

music. That mission will be accomplished by sponsoring, managing, and supporting the Congressional Choral Society and the Congressional Symphony Orchestra as they communicate through the international language of music in concerts and other multimedia performances.

House Concurrent Resolution 229 is simple and straightforward. It notes that the Congressional Philharmonic Society is approved as a 501(c)3 non-profit organization under the Internal Revenue Code, offers free concerts to the public in the Washington metropolitan area, and encourages the development of young musical talent across the United States by providing internships, scholarships, and educational programs for schools across the Nation.

This resolution states that it is the sense of the Congress that the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society should be applauded for having as its mission the promotion of patriotism, freedom, democracy, and understanding of American culture through the international language of music; and for promoting musical excellence throughout the educational system, and encouraging people of all ages to commit to the love and expression of musical performance.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia—Mr. DAVIS—for introducing this resolution, and I would urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 229 and the Congressional Philharmonic Society.

1230

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

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

I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 229, and I am again amazed at the multi-talented nature of the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. I was not aware that he also performed in these organizations beyond his work on the committee of setting a national education policy, but he is truly a Renaissance man.

Madam Speaker, I support the legislation and the prime sponsor of it, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS). We came to the Congress together, and I hold him in high esteem.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I appreciate his efforts in bringing this bill to the floor.

I rise today as the proud sponsor of H. Con. Res. 229, which expresses the sense of Congress regarding the United States Philharmonic Society and its mission of promoting musical excellence throughout the educational system and encouraging people of all ages to commit to the joy and expression of musical performance.

I believe that all Americans should have the opportunity to participate in

music and art programs. Arts education programs and, specifically, music education programs have a positive impact on the lives of our children. Music education is a valuable lesson that serves to enrich our children and our society, and the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society plays a vital role in accomplishing these goals.

The United States Congressional Philharmonic Society has created its own unique and appropriate mission which promotes patriotism, freedom, democracy, and understanding of American culture through sponsorship, management, and support of these groups and their derivative ensembles as they communicate through the international language of music in concerts and other multimedia performances in the United States and the world.

Under the organization of Maestro Martin Piecuch, the Congressional Philharmonic Society has quickly established itself as a voice of freedom and democracy through the art of music. Maestro Piecuch can be credited with planting the seed for the Congressional Philharmonic Society when he directed the Broadway musical 1776 at DAR Constitution Hall in March of 1995 in which 12 Members of Congress played roles as the Founding Fathers of this great Nation.

As the music director and conductor of the Washington Symphony Orchestra, the maestro has played a great role in the world of music for the citizens of Northern Virginia. He has served as resident conductor, orchestra manager, and chorus manager at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts and held the position of music director and conductor with the Alexandria Choral Society.

The United States Congressional Philharmonic Society has developed a concert series to promote democracy and peace throughout the world. Most recently, on May 13, 2000, the String Quartet of the United States Congressional Philharmonic Orchestra performed in the United States Department of State Diplomatic Reception Room before the ambassadors to America representing the South African Development countries.

I would also like to thank former United States Senator Charles Percy for his support of the Congressional Philharmonic Society. Senator Percy's leadership and guidance have played a great role in Society's formation.

Madam Speaker, the United States Congressional Philharmonic Society is a living example of how our country's principles of freedom and liberty can be showcased to the entire world through music. I urge all Members to join us in supporting this resolution.

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

I do want to mention that the Capitol Hill Choral Society which I chair was the brainchild of Betty Buchanan

who has been our director for 13 years, and she is the wife of our former colleague, Congressman John Buchanan. We have given many concerts with junior high choruses throughout Washington, D.C.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 229.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 229.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 509) recognizing the importance of African-American music to global culture and calling on the people of the United States to study, reflect on, and celebrate African-American music, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 509

Whereas artists, songwriters, producers, engineers, educators, executives, and other professionals in the music industry provide inspiration and leadership through their creation of music, dissemination of educational information, and financial contributions to charitable and community-based organizations;

Whereas African-American music is indigenous to the United States and originates from African genres of music;

Whereas African-American genres of music such as gospel, blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, rap, the Motown sound, and hip-hop have their roots in the African-American experience;

Whereas African-American music has a pervasive influence on dance, fashion, language, art, literature, cinema, media, advertisements, and other aspects of culture;

Whereas the prominence of African-American music in the 20th century has reawakened interest in the legacy and heritage of the art form of African-American music;

Whereas African-American music embodies the strong presence of, and significant contributions made by, African-Americans in the music industry and society as a whole;

Whereas the multibillion dollar African-American music industry contributes greatly to the domestic and worldwide economy;

Whereas African-American music has a positive impact on and broad appeal to diverse groups, both nationally and internationally; and

Whereas in 1979 President Carter recognized June as African-American Music Month, and President Clinton subsequently recognized June as African-American Music Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the importance of the contributions of African-American music to global culture and the positive impact of African-American music on global commerce; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to take the opportunity to study, reflect on, and celebrate the majesty, vitality, and importance of African-American music.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 509.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H. Res. 509 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), a very important member of our Committee on Education and the Workforce. I particularly want to call to all of my colleagues' attention that the gentleman has indicated that we will have a most memorable and enjoyable meeting in the City of Brotherly Love when our convention meets there. He has assured me that the bad name that the city gets on sporting events from time to time has nothing to do with the people of the City of Brotherly Love. I think he said they come from across the river, the ones that cause the trouble. Now he is in trouble with the people across the river.

Madam Speaker, African-American music has been a part of the American and global culture for decades. From glorious gospel blues, jazz, rhythm and blues to rap and hip-hop, African-American music has influenced all aspects of our society in the form of dance, fashion, language, art, literature, cinema, media, and advertisements.

Throughout time, African-American artists, songwriters, educators, and other professionals in the music industry have provided inspiration and leadership through their creation of music, dissemination of educational information, and financial contributions to charitable and community-based organizations that had allowed African-American music to embody the strong presence of and significant contributions made by African Americans. All in all, African-American music has made a positive impact on and a broad

appeal to diverse groups, both nationally and internationally.

Madam Speaker, this resolution is very simple. We want to rightly recognize and celebrate the magnificent contributions that African-American music has provided, not only in shaping the social and political fabric of our Nation, but to the global culture as well.

I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership in authoring this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote in its support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 509. I would like to thank the chairman of the committee for facilitating this legislation's appearance here on the floor, and I would share with him again that we look forward to welcoming the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. It is the first time our city will be hosting a convention in the last 50 years.

Philadelphia is an appropriate place for either of our national parties to meet because it is the founding city of our country in which the document that was referred to earlier, the Declaration of Independence, was penned. Notwithstanding a few people who do not live in our city who may come to a sporting event and not act appropriately, the citizens of our city have agreed that they are going to be Republicans for a whole week when they come for the convention.

Then, on this particular legislation, Philadelphia has played and continues to play, a very important role in the development of African-American music from the Philadelphia Sound, and Marian Anderson, and a host of others. This year I have introduced this resolution, particularly in honor of the late great Grover Washington, Jr. and Curtis Mayfield who both have passed, but the contributions of African Americans in the field of music are well known; and they go through all of the different types of music, from gospel to jazz to hip-hop and the like.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the majority, particularly the chairman, for allowing this resolution. It is important because, in this month of June under the leadership of the International African-American Music Association under the leadership of Diana Williams, there will be an important acknowledgment, and this dates back decades now from Jimmy Carter up through President Bill Clinton, acknowledging this month, and I think it is appropriate that the Congress does likewise. I want to thank all of my colleagues and hope for favorable consideration of this resolution.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Madam Speaker. I rise today to express my support for House Resolution 509 which extolls the contributions of African-American music to American culture. I would like to thank the gentleman from

Pennsylvania, Chairman GOODLING, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. FATTAH, for their fine work in crafting this resolution and also for allowing me to insert language into this bill recognizing the importance of the Motown Sound.

Motown, as many of us will remember, Madam Speaker, is the recording label started in Detroit, Michigan back in 1959.

The Motown story is the story of Berry Gordy, Jr., who was born in Detroit, Michigan on November 28, 1929. He was the seventh of eight children of Berry, Sr. and Bertha Gordy who themselves moved to Detroit from the South. After being drafted into the Army in 1951, he obtained his high school equivalency degree while in the Army. When Berry got out of the Army 1953, he opened a jazz-oriented record store called the 3-D Record Mart with his family's help. By 1955, the store had failed and Berry was working on the Ford automobile assembly line. While working on the line, Berry constantly wrote songs, submitting them to magazines, contests, and singers. His first break as a songwriter came in 1957 when Jackie Wilson recorded "Reet Petite", a song he, his sister Gwen and Billy Davis (under the pseudonym of Tyran Carlo) had written. "Reet Petite" became a modest hit and netted Berry \$1,000 for the song. The rest, as they say, is history—a wonderful history of African-American contributions to American music and culture.

The list of entertainers that share their roots in Motown is long and incredibly distinguished. Their music forms an integral part of the American experience. This list includes Jackie Wilson, the Miracles, the Four Tops, Marvelettes, Martha and the Vandellas, Supremes, the Temptations, Marvin Gaye, Stevie Wonder, Mary Wells, Mickey Stevenson, Smokey Robinson, Holland-Dozier-Holland, the Funk Brothers, Gladys Knight and the Pips, the Isley Brothers, Diana Ross and the Supremes, Marvin Gaye, Michael Jackson, the Jackson 5, the Commodores, and Lionel Ritchie to name only a few. Motown afforded these and many other talented performers the opportunity to showcase their music to all of America.

In 1970 Motown established a new subsidiary label called Black Forum that released the historical speeches of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Stokely Carmichael and black poets such as Langston Hughes and Margaret Danner. The Motown label continues to thrive today, ensuring that future generations will be able to enjoy this rich musical tradition.

For ready information about Motown I would like to express a special thank you to Mike Callahan and his web page, <http://www.bsnpubs.com/motownstory.html>. I would also like to recommend and thank the web site of the Recording Institute Of Detroit at <http://www.recordingeq.com/motown.htm>. There you can find a photo essay tour of the Motown Historical Museum guided by Robert Dennis, Former Mastering Supervisor, Motown. For the museum's excellent photos I would like to thank Nick David for REQ and the Motown Historical Museum. An in-person visit is always better. You can contact the museum at (313) 875-2264.

The Motown Historical Museum is housed in two adjacent and connected buildings at 2648 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan. These are the two original buildings out of the eight West Grand Boulevard buildings that

Motown owned on the boulevard in the 1960's—before the company moved its headquarters to a ten-story office building on Woodward Avenue in downtown Detroit. The Motown Studio A remained at Hitsville, USA.

In light of Motown's historic musical contribution, I felt it necessary that we include recognition of the Motown Sound in this resolution and highlight a fantastic chapter of the Detroit area's place in history. Congratulations and thank you to Motown!

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

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 509, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GOODLING. Madam 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.

LES ASPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4241) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1818 Milton Avenue in Janesville, Wisconsin, as the "Les Aspin Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4241

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

SECTION 1. LES ASPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1818 Milton Avenue in Janesville, Wisconsin, shall be known and designated as the "Les Aspin Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Les Aspin Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Former Congressman Les Aspin faithfully served the people of Wisconsin's First Congressional District for over 20 years as their elected representative. During his time in Congress, he was a credit to this institution we now serve in. A former U.S. Army captain, Aspin served as the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services from

1985 to 1993. When the President called on him, Aspin continued his hard work to improve our Nation's security by serving as the U.S. Secretary of Defense from 1993 to 1994. This dedicated public servant passed away, unfortunately, on May 21, 1995 at the age of 56.

Wisconsinites are very proud of Congressman Aspin and all that he has done for Wisconsin's First District and the Nation. I believe that it would be appropriate to honor the late Congressman Aspin by naming the U.S. Post Office in Janesville, Wisconsin, my own hometown, as the Les Aspin Post Office Building. Aspin's former Janesville office had been housed in the old Janesville Post Office downtown, which is now the Keeley Pharmacy, for over 2 decades.

As the Congressman who currently serves the First Congressional District, and as a member of the opposite party that Congressman Aspin served from, I believe that this still would be a fitting tribute to Congressman Aspin, especially since this marks the 30th anniversary to the year he was first elected to this congressional seat.

Les Aspin embodied honest public service and his example continues to inspire Members of Congress today. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Service, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, for their cooperation and leadership in bringing this bill to the floor today, and I would urge my colleagues to honor a great American statesman who gave much to this institution and to support H.R. 4241.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

1245

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4241, joining my colleague, the gentleman from the great State of Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Les Aspin was a leader here in this Congress for many, many years dealing with issues related to national defense and the Armed Forces, but moreover, was a public servant who provided an extraordinary level of leadership to our Nation. He is someone who, as is obvious by the sponsorship of this bill, who enjoyed respect and support on both sides of the aisle. I would like to compliment the gentleman for the introduction.

Madam Speaker, we look forward to favorable, if not unanimous, support for this bill.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI).

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, for yielding time to me.

I would like to commend him for taking the leadership to bring this measure before the House today to honor a distinguished son of the State of Wisconsin and a friend of mine, Les Aspin.

While a member of the Democratic Party, Les was a person who took his responsibilities as a United States Representative, not as a party representative, seriously. He often broke party ranks to take actions that he felt were right, and his leadership influenced many others in this body, so that it ended up being quite effective.

I can remember myself wondering whether it made sense for us to get involved in military action in the Gulf at the time of that crisis, when Kuwait was invaded, or whether we should, as many counseled at the time, rely on an embargo, which is still in effect, to bring down Saddam Hussein and roll back the troops.

Les took the well of this House and repeatedly urged us to use military force, overwhelming military force, and predicted that if we marshalled that force it would not be effectively resisted, and we would have, and gasps went from the crowd, if any casualties, casualties in the hundreds, not the thousands.

At the time, people were predicting a quagmire and tens of thousands of American troops and allied troops losing their lives. While it did not seem to many that plausible at the time, Les proved to be absolutely right. His counsel by a narrow vote was followed, and we did roll back the invasion of Kuwait, and set an example that we hope will deter others from taking similar action.

He broke ranks from the military community in opposing the B-2 weapons system. He broke ranks again with party orthodoxy in supporting, but in a moderate way, the SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative, feeling that we should not try in Congress to cut it off, we should not throw money at it, but we should invest in research in that area, as we could prudently and as the defense community indicated could be absorbed.

He was well respected, a former educator, an economist at the Marquette University, and a person who has been honored by Marquette University; there is the Aspin Institute here in this city, which trains many young people who come out to learn about government. I have been pleased to have a number of Aspin Institute scholars in my own office. Others in Congress I think can say the same.

I really am very, very pleased that my colleague and the worthy successor of former Defense Secretary and former Representative Les Aspin, former chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, has chosen to honor Mr. Aspin in this way.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time