

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2591, naming the Post Office for Governor Avery, who also served in the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have words of appreciation to the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), and also a word of appreciation to the sponsor, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2591, legislation introduced by my colleague from Kansas, JERRY MORAN, that would designate the Wakefield, Kansas, post office as the William H. Avery Post Office.

Bill Avery served the people of Kansas with distinction in several public offices. Born in Wakefield in 1911, he attended public schools and earned an A.B. at the University of Kansas in 1934. A farmer and stockman since 1935, he became director of the Wakefield Rural High School Board of Education in 1946 and was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives in 1950. While in the legislature, he served on the Legislative Coordinating Council.

Bill Avery was elected to Congress five times, serving from 1955–1965. In 1964, he was elected governor of Kansas, where he served for two years until his defeat for reelection by Robert Docking, who went on to be the only Kansan elected to the governorship four times. During his tenure as governor, Bill Avery tackled several complicated, controversial issues, including enactment of a school funding program which provided broader state support for elementary and high schools through increases in the sales, liquor, cigarette and income taxes, including establishment of state income tax withholding. He also presided over implementation of a school unification statute that closed many rural schools.

After leaving the governorship, Bill Avery returned to Wakefield and became president of Real Petroleum Company. At age 88, he resides in Wakefield today.

I am pleased to cosponsor this legislation with my colleagues from the Kansas congressional delegation and I am glad to take this opportunity to commend Bill Avery for his distinguished career of public service on behalf of his fellow Kansans. I urge my colleagues to support this timely and well-deserved measure.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the

House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2591.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. 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. 2591, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### JAY HANNA 'DIZZY' DEAN POST OFFICE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2460) to designate the United States Post Office located at 125 Border Avenue West in Wiggins, Mississippi, as the "Jay Hanna 'Dizzy' Dean Post Office."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2460

*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 Post Office located at 125 Border Avenue West in Wiggins, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Jay Hanna 'Dizzy' Dean Post Office".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the post office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Jay Hanna 'Dizzy' Dean Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak briefly on H.R. 2460, legislation that was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) on July 1 of this year, and as consistent, again, with the policy of Committee on Government Reform, it has been cosponsored by the entire House delegation of the great State of Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does designate the United States Post Office located at 125 Border Avenue West in Wiggins, Mississippi, as the Jay Hanna 'Dizzy' Dean Post Office. Jay Hanna Dean was born on January 16, 1911. He made his home in Stone County, Mississippi, which is his wife's ancestral home.

Dizzy Dean, as most of us know him by, loved his adopted home and was an

ardent supporter of the community of Bond, the city of Wiggins, Stone County, and the State of Mississippi, as a whole. The ancestral home was subsequently donated by Mrs. Dean to the Baptist Children's Village as a home for children in the Bond community of Stone County.

In addition to his outstanding record, his outstanding record as a major league baseball pitcher and a baseball telecaster featuring the major league baseball's Game of the Week, Dizzy made many contributions to his local community which was recognized by the mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Wiggins. It was they, Mr. Speaker, who recommended that the newly renovated and expanded post office in Wiggins be named after Dizzy Dean, who died on July 17 in 1974.

Mr. Speaker, I would certainly want to commend the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) for working so closely with the community in bringing this bill to the floor. Again, as is true on all of these proposals, I deeply appreciate the cooperation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) and the entire Committee on Government Reform for their efforts in this matter.

I would certainly urge our colleagues to support a bill which recognizes, really, to those of us who grew up in the 1950s and 1960s who really spent many, many weekends watching the game of the week, sometimes to the distress of our English teachers, learning a bit of colorful and sometimes creative language from the great Dizzy Dean, to pass this bill and support what I think is a very, very worthy measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Service, the majority chair, in support of this legislation.

First and foremost, Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor to be able to work with my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi, who we are going to hear from in just a few minutes, who was the prime sponsor of this legislation.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) I think represents not just the State of Mississippi but, in many respects, because of his concern in terms of national defense and a whole range of issues relative to the national interest, the best of what this Congress has to provide in terms of legislative leadership. He is principled and committed, and it was a pleasure to be able to help facilitate this bill coming to the floor because it is important to him.

Naming a postal facility is an appropriate honor to bestow upon someone who has done all of the things that we are going to hear about in a minute. I do not want to steal the thunder from the sponsor, but I do want to say that

it says something about his life, that his wife would donate the home to the Baptist Children's Village as a home for children. It shows the continuing legacy that I think this naming of a postal facility will add to.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the great State of Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the committee and the ranking member for their kind words. I want to thank Stacy Ballow from South Mississippi's congressional office for doing the research and putting this together.

Mr. Speaker, Jay Hanna Dean, known by all of us as Dizzy Dean, was elected to the baseball Hall of Fame in 1953. He was possibly the biggest pitching star in the National League in the 1930s. Dean burst onto the major league stage with stunning success, and dominated the league for 5 years.

A beloved figure in the history of the St. Louis Cardinals, Dean first appeared in the major leagues in 1930 at the age of 19, pitching a complete-game victory. He went back to the minors in 1931, and then started full-time with the Cardinals in 1932, winning 18 games for a 3.30 ERA and leading the National League in strikeouts. He gained notoriety not just for his clutch pitching, but also for his colorful personality, which earned him the nickname Dizzy.

That was just the beginning. Dean won 20 games in 1933, leading the league in strikeouts, again, as well as in games completed. He led the league with 30 victories in 1934, then again with 28 in 1935, adding strikeout championships both times.

Dean led the National League in shut-outs in 1932 and 1934, and had an astounding .811 winning percentage in 1934. That is 30 wins and seven losses. He ultimately led the National League for four consecutive years in both complete games and strike-outs. He won the National League most valuable player award in 1934 and, if the Cy Young Award had existed then, he no doubt would have won it at least twice.

Dizzy combined with his younger brother, Paul Daffy Dean, to win four games in the 1934 World Series. The Dean brothers won two games apiece. When Daffy pitched the no-hitter in the series, Dizzy said, "If you had only told me you was going to pitch a no-hitter, I would have pitched one, too."

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Dizzy remained at the top of his form in 1936, winning 24 games with a 3.17 earned run average.

Throughout his career, the Cardinals used Dean, not just as a starter, but as a reliever as well. He unofficially led the league with 11 saves in 1936, despite starting 34 games and completing 28. The heavy usage finally caught up with him in 1937. Arm soreness limited him to 25 starts; and though he won 13 games and had a solid 2.69 ERA, it was clear that something was wrong.

An injury he suffered in the 1937 All-Star Game complicated matters. His toe was broken by a line drive off the bat of Earl Averill. Dizzy altered his pitching motion to compensate for the broken toe, injuring his throwing arm in the process. Dean left the Cardinals in 1938 and played for a while with the Chicago Cubs. Dizzy retired as a three-time, 20-game winner who finished with 150 career wins and 30 career saves.

Dean was active for many years as an announcer for radio and television baseball broadcasts for both CBS and NBC during the 1940s and 1950s. He entertained scores of fans with his country twang and erratic pronunciation.

He once said, "I always just went out there and struck out all the fellas I could. I did not worry about winnin' this number of games or that number, and I ain't woofin' when I say that either." He also said, "Them that ain't been fortunate enough to have a gander at 'ole Diz' in action can look at the records."

Dean was born in Lucas, Arkansas, in 1911. He married Patricia Nash of Bond, Stone County, Mississippi. The Deans lived in Mrs. Dean's ancestral home there. Jay Hanna Dean died in 1974. Mrs. Dean later donated their home to the Baptist Children's Village, and it is used today as a home for children in the Bond community of Stone County.

I want to thank young Seth Bond, a student at Perkinston Elementary School in Stone County for bringing this to the attention of the mayor and the Board of Aldermen in Wiggins that Dizzy Dean deserved a fitting local memorial in recognition of his life, accomplishments, and efforts on behalf of Stone County.

Wiggins is the county seat of Stone County, and the city officials and citizens of the county saw fit to take young Seth up on his suggestion. They sent me a resolution requesting that the newly renovated and expanded United States Post Office in Wiggins be named in his memory.

I am honored to help out in Seth's request and urge the support of my colleagues of H.R. 2460, a bill to name that facility the Jay Hanna Dizzy Dean Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) was correct in saying that the entire Mississippi delegation has sponsored this. But I would like to point out that the great gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP), the most valuable player in the congressional baseball game, was the sixth cosponsor. I want to thank him for that.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I think it is good that we name this post office for Dizzy Dean. We pay tribute to many great Americans. Dizzy Dean is a great American. He passed more mail by more major league baseball players than the Postal Service.

So I want to join and I want to commend the gentleman from Mississippi

(Mr. TAYLOR) whom I understand worked with his constituent who brought this forward. I commend the Committee on Government Reform for paying tribute to this great American. He is not only a great baseball player; Dizzy Dean is a great American.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. It is the Federal Law Enforcement Animal Protection Act. It was introduced by our colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

Mr. Speaker, what the legislation would do is it would increase the penalties for harming or killing a Federal law enforcement animal. There are hundreds of animals that are used in our country every day to protect and assist police officers. Every day dogs are used to conduct building searches for suspected explosives, assist officers with raids, find missing people.

Law enforcement officers that work with these animals consider them to be loyal partners who deserve respect and protection for their work. Criminals should not go unpunished for bringing intentional harm to police animals. This legislation sends a message that Federal law enforcement animals are valued and protected by the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I particularly wanted to speak on this bill because I represent a district that has demonstrated its respect for animals in many ways. In August, the canine unit of the Montgomery County Police Department received several protective vests for their police dogs to better protect them during confrontations with criminals or explosives.

In this month, Maryland joins with 27 additional States in passing law enforcement animal protection laws. These States have laws that recognize police animals as valuable members of the law enforcement community. The time is far overdue to give the same Federal protection to our law enforcement animals, that kind of protection that many States already provide.

I am pleased that my colleagues have given support to this valuable legislation.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for speakers on our side, and I would assume the case to be so on the majority side.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I do not have any further requests for time. Let me in closing just again thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), ranking member, and also to compliment the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) again. I appreciate his remarks about, indeed, the great gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) as

a teammate of his. In the spirit of bipartisanship that we strike on these bills, I will not mention the score of the game in which the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP) was rightfully named the MVP. But I think his support of this bill lends an even greater credence.

I urge my colleagues that we support this bill and, indeed, honor a very colorful and very great American.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2460.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. 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. 2460, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### LOUISE STOKES POST OFFICE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2357) to designate the United States Post Office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio, as the "Louise Stokes Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2357

*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 Post Office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Louise Stokes Post Office".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the post office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Louise Stokes Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us, H.R. 2357, was introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) on June 24 of this year. Again, it has been cosponsored by the

entire House delegation of the great State of Ohio in accordance with our policy on the Committee on Government Reform, which has moved this legislation.

The measure does, indeed, designate the United States Post Office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio, as the Louise Stokes Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2357 is a very special bill in that it honors the mother of two very remarkable men. Louise Cinthy Stone Stokes, mother of Louis and Carl, was born the eighth of 11 children of the Reverend Mr. William and Fannie Stone on October 27, 1895, in Wrons, Georgia.

She moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1918 where she met and married Charles Louis Stokes, a laundry worker. Charles Stokes died when his two sons were still infants. Louis was but 2 years old, and Carl only 13 months. Louise, now widowed, worked as a domestic worker, and her widowed mother, Fannie, lived with a family and helped with the children. They lived in public housing on meager earnings.

Louise Stokes insisted that her sons get jobs at an early age and that they, most of all, get an education, and they did. Louis Stokes graduated from Case Western Reserve and Cleveland Marshall Law School, and Carl Stokes graduated from Marshall Law School.

Louis served as a civil rights attorney; and, in 1968, he became the first African-American Congressman from Ohio. Also in 1968, Carl became the first African-American mayor of a major U.S. city and later became a United States ambassador.

Louise Stokes was selected Cleveland's Woman of the Year, Ohio Mother of the Year, and received numerous awards from religious and civic organizations throughout her lifetime. The guiding principles of Louis Stokes' life and his brother Carl's were really instilled in them by their mother. It was simply a value of hard work, education, and religion.

I suspect someday, Mr. Speaker, we may be on this floor honoring two very remarkable men in Louis and Carl Stokes, but I think it is most appropriate, before we designate post offices in recognition of their contributions, that we first recognize the woman who, indeed, instilled in them the kind of values, the kind of ethics that brought them to the high pinnacle of public service which we have seen over so many years.

Indeed, Louise Stokes was a remarkable woman, and she fully merits this kind of recognition. I would certainly urge my colleagues to support this bill, H.R. 2357, and place the name upon the post office in Shaker Heights of which all of us, not just the people from that community and the State of Ohio, but all of us as Americans can be very, very proud. She is a dedicated mother and, as I said, a very remarkable woman.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this is an opportunity to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of a woman who embodies the story of literally millions and millions of women throughout our country who struggled against tremendous odds and difficult circumstances to raise children.

Her two sons she raised after their father died, her husband died, when they were very young children. She worked as a domestic worker. She did what was necessary to feed and clothe and educate her children. One became a United States Congressman of some note because, not only was he the first African American to serve the great State of Ohio and the Congress, but a Congressman whose work and accomplishments and achievements are not equaled by many who serve in this House or have served in this House. The other son went on to be the mayor of a major city at a time in which no other African American had ever served in such a capacity.

So it is a remarkable woman that we acknowledge in this naming. But it is a story that is very important to the very fabric of our country that I think is acknowledged through her life's work.

I want to thank the gentleman from the great State of Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), the prime sponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, this is not a day to pay tribute to Carl and Lou Stokes; the first black mayor of a major city, later an ambassador, and Lou Stokes, the first black cardinal on the powerful Committee on Appropriations who used to go on junkets all around the world with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY). That is a little off joke here. They are great, dear friends.

I decided to submit this legislation. I had some calls, and they troubled me. What troubled me was that some people felt well, maybe, we name our institutions for America's greatest; and that is exactly why I submitted this legislation.

I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), and I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), for giving this its consideration.

This is a great American. She embodies the American experience, specifically the black experience, worked on her hands and her knees so her two boys who lost their father when they were infants could get an education and be somebody. God almighty, if that is not worthy of this designation, I do not know what is, because those two boys just did not get an education, they educated America and the world.