

in bringing this legislation to the floor. This legislation has 130 cosponsors, including 13 Democratic members of the Committee on Commerce. It is also supported by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, and the Administration.

Mr. Speaker, testimony before the Committee showed that returning the heart to its normal rhythm quickly is the single most important thing needed to improve the chance of survival from cardiac arrest. In Las Vegas, where automated electronic defibrillators have been placed in casinos and casino employees have been trained in their use, the out-of-hospital survival rate from cardiac arrest has increased dramatically. Prior to the widespread deployment of these devices, the cardiac arrest survival rate in Las Vegas was only 10 percent; it is now 57 percent.

Defibrillation clearly saves lives. The purpose of H.R. 2498, therefore, is to encourage Federal agencies to install automated external defibrillators in their buildings and to give so-called "Good Samaritan" protections from liability for people who use or acquire these devices. The bill's liability protections do not apply if the harm was caused by a person's conscious, flagrant indifference to the rights or safety of the victim. Nor does it apply if it is being used by a doctor or nurse or other licensed professional in their scope of employment, or if it is being used by a hospital or other health care entity. Certain other limited exceptions apply.

As reported by the Committee on Commerce, H.R. 2498 is consistent with legislation which passed the Senate by unanimous consent last year. I might add that the Department of Justice, in a letter to Chairman BILEY dated May 8, 2000, stated that it, too, supports this legislation with the changes adopted by the Committee on Commerce in the reported bill before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2498, the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act. This critical piece of legislation would improve survival rates for victims of cardiac arrest by expanding access to cardiac defibrillators in federal buildings.

Everyday 1,000 Americans suffer from sudden cardiac arrest, usually outside of a hospital setting. Unfortunately, more than 95 percent of these victims die because life-saving equipment is not readily available or arrives too late. When a defibrillator is used to deliver a shock to a heart with an abnormal rhythm, survival rates for cardiac arrest sufferers increases to as much as 20–30 percent. Every minute of delay in access to defibrillators leads to a ten percent decrease in life expectancy. Therefore, it is vital that Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) be made available for use in public areas and the public should be educated on how to operate this user-friendly life saving equipment.

H.R. 2498 directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop recommendations for public access to defibrillation programs in Federal buildings in order to improve survival rates of people who suffer cardiac arrest in Federal facilities. Federal buildings throughout America will be encouraged to serve as examples of rapid response to cardiac arrest emergencies through the implementation of public access to defibrillation programs. The programs will include training

proper personnel in the use of the AED, notifying local emergency medical services of the placement of AEDs, and ensuring proper medical oversight and proper maintenance of the device. Furthermore, this bill seeks to fill in this gaps with respect to States that have not acted on AED legislation by extending good samaritan liability protection to people involved in the use of the AED.

I commend Representative CLIFF STEARNS for introducing this life-saving piece of legislation. And I urge all my colleagues to vote in support of the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act, which could save up to 50,000 lives each year by increasing access to Automated External Defibrillators.

I also want to take the opportunity to recognize a very special group of high school students from my district who have been working feverishly in support of H.R. 2498. The 341 members of the Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) Chapter at Robinson Secondary School launched a dual campaign last fall to not only work towards the successful passage of H.R. 2498, but to also educate the public about the benefits of AEDs.

Robinson's DECA Chapter recognized that a group of potential sudden cardiac arrest victims have been ignored by the public: teenagers. These energetic members sought to rectify this situation by initiating a public relations campaign to raise general awareness about the benefits of AEDs and to outfit high schools with these valuable devices. In a school as large as Robinson Secondary School, with 5,000 teachers, students, administrators, and community members, the need for an AED is particularly evident. In order to acquire the first student-purchased AED in the country, Robinson DECA held the Heart Start Shopping Night and raised the needed \$3,500.

In working with the American Heart Association and a professional adult advisor committee, Robinson DECA also realized that not every state currently has legislation to provide Good Samaritan protection for operators of the AED. This motivated DECA to work in support of the passage of H.R. 2495, the Cardiac Survival Act. Their lobbying efforts included developing a slogan and logo, researching H.R. 2495 in order to write a research paper, personally lobbying all 435 House of Representative members and staff, staging a rally on the steps of the United States Capitol, holding a press conference, and designating and operating an internet home page.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Robinson DECA's enthusiasm and dedication in helping others understand the great need for AEDs. And I share their pride today in seeing this vital bill coming to a vote on the House floor.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2498, the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act of 2000. This bipartisan bill was authorized by my Florida colleague, Congressman CLIFF STEARNS. It was unanimously approved by the Health and Environment Subcommittee on May 9, and it was reported favorably by the Commerce Committee on May 17.

Mr. Speaker, a quarter million Americans die each year due to cardiac arrest. Many of these victims could be saved if portable medical devices called automated external defibrillators or "AEDs" were used. AEDs can analyze heart rhythms for abnormalities, and if warranted, deliver a life-saving shock to the heart. Experts estimate that 20,000 to 100,000 lives could be saved annually by greater access to AEDs.

H.R. 2498 directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue regulations to provide for the placement of AEDs in federal buildings. The bill also establishes protections from civil liability arising from the emergency use of the devices.

During committee consideration of the bill, it was amended to give the Secretary of Health and Human Services greater flexibility to update the guidelines over time and greater guidance as to what types of assistance and involvement Congress intends. The amendments also clarified the liability provisions and incorporated standards for AED use and training.

The bill before us enjoys the strong support of the American Red Cross and the American Heart Association, as well as many Members on both sides of the aisle. It is rare that a solution to a problem so readily presents itself. We must seize this opportunity to reduce the number of lives tragically lost to cardiac arrest. I urge all Members to join me today in supporting this important legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2498, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### HARRY S TRUMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3639) to designate the Federal building located at 2201 C Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, currently headquarters for the Department of State, as the "Harry S Truman Federal Building", as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3639

*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 located at 2201 C Street, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, currently headquarters for the Department of State, shall be known and designated as the "Harry S Truman Federal Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Harry S Truman Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I am very pleased to move this measure directly to the floor today to honor a truly great American.

Harry Truman was an improbable president, who never sought this high office, but who rose to the occasion when asked by circumstance beyond his control.

If anyone has any doubt whatsoever about him being a great president, I would suggest that they read David McCullough's biography, Truman, which is an extraordinary biography, and which makes it very, very clear that this American rose from very humble beginnings to make some of the most significant decisions of the 20th Century.

He grew up in Missouri in a farm family, was a farmer himself for many years. During World War I, he became an artillery officer and served at the front for over 6 months. Indeed, in Mr. McCullough's wonderful book he describes how Harry Truman was having difficulty passing the eye test and so he memorized the eye chart so he could serve his country.

During the 1920's, and until his election to the United States Senate, he was a county judge, the equivalent of what in many of our States we call county commissioners. He championed a road construction program in his county and, indeed, later, when he was elected Senator, he helped draft the Transportation Act of 1940 as well as the Aeronautics Act of 1938.

During the time he presided as president, he indeed presided over the fall of Germany, the ultimate surrender of Japan, and he made the historic decision to drop the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which many say saved as many as a million American lives.

While the world was recovering from the war, he urged the creation of the United Nations and set forth the Truman doctrine, a policy that supports free people who resist communism. And Greece is free today probably because of his decision.

During his first administration, he presided over the massive Berlin airlift. And I saw on a TV show just in the past few weeks where his whole cabinet was virtually unanimously opposed to continuing the Berlin airlift, but he made this decision by himself and overruled his cabinet so that we could keep that city free.

He approved the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe, urged the recognition of Israel, promoted the four-point program for foreign aid, and authorized our entry into the Korean conflict.

He has earned the praise of both Republicans and Democrats. And it seems as each year goes by, as historians measure this American, he rises in the judgment and in the eyes not only of the historians but of the American people.

There is no monument to this great president and designating the State Department headquarters in Washington is most fitting for this true vi-

sionary and great American, and I am very pleased to be able to bring this legislation to the floor today.

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

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

I want to express at the outset my great appreciation to the chairman for moving so expeditiously on this matter. The naming of the building has been requested by a number of our colleagues and, in particular, by the Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, who has been a vigorous advocate for naming the State Department building after one of our truly great heroes in American history.

On April 12, 1945, most of us can remember, those who remember back that far, what we were doing on that particular day. I know exactly where I was sitting in my little hometown of Chisholm. Vice President Harry Truman was just off the House floor, one floor below, in what was known as the Board of Education Room, sharing a moment with Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Word came from the White House Press Secretary, Steve Early, to get over to the White House immediately. Truman saw the urgency of that message, left, and there at the White House he learned from First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt of the President's unexpected and untimely death.

After a few silent moments, he asked Eleanor Roosevelt if there was anything he could do for her.

□ 1515

Shaking her head, she said, "Is there anything we can do for you? You are the one in trouble now." Well, that underscored or maybe in a very quiet way stated what a lot of people believed that maybe Harry Truman was not ready to be President.

There is a companion story that when Truman was elected and took his seat in the United States Senate, he said to friends, I looked around and I saw names like Carter Glass, Robinson, Patman, this Patman in the House, others, and he said, what am I doing here? And after about 6 months on the floor of the United States Senate, he looked around and he said, what are they doing here? That was Harry Truman.

There was one subject that Harry Truman's lifetime biographer Merle Miller wrote in Plain Speaking, one subject on which Mr. Truman was not going to have second thoughts: it was the bomb.

The bomb had ended the war. "If we had had to invade Japan, half a million soldiers on both sides would have been killed and a million more would have been maimed for life. It was simple as that. That was all there was to it. And Mr. Truman had never lost any sleep over that decision."

Well, yes. And since Mr. Truman had made the decision to drop the bomb all by himself, no one else was around when he made up his mind. And that also characterized Harry Truman.

When 1948 came along and he was running for election as President, he had taken some very strong positions. And, as we all know, he had asked for a fair employment practice commission and asked for a permanent commission on civil rights and was told, if he did that, if he persisted with his plan, some Southerners would walk out. And "I said," Mr. Truman commented, "if that happened, it would be a pity. But I had no intention of running on a watered-down platform that said one thing and meant another; and the platform I did run on and was elected on went straight down the line on civil rights. People said I ought to pussyfoot around, that I shouldn't say anything that would lose the Wallace vote and nothing that would lose the Southern vote. But I didn't pay any attention to that. I said what I thought had to be said. You can't divide the country up into sections and have one rule for one section and one rule for another. And you can't encourage people's prejudices. You have to appeal to people's best instincts, not their worst ones. You may win an election or so by doing the other, but it does a lot of harm to the country."

That is Harry Truman, plain speaking, plain and simple, one of America's great heroes.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT).

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me the time and for bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to join the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) to introduce the bill to name the Headquarters Building of the U.S. State Department for our Nation's 33rd President and Missouri's favorite son, Harry S Truman.

The "Man From Independence" was a man from middle America, a man like millions of others at the beginning of the 20th century. He reflected America's farms and small towns. He understood poverty and hard work. He valued education and read book after book from the Independence Public Library. He later would observe that there was not much left in human nature that one could not find in Plutarch's Lives in a community where not lots of people had read Plutarch's Lives.

He valued his parents. His love for his wife Bess and their daughter Margaret was unquestioned. His family was most important to him.

He was a man who understood courage, not as a philosophical abstraction, but by facing, along with those he commanded, artillery fire at night, in the mud, in the rain in France during World War I.

Truman was a farmer and a small businessman who struggled to make a living on the farm and from a retail store. Then this farmer, small businessman, volunteer soldier helped create a vision for America's place in the

world that was far different from that imagined by those who had gone before him and shaped American foreign policy for decades.

If there is one word that describes this native of Lamar, Missouri, it was "courage." Physical courage allows one to rally his troops late at night in the face of open fire the way he did in the forests of France. He proved he had that kind of courage. But Truman also had the courage of his convictions.

It was his courage of convictions that catapulted him to the ranks today of one of the greatest Presidents of our history. He willingly rejected conventional wisdom at the end of World War II and led the free world to provide for the effective rebuilding of Japan and Germany rather than trying to crush their national identities.

Truman knew the sacrifices and heroism of African American soldiers, sailors, and airmen. His convictions said that these men and women were not being treated properly. His courage allowed him to cast aside decades of prejudice to order that the U.S. Armed Forces would be no longer segregated, a decision he made more than 20 years before the Civil Rights Act passed this House.

The "Man From Independence" was known for being a leader to defend the Constitution. His courage allowed him to stand toe to toe with General Douglas MacArthur and ensure that constitutional separation of civilian and military power was upheld.

Even in this age when it has become fashionable to denounce the decisions of past leaders, I believe it was the courage of Truman's convictions that allowed him to make one of the most far-reaching decisions of the 20th century, which the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) has already mentioned, and bring an end to World War II.

As America enters the new century as the undisputed leader of the world, our foreign policy must be driven by our convictions about peace, about justice, about freedom. But conviction alone is never enough. President Harry Truman had convictions, but he also had the courage to put those convictions into practice, even when others doubted and criticized him.

Commemorating the memory of this great President by naming the headquarters of the State Department can send an important signal to the rest of the community of nations. First, America is built on a strong bedrock of convictions which come from all its citizens, not just from those born rich and powerful. Second, we do have the courage to put those convictions into practice; and both our determination and our courage need to be understood by the nations of the world.

Naming the headquarters of the State Department after my fellow Missourian, Harry Truman, is another way to send that message to the world. I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Mis-

souri (Mr. SKELTON), who is the principal advocate and relentless advocate for this legislation.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that H.R. 3639 has come before the House. This bill, which I introduced along with my fellow Missourian (Mr. BLUNT), would name the State Department Headquarters Building in honor of our 33rd President, Harry S. Truman.

I especially thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for bringing this bill to the floor.

I came to personally know President Truman through my father, Ike Skelton, Sr., who developed a friendship with him some 71 years ago at the dedication of the Pioneer Mother Statue, the Madonna of the Trail, located in my hometown of Lexington, Missouri. Through the years, I developed my own friendship with this genuinely nice person we call the "Man From Independence."

President Truman was a man of strong personal character who held deep regard for his country and for the American people. He was a man of great devotion to his wife and life-long sweetheart Bess and to his daughter Margaret Truman Daniel. He was politically courageous, and during the critical years that ended and followed World War II, Harry Truman was faced with many difficult and often politically unpopular decisions. However, he faced these obstacles head on and established a foreign policy that guided the United States of America through the duration of the cold war.

Most importantly, Truman guided the United States away from our established pattern of peacetime isolationism in order to assist European economic recovery and security.

During his presidency, Truman launched the Marshall Plan and established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization under which Western Europe remains protected to this day.

President Truman also displayed significant courage in standing up to the communist aggression that marked the beginning of the cold war. The Truman Doctrine made it clear that the United States would not stand idly by in the face of communist aggression. Truman's commitment to the democratic rights of free people was also made clear as the U.S. provided essential supplies to the people of Berlin during the Soviet blockage and when Truman made the agonizing decision to use American troops to lead the United Nations resistance to the communist invasion of South Korea. These actions earned the praise of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who said to Truman, "You, more than any other man, have saved Western Civilization."

Harry Truman understood well the importance of America's effective diplomacy as a complement to our strong economy and military forces. Time and time again during his presidency,

President Truman spoke eloquently to the American people about the lessons of history and the responsibilities of leadership.

In 1947, Truman said, "We have learned by the costly lessons of two world wars that what happens beyond our shores determines how we live our own lives. We have learned that, if we want to live in freedom and security, we must work with all the world for freedom and security."

America is truly grateful that the right leader was in the right place when President Franklin Roosevelt's extraordinary life ended. Associating Harry S. Truman's name with the United States Department of State is a fitting tribute to him. He contributed so much to the American people and to the citizens of the world. I am proud to say he will always be Missouri's favorite son.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. MCCARTHY).

(Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in support of this measure. I join my colleagues in saluting Missouri's favorite son and one of this Nation's most popular Presidents, Harry Truman.

I have a deep personal interest in the life and legacy of President Truman because I represent Independence, Missouri, where Truman launched his career in public service as Jackson County presiding judge. His famed presidential library and his childhood home and farm are located in my congressional district.

Harry Truman distinguished himself as a plain spoken leader who cared about people. He has been a model to me in my service to the people of Missouri.

I have a replica of the message that President Truman had on his presidential desk, which reads, "The buck stops here." It is a constant reminder of his goal to maintain common sense and service to the people and helped him to prevail during the many difficult global situations he faced during his presidency.

In his inaugural address, he outlined an unprecedented foreign policy agenda. Last year, I was able to join in witnessing the expansion of the Truman foreign policy legacy at the Truman Presidential Library. We commemorated the 50th anniversary of NATO, which he created. And in the spirit of Harry Truman, NATO was expanded to include representation from the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland.

The naming of the U.S. State Department Building after President Truman is really one the most appropriate and meaningful tributes this Congress can make in his memory. May every individual who enters the State Department Building be inspired by the many

national and foreign policy accomplishments of Harry Truman.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3639, and I ask that we honor President Truman, this legendary leader, who has left such a tremendous great legacy to those of us who continue to work so hard to make possible the leadership and the greatness that our country commands today.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in support of H.R. 3639, a bill to designate the U.S. State Department building as the Harry S. Truman Federal Building. I join my colleagues in saluting Missouri's favorite son and one of this Nation's most popular Presidents, Harry Truman.

Choosing to name the U.S. Department of State after President Truman is a fitting tribute to the man who helped end isolationism and establish this country's dominant role in international relations.

I have a deep personal interest in the life and legacy of President Truman because I represent Independence, Missouri, where Harry Truman launched his career in public service as Jackson County Presiding Judge. His famed Presidential Library and his home and farm are located in my Congressional District.

Harry Truman distinguished himself as a plain spoken leader who cared about people. He has been a model to me in my service to the people of Missouri. His honest, matter of fact approach to all issues is one all public servants can aspire to. In my congressional office I have a replica of the message that President Truman had on his desk which reads "The Buck Stops Here." It is a constant reminder of his goal to maintain common sense in service to the people and helped him to prevail during the many difficult global situations he faced during his Presidency.

President Truman's career was highlighted by many accomplishments: The famous Truman Committee of the early 1940's; victory in world war II; the recognition of the new state of Israel; and most notably his vision for the future of foreign policy. President Truman demonstrated the compassion and courage admired by the world through his strategic action in employing the Berlin Airlift and his commitment to "support free peoples who are resisting subjugation . . ." which became known as the Truman Doctrine.

Truman in his inaugural address outlined an unprecedented foreign policy agenda calling for the ongoing support of the United Nations, the continued support for the Marshall Plan, the creation of a collective defense for the North Atlantic Region—NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), and "Point IV—a bold new program" to help the underprivileged peoples of the world. Last year I was able to join in witnessing the expansion of the Truman foreign policy legacy at the Truman Presidential Library. As we com-

memorated the 50th anniversary of NATO in the spirit of Harry Truman, NATO was expanded to include representation from the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland.

I am extremely proud to have supported this legislation because I firmly believe that naming the U.S. State Department building after President Truman is one of the most appropriate, meaningful tributes this Congress can make in his memory. May every individual who enters the State Department building be inspired by the many national and foreign policy accomplishments of Harry Truman.

Finally, I want to make part of the record a beautiful collection of words which the President carried in his wallet from the time he graduated from high school. According to the Truman Library, the President attributed the words to a poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson entitled "Locksley Hall." The words are powerful and I hope my colleagues find the words as inspiring as I do.

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye  
could see,  
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder  
that would be;  
Saw the heavens fill with commerce. Argosies  
of magic sails,  
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down  
with costly bales;  
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and  
there rain'd a ghastly dew  
From the Nations' airy navies grappling in  
the central blue;  
Far along the world-wide whisper of the  
south-wind rushing warm,  
With the standards of the peoples plunging  
thro' the thunderstorm;  
Till the war-drum throb'd no longer, and  
the battle-flags were fur'l'd  
In the parliament of man, the federation of  
the world,  
There the common sense of most shall hold  
a fretful realm in awe,  
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in  
universal law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3639 to name the U.S. State Department building in honor of President Harry S. Truman, a legendary leader in matters of state whose lasting vision made possible the international leadership and greatness our country commands today.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. DANNER).

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to discuss the possibility of honoring Harry S. Truman by naming a building after him. And indeed, he was a truly remarkable man.

A prior speaker, former State senator now, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), quoted Churchill in saying that Truman had saved Western Civilization. Well, he had done that. And yet he was such a remarkable and humble man that when the press asked former President Truman at that time after he had returned to Independence, Missouri, what was the first thing he did as the former President, he paused for just a moment and he said, "I carried the grips up to the attic."

That was Harry S. Truman. He never lost those small-town values that

meant so much to him and to the Nation.

□ 1530

This is a man who led us out of the darkness of war and into the dawn of peace. He leaves a legacy that those in Missouri and indeed our entire Nation are very proud of.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT).

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) as well as the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) for introducing H.R. 3639, to name the State Department headquarters building in honor of our 33rd President, Harry S. Truman. I remember that expression that was shared just a while ago about the buck stops here, because he took full credit as well as at times took the heat for what occurred during his watch. He offered a lot of what I call political courage and will always be remembered as one of the greatest Presidents in the history of this country.

I met President Truman in the 1950s when my father, Governor Frank G. Clement, was governor of Tennessee, and he visited the governor's residence in Tennessee. We had him for dinner as well as he spent the night. I will never forget the next morning. My father went to his room knowing that President Truman had a habit of getting up early in the morning. My father went to the guest quarters at the governor's residence, no Harry Truman, and could not find him. He went downstairs and asked the security people, where is the former President? Where is President Truman? None of the security people had seen him. They found him walking down Curtiswood Lane all by himself in front of the governor's residence. He would always be one of those kinds of people to surprise people and do what he wanted to do because he was just that kind of person. I will say my father just about fired three or four security people right there on the spot, having the former President here at the governor's residence; and we could not find where he was.

He made a difference. He is responsible and launched the Marshall Plan. He helped end World War II, NATO, the Truman Doctrine. He will always be remembered as one of the greatest Presidents in the history of this country. God bless President Truman.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to say a few words in strong support of H.R. 3639, the legislation to name the State Department building for President Harry S. Truman. It is a most appropriate tribute to our 33rd President to engrave his name on the building that houses our diplomatic corps.

Harry Truman, as we all know, rose from humble beginnings to become the

leader of our Nation during a time of great crisis. When Franklin Roosevelt died 80 days into his fourth term, his Vice President had been ill-prepared to take over. Not part of Roosevelt's inner circle, Truman had to learn most of his foreign policy on the fly. The country was still at war in Europe and the Pacific, the atomic bomb was being developed in secret, and Joseph Stalin was backing away from the agreements reached at Yalta.

Barely within Truman's first month in office, Germany surrendered. While confronting the need to rebuild Europe and control Stalinist governments in Yugoslavia and Poland, the new President also had to wage war in the Pacific. When Japan refused unconditional surrender, Truman had to decide whether to keep fighting by conventional means, which course he knew would cost hundreds of thousands of American and Japanese lives, or to use the atomic weapon.

After weighing the cost of prolonging the war, he opted to drop a devastating bomb he did not even know existed 4 months earlier. The aftermath of the war was a time of great political upheaval at home. Faced with a country that was tired of the sacrifices of war, Truman watched as Republicans won majorities in both houses of Congress. Given no chance to win reelection in 1948, Harry Truman took his case to the people. In his famous whistle-stop campaign, he traveled almost 22,000 miles by train, stopping in small towns and cities all across the country. In an upset victory over New York Governor Thomas Dewey, Truman was elected President in his own right.

During this term in office, Harry Truman had his great foreign policy successes, the Truman Doctrine to stop the spread of totalitarianism in Europe, the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe, and the Berlin Airlift to resupply West Berlin in the face of a Soviet blockade. These programs established the willingness of the United States to remain engaged in world affairs and not to retreat into isolationism as we had done after World War I.

Harry Truman was a great man who was underappreciated in his time. History has shown the wisdom of his vision for America and for the world. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this effort to designate the State Department building as Harry S. Truman Federal Building and commend the sponsors of this legislation.

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

I close with an observation about the last campaign of President Truman about which he reminisced in Plain Speaking:

Another thing about that election, I won it not because of any special oratorical effects or because I had any help from what you would call the Madison Avenue fellows but by a statement of fact of what had happened in the past would happen in the future if the fellow that was running against me was elected.

I made 352 speeches that were on the record and about the same number that were

not. I traveled altogether 31,700 miles, I believe, and it was the last campaign in which that kind of approach was made. Now, of course, everything is television; and the candidates travel from one place to another by jet airplane. And I don't like that."

I think the American people do not like it much, either. I think they would like a return to the plain speaking of Harry Truman and to the personal contact that he made with people. If we could all live up to the very simple ideals by which he lived his life, ran the White House, steered us through the end of World War II and into the postwar period, we will all be a better country. That is why we are taking the step of naming the Department of State building for a man who is truly a statesman.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON).

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I speak in support today of H.R. 3639, designating the Harry S. Truman Federal Building. I really want to commend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) who is a very dear, close personal friend. He has worked tirelessly over the past few years in Congress to make sure that the only Missourian ever elected to serve as President of the United States is duly recognized for his great work to this country.

I commend the gentleman for the dedication and commitment he has made. I want to thank him for that. I also want to say that I find it very fitting that we are debating the naming of the headquarters of the State Department in honor of President Harry Truman. Many of President Truman's greatest legacies center around foreign policy, from winning the war to winning the peace to helping negotiate NATO and the creation of the National Security Council, to the writing of the Marshall Plan which assisted in the rebuilding of Europe following World War II.

Back in 1899, Congressman William Duncan Vandiver, who was my predecessor in Congress, defined what it meant to be from Missouri when he said, "I come from a State that raises corn and cotton and cockleburrs and Democrats, and frothy eloquence neither convinces nor satisfies me. I am from Missouri. You have got to show me." No one better exemplified this sentiment than our own plain speaking Harry S. Truman. Let me again thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and, of course, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) for working to ensure that Missouri's brightest son gets the honor that he so greatly deserves.

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

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

In closing, I want to emphasize that getting this legislation here today was not an easy task but it was a very worthy task. It is the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) who really deserve enormous credit for our being here today to honor this great American. While it is true that Harry Truman was a plain speaking man, he certainly was not a plain thinking man. In fact, he made some of the most lonely and historic decisions of our century.

He also was a much more sophisticated man than many might think. He was a classical pianist. He not only could play the Missouri Waltz, he could play Chopin and the other great classical composers. He did that in the White House as well as in other places. Harry Truman was a quintessential American. This is so very deserving. I strongly urge the support for this legislation.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3639, which names the headquarters of the Department of State after a great American from my home state of Missouri the 33rd President of the United States, Harry S. Truman. And I commend my good friend and colleague ILE SKELTON for his leadership in spearheading this important effort.

It is appropriate that we name the State Department's headquarters after Harry Truman, for he truly was a statesman of world stature. He was a visionary who inspired generations worldwide with his pursuit of peace through diplomacy, and with his defense of free peoples. From his unwavering support of establishing the United Nations as the best hope for peace, to the fateful decisions ending the Second World War, to the heroic effort of the Berlin airlift, President Truman demonstrated time and again his greatness.

Yet at the same time, Harry Truman never forgot his roots in Missouri, where he had learned the virtues of loyalty, hard work, perseverance and personal responsibility. He not only talked about these American values, he lived them. His life story, the rise from farmer and haberdasher to judge to United States Senator, to Vice President, and finally to President of the United States, still inspires us with the truth of the old adage that anyone can grow up to be President. Through it all, Harry Truman showed us by example the value he placed on family and friends through the loyalty and honor he bestowed on those close to him, no matter how lofty his office became.

Harry Truman's character and accomplishments stand as benchmarks by which public servants are measured to this day. Honesty, integrity and the courage to make the toughest decisions were the hallmarks of his presidency. Whether facing foreign aggression in Korea, pushing for civil rights at home, or standing against the divisiveness of McCarthyism, Harry Truman was a leader who served as an example to the whole world of the greatness of our democracy. He reached across racial barriers, party lines, and international boundaries pursue the causes he believed in.

The immortal sign that sat on his desk "The Buck Stops Here" says it all. On so many hard decisions affecting the fates of so many people, the buck truly did stop with Harry S.

Truman. He used the power of his office and the power of his character to lead the American people and the world into a new and uncertain future, the foundation of peace and prosperity that we enjoy today. And he charted a course for America of active engagement with the world grounded in the values that have made this nation great.

I am truly proud to rise in support of this bill. Harry S Truman was a great American and a great Missourian who made our country and the world better by his deeds and his example.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 3639, designating the Harry S. Truman Federal Building. I want to first commend Congressman IKE SKELTON, a close dear friend of mine. He has worked tirelessly over the past few years in Congress to ensure that the only Missourian ever elected to serve as President of the United States is duly recognized for his great work to this country.

I find it fitting that we are debating the naming of the headquarters of the State Department in honor of President Truman. Many of President Truman's greatest legacies center around foreign policy, from winning the war to winning the peace, to helping negotiate NATO and the creation of the national security council to the writing of the Marshall Plan, which assisted in the rebuilding of Europe following World War II.

In 1899, Congressman William Duncan Vandiver, who was my predecessor in Congress, defined what it meant to be from Missouri, when he said, "I come from a state that raises corn and cotton and cockleburs and Democrats, and frothy eloquence neither convinces nor satisfies me. I am from Missouri. You have got to show me." No one better exemplified this sentiment than our own plain speaking President Harry S. Truman.

I want to thank Mr. SKELTON and Chairman SHUSTER for working to ensure that Missouri's brightest son gets the honor that he so greatly deserves.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3639, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3639, as amended, the measure just considered by the House.

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

There was no objection.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING DEBATE ON H.R. 4444, AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Mr. Dreier asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to maximize the amount of time for the House to debate the important issue of commercial relations with the People's Republic of China, I intend to propound a unanimous-consent request to begin debate on this issue this evening with 2 hours of debate equally divided between the bill's proponents and opponents from both sides of the aisle.

Furthermore, the Committee on Rules will meet later today to grant a rule on H.R. 4444 which will provide for further consideration, debate, and a vote on this very important issue.

#### MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4444, AUTHORIZING EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time for the Speaker as though pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII to declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4444) to authorize extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the People's Republic of China; that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with; that all points of order against consideration of the bill be waived; that general debate proceed without intervening motion, be confined to the bill, and be limited to 2 hours equally divided among and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. Stark), and the gentleman from California (Mr. Rohrabacher) or their designees; that after general debate the Committee of the Whole rise without motion; and that no further consideration of the bill be in order except pursuant to a subsequent order of the House.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1545

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT). Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on

which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 1402, by the yeas and nays;  
House Concurrent Resolution 293, de novo;

H.R. 2498, by the yeas and nays; and  
H.R. 3639, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

#### VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS MILLENNIUM EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1402, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STUMP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1402, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

YEAS—417

Abercrombie	Campbell	Dunn
Aderholt	Canady	Edwards
Allen	Cannon	Ehlers
Andrews	Capps	Ehrlich
Archer	Cardin	Emerson
Armey	Carson	Engel
Baca	Castle	English
Baird	Chabot	Eshoo
Baker	Chambliss	Etheridge
Baldacci	Chenoweth-Hage	Evans
Baldwin	Clay	Everett
Ballenger	Clayton	Ewing
Barcia	Clement	Farr
Barr	Clyburn	Fattah
Barrett (NE)	Coble	Filner
Barrett (WI)	Coburn	Fletcher
Bartlett	Collins	Foley
Barton	Combest	Ford
Bass	Condit	Fossella
Bateman	Conyers	Fowler
Becerra	Cook	Frank (MA)
Bentsen	Cooksey	Franks (NJ)
Bereuter	Costello	Frelinghuysen
Berkley	Cox	Frost
Berman	Coyne	Gallegly
Berry	Cramer	Ganske
Biggert	Crane	Gejdenson
Bilbray	Crowley	Gekas
Billirakis	Cummings	Gephardt
Bishop	Cunningham	Gibbons
Blagojevich	Danner	Gilchrest
Bliley	Davis (FL)	Gillmor
Blumenauer	Davis (IL)	Gilman
Blunt	Davis (VA)	Gonzalez
Boehlert	Deal	Goode
Boehner	DeFazio	Goodlatte
Bonilla	DeGette	Goodling
Bonior	Delahunt	Gordon
Bono	DeLauro	Goss
Borski	DeLay	Graham
Boswell	DeMint	Granger
Boucher	Deutsch	Green (TX)
Boyd	Diaz-Balart	Green (WI)
Brady (PA)	Dickey	Greenwood
Brady (TX)	Dicks	Gutierrez
Brown (FL)	Dingell	Gutknecht
Bryant	Dixon	Hall (OH)
Burr	Doggett	Hall (TX)
Burton	Dooley	Hansen
Buyer	Doolittle	Hastings (FL)
Callahan	Doyle	Hastings (WA)
Calvert	Dreier	Hayes
Camp	Duncan	Hayworth