praise the NAACP and recall these stories. For these stories are not only told to recall the achievements of African-American trailblazers, but to offer the next Harry T. Moore, W.E.B. DuBois, Ida Wells-Barnett, and Lena K. Lee the hope, promise, direction, and purpose needed to rise from the ordinary to achieve the extraordinary.

I shall conclude with an excerpt of the heartfelt words written by Langston Hughes in memory of Harry T. Moore: In his heart is only love For all the human race, And all he wants is for every man To have his rightful place. And this he says, our Harry Moore, As from the grave he cries: No bomb can kill the dreams I hold For freedom never dies!

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 335 and to thank my colleague, Mr. GREEN, for introducing this resolution. It is important for all of us to honor the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its 97th anniversary for the many achievements that highlight their long and distinguished history.

As a native of Baltimore and a lifetime member of the NAACP, this resolution holds special importance for me. The NAACP has been headquartered in Baltimore since 1986, continuing a long tradition of civil rights prominence for the city. Thurgood Marshall, also a son of Baltimore, was one of the NAACP's premier advocates and later our nation's first African American Justice.

Founded in February 1909 by members of the Niagara Movement, the NAACP has been a catalyst for America's evolution. Its founding members included Ida Wells-Barnett, Henry Moscowitz, and William Edward Burghardt DuBois. Their heroic efforts formed the foundation that helped spark the Civil Rights Movement. They and future generations confronted daily the evils of Jim Crow, and challenged more subtle but equally pernicious forms of racial discrimination. The NAACP has led efforts to construct a society based on equality, respect, and understanding between all citizens. Its legislative accomplishments are legendary—the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 1968 Fair Housing Rights Act among them.

Over the years, the list of NAACP pioneers has included Walter White, Charles Hamilton Houston, Rosa Parks, Medgar Evers, Elaine Jones, and many thousands of other brave freedom fighters. The NAACP challenged school segregation in *Brown v. Board of Education* and residential segregation in *Buchanan v. Warley*. It fought segregation in government institutions, resulting in its eventual repeal. It defeated Supreme Court nominations of those who would deny equal rights. It mobilized voters in the South at a time when the very lives of their volunteers were threatened. And it continues to shine a beacon of light for equal justice.

But the NAACP represents so much more than these landmark laws and court decisions; it represents a voice for change, a clarion call to end the vicious and destructive stereotypes that too often still divide rather than unite our country; and a vehicle for raising of the collective consciousness of America.

Current President and CEO Bruce Gordon leads a strong and vibrant association of more than half a million members, with seven regional offices and hundreds of local branches, united in purpose.

For nearly a century, the NAACP has set the standard for effecting meaningful social change. I am proud to congratulate the NAACP on this 97th anniversary, I look forward to its centennial, and I urge my colleagues to unanimously support this resolution.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to recognize the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on its 97th anniversary. The NAACP holds a very special meaning to me. One honor I especially treasure is being named Virginia's first individual Golden Heritage Life Member. That honor was a great addition to the honor of having served as president of the Newport News chapter. The NAACP also holds a special place in the collective memory of all of our people.

The NAACP is an organization that has made a difference from the very beginning. In 1909, 60 prominent Americans, including Ida B. Wells-Barnett and W.E.B. DuBois, met on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the

birth of Abraham Lincoln to discuss racial violence and social justice. Out of that meeting, the NAACP was born—with the goal of securing rights, liberties and protections for all Americans, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The NAACP has always fought against injustices by using nonviolent protests, the press, the ballot, and the courts. The NAACP took on the President of the United States in 1918 and President Wilson finally publicly condemned lynching. During World War I, the NAACP successfully campaigned for African Americans to be commissioned as officers in the army. And in World War II, the NAACP pressured Roosevelt into ordering a non-discriminatory policy in war-related industries and Federal employment.

In 1946, the NAACP won the *Morgan v. Virginia* case where the Supreme Court banned states from having segregated facilities on buses and trains that crossed state borders. And in 1948, the NAACP pressured President Truman into signing the Executive Order that banned discrimination in the armed forces. In 1954, the NAACP won its landmark legal case—*Brown v. the Board of Education*—declaring “separate and equal” unconstitutional.

Through the 50s and 60s protests made a lot of difference. In 1955, NAACP member Rosa Parks was arrested and fined for refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama. This led to the Montgomery bus boycott, which led to the emergence of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. All of these events led to the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the 1965 Voting Rights Act, President Johnson’s 1965 Executive Order banning employment discrimination in Federal contracts, the 1968 Fair Housing Act, and other landmark civil rights reforms.

The NAACP is what the late Bishop Stephen Gill Spotswood, a former National Board Chairman, has called “the oldest, largest, most effective, most consulted, most militant, most feared and most loved of all civil rights organizations in the world.” Bishop Spotswood’s statement remains true today.

In the 21st Century, the NAACP is needed as much as ever to make a difference—at all levels—National, State and local. Despite victories won long ago we are still facing challenges. In its 97th year, the NAACP needs to continue its great legacy of contribution and commitment to ensure that these hard-won civil rights will always be protected. Congratulations on your 97th anniversary.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 335, legislation that recognizes the 97th anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and acknowledges the many contributions of the NAACP in helping to create a more equitable and just society.

The NAACP is the oldest civil rights organization in the United States, and blazed the trail towards equal justice for all Americans. The organization has consistently used non-violent means to achieve its goals, and, to this day, emphasizes dutiful civic participation as the best way to promote and protect civil rights.

Ninety-seven years ago this month, a handful of intrepid Americans, including W.E.B. DuBois, Ida Wells Barnett, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villiard, William English Walling, and Henry Moscowitz chose to push America towards its highest ideals, forming the National Negro Committee, which

would later come to be known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1954, the NAACP achieved one of its greatest victories when the Supreme Court ordered in the *Brown v. Board of Education* the desegregation of public schools across the nation “with all deliberate speed.” The NAACP Special Counsel who won this battle would go on to become one of America’s greatest legal minds, Justice Thurgood Marshall.

One year later, in 1955, Rosa Parks’ refusal to yield her seat on a segregated bus served as the impetus for the broader Civil Rights Movement. Parks, a lifelong devotee to the Movement, was a member of the NAACP. In its fight for equality for racial minorities, the NAACP lobbied tirelessly for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These two laws served to enshrine for all the cherished constitutional rights that too many had been deprived of for too long, by redressing serious shortcomings in the morality of our nation.

The NAACP continues to fight for the rights of Americans confined to the corners of our society. As recently as last year, the NAACP created the Disaster Relief Fund to aid those who suffered tremendously in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The NAACP maintains active branches nationwide, including one in the 12th District of New Jersey, located in Trenton. I am proud of the NAACP members who live in my Congressional District for the work they do to continue to advance the struggle for civil rights in our country.

The NAACP has gracefully and tirelessly fought for the political, social, economic, and educational rights of all Americans, and has sought to ensure that our nation recognized the inalienable rights of all citizens, regardless of race, class, or ethnicity. The enormity of the NAACP’s contributions is immeasurable, and I am proud to join with my colleagues in supporting this resolution.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today we honor the 97th Anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Since the NAACP was founded on February 12, 1909, it has been committed to achieving its goals through non-violence. As the oldest and largest civil rights organization in the United States, NAACP’s mission is to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights for all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination. Its half million adult and youth members throughout the United States are the premier advocates for civil rights in their communities.

This resolution allows us to acknowledge the efforts of the NAACP, including its leadership in lobbying for the passage of landmark laws such as the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the NAACP launched the Disaster Relief Fund, which has raised almost \$2 million to aid the survivors in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and Alabama. Once again, the NAACP is helping individuals, families and communities in their efforts to recover from disasters and build for the future.

We also celebrate the life, legacy and struggles of civil rights pioneers. Recently, the nation suffered a tremendous loss with the passing of Mrs. Coretta Scott King and Mrs. Rosa

Parks, two phenomenal women who were advocates for civil rights and aided in the mission of the NAACP.

Today, the NAACP remains a valiant crusader for freedom and equality. This anniversary is the occasion to celebrate a heroic past and great achievements and to redouble our efforts for the future. We’ve come a long way but we have many miles yet to go. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the NAACP on its 97th Anniversary.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 335 which honors the NAACP on its 97th anniversary.

I rise because of the sacrifice of Goodman, Cheney and Schwerner, Thurgood Marshall and Rosa Parks. I rise and stand on the shoulders of Daisy Bates, Emmett Till and the great Medgar Evers. I rise because the NAACP is the oldest and largest civil rights organization in the United States and has been a force to be reckoned with in every stage of this country’s battle for racial equality.

They were there when four little girls died when the 16th Street Baptist Church was bombed in Montgomery, AL. They were there with the Little Rock Nine when they entered the doors of Central High in Little Rock, AR. They were there fighting for equal educational opportunities in the landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

And more recently, they were present during the battle to end apartheid in South Africa and they continue to fight for increased voter participation and human equality not only in this Nation, but across the world.

These battles have been waged in the face of intense adversity and widespread resistance, yet the NAACP has endured for 97 years. Throughout the civil rights movement, freedom fighters proclaimed with pride that they were “card carrying members of the NAACP.” They knew then, as we know now, that the NAACP not only stands for equality, it stands for justice, fairness and a better way of life.

We must not forget that the NAACP is the name but the organization is comprised of people. Everyday people that have dedicated their lives to making this world a better place.

So, in honoring the NAACP today, I also honor the people, of all races, that have united as advocates for civil rights and human equality.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on its 97th anniversary. Following the violent race riots in Springfield, IL, in 1909, Ida Wells-Barnett, W.E.B. DuBois, Henry Moscowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villiard, and William English Walling came together in New York to form one of the oldest, largest and most influential civil rights organizations in America.

These founders came together with the purpose of promoting and fully recognizing the rights and equality given under the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution. Today, the NAACP works to ensure a society in which all individuals have equal rights and there is no racial hatred or racial discrimination.

The NAACP has influenced some of the greatest civil rights victories of the last century, including: integration of schools and the *Brown v. Board* decision, the Voting Rights Act, striking down segregation and Jim Crow,

the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, and hundreds of community and grassroots initiatives.

Despite the advancements of the past 97 years under the leadership of the NAACP, there is still much work to be done. In the Black community we continue to see disproportionate numbers of African-Americans that experience poverty, unemployment, and economic and social inequality. The NAACP continues to promote new ideas and leadership in the fields of educational and employment opportunities, ending health care disparities, and economic empowerment.

The NAACP instilled in America a sense of consciousness, and continues to do that today through the thousands of individuals who have given not only their time, but their blood, sweat and tears, towards equality and justice.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 335, which honors the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for their many achievements on their anniversary.

For 97 years, the NAACP has led the fight for racial equality in America. Although considerable progress has been made, there is still so much more to be done.

The NAACP has battled for decades in order to change many negative aspects of American society. They have helped people of all races, nationalities and faiths unite on one premise, that all men and women are created equal.

From W.E.B. DuBois to Thurgood Marshall to Bruce Gordon, the NAACP has played an instrumental role in helping eliminate racial prejudice and removing barriers of racial discrimination through the democratic process.

H. Con. Res. 335 underscores the importance of the NAACP and how big of a role they have played in evening the playing field for all citizens, regardless of their race. I support of this important resolution.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, this is a good resolution, I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 335.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2271. An act to clarify that individuals who receive FISA orders can challenge non-disclosure requirements, that individuals who receive national security letters are not required to disclose the name of their attorney, that libraries are not wire or electronic communication service providers unless they provide specific services, and for other purposes.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1501

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 3 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

HONORING JUSTICE SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 357.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 357, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 17]

YEAS—410

Abercrombie	Brown-Waite,	DeFazio	Granger	Marshall	Ruppersberger
Ackerman	Ginny	DeGette	Graves	Matheson	Rush
Aderholt	Burgess	Delahunt	Green (WI)	Matsui	Ryan (OH)
Akin	Butterfield	DeLauro	Green, Al	McCarthy	Ryan (WI)
Alexander	Buyer	Dent	Green, Gene	McCaul (TX)	Ryun (KS)
Allen	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, L.	Grijalva	McCollum (MN)	Sabo
Andrews	Camp (MI)	Dicks	Gutierrez	McCotter	Salazar
Baca	Campbell (CA)	Dingell	Gutknecht	McCrery	Sánchez, Linda T.
Bachus	Cannon	Doggett	Hall	McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta
Baird	Cantor	Doolittle	Harman	McGovern	Saxton
Baker	Capito	Doyle	Harris	McHenry	Schakowsky
Baldwin	Capps	Drake	Hart	McHugh	Schiff
Barrett (SC)	Capuano	Dreier	Hastings (FL)	McIntyre	Schmidt
Barrow	Cardin	Duncan	Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Schwartz (PA)
Bartlett (MD)	Cardoza	Edwards	Hayes	McKinney	Schwarz (MI)
Barton (TX)	Carnahan	Ehlers	Hayworth	McMorris	Scott (GA)
Bass	Carson	Emanuel	Hefley	McNulty	Scott (VA)
Bean	Carter	Emerson	Hensarling	Meehan	Sensenbrenner
Beauprez	Case	Engel	Herger	Meek (FL)	Serrano
Becerra	Castle	Eshoo	Herseth	Meeks (NY)	Sessions
Berkley	Chabot	Etheridge	Higgins	Melancon	Shadegg
Berman	Chandler	Everett	Hinojosa	Mica	Shaw
Berry	Chocola	Farr	Hobson	Michaud	Shays
Biggert	Clay	Fattah	Hoekstra	Miller (FL)	Sherman
Bilirakis	Cleaver	Feeney	Holden	Miller (MI)	Sherwood
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Ferguson	Holt	Miller (NC)	Shimkus
Bishop (NY)	Coble	Filner	Honda	Mollohan	Shuster
Bishop (UT)	Cole (OK)	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Hooley	Moore (KS)	Simmons
Blackburn	Conaway	Flake	Hostettler	Moore (WI)	Simpson
Blumenauer	Conyers	Foley	Hoyer	Moran (KS)	Skelton
Blunt	Cooper	Forbes	Hulshof	Moran (VA)	Slaughter
Boehkert	Costello	Fossella	Hunter	Murphy	Smith (TX)
Boehner	Cramer	Fox	Hyde	Murtha	Smith (WA)
Bonilla	Crenshaw	Frank (MA)	Inglis (SC)	Musgrave	Snyder
Bonner	Crowley	Frank (AZ)	Inslee	Nadler	Sodrel
Bono	Cubin	Frelinghuysen	Israel	Napolitano	Solis
Boozman	Cuellar	Galleghy	Issa	Neal (LA)	Souder
Boren	Culberson	Garrett (NJ)	Istook	Neugebauer	Spratt
Boswell	Cummings	Gerlach	Jackson (IL)	Ney	Stark
Boucher	Davis (AL)	Gibbons	Jefferson	Northup	Stearns
Boustany	Davis (CA)	Gilchrest	Jenkins	Norwood	Strickland
Boyd	Davis (FL)	Gillmor	Jindal	Nunes	Stupak
Bradley (NH)	Davis (IL)	Gingrey	Johnson (CT)	Nussle	Sullivan
Brady (PA)	Davis (KY)	Gohmert	Johnson (IL)	Oberstar	Tancredo
Brady (TX)	Davis (TN)	Gonzalez	Johnson, E. B.	Obey	Tanner
Brown (OH)	Davis, Jo Ann	Goode	Johnson, Sam	Oliver	Tauscher
Brown (SC)	Davis, Tom	Goodlatte	Jones (NC)	Ortiz	Taylor (MS)
Brown, Corrine	Deal (GA)	Gordon	Jones (OH)	Osborne	Taylor (NC)
			Kanjorski	Otter	Terry
			Kaptur	Owens	Thomas
			Keller	Oxley	Thompson (CA)
			Kelly	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
			Kennedy (MN)	Pascrell	Thornberry
			Kennedy (RI)	Pastor	Tiahrt
			Kildee	Paul	Tiberi
			Kilpatrick (MI)	Payne	Tierney
			Kind	Pearce	Towns
			King (IA)	Pelosi	Turner
			King (NY)	Pence	Udall (CO)
			Kingston	Peterson (MN)	Udall (NM)
			Kirk	Peterson (PA)	Upton
			Kline	Petri	Van Hollen
			Knollenberg	Pickering	Velázquez
			Kolbe	Pitts	Walden (OR)
			Kuhl (NY)	Platts	Walsh
			LaHood	Platts	Wamp
			Langevin	Pombo	Wasserman
			Lantos	Pomeroy	Schultz
			Larsen (WA)	Porter	Watson
			Larson (CT)	Price (GA)	Watt
			Latham	Price (NC)	Waxman
			Leach	Pryce (OH)	Weiner
			Lee	Putnam	Weldon (FL)
			Levin	Radanovich	Weldon (PA)
			Lewis (CA)	Rahall	Weller
			Lewis (GA)	Ramstad	Westmoreland
			Lewis (KY)	Rangel	Wexler
			Linder	Regula	Whitfield
			Lipinski	Rehberg	Wicker
			LoBiondo	Renzi	Wilson (NM)
			Lofgren, Zoe	Reyes	Wilson (SC)
			Lowey	Reynolds	Wolf
			Lungren, Daniel E.	Rogers (AL)	Woolsey
				Rogers (KY)	Wu
				Rogers (MI)	Wynn
				Rohrabacher	Young (AK)
				Ros-Lehtinen	Young (FL)
				Ross	
				Rothman	
				Royce	
				Markey	
			Burton (IN)	Ford	LaTourette
			Costa	Fortenberry	Lucas
			DeLay	Hinchey	Millender-McDonald
			Diaz-Balart, M.	Jackson-Lee	Miller, Gary
			English (PA)	(TX)	Miller, George
			Evans	Kucinich	

NOT VOTING—22