

start enforcing the immigration laws already on the books. Until we can accomplish these goals, any so-called "reform plan" will be little more than a recipe for failure.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all of my colleagues join me in standing firm and saying "no" to the Senate's amnesty plan.

□ 1130

CREATING A LIVABLE WAGE FOR EVERYONE WILLING TO WORK

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it amazes me that we are still talking about raising the minimum wage. What we ought to be talking about is the creation of a livable wage for every person who is willing and able to work. Plus we all know that any increase in wages for those at the bottom will be plowed right back into the economy to help make it strong.

Let's do the sensible thing. Let's make livable wages a reality for all working Americans. Let's let people know that after 40 hours of work, they can pay the rent, buy adequate food, have decent shelter and go to the doctor when they are sick. Surely we can afford that much.

ENDING TERRORISM ONCE AND FOR ALL

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, this morning we have heard some sad reports that the bodies of our missing soldiers have been found.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts are with those families and with our entire Fort Campbell family. And to those who have claimed responsibility, whether they are actually responsible or not, and I want to respond to that statement and quote them, the Mudjadeen Shura Council, they are terrorists, Mr. Speaker, and this is their quote: "The strongest army in the world is turned around, ashamed of their failure."

Mr. Speaker, no, we are ashamed of these, and I use the term lightly, these human beings, who believe they have the right to maim and murder innocent people here in America and in the Middle East and do it in the name of religion.

Mr. Speaker, they could not be more wrong about how this country feels. We are proud of our military men and women, I am so proud of those families at Fort Campbell, and we are proud of the dedication to ending decades of terrorism once and for all.

BRING BACK PAY-AS-YOU-GO BUDGET RULES

(Mr. MILLER of North Carolina asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, when President Bush took office, our Nation had a \$5.6 trillion surplus. President Bush said that the surplus proved taxes were too high and called for cutting taxes on the richest Americans.

Then he said because the economy was doing badly, we had to stimulate the economy by cutting taxes on the richest Americans. The richest Americans, President Bush said, would sleep in and spend the afternoon watching soap operas instead of creating jobs for other Americans, unless they got a generous tax cut.

Now President Bush and Congressional Republicans say that the same tax rates on the richest Americans in effect when we had a surplus would now cause the deficit to worsen.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican fondness for cutting taxes on the richest Americans has nothing to do with job creation or stimulating the economy or reducing the deficit. The tax cuts on the richest Americans has resulted in turning a \$5.6 trillion surplus into a \$4 trillion deficit, pushing interest rates up, stagnating savings rates, and dragging the economy down.

My colleagues, Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. MCHENRY, were correct in their remarks a few minutes ago: this Republican Congress has absolutely no discipline on the spending side. But neither do they have any discipline on the tax side.

Mr. Speaker, pay-as-you-go budget rules worked in the 1990s to control the deficit and kept Congress from working on economic fantasies. It is time to bring those rules back.

Mr. Speaker, congratulations Hurricanes.

INCREASE THE MINIMUM WAGE

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the House should be cited for dereliction of duty. Over the years, we have failed to raise the minimum wage. That is why Amanda and her two children can barely survive in Wisconsin, and why this headline says: "States lead the way to raise minimum wage. Inaction in Washington has helped push this bipartisan effort."

Isn't it a shame that the Republican majority in this Congress doesn't get it? Although we have an amendment to raise the minimum wage in our Labor-HHS bill, there is rumor that it will be stricken.

The minimum wage is the lowest in 50 years and hasn't been raised since 1997. At \$5.15 an hour, you can only earn \$10,700 a year, supporting a family of one, two, three, six and seven and others.

This is a crisis. Americans who earn dollars invest back into our economy.

We cannot make ends meet. Seventy-five percent of those who earn this are responsible for at least half of their family's income. If you can't raise your children on a middle-income salary, how can you do it on one-third the amount?

Democrats believe in increasing the minimum wage, and we know that we will see the minimum wage increase. It is time for Republicans to wake up.

COMEDY CENTRAL AND THE DAILY SHOW COME TO THE HOUSE FLOOR

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, "Comedy Central" and "The Daily Show" have come to the floor of the House. The House Republicans have thrown up their hands and said, save us from ourselves. They are going to come out here with the line item veto.

Now, every single item that goes out of this House has been through a committee chaired by a Republican with a Republican majority on that committee. No single item has gotten out of here that they have not had their look at. They want to slip it into the bill and then send it to the President and run down there to the White House and say, Please, Mr. President, save us from ourselves. We can't stop ourselves. We have to keep spending money.

This is the most ridiculous piece of legislation you have come up with in this session. There is no excuse for it whatsoever. If you can't stop yourselves in the committee, and you can't stop yourselves on the floor, why would you have to call the President?

Do you understand the separation of powers? We are the ones who decide how the money gets spent, not the President. It is your responsibility that you have spent away the surplus into the biggest deficit in history. Shame on you.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 later today.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF JAMES CAMERON

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 867) honoring the life and accomplishments of James Cameron, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 867

Whereas James Cameron founded America's Black Holocaust Museum (the Museum) in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the only memorial in the United States to victims of lynching and racial violence;

Whereas Mr. Cameron was the last living survivor of a lynching until his death on June 11, 2006, at age 92;

Whereas a Senate resolution recognized Mr. Cameron as the Nation's oldest living lynching victim in June 2005 and formally apologized for its failure to outlaw lynching, which killed more than 4,700 people from 1882 to 1968, three-fourths of whom were black;

Whereas seven United States Presidents called for lynching to be outlawed, and the House of Representatives passed bans three times in the early twentieth century, only to have the Senate filibuster each of them, one filibuster lasting six weeks;

Whereas in Marion, Indiana in 1930, when he was 16 years old, Mr. Cameron and two friends, Abe Smith (age 19) and Tommy Shipp (age 18), were falsely accused of killing a Caucasian man and raping his girlfriend;

Whereas after the arrest of the three men, a mob broke into the jail where they were being held and tried to lynch them;

Whereas the mob lynched Mr. Smith and Mr. Shipp but spared Mr. Cameron's life;

Whereas Mr. Cameron was beaten into signing a false confession, convicted in 1931, and paroled in 1935;

Whereas the governor of Indiana pardoned Mr. Cameron in 1993 and apologized to him;

Whereas Mr. Cameron promoted civil and social justice issues and founded three NAACP chapters in Indiana during the 1940s;

Whereas James Cameron served as the Indiana State Director of Civil Liberties from 1942 to 1950, and he investigated over 25 cases involving civil rights violations;

Whereas Mr. Cameron relocated to Wisconsin after receiving many death threats, but he continued civil rights work and played a role in protests to end segregated housing in Milwaukee;

Whereas in 1983, Mr. Cameron published *A Time of Terror*, his autobiographical account of the events surrounding his arrest in 1930;

Whereas Mr. Cameron founded America's Black Holocaust Museum in 1988 in order to preserve the history of lynching in the United States and to recognize the struggle of African-American people for equality;

Whereas the Museum contains the Nation's foremost collection of lynching images, both photographs and postcards, documenting the heinous practice of lynching in the United States;

Whereas the Museum performs a critical role by exposing this painful, dark, and ugly practice in the Nation's history, so that knowledge can be used to promote understanding and to counter racism, fear, and violence;

Whereas the Museum also documents the history of the African-American experience from slavery to the civil rights movement to the present day; and

Whereas the Museum exists to educate the public about injustices suffered by people of African-American heritage, and to provide visitors with an opportunity to rethink assumptions about race and racism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors and celebrates the life and accomplishments of James Cameron and expresses condolences at his passing.

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.

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 materials on the 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.

James Cameron, thought to be the United States' last known survivor of a lynching in the early 1930s, fostered a lifelong commitment to civil rights that included creating America's Black Holocaust Museum. After an emotional 1979 visit to an Israeli museum that honors the memories of millions of people killed in the Holocaust, Cameron decided to create a similar memorial to pay tribute to the African American lives lost to lynching, slavery and other injustices.

June 19, 1988, also known as Juneteenth, the holiday commemorating the end of slavery in the U.S., marked the grand opening of America's Black Holocaust Museum. The museum is housed in a 12,000 square-foot building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and features a permanent exhibit on slavery that includes a 15-foot reproduction of the cargo hold of a slave ship and a 45-foot enclosed mural depicting the journey from Africa across the Atlantic.

Cameron was also responsible for the founding of three NAACP chapters in Indiana in the 1940s, and he became the first president of the NAACP branch in Anderson, Indiana.

During the 1960s, Cameron participated in both marches on Washington, the first with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the second with Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson.

I urge all Members to come together to honor the life of a man who was a true survivor and who persevered above all to promote civil rights and equality.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in consideration of H. Res. 867, a bill honoring the life and accomplishments of James Cameron. I also want to commend the gentlewoman from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for her introduction of this legislation and for the tremendous amount of work that she has done on it.

Mr. Speaker, on August 7, 1930, a famous photograph was taken in Marion, Indiana, depicting two young black men, recently lynched, hanging in a tree above the delighted faces of the mob that had just beaten and murdered them. Many of us have seen this picture and are horrified by the actions

and era it represents. What is missing from this picture, however, is James Cameron, the sole survivor of this gruesome incident.

James Cameron had also been assaulted by the lynch mob that night. He was falsely accused of participating in the murder of a young white man. He survived his severe beating and attempted lynching, but was sentenced to 4 years in the State prison for accessory before the fact to manslaughter. Because of his personal experience, Cameron dedicated his life to promoting civil rights, racial peace, unity, and equality.

Cameron was instrumental in the establishment of several NAACP chapters in both Milwaukee and Indiana and served as the Indiana State Director of Civil Liberties. During his 8-year tenure, Cameron investigated over 25 incidents of civil rights infractions and faced many acts of violence and death threats for his work.

Although a great contributor to the civil rights movement, Cameron wanted to do even more, especially to give a voice to the thousands of people who lost their lives in the era of lynching.

In 1988, Cameron founded America's Black Holocaust Museum to document racial injustices suffered by people of African heritage. Cameron believed that never should we be allowed to forget or deny the horrors of the lynch mobs. In total, nearly 4,700 men and women were killed by lynch mobs in the 148 years when lynching was common practice in the United States. The museum is located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the city where Cameron relocated to after death threats forced him to leave his home in Indiana.

Last week, Mr. Cameron, the last surviving victim of lynch mob violence, died in Milwaukee. His commitment to civil rights and to those who died at the hands of lynch mobs is a testament to the human spirit and overcoming tragedies.

James Cameron most cherished a letter he received from the State of Indiana on February 3, 1993. The letter granted Mr. Cameron a pardon and public apology.

I urge my colleagues to recognize the life and work of James Cameron by passing this resolution.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, at this time I have no other speakers, and I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), who not only introduced this legislation, but who also represents the area where the holocaust museum is located. It has been my pleasure to visit that museum.

□ 1145

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 867, a resolution honoring the great late Dr. James Cameron, the only known survivor of a

lynching and founder of America's only black holocaust museum located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my 92 cosponsors, including the entire delegation from Wisconsin, in remembrance and to honor one of our Nation's true civil rights pioneers, a man who experienced the most horrific acts of violence in this country's history and who used that experience to promote social justice and racial healing. This resolution honors a man who at the tender age of 16 witnessed the lynching of his two friends. And although the lynch mob had looped a rope around his neck, his life was miraculously spared.

This resolution honors a man who spent most of his life after that point dedicated to the eradication of racism, the preservation of African American history, and the advancement of civil rights for all of us. Dr. James Cameron embraced the call of civil rights and social justice work despite several death threats, Mr. Speaker. He went on to found three NAACP chapters in Indiana and played a role in protests to end segregated housing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1988, Mr. Cameron founded the Black Holocaust Museum after an inspirational journey to Israel in order to preserve the history of lynching in the United States and to use this knowledge to promote understanding and combat racism, fear, and violence.

Dr. James Cameron left us and passed away on Sunday, June 11 at the age of 92. This was almost one year to the day that the United States Senate honored Cameron as the only lynching survivor and passed its historic resolution formally apologizing for not passing anti-lynching legislation throughout much of the 20th century. Just yesterday we laid Dr. Cameron to rest on the symbolic day, Juneteenth Day, in commemoration for the ending of slavery in this country; also Juneteenth Day commemorating the 18th anniversary of the founding of America's Black Holocaust Museum.

Mr. Speaker, this is a significant week in civil rights and in black history. In addition to yesterday being Juneteenth, the House plans to consider the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act this week. Dr. Cameron's life exemplifies the imperative of the civil rights struggle, the call to listen to our humanity over and above our fear. Dr. Cameron taught us to be better, not bitter.

Years ago, Dr. Cameron placed me on his board of directors of America's Black Holocaust Museum, a relationship that I sought for personal resurrection, restoration, reconciliation, renewal, and regeneration as an heir of the shameful experience of slavery. However, Mr. Speaker, all, all of whom encountered Dr. Cameron throughout the world, including the family of the young victim on that August night, all who experienced Dr. Cameron experienced reconciliation, the reconciling and redemptive power of forgiveness.

I strongly urge my colleagues to continue to add to the historic significance of this week by supporting this resolution honoring the life and accomplishments of a man who had a life worth living, Dr. James Cameron.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. It is now my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas who has spent much of her life working on behalf of civil rights and racial reconciliation, Representative SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished gentleman. It is an honor to follow his leadership on these issues of empowerment and particularly of African American men. I rise today to acknowledge the very special moment of history we have today to pass this resolution in honor of Mr. Cameron, and particularly I rise to pay tribute and honor my colleague from Wisconsin, the honorable GWEN MOORE, for her insightful leadership to bring to the attention of this House a man who survived lynching, a man who is symbolic of almost 5,000 who were lynched as others watched and stood by, a man who dedicated his life to civil rights even though he was threatened every day such that he had to leave his place of birth, a place that he loved, the State of Indiana, and move to Wisconsin.

A person who used the tragedy of his life, the tragedy of his two young friends to be a man who perpetrated reconciliation and the ending of racism. Thank you to the Honorable GWEN MOORE for enlightening this body and allowing us to pay tribute as we debate this week the Voter Rights Act reauthorization. Yes, this is a moment in history for this House to take, and I hope it will take it enthusiastically and unanimously support the resolution offered today honoring Mr. Cameron for his enormous leadership. Thank you, Congresswoman GWEN MOORE.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time. But I, too, would simply like to comment again the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for her insight, for her passionate display of the relevance of the holocaust museum, but also the relevance of the life of a real pioneer and one who could teach in spite of his own personal tragedy.

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 867, as amended, to commemorate the extraordinary life of Dr. Cameron.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 867, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof

the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMENDING THE PATRIOT GUARD RIDERS

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 731) commending the Patriot Guard Riders for shielding mourning military families from protesters and preserving the memory of fallen servicemembers at funerals, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 731

Whereas in 2005, a small group of American Legion Riders in Kansas calling themselves the "Patriot Guard" began a movement to shield the families and friends of fallen service members from interruptions by protesters appearing at military funerals;

Whereas individuals from Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas later brought together diverse groups of motorcycle organizations across the country who rode to honor fallen service members, forming an organization known as the "Patriot Guard Riders";

Whereas the Patriot Guard Riders have since grown into a nationwide network, including both veterans and nonveterans and riders and nonriders, and is open to anyone who shares a respect for service members who have made the ultimate sacrifice for the Nation;

Whereas Patriot Guard Riders attend military funerals to show respect for fallen service members and to shield mourning family members and friends of the deceased from protestors who interrupt, or threaten to interrupt, the dignity of the event;

Whereas across the Nation, Patriot Guard Riders volunteer their time to come to the aid of military families in need, so to allow the memories of the deceased service member to be remembered with honor and dignity;

Whereas regardless of one's opinion of the Nation's military commitments, the families, friends, and communities of the Nation's fallen soldiers deserve a peaceful time of mourning and should not be harassed and caused further suffering at a funeral;

Whereas Patriot Guard Riders appear at a funeral only at the invitation of the fallen soldier's family and participate in a non-violent, legal manner; and

Whereas the members of the Nation's Armed Forces willingly risk their lives to protect the American way of life and the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives expresses its deepest appreciation to the Patriot Guard Riders who—

(1) attend military funerals across the country to show respect for fallen members of the Armed Forces and, when needed, shield mourning family members and friends of the deceased from protestors who interrupt, or threaten to interrupt, the dignity of a funeral; and

(2) in so doing, help to preserve the memory and honor of the Nation's fallen heroes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.