

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished author of the bill, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CHAMBLISS].

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate both my colleagues from Ohio and Maryland for moving this bill along as quickly as they did.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4119. Judge William Augustus Bootle was born in Walterboro, SC, on August 19, 1902. He is a graduate of Mercer University undergraduate school, as well as Mercer University Law School. Mercer University is located in Macon, GA, and happens to be the university where my son, Bo, is currently in his second year of undergraduate work.

Judge Bootle is married to the former Virginia Childs. They have three children, Dr. William Augustus Bootle, Jr., Dr. James C. Bootle, and Mrs. Ann B. Hall.

Judge Bootle was admitted to the bar of the State of Georgia in 1925. He was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney to the Middle District of Georgia and served from 1928 to 1929. He was appointed U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia and served from 1929 until 1933. He then entered the active practice of law in Macon, GA.

As the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCREST] said, in 1954, which happened to be 16 days after the U.S. Supreme Court ruling regarding the desegregation of public schools in this country, Judge Bootle was appointed to the bench as the Judge for the Middle District of Georgia.

I asked a couple of Judge Bootle's friends to tell me a little bit about him and make a couple of comments regarding the naming of this courthouse after Judge Bootle, and the Honorable Duross Fitzpatrick, who is currently United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, and Mr. Manley Brown, who is a mutual friend practicing law in Macon, GA, sent me these comments.

They said when Judge Bootle was appointed to the court in 1954, the chief Judge was ill and remained so for an extended period of time, and therefore, until 1962, when another Judge was subsequently appointed, Judge Bootle handled all six divisions of the Middle District of Georgia. That included the Athens Division, the Macon Division, the Columbus Division, the Americus Division, the Albany Division, and the Valdosta Division. Those six courthouses covered 71 counties in Georgia.

They say he is a very modest man, who has always shunned publicity and who always said "I didn't do anything but what I was paid to do."

Judge Fitzpatrick and Manley Brown refer to Judge Bootle as a lawyer's lawyer and a judge's judge. He was highly respected by lawyers throughout the district for his keen intellect, wonderful sense of humor, and utter fairness. He had no favorites at the bar.

In 1935 he argued and won a case before the U.S. Supreme Court. He is a

great story teller, who naturally attracts all those around him. He is a very optimistic person and an avid skeet shooter for most of his life.

He developed a cataract in his right eye in the late eighties, and he had an operation on that eye, so it forced him to learn to shoot left handed. On this 90th birthday, Judge Bootle went out and shot skeet, and hit 25 out of 25 clay pigeons.

Two very important decisions that Judge Bootle made that made his mark in history occurred in Athens, GA. He presided at a trial in Athens in 1964 of several members of the Ku Klux Klan who were convicted of following a black Army colonel through town and shooting him point blank as he crossed over the Broad River Bridge in a rural area. This was a high profile case and Judge Bootle was given high marks for the manner in which he handled it.

I quote from a book titled "Atlanta Rising" which deals with a lot of history that took place in the Atlanta area during the years of the civil rights era.

There were two black applicants to the University of Georgia, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, who were denied admittance. They filed suit in the Middle District of Georgia, and, quoting from this book, I read as follows:

Two black applicants, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, went to the court attacking the welter of excuses University of officials had concocted to keep them out. The two made a convincing case that the only reason they had been denied admission was segregation, pure and simple. In a ruling issued late on the afternoon of Friday, January 6, 1961, Judge William A. Bootle ordered Hunter and Holmes admitted to the school, not in 6 months or a year, but bright and early the next Monday morning.

I also called my good friend and former law partner, Lamar Moore, a very distinguished lawyer in Moultrie, GA, and told him we were doing this, and I said, "Give me a comment about Judge Bootle."

Lamar said:

Judge Gus Bootle refereed a lot of battles between my clients and the government, mainly the Treasury and the Labor Departments, and I found his calls to be good and all penalties just, particularly those against the Government. Trying a case before Judge Bootle was always a pleasure, and I had been amazed how he recalls the details of amusing incidents after so many years. Put him back on the bench.

Judge Bootle loved the law and legal profession. I would like to quote from a speech which Judge Bootle gave in April of 1995, which I think sums up his philosophy very well.

As I see it, everything that is well organized is beautiful. Everything that functions well is beautiful. All harmony and proportion are beautiful, and so is every success and pursuit of a noble objective. By these exacting standards, law qualifies.

Judge Bootle, I commend you on the many years of public service you gave to this country, and Mr. Speaker, it is very appropriate that we honor Judge Bootle in this way. I ask my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Judge Bootle has served as a mentor for many junior colleagues and associates. He is well-known for his scholarly approach and courtly demeanor. It is fitting and proper to honor the career and contributions of Judge Bootle by this designation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4119

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 475 Mulberry Street in Macon, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document paper, or the record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4119.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS IN PREPARATION FOR SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF 104TH CONGRESS

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-855) on the resolution (H. Res. 546) providing for consideration of certain resolutions in preparation for the adjournment of the second session sine die, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CARL B. STOKES UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 4133) to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of Superior and Huron Roads, in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCREST], the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, to explain the bill.

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4133 is a bill which would designate the United States Courthouse in Cleveland, Ohio as the Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse.

In 1962, Carl Stokes began a life devoted to public service upon his election to the Ohio General Assembly. Five years later, Carl Stokes broke new ground when he won Cleveland's mayoral race becoming the first African-American to be elected the mayor of a major city.

Deciding not to seek reelection in 1971, Carl Stokes entered the field of journalism with WNBC-TV in New York City. For his work at WNBC, he received an Emmy Award.

In 1983, Carl Stokes returned to Cleveland where he won election to Cleveland's municipal court. Within weeks, he was elected both presiding and administrative judge.

After serving on the bench for 10 years, Carl Stokes assumed the position of chief statesman when in 1994 President Clinton appointed him the Ambassador to the African Island Republic of Seychelles. In this position, he advised emerging African nations on the establishment of a democratic form of government and lobbied the administration in support of the African Continent.

Carl Stokes passed away on April 3, 1996. This is a fitting tribute to a man who dedicate so much of his life to public service. I support this bill and urge my colleague's support.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the distinguished ranking member.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for considering this legislation and bringing it so expeditiously to the floor, and to the gentleman from Ohio for supporting the legislation for a fellow Ohioan.

Carl Stokes is more than a fellow Ohioan. He is more than an American citizen. He was a pioneer in his time, one of the very first handful of African-Americans to be elected mayor, and mayor of a large city. At the time I think there were only four.

As I recall, Mayor Hatcher was elected the same day, received somewhat greater public attention than did Carl Stokes, but Mayor Stokes came in at a time when Cleveland was experiencing severe economic difficulties, racial strife, social unrest, and he brought

calm and restored economic progress and focus in the community, brought a great leadership quality to his service as mayor.

Following his leadership, more than 350 African-Americans are now mayors of American cities. He led the way. He showed them that it could be done.

He was a journalist, a political commentator, a television anchorman and Emmy Award winner, a devoted family man. I had the privilege of meeting him but once. That once, the hour I spent with him and a group of other mayors, was enough to make a lasting impression of a person really dedicated to community service, to his fellow human beings, and to the vision of a greater city, the city being the crossroads of civilization, and he made his City of Cleveland that very crossroads and launched the city on a great comeback.

□ 1900

It is very fitting that we designate the Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse. We do his memory great justice and honor, and we expect that those who enter that courthouse will live up to that memory.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE], an outstanding new Member.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. TRAFICANT, for yielding me this time, and I want to also thank the gentleman from Maryland, Chairman GILCREST, for moving this legislation so that we can complete it before we complete our work here in this session of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, in April of this year Ambassador Carl B. Stokes died of cancer. Those of us in Washington may know Carl Stokes because he was the younger brother of one of our colleagues, U.S. Representative Louis R. Stokes. For many other Americans, however, Carl B. Stokes was a trail-blazer who became the first black mayor of a major metropolitan U.S. city and paved the way for so many other African-Americans to seek public office.

Carl B. Stokes grew up in the ghetto in Cleveland, but never let his surroundings hold him back. In fact, he made it his life's devotion to make a difference in the lives of others and to help others aspire to the greatness lurking within them. In 1962, Carl B. Stokes became the first black Democrat to be elected to the Ohio House of Representatives, winning a seat in Cuyahoga County, which at that time was only 14 percent black. Three years later, he made a bid for mayor of his hometown, Cleveland. He ran as an independent in the 1965 race and narrowly lost to the Democratic incumbent. The loss would have deterred many, but it served as motivation to Carl B. Stokes.

In 1967, Carl B. Stokes returned to the fray and beat the city's mayor in the Democratic primary by 20,000 votes. Carl B. Stokes, who was raised by a single, widowed mother in one of the country's first public housing complexes for the poor, then faced a member of one of Ohio's and this country's most notable political families—the Tafts. That November, Carl B. Stokes, the great-grandson of a slave, defeated Seth Taft, the grandson of President William Howard Taft.

At that time, less than 40 percent of Cleveland's population was black. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said of this historic election, "Once again American voters have successfully hurdled the barrier of race." Meanwhile, at his election-night victory party, Carl B. Stokes said until that very moment he had never known the full meaning of the words "God Bless America."

Carl B. Stokes served two terms as mayor of Cleveland, and became the first black to head the National League of Cities in his second term. He left Cleveland to face other challenges, and wound up in New York City, where he became that city's first black television anchorman.

Carl B. Stokes returned to his hometown in the 1980's, and later was elected a Cleveland Municipal Court Judge, serving from 1983 to 1994. In 1994, President Clinton appointed Carl B. Stokes as ambassador of the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. He served in that post until a year ago June when he was diagnosed with cancer of the esophagus.

At his funeral, Carl B. Stokes was remembered with great fondness and admiration. The Reverend Jesse Jackson delivered the eulogy, calling Carl B. Stokes a "dream maker, an odds buster," and noting that he never internalized "ghetto limitations." President Clinton, meanwhile, praised Carl B. Stokes' "legacy of public service that continues to inspire us all."

Of course, few were able to capture the essence of magic of Carl B. Stokes more than his brother, LOU, who described his brother's life this way:

A life that has been a series of firsts for African-Americans. A life that opened up doors and opportunities and raised the aspirations of African-Americans everywhere. He wrote a different American story. He wrote the poor American black boy's story. He didn't rise from rags to riches. He went from poverty to power. And he used that power to help people.

In Cleveland, OH, Carl B. Stokes is revered. Cleveland will never forget his contributions as Mayor Stokes, Judge Stokes, and Ambassador Stokes. He served his city and his country with dignity and purpose. It is now left up to his very capable brother, LOU, to continue the Stokes' family legacy of service to others.

It is only fitting that an important piece of the Cleveland architectural and political landscape be memorialized in his name. It is for that reason that I have proposed naming the new

Federal courthouse at Huron and Superior roads in Cleveland the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse."

Carl B. Stokes was a true visionary and one of Cleveland's most remarkable sons. He forever changed the face of urban governing, and left an indelible mark on his hometown and his country. Carl B. Stokes honored his city, and it is appropriate that his city honor him in return, making permanent his legacy in the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse."

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR], one of Ohio's brightest stars.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I wish to join my colleagues in strong support of this measure designating the Carl B. Stokes Courthouse in the great city of Cleveland.

As a young girl growing up in Ohio, it was rather interesting to me to first learn of Carl Stokes through television from a city 2½ hours east of Toledo, and to frame a lot of my own views of America through what we learned from him.

Without a doubt, his successes as an elected official helped shape the views not just of the Buckeyes of Ohio but, in fact, of all of America because what he did was, in fact, so precedent setting.

Looking back, for this generation of Americans now growing up, on his life, it may seem all so simple and it may seem as if all the pieces just fit into place. But having watched those times and lived through those times, his ability to retain composure under enormous pressures from those who probably did not understand what he was trying to accomplish, and trying to maintain a demeanor that would continue to build bridges across differences and points of view, and then looking at where he went with what he had makes him such a renaissance man to me.

It is interesting to me not just where he went but where he came from. I know in this Chamber joining us tonight is his very distinguished brother, also of Cleveland, Congressman LOU STOKES. I remember once going on a trip with LOU through Cleveland where he showed us where they grew up. To see that and then to understand the family, two brothers, a very devoted mother, understanding where they came from and how far they have gone and how they have influenced the mindset of a Nation is truly, truly profound.

So in helping to honor the mother and the family and certainly Carl Stokes in the naming of this courthouse, I lend my support to this measure to a man who was not just a mayor and not just a judge and not just an attorney's attorney, and not just an ambassador, but a true leader for us all.

Those of us from the Buckeye State are very, very proud of Carl B. Stokes, very proud of the Stokes family and

how they helped lead America into a new day.

I thank the gentleman very much for yielding me the time and again lend my strong support to this very necessary measure.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], another fine young legislator.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio and add my support for naming the Cleveland courthouse after my friend Carl Stokes.

When I was, I believe, a teenager either in high school or perhaps college, I read "Promises of Power," the story of Carl Stokes and how he overcame adversity and made so much of himself. He was elected to the State legislature and then moved on to become mayor of one of the great cities of this country.

I never had the honor of knowing Carl Stokes when he was mayor. I got to know Carl Stokes after he became a judge and knew him obviously as Judge Stokes and saw the great kind of public service that he gave to northeast Ohio, to his city of Cleveland.

Carl was elected mayor before his older brother, LOU, I believe, ever ran for anything. One of the highlights of this year for me was actually going to Carl Stokes' funeral, which was not a mournful time; it was a time of celebration in a lot of ways.

I remember that LOU, and older brother, stood up at Carl's funeral and he said, and for those who knew Carl Stokes and those who know LOU, they know that Carl was very outgoing and very colorful and very outspoken and sometimes got a little carried away, and LOU is much more reserved. LOU is every bit as smart, but much more reserved and much quieter and lends his leadership in a different sort of way. I remember the highlight of the funeral probably was when LOU stood at the podium, and he looked up and he said Carl never really understood what it was like to be a younger brother.

Again, one had to know both LOU and Carl to understand that. But while Carl was great in his way, of the kind of charismatic leadership that the time demanded, it was Carl, the younger brother, who always looked to LOU, the older brother, I think in quieter times. I do not think Carl would ever have admitted that in public, but the leadership they have both shown and given to this country is remarkable.

I am pleased to lend my name and support to this resolution and to honor Carl Stokes for the work he did for Cleveland and the work he did nationally for this country and for our communities.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER], a distinguished leader from our State.

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

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise with enormous gratitude to all of our colleagues who have made it possible for this resolution to come before us this evening.

There are certain people that a person comes across in their life who not only effect change in the era in which they live and work but have touched other people's lives in such a way that their work lives on long after them. Carl Stokes is precisely such a man.

In the middle of the 1960's, during a time of tension and some discord in America's cities, Carl Stokes came to a kind of leadership that not only was a matter of managing a city, of helping to give direction at a time of disruption but, more than that, gave hope to an entire generation of young emerging adults.

Nearly 30 years ago I was teaching in a school not far from where LOU and Carl Stokes grew up. My 7th, 8th, and 9th graders came to school prepared to learn. Central Junior High School at that time was a place known as the Harvard of the east side. It was a place where kids had parental support or grandparental support. But whatever they did, they knew their parents expected them to learn.

As difficult as the situation may have been, it was an extraordinary opportunity both to teach, for me, and for them to learn, and perhaps for me to learn as well. The fact is that Carl Stokes stood as a model to an entire generation whose example gave them hope, inspiration and expectation that they could succeed in ways that their predecessors never had.

That kind of ability to effect leadership stretches far beyond the business of balancing budgets or producing a police force or making sure the fire is kept put out or paving the streets and the sidewalks. It really is a matter of leadership. Carl Stokes was precisely such a man.

And 25, perhaps not 25, 15 years later, when I was running for mayor of my city, Carl Stokes appeared at a dinner at which he was a guest, not a speaker at all. He noticed me from the audience and asked me to stand and held out a standard of what it means to be a mayor that can only be offered by someone who has walked the walk and lived the challenge that that entails.

That is what Carl Stokes was at every point in his life, a man who confronted the difficult and provided real opportunity and hope for others.

Far more than those several thousand kids that I taught during the time when I was at Central, he moved an entire generation. The work they do not only today in Cleveland, OH, but as they have moved throughout the Nation, is in some way affected by the quality of leadership that he gave. That is the kind of life that lives on in those who he has touched, far more in number than he ever knew but far more lasting than most of us can ever hope for.

In that sense what we do here today in recognizing him through the naming

of this courthouse really represents an opportunity to have that story told over and over again to people for whom it will continue to have meaning for generations to come.

I thank the gentleman for this opportunity.

□ 1915

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. LOU STOKES, one of America's great legislators and leaders, the dean of the Ohio delegation we are so proud of and the brother of Carl Stokes.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], for yielding to me. I will just take a moment or two.

First, I want to thank Mr. GILCHREST, the chairman of the committee, for bringing this resolution to the floor naming the new Federal building in Cleveland after my late brother Ambassador Carl B. Stokes. Second, I want to thank Mr. TRAFICANT, the ranking member of the committee, for his actions in making this resolution possible today and for the actions that he has taken to bring it forth to the floor.

I also want to thank my good friend and colleague from Cleveland, OH, Mr. LATOURETTE, the sponsor of this legislation, and all of those who joined as cosponsors of the legislation, along with all of my colleagues who have taken time out of their busy schedules to eulogize my brother in the very elegant and eloquent manner in which he has been eulogized from this floor today.

I shall not endeavor in any respect to add to those eulogies. I think that the individuals who have spoken here today have certainly been far more eloquent than I. Suffice it to say that I want to express to each and every one of you my personal and heartfelt appreciation and for the honor that you have given not only the memory and legacy of my brother Carl but also the honor you pay the Stokes family and what we have tried to represent in terms of our careers.

Carl and I were both fortunate enough to have a mother who believed fervently in this country, and though she was a woman who was relegated to poverty and who herself only had an 8th grade education, she had great faith in this country and she had great faith that given an education, her two boys could become whoever they wanted to be in this country. Of course, in her wildest dreams she never anticipated that either one of us would do more than acquire the dream she had, and that dream was that we would both acquire high school diplomas.

That was her dream. She knew she could never send these two boys to college because of her poverty-stricken condition, a mother who was a domestic worker, one who was also on welfare. But she thought if she could just

get that diploma, that these two boys could be somebody. Those were the words she preached to us all the time: Be somebody, get an education, get something in your head so you do not have to work with your hands the way I worked with my hands all of my life.

Carl, who was a dropout from high school, later came out of the service and saw that I had gone to college and he, too, followed me then to take advantage of the GI bill. Of course the rest is history. Carl loved this country. He loved the opportunity that he was given in this country, in spite of circumstances of birth, to become the outstanding person that he was in his lifetime. So I thank you for recognizing his contributions during the course of his life and express my heartfelt appreciation to all of you for the honors you have paid the Stokes family.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, being from Youngstown, OH, some 65 miles away, I remember that race for mayor. I believe that mayor's race is one of the most significant political events in our Nation's history.

People in Youngstown, OH went to Cleveland and helped to campaign, not just black people, white people as well. The Stokes family has been known for fairness. Color has never had anything to do with it. I once was on trail for my life, literally, and I was acquitted. I got a little note in the mail from Carl Stokes. He said, "Congratulations. Go to law school." That is all he said.

It was evident that he was not only a good politician but he followed current events and he became one of the strongest political forces in Ohio history, perhaps only surpassed by his very humble brother here. But I would just like to say that when he was elected, he was not just elected. He defeated, as Mr. LATOURETTE has said, the grandson of a U.S. President, Seth Taft, and that let all minorities in America know that the system can work, that you have to work at it. There was history made in Cleveland, great history that we are all proud of.

As a result, we are all here tonight because we are proud of the designation of this courthouse being named after our great former Mayor Carl B. Stokes.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES], his eloquence is evident as a result of the love and friendship he has for his brother and his mother.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4133

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of superior and Huron Roads, in Cleveland, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4133.

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

There was no objection.

VACATING THIRD READING AND PASSAGE OF H.R. 3576, ROBERT KURTZ RODIBAUGH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings of Thursday, September 26, 1996, whereby the bill (H.R. 3576) to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, IN, as the "Robert Kurtz Rodibaugh United States Courthouse," was read a third time and passed, be vacated and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the third reading and passage of H.R. 3576 of yesterday are vacated.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, there were some technical changes. We have no objection. We hope that everyone supports the bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute: