

efficient computer servers in the United States; S. 838, a bill to authorize funding joint ventures between United States and Israeli businesses and academic persons; H.R. 85, a bill to provide for the establishment of centers to encourage demonstration and commercial application of advanced energy methods and technologies; and H.R. 1126, a bill to reauthorize the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by email to [Amanda\\_Kelly@energy.senate.gov](mailto:Amanda_Kelly@energy.senate.gov).

For further information, please contact Jonathan Epstein at (202) 224-3357 or Amanda Kelly at (202) 224-6836.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on May 2, 2007, at 2:30 p.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 27, a bill to authorize the implementation of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by email to [Gina\\_Weinstock@energy.senate.gov](mailto:Gina_Weinstock@energy.senate.gov).

For further information, please contact Michael Connor at (202) 224-5479 or Gina Weinstock at (202) 224-5684.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests.

The hearing will be held on May 3, 2007, at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills: S. 205 and H.R. 865, to grant rights-of-way for electric transmission lines over certain Native allotments in the State of Alaska; S. 390, to direct the exchange of certain land in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah; S. 647, to designate certain land in the State of Oregon as wilderness; S. 1139, to establish the National Landscape Conservation System; H.R. 276, to designate the Piedras Blancas Light Station and the surrounding public land as an Outstanding Natural Area to be ad-

ministered as a part of the National Landscape Conservation System; and H.R. 356, to remove certain restrictions on the Mammoth Community Water District's ability to use certain property acquired by that District from the United States.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by email to [rachel\\_pasternack@energy.senate.gov](mailto:rachel_pasternack@energy.senate.gov).

For further information, please contact David Brooks at (202) 224-9863 or Rachel Pasternack at (202) 224-0883.

### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

#### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to hold a hearing during the session of the Senate on Monday, April 23, 2007, at 3 p.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1115, a bill to promote the efficient use of oil, natural gas, and electricity, reduce oil consumption, and heighten energy efficiency standards for consumer products and industrial equipment, and for other purposes.

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

#### COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Monday, April 23, 2007, at 2:30 p.m. for a hearing titled "Protecting College Campuses: Best Practices."

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

### PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kusai Merchant, a fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges during the consideration of S. 761 and any votes thereon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREE-MENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon tomorrow, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 76, the nomination of Halil Suleyman Ozerden to be a U.S. district judge; that there be 10 minutes for debate

equally divided between the chairman and ranking member or their designees; that at the conclusion or yielding back of the time, the Senate proceed to vote on that nomination; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

### RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 165, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 165) relative to the death of Representative JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD, OF CALIFORNIA.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 165) was agreed to, as follows:

#### S. RES. 165

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Juanita Millender-McDonald, late a Representative from the State of California.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns or recesses today, it stand adjourned or recessed as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative.

### COMMEMORATING THE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT OF THE REVEREND LEON H. SULLIVAN

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 166, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 166) commemorating the lifetime achievement of the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I rise today in support of a resolution honoring the lifetime achievement of the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan. My colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator

SPECTER, has joined me as an original cosponsor of this resolution.

Tomorrow marks the 6-year anniversary of the passing of one of America's great leaders. He was a man who changed the face of the world, a man of faith who achieved his mission in life through concrete action as well as his preaching. His family, friends, and colleagues appropriately refer to him as a "giant among men"—a colossal force who helped overcome some of the greatest challenges of the 20th century. So I am honored to stand here today to acknowledge the extraordinary lifetime achievements of the late Reverend Leon H. Sullivan.

Originally from West Virginia, Leon Sullivan grew up during the Great Depression while racial segregation still ruled the United States. He recalled it as a time when all of the White children walked down the left side of the street and all of the Black children walked on the right side of the street. It was a time when skin color often dictated one's place in society. When Reverend Sullivan was an 8-year-old, he was reprimanded for sitting at a drugstore counter and drinking a soda. A burly White man yelled at the young Leon: "Stand on your own two feet, you can't sit here."

When we think of Leon Sullivan today as a man, as a reverend, and as a leader, we think of his entire life, and his was a life of courage and compassion, a life of struggle and triumph, a life of faith and family—his own family and the human family—and, finally, his was a life for others and for God.

When he was young and dealing with the kind of discrimination I just described, that kind of experience kindled a fire within his heart, and Leon Sullivan made the decision to commit his life to fighting segregation and injustice.

Throughout his teenage years, he found inspiration in the founding documents of the United States. He understood that the principle of equality expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution transcends skin color. He repeatedly defied tradition and deliberately frequented restaurants, libraries, and shops where Blacks were not welcome, often reciting passages from the Declaration of Independence, fearlessly challenging racism and confronting prejudice where he found it.

After graduating from high school, Leon Sullivan was awarded an athletic scholarship to West Virginia State College, where he played football and basketball and also enjoyed the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

After graduation, he was called to the ministry, a vocation that allowed him to address the religious needs of his people while continuing his fight against segregation and injustice. He moved first to Harlem, where he worked with the Reverend Adam Clayton Powell at the Abyssinian Baptist Church and attended Union Theological Seminary. He was offered a po-

sition in Philadelphia and soon emerged as a powerful source of inspiration as the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, where he focused on the temporal as well as the spiritual well-being of his people.

He once said:

I felt that God did not just want people to have milk and honey in heaven . . . He wanted them to have some ham and eggs on earth. I believe that God just doesn't want you to go to the pearly gates. He wants you to have a better life on earth, and if you have a better life on earth and treat people right, you'll get to the pearly gates.

As part of his ministerial role, Reverend Sullivan spoke eloquently about social justice, calling on people to "help the little man and aid those who cannot survive on their own." For over a decade, he helped and counseled hundreds of parishioners and others, but his realization that racial segregation would prevent his vision from becoming a reality led him to join the civil rights moment. He was one of the first civil rights leaders to recognize how the economic power of his people could be harnessed to promote the cause of racial equality. He created the Selective Patronage Movement, through which 400 Black ministers in Philadelphia mobilized their parishioners to boycott businesses which practiced discrimination. Exercising economic power through the Selective Patronage Movement led to the opening of thousands of jobs in previously segregated companies in Philadelphia alone.

These victories inspired Sullivan to create the Opportunities Industrial Utilization Center of America, the so-called OIC, which provided and still provides today comprehensive training so that motivated workers can be prepared to take advantage of opportunities opening up to them. As he said, "Integration without preparation brings frustration." Originally based in Philadelphia, the OIC captured the attention of President Lyndon Johnson, who worked directly with Reverend Sullivan to improve the infrastructure and efficiency of the organization and ultimately bring it to the national stage. Today, OIC America has chapters in 30 States and has helped thousands of African Americans achieve success through its emphasis on self-reliance and self-improvement.

The nationally recognized success of OIC led the chairman of General Motors to approach Reverend Sullivan about serving on the GM board of directors. The Reverend accepted the offer and served for over 20 years as the first African American on the GM board.

His service to GM brought him face to face again with racism, this time in the international arena. Reverend Sullivan traveled to South Africa, where he was targeted as a troublesome visitor because of his meetings with anti-apartheid organizers. As he was leaving the country, he was stopped at the airport and strip-searched. Reverend Sullivan, the pastor of one of the largest

churches in the United States, a director of General Motors, stood there in his underwear and asked the White officials in charge why this was happening.

The official said, "I am doing to you what I have to do."

Reverend Sullivan replied: "When I get back, I am going to do to you what I have to do."

What Leon Sullivan did was bring the economic power of corporate America on the heads of those who supported apartheid in South Africa. Under what came to be known as the Sullivan Principles, hundreds of multinational corporations publicly opposed racism and discrimination in South Africa. When the statement of principle failed to change the status quo fast enough, Reverend Sullivan raised the stakes. In his words: "I threatened South Africa and said in 2 years Mandela must be freed, apartheid must end and blacks must vote or else I will bring every American company I can out of South Africa . . ."

His efforts eventually evolved into a full campaign of disinvestment by hundreds of companies and by institutional investors holding hundreds of billions of dollars in corporate stock. And it worked. Apartheid collapsed, and Nelson Mandela went from prisoner to head of state.

Reverend Sullivan's work continued long after the end of apartheid. In 1999, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan invited him to deliver a speech at the United Nations, expanding his moral code of corporate social responsibility into the internally accepted Global Sullivan Principles.

Beyond this, he led a campaign to rescue African children from the overall lack of schools, infrastructure, hospitals and security.

Reverend Sullivan said of children:

Children do not get here on their own . . . They didn't ask to be here . . . They didn't ask who their mothers or fathers would be or the situations in which they were born. So what society has to do is reach and get the most out of that child you can . . .

What I and so many others admired most about the Reverend Leon Sullivan was his compassion for those truly in need. He called those of us who are able to stand on our own feet and improve ourselves, while always protecting the helpless.

Now I stand in this Chamber, on the floor of the Senate, to honor the energy and compassion of this great man dedicated to his noble causes. I have only touched on a few of the many contributions to our Nation and our world. These examples illustrate his unique ability to fight discrimination and injustice across the globe. From childhood until his death, Leon Sullivan believed in the future and demonstrated a relentless optimism regardless of the obstacles that tried to prohibit success. He characterized his life's work by saying:

I would not be doing what I am doing if I weren't optimistic about it. I'm reaching

into a barrel and taking out a little hand at a time, not a whole lot . . . but if enough hands go down in the next fifty, seventy-five, hundred years, we'll clean out that barrel.

As we know, when so many of us pass on, most good people 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 carries on his economic and real estate development initiatives. The Leon Sullivan Foundation presents its biannual summit meeting in Africa, encouraging cooperation between African Americans and countries and leaders throughout the continent of Africa. The Global Sullivan Principles serve as a beacon for corporate social responsibility and human rights throughout the world. South Africa, the nation that Reverend Sullivan helped free from apartheid, still struggles, yet stands as a shining example of what people speaking truth and wielding moral force can do in our world.

For all this and so much more that remains unsaid today, we honor the Rev. Leon Sullivan—today and always.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 166) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 166

Whereas, the late Reverend Leon H. Sullivan dedicated his life to alleviating the plight of the poor and the disadvantaged in America and worldwide;

Whereas, Reverend Sullivan received numerous honors and awards during his lifetime, including recognition by LIFE magazine in 1963 as one of the 100 outstanding young adults in America, the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1992, and the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights in 1999;

Whereas, having dedicated 37 years of his ministerial vocation to the historic Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Reverend Sullivan's leadership and innovation led to the creation of one of the largest congregations in the Nation during his time;

Whereas, in 1966, as part of his 10-36 Plan to encourage individuals to invest in the economic future of their communities, Reverend Sullivan founded the Leon H. Sullivan Charitable Trusts and the 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 to alleviate the plight of the poor abroad, in 1969 Reverend Sullivan established Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, which has grown to more than 40 centers in 16 African nations, Poland, and the Philippines;

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, and innovative teacher and banker training programs since 1988;

Whereas, in 2001, the Leon H. Sullivan Foundation was established posthumously to support Reverend Sullivan's life's mission through the work of his many established organizations;

Whereas, the Leon H. Sullivan Foundation presents the biennial Leon H. Sullivan Summits 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;

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 and political, economic, and social justice;

Whereas, more than 250 governments, corporations, and universities on 5 continents have endorsed the Global Sullivan Principles since their initiation;

Whereas, 10 African heads of state endorsed the Global Sullivan Principles at the Leon H. Sullivan Summit in Abuja, Nigeria, in July 2006;

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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1681) to amend the Congressional Charter of The American National Red Cross.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I am pleased the Senate is considering H.R. 1681, the American National Red Cross Governance Modernization Act of 2007. The Judiciary Committee approved and the Senate passed our version of this bill last month, and I look forward to approving the Red Cross Governance bill again with the House-passed language. I want to thank my colleagues, Senator GRASSLEY and Senator KENNEDY, for their hard work on this issue and for introducing this important bill. I also want to congratulate the American Red Cross on appointing a new President and CEO last week. Mark W. Everson, currently the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was approved unanimously by the Board of Governors to head the American Red Cross, effective next month. I congratulate him on his appointment and thank current Chairwoman, Bonnie McElveen-Hunter for her dedicated leadership.

Just last week we had the opportunity to see the importance of the Red Cross and the good work they are doing on behalf of our citizens. In response to the horrific shootings on Virginia Tech's campus, the American Red Cross mobilized their local chapter and provided 200-300 hot meals to rescue workers and police officers and ensured that Red Cross mental health workers were available to students, faculty and family members. I am glad the Senate and House have worked together to pass this bill to enhance the American Red Cross' governance structure so they can better provide these crucial services in all emergencies.

Since its founding by Clara Barton in 1881, the American Red Cross has provided essential relief services to those affected by famine, floods and natural and manmade disasters. Last year alone, the American Red Cross responded to approximately 75,000 disasters with the help of more than one million volunteers and thirty-five thousand employees. As a key participant in the United States' disaster relief plan, the American Red Cross is charged with helping the United States prevent, prepare and respond to national emergencies. Over the past several years, however, the American Red Cross has been strained by disasters of an unparalleled scope; the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the December 2004 Asian tsunami and the 2005 hurricane season that included the enormously destructive hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma. These events all challenged the Red Cross's ability to respond to disasters quickly and effectively.

In order to improve its disaster relief services, the American Red Cross's Board of Governors unanimously voted