

extraneous material on H.R. 2036, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOOTLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 595) to designate the Federal building and U.S. courthouse located at 475 Mulberry Street in Macon, GA, as the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 595

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 references in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other 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 SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 595 simply designates the U.S. courthouse in Macon, GA, as the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Judge Bootle was appointed to the U.S. District Court by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on May 20, 1954. He presided as district judge and acted as chief judge handling all six divisions of the court in six different courthouses, in 71 counties of Georgia.

Throughout his career, Judge Bootle was highly regarded by lawyers throughout the district for his keen intellect and warm sense of humor. He is, perhaps, most widely recognized for his decision in 1961 ordering the admittance of two African-American students to the University of Georgia. This decision led to the desegregation of Georgia's public school system.

The naming of this courthouse in Judge Bootle's honor is certainly a fitting tribute to a distinguished jurist. I support this bill and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 595, and I want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CHAMBLISS], for sponsoring this legislation to designate the U.S. courthouse in Macon, GA, as the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

□ 1430

Judge Bootle began his judicial career in 1925 when he was admitted to the Georgia bar. He has served the people of Georgia since 1928, when he was first appointed assistant U.S. attorney for the Middle District of Georgia. In 1954, he was appointed U.S. district judge and served as the chief judge from 1961 through 1972, where at that time he had taken senior status.

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely fitting and proper to join forces with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CHAMBLISS] in recognizing the outstanding service of Judge Bootle. I am proud to support this bill. I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] again for the effort he has put forward for both sides of the aisle on this legislation here, and I want to thank the staff, Mr. Barnett and Ms. Brita, for their efforts in helping bring it along.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 595, a bill to designate the U.S. Courthouse in Macon, GA, as the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

Judge Bootle began his judicial career in 1925 when he was admitted to the Georgia bar. He has served the people of Georgia since 1928 when he was appointed assistant U.S. attorney for the Middle District of Georgia.

In 1954 he was appointed U.S. district judge and served as the chief judge from 1961 through 1972, when he took senior status.

It is fitting and proper to honor his long, productive career by this designation.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my strong support for H.R. 595, the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse. This is an issue of great importance to me, as well as the citizens of Macon, GA.

On February 5, 1997, I introduced this legislation in the House of Representatives. H.R. 595 is similar to a bill I introduced in the 104th Congress, H.R. 4119. H.R. 4119 passed in the House by voice vote, but unfortunately was vetoed in the U.S. Senate along with many other naming bills.

H.R. 595 passed in the Senate on June 12, 1997, and I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation in the House and send this bill to the President for his signature.

This courthouse is vital to judicial proceedings in the State of Georgia. It serves as the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia which covers much of the territory of Georgia's 8th Congressional District which I represent. Mr. Speaker, there is not a more deserving individual to name this building and courthouse for than Judge Bootle and the current judges of the court wholeheartedly agree.

Judge Bootle received his undergraduate and juris doctor from Mercer University located in Macon. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Georgia in 1925. Judge Bootle honor-

ably served the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia for a number of years. Upon his appointment by President Eisenhower, Judge Bootle served as district judge from 1954 to 1961 before serving as chief judge from 1961 to 1972. Moreover, he served the Middle District as assistant U.S. attorney and as U.S. attorney from 1928 to 1933. Judge Bootle also served the Macon community as dean of Mercer University's School of Law from 1933 to 1937. His distinguished service is admired, appreciated, and recognized throughout the State of Georgia.

Upon Judge Bootle's appointment to the bench as the judge for the Middle District of Georgia in 1954, the chief judge was ill and remained so for an extended period of time, and until 1962 when another judge was appointed, Judge Bootle handled all six divisions of the middle district of Georgia which included the Athens, Macon, Columbus, Americus, Albany, and Valdosta Divisions. Those six courthouses covered 71 counties in Georgia.

Judge Bootle was also responsible for the admittance of the first black students into the University of Georgia. I would like to take this opportunity to quote from a book written by Frederick Allen entitled "Atlanta Rising." This book deals with a lot of history which took place in the Atlanta area during the years of the civil rights era.

The two black applicants who were denied admittance into the University of Georgia were Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes. 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 Georgia 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.

Judge Bootle has dedicated himself to years of service as a humble steward of justice, his community, the State of Georgia, and the United States. Due to this level of commitment, all of these societies are better places. Naming the courthouse the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse" is an appropriate way to ensure the judge's efforts will always be remembered.

Again, I would like to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of naming the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Macon after this honorable, deserving individual.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 595.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. 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. 595.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 5 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. EWING] at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2378, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight, September 29, 1997, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 2378) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending 1998, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1997, OR ANY DAY THEREAFTER, CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2378, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order on Tuesday, or on any day thereafter, to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2378) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes; that all points

of order against the conference report and against its consideration be waived; and that the conference report be considered as read when called up.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a preferential motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 55, nays 339, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 460]

YEAS—55

Abercrombie
Allen
Andrews
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Berry
Coburn
Coyne
Davis (FL)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Doggett
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Filner
Ford

Frank (MA)
Gejdenson
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hilleary
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Kaptur
Kind (WI)
LaFalce
Lewis (GA)
Lowey
Markey
Martinez
McDermott
McNulty
Meehan
Miller (CA)

Mink
Obey
Olver
Pastor
Pelosi
Rodriguez
Sanchez
Shadegg
Slaughter
Stupak
Tauscher
Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Woolsey

NAYS—339

Ackerman
Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt

Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Carson

Dellums
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Furse
Gallely
Ganske
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
King (NY)
Klingston
Klecza
Klink

Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meek
Menendez
Metcalfe
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Minge
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Pascarell
Paul
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad

Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rivers
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Salmon
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Weygand
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wise
Wolf
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—39

Barcia
Bono
Brown (OH)
Chenoweth
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Ehrlich
Ensign
Fattah
Fazio
Flake
Foglietta
Gekas
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Harman
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Jenkins
McIntosh