

women, as well as on the actions of the United States Government in providing support for this goal.

In the past few weeks there have been negotiations between the Pakistani government and the Taliban in an effort to broker a peace deal. At the heart of the ceasefire agreement is a pledge to impose Islamic law in the area. Government officials have said that this law will be in accordance with Pakistan's constitution, and will restore security and justice in the region. However, the accord makes no mention of the future of girls' education. Women and girls are a great resource for promoting development, prosperity, and peace. The United States must ensure that explicit measures are taken to protect women's rights in Pakistan, in order to uphold internationally recognized human rights while supporting regional peace and stability.

IN COMMEMORATION OF WOMEN'S  
HISTORY MONTH

**HON. AL GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 18, 2009*

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I wish to commemorate the month of March 2009 as Women's History Month in honor of the female trailblazers and unsung heroes in American history.

H. Res. 211, Supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's History Month, is intended to increase awareness and knowledge of women's involvement in history, as well as recognize and honor the women and organizations in the United States that have fought for and continue to promote the teaching of women's history.

In the United States, Women's History Month has been celebrated during the month of March since 1987. The National Women's History Project petitioned Congress to increase awareness and knowledge of women's contributions to our great society, because women's history was a practically unknown topic in schools and public awareness.

Women from all different backgrounds, races, social classes, and ethnicities have contributed significantly to the greatness of our nation, and have transformed and revolutionized politics, law, business, social service, civil rights, education, music, athletics, science and technology, as well as the military. Women have been leaders in numerous movements throughout history, such as the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, the peace movement, and the women's movement in the struggle to obtain suffrage and equal rights. The contributions of notable women such as Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Harriet Tubman, Dorothy Height, Coretta Scott King, Sally Ride and numerous others have sparked an unstoppable momentum for women's rights and others. Their dedication, perseverance and courage have generated a wave of opportunities for entire generations of women.

It is essential that all Americans continue to learn about the many ways women have assisted in the progress of our nation, and acknowledge and celebrate the contributions of women throughout history.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues and all Americans to commemorate women for their significant involvement and participation in our nation's history, by recognizing and supporting March as Women's History Month.

TRIBUTE TO ELDER DAVID J.  
YOUNG

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 18, 2009*

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to pay tribute before the House of Representatives to Elder David J. Young of the Church of God in Christ, who formed the first church of this denomination in the state of Kansas and served as an important, early spiritual leader in our community.

The first Church of God in Christ in the state of Kansas was organized in Kansas City, Kansas, on September 23, 1916, at 409 Oakland by Elder David J. Young, with a charter membership of some twenty members. Less than two years later, in the early summer of 1918, it was destroyed by a fire set by an arsonist. Undaunted by this act of violence, Elder Young pushed forward, holding services under a nearby large shade tree, and later in the homes of charter members and other buildings until a new structure was built.

Later, in 1960, a new church was constructed at 2401 North 9th Street, erected to the glory of the Lord as a "Living Monument for which Holiness Stands", and in honor of Elder Young. On October 9–11, 2008, the D.J. Young Heritage Foundation hosted a revival, paying tribute to Elder Young and other pioneers of the Church of God in Christ. I am pleased to have this opportunity to share my support for this tribute by placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a biographical sketch of Elder David J. Young, which was provided by the D.J. Young Heritage Foundation.

DAVID JOHNSON YOUNG

David Johnson Young was born in approximately 1861, in Chester, South Carolina. Raised in the war-ravaged South, young David ascended to unimaginable heights amid a climate of severe racism and oppression of African Americans. Early on, his parents perceived that young David was exceptionally gifted and determined to use their meager means to afford him the education that would prove invaluable for his life and the countless lives he would impact through teaching and ministry.

He initially attended a country school with his siblings but went on to graduate from Brainard Institute and Morehouse College. David then set out to bring hope to his fellowman through education. With illiteracy one of the most devastating problems in the aftermath of slavery, David Johnson Young brought access to a better future for many during his career as an educator. Even later in his life as a preacher, he would come to be recognized for his emphasis on formal education in ministerial service.

Still more remarkable was the life changing message of hope brought by his fiery preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Beginning as a young preacher in the AME Zion Church, Elder Young grew to be a widely known and sought after minister in the South. He was also an editor of the official organ of the AME Zion Church, the *Star of*

Zion. Elder Young met his call to preach with great fervor, evangelizing and serving as pastor in various states including North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

In 1897, he was joined with Priscilla Louise Jones in marriage, another stalwart of the faith. Mother Young served as a true helpmate, covering and supporting D. J. with much prayer and fasting. At times she even supported the family with the small wages she earned as a music teacher while he was out working on the evangelistic field. To their union were born Harold, Melvin, Ceolya, Valleda, Russel, William, and Rosette. As with other great leaders of the faith, their ministry began in the home, where Mother Young taught each of their children how to play two instruments. For example, their eldest son, Harold, played the piano and guitar while the second oldest, Melvin, was skilled in the piano and violin. In fact, when they were yet small boys, Elder Young often carried them with him on evangelistic crusades where they would draw crowds in public areas, such as parks, with their Holy Ghost filled praise and testimony services prior to their father's sermon. With their father as their teacher in the faith, they soon acquired the name, "little boy preachers." After D. J. Young's demise, Mother Young and their children would take upon them the mantle once carried by D. J. Young with the various ministries he began during his latter years.

Despite his many successes, David perceived the need to ascend to the "higher life" and grew increasingly troubled until he submitted to God's divine purpose for him to be sanctified. With his background in Methodism he had received teaching on the sanctifying power of the Holy Ghost and God's command for all His children to live holy. However, it was during his pastorate in Chicago, IL, around the turn of the century, that he became associated with a holiness group known as the Burning Bush people and received the divine, life changing experience of sanctification. Sanctification is the work of the Holy Spirit in cleansing the believer from all inbred sin, purifying their heart and filling them with love for God and all people. Having thus been "sanctified and meet for the Master's use," 2 Timothy 2:21, Young set out to share his testimony and declare God's wonderful plan. David better understood that God made a way for men to be justified by faith in Jesus Christ. Yet, He didn't stop there. For God also provided the means for His children to live holy, separated unto Him, and freed from the very power or slavery of sin. In truth, His will is for man to be restored to the glorious image of God (Col. 3:10, Eph. 4:24, 2 Cor. 3:18—note the active role of the believer).

Indeed the message of sanctification, also called perfection or holiness, had already started to sweep the nation, reaching into nearly every mainstream denomination. As a result scores of 'Saints' left their denominations to form new religious bodies. Such was the case with Elder Young who, in approximately 1902, after graduating from the Burning Bush Holiness Bible School, left the AME Zion Church and became a mighty trailblazer in the Holiness Crusade. He carried this new message far and near, preaching conversion and sanctification.

His path ultimately met with that of Charles Harrison Mason, a former Baptist preacher, who also joined the ranks of ministers who preached sanctification. Their bond grew as D. J. Young joined the group of holiness preachers with which Mason was affiliated. This group of Saints, led by Charles Price Jones, was a leading force in the rapid spread of the Holiness Movement in the South.