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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

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As we know, when so many of us pass on, many do, in fact, leave a legacy of family and close friends. Reverend Sullivan certainly did that. With us today is his family, represented by his daughter Hope and his friends and colleagues, many who worked with him for decades. But Leon Sullivan left a legacy far beyond family and friends. The Zion Baptist Church remains a bastion of faith and good works in north Philadelphia. OIC of America and OIC International continue to prepare thousands for productive, well-paying jobs. The International Foundation for Education and Self-Help trains students for careers ranging from teaching to banking. The Sullivan Charitable Trust and Progress Investment Associates, through which numerous economic development and social services programs have been developed and funded; Whereas, in 1963, in response to a lack of job opportunities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Reverend Sullivan led more than 400 ministers in a successful boycott that opened up more than 4,000 jobs for African-Americans; Whereas, Reverend Sullivan met the need for job training by establishing the Opportunities Industrialization Center, which has grown to more than 75 training centers throughout the Nation; Whereas, recognizing the need to take his struggle abroad, in 1969 Reverend Sullivan established Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, which has grown to more than 40 centers in Africa, nations, Poland, and the Philippines; and Whereas, when Reverend Sullivan saw the need to create a broader array of programs in Africa, he established the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, which has conducted numerous initiatives, including Schools for Africa, fellowship programs, economic development, teacher and banker training programs since 1988; and Whereas, in 2001, the Leon H. Sullivan Foundation was established posthumously to carry forward a life’s mission through the work of his many established organizations; Whereas, the Leon H. Sullivan Foundation presents the biennial Leon H. Sullivan Summit in Africa, which have provided a forum for leaders of African nations together with more than 18,000 African-Americans and Friends of Africa to interact with their counterparts and produce programs to meet the needs of the poor and disadvantaged in African nations; Whereas, in 1977, Reverend Sullivan helped to promulgate the Sullivan Principles, a code of conduct for human rights and equal opportunity for companies operating in South Africa, and the Sullivan Principles helped end apartheid in South Africa; and Whereas, Reverend Sullivan expanded on the Sullivan Principles in 1999, by creating the Global Sullivan Principles, which encourage corporate social responsibility and promote global human rights, political, economic, and social needs of the poor and disadvantaged in African nations; and Whereas, more than 250 governments, corporations, and universities on 5 continents have endorsed the Global Sullivan Principles since their initial endorsement; and Whereas, 10 African heads of state endorsed the Global Sullivan Principles at the Leon H. Sullivan Summit in Abuja, Nigeria, in July 2006; and Whereas, plans for the 8th Leon H. Sullivan Summit in Tanzania in 2008 include broader regional endorsement of the Global Sullivan Principles among African nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the life of the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan; (2) salutes the positive impact of the Reverend Sullivan’s achievements domestically and internationally; and (3) encourages the continued pursuit of Reverend Sullivan’s mission to help the poor and disenfranchised around the world.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS GOVERNANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2007

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1681, which was received from the House.
to accept recommendations given by an independent advisory board, which examined the American Red Cross's governance structure and practices. H.R. 1681 reflects these recommendations and would improve the American Red Cross's governance structure by centralizing and reorganizing its infrastructure. Some notable enhancements include reducing its board size from 50 members to 20 in order to facilitate emergency action, giving the board all the powers in governing and managing the American Red Cross, and establishing a Presidential Advisory Council composed of eight to ten principal officers of the executive departments and senior officers of the Armed Forces to provide governmental input and support. Additionally, the modernized charter would enhance congressional oversight and transparency by creating an Ombudsman who would provide an annual report to Congress articulating any concerns of volunteers, employees, donors, clients and the public. The House adopted two amendments to the Senate-passed language that would clarify and ensure that the chapters of the American Red Cross are geographically and regionally diverse and that the American Red Cross will reach out to local charitable and faith-based organizations when providing relief services in local communities. These improvements to the bill make no statutory changes and I hope my colleagues will support them. According to the American Red Cross's end of the year report, Hurricane Katrina created a record of 1.4 million families, or around 4 million people, who needed emergency assistance such as food, clothing and other necessities. My wife, Marcelle, was one of hundreds of thousands of volunteers dedicated to providing these essential relief services to victims of Katrina. No one knows when the next disaster will strike. Congress must do everything in our power to ensure that the American Red Cross can continue and improve upon the essential humanitarian work on which the United States and the world relies. I commend the Red Cross for taking important action to reform itself and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1681) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 2007

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 24; that on Tuesday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired and the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period of morning business for 60 minutes, with Senators permitted to speak therein, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the Republicans and the final 30 minutes under the control of the majority; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 761; that on Tuesday, at the conclusion of the vote on the judicial nomination, the Senate stand in recess until 2:15 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, if there is no further business today, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 165 as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:26 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 24, 2007, at 10 a.m.