

GREEN], my partner on the basketball court, and I would congratulate your Houston Astros also. They have had a great year this year. We look forward to them coming to Atlanta. I hope they are unhappy when they leave Atlanta, but we sure look forward to a great series. I think five of them have been one-run games, two of them have been extra inning games. It is going to be a great series. We look forward to it.

#### THE WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOOTLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CHAMBLISS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 595, the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse naming bill. This is an issue of great importance to me as well as all the citizens of Georgia and in particular, Macon, GA.

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

H.R. 595 passed in the Senate on June 12, 1997, and earlier today, this bill was debated in this body. I look forward to its passage tomorrow so it can be sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The courthouse houses the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, which covers much of the territory of Georgia's Eighth 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 doctorate degree from Mercer University in Macon, GA. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Georgia in 1925.

Judge Bootle honorably served the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia for almost 25 years. Upon his appointment by President Eisenhower, Judge Bootle served as district judge from 1954 to 1961 began 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 Georgia's legal community as dean of Mercer University 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 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 71 of Georgia's 159 counties.

Judge Bootle served this country well during the very emotional and precarious time of desegregation in the South. Judge Bootle was responsible for the admittance of the first black students in the University of Georgia.

I would like to take this opportunity to quote from a book written by Frederick Allen, which is 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 movement. Two black applicants who were denied admittance to the University of Georgia 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 six months or a year, but bright and early the next Monday morning.

In the 1960's in Georgia, folks, that took great judicial integrity.

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.

#### TRIBUTE TO QUINN CHAPEL AME CHURCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GRANGER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate the Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church on the occasion of their 150th year anniversary. One hundred fifty years ago, in 1847, the community and fellowship known as Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church formally took its name under the leadership of Rev. George Johnson, a missionary of the New York conference.

This group of churchgoers decided to name their church in honor of, and after the renowned Bishop William Paul Quinn. Bishop Quinn was one of the most prolific circuit-riding preachers in the 1800's who personally organized 97 AME churches, prayer bands, and temperance societies. It is interesting to note that Quinn Chapel's first community project focused on the abolition of slavery, and ironically, Quinn

Chapel became a station on the Underground Railroad. Moreover, for 150 years, during race riots, depressions, the great Chicago Fire of 1871, and a myriad of other natural disasters and human crises, African-Americans came to Quinn Chapel for protection, information, support, and inspiration, in part because African-Americans were denied attention from other private institutions.

Quinn Chapel was the birthplace of Provident Hospital of Chicago, organized by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams in 1891. Dr. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully operate on a human heart, and Provident was the first U.S. hospital where black nurses could be trained and employed. In addition, black physicians could treat patients and black patients could receive quality care, where before black patients' only option for surgery was the doctor's office or their own home. In addition, it was Quinn Chapel who initiated in 1898 the first retirement home for African-Americans.

The sons and daughters of Quinn Chapel have filled important leadership roles in the AME church, including Archibald Carey, Sr., B.A. Taylor, Archibald Carey, Jr., John M. Crawford, Jr., Mrs. Portia Bailey Beal, Rev. Charles Spivey, Jr., and Mrs. Eloise King. Additionally, the sons and daughters of Quinn Chapel have also made historic contributions to public service, including State Senators Adelbert G. Roberts, William A. Roberts, and State Representatives Cornell A. Davis, Shadrach B. Turner, George Kersey, and James Y. Carter, and Aldermen Robert R. Jackson, Rev. A.J. Carey, Jr., and Pastor A. Leon Bailey. Also, the first executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

More than 65 sons and daughters of Quinn Chapel have been specifically singled out for their pioneering work in education in Chicago, across the Nation, and around the world. Others have excelled in self-help, and toward that end have founded numerous businesses, including Mr. Kit Baldwin, the founder of Baldwin Ice Cream Com., and a cofounder of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce. Many outstanding artists have performed at Quinn Chapel or for Quinn Chapel, including Duke Ellington, Patti LaBelle, and Wynton Marsalis.

Quinn Chapel has always demonstrated a high level of involvement with national affairs, from the abolition of slavery to every war, beginning with the Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean war, Vietnam conflicts, and continuing today.

Quinn Chapel has hosted many historical figures such as Presidents William McKinley and Howard Taft, Dr. Booker T. Washington, Ms. Jane Adams, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Rev. Jesse Jackson, Sr., Prof. Michael E. Dyson, Frederick Douglass, Dr. George Washington Carver, Richard B. Garrison,

Susan B. Anthony, Branch Rickey, Studs Terkel, Irving "Kup" Kupcien, Lionel Hampton, Senators Paul Douglas, Charles Perry, and Adlai Stevenson, Oprah Winfrey, Scottie Pippen, Patti LaBelle, Oscar Brown, Jr., Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, Mayor Willie Brown, Jr., and of course Chicago's magnificent mayor, Harold Washington.

□ 1915

Quinn Chapel has been pastored by a succession of extraordinarily devoted, talented, dedicated, and unique individuals who have left their imprint on the church and the community. Those dynamic pastors have come all the way from Archibald Carey to Thomas M. Higginbotham, who is currently there. These individuals have contributed significantly to the development of African-American life.

I salute and commend them on the occasion of their 150th year celebration, and I urge that we all take note of their mammoth contributions to the development of African-American life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GRANGER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. KINGSTON, addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### TIME FOR MEANINGFUL CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, once again, I want to thank the staff for being here this evening to let us talk about the issues of campaign finance reform.

Madam Speaker, we call these special orders. The reason we have to talk about these during this time of special orders is because the Republican leadership will not let the matter of campaign finance reform be brought to the floor of the House for a meaningful discussion. It is something that I do not understand and want to talk about more, but I appreciate the staff being here.

Madam Speaker, on June 11, 1995, this was the famous photo between the President and the Speaker of the House, I believe it was in New Hampshire, in which they shook hands and committed themselves to working on campaign finance reform. This weekend I was shocked to hear the Speaker once again reiterate what he thinks campaign finance reform is, which is unlimited donations, that is right, absolutely no cap whatsoever on the ability of an individual to give money to a campaign.

Would \$1,000 be good? Yes. Would \$10,000 be good? Yes. Would \$20,000 be a legal donation? Yes. Would a Ted Turn-

er \$1 billion donation be legal under the Speaker's definition of meaningful campaign finance reform? That is what he said this weekend, and that is the position that he is advocating. That is contrary to the position of the American people.

Madam Speaker, this weekend I was in Arkansas and the President was there. He has had a good week. It has been a great week for Arkansas, talking about the Rock 9. But the President has confirmed his support for campaign finance reform. It was interesting to me that in Arkansas in 1990 when the legislature thwarted the effort to have some meaningful campaign finance reform, President, then Governor Clinton, called a special session. When that was unsuccessful he led the effort to get an initiated act with signatures on the ballot that is now the current law of Arkansas.

The President is committed, the American people are committed. It is the Republican leadership in this House that needs to let this body bring the issue of campaign finance reform, meaningful campaign finance reform, to the American people.

Mr. TIERNEY. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. TIERNEY. Madam Speaker, just in line with what the gentleman is saying, I note that what the Speaker is talking about in terms of unlimited campaign contributions is, in essence, as one editorial says, trying to paste on the label of reform without the content.

I think that finally the majority party and the Speaker in particular are starting to hear the voices of America coming forward and saying they will not tolerate inaction on campaign finance reform, and clearly, that majority party, led by its Speaker, do not want to have any real meaningful campaign finance reform, so they are doing just that, trying to paste on the label of reform without the content by saying that they want to reform it by lifting all the rules, and have people have unlimited individual contributions, and then in the next step, they go on to ban so-called soft money.

Madam Speaker, soft money was there just to beat the limits. So if we remove the limits on contributions, we do not need the soft money. In effect, we just open it right up and you can buy any vote you want. It is just unlimited money coming in and basically, again, trying to disarm one party, leaving a party that traditionally gets enormous amounts of money from very wealthy interests to have their day. Editorials have already started to see through this ploy. I think the American people have seen through it long before.

Mr. SNYDER. If I might reclaim my time for a moment, what is discouraging about the Speaker's position is that there are Republicans who are advocating for meaningful campaign fi-

nance reform, and we are going to hear from at least one this evening on this issue. So I do not understand the motivation, trying to block meaningful campaign finance reform from coming to the floor of the House.

Mr. MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I think the picture reminds me that most of us in politics are well aware that the basic currency of politics is your word. You give your word to your constituents. You give your word to your colleague. You give your word to the voters.

The Speaker here and the President gave their word that they would pursue campaign finance reform. Yet, the Speaker refuses to test a date for campaign finance reform, to make it part of the agenda for the House of Representatives, and we are getting very close to the end of this session. The word, the promise that he made over 2 years ago, should be kept with the American people. It should be kept with the Members of this House.

That is what our efforts have been trying to do, is to make sure that in fact campaign finance reform, and I appreciate the gentleman's involvement in helping us, becomes a fact; that we get a chance to debate it in a full and open and fair manner, and to live up to the promise that the gentleman reminds us the Speaker made over 2 years ago.

I thank the gentleman for taking the well on behalf of campaign finance reform.

Mr. SNYDER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much.

I now yield to the other gentleman from California, who has been a leader on campaign finance reform for several years.

Mr. FARR of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

I would like to point out that that handshake is reflective of something that Congress has been able to do. We have been able to pass campaign reform. In 1976 was the first effort to try to set the limits that are now in law, much of the law in this country.

#### URGING CONSERVATIVE COLLEAGUES TO SUPPORT MEANINGFUL CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge support of my colleagues for campaign finance reform. I want to recognize the remarks made by my friend, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. SNYDER], who is a cosponsor of the Freshman Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act, which we are trying to move