

heads to his day job as a seniors affair specialist for the county. He is always there to help other seniors or point them in the right direction. He is a champion of senior rights.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Beachwood, Ohio, honored Larry Small by designating December 20, 1999, as "Larry Small Day." It is now time for the Congress to honor him as well and name the post office on Green Road in Beachwood the "Larry Small Post Office Building."

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, I am pleased to join with my subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), in the consideration of H.R. 4315, a bill to designate a facility of the U.S. Postal Service after Larry Small.

H.R. 4315 was introduced by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) on April 13, 2000, and originally cosponsored by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

I am pleased to note that H.R. 4315 enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Ohio congressional delegation.

Mr. Small, a young man of 82 years, has been recognized for his untiring efforts to serve his community of Beachwood, Ohio. He recently retired after serving 32 years as a member of the Beachwood City Council.

Anybody who would serve 32 years on a city council deserves all of the recognition and honor that they can get any time no matter which city they are from but certainly, from Beachwood. He is indeed deserving of the honor. Currently he serves as a senior affairs specialist for the county.

As an active member of the city council, Mr. Small was responsible for establishing a paramedic unit, creating a human resources department, and for ensuring the enactment of a city ordinance making gun owners responsible for the safe and secure handling of their firearms. And for that he should not just be honored, he should receive a badge of merit.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) are to be commended for seeking to honor such an individual, a man of wisdom whose commitment and vision are an inspiration to all of those who have known him. And so, accordingly, I would urge the swift consideration of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) on the selection of an outstanding individual to be honored.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for his comments.

I urge our colleagues to support the bill.

Ms. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to speak on support of this legislation. I can think of no one more deserving of this tribute.

Larry Small served with distinction on the Beachwood City Council for 32 years, retiring just recently at the age of 82. Mr. Small is so well thought of by his neighbors that they paid tribute to him by declaring December 20, 1999 "Larry Small Day."

Larry Small is an exceedingly modest man never seeks to bring attention to his many accomplishments and contributions. So let me do it for him:

Over the years, Mr. Small has done many things, great and small, to improve his community and to enhance the lives of his neighbors. For example, he brought paramedics to the city's safety forces and vigorously supported the police and fire departments. He is also responsible for enacting a city ordinance making gun owners responsible for the safe and secure handling and storage of their firearms. He also created Beachwood's Human Services Department, a department that responds to residents' needs, particularly the elderly.

Retirement from City Council doesn't mean that Larry Small has retired from his commitment to his community. In fact, he continues at full pace to brighten the lives of others. Mr. Small still gets up at 5:30 a.m. and heads to his day job as a seniors affairs specialist for the county.

When we look back on these times, it won't be the great names and famous faces that we most remember, but those quiet, humble, yet so effective public servants like Larry Small who will stand out in our hearts and memories. We all owe a debt of gratitude to Larry Small and those like him who walk humbly and serve others. For this reason, I am so pleased that we can thank Mr. Small for all he has done for us by naming the post office in his beloved city of Beachwood after him.

So it gives me great pleasure to have a chance to support this piece of legislation. I stand wholeheartedly in support of this bill and congratulate my colleagues in moving to passing this legislation to rename the post office in Beachwood, Ohio after our great friend, Larry Small.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4315.

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.

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CELEBRATING THE BIRTH OF JAMES MADISON

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to

the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 396) celebrating the birth of James Madison and his contributions to the Nation.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 396

Whereas March 16, 2001, is the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison, Father of the United States Constitution and fourth President of the United States;

Whereas the ideals of James Madison, as expressed in the Constitution he conceived for the American Nation and in the principles of freedom he established in the Bill of Rights, are the foundations of American Government and life;

Whereas James Madison's lifetime of public service, as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, as a delegate to the Continental Congress during the American Revolution, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, as a leader in the House of Representatives, as Secretary of State, and as the Nation's fourth President, are an inspiration to all men, women, and children in the conduct of their personal and private lives; and

Whereas the ideals and inspiring example of James Madison are of utmost importance to the future of the American Nation as it enters a new millennium: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the historical significance of James Madison's birth, as well as his contributions to the Nation during his lifetime;

(2) urges all American patriotic and civil associations, labor organizations, schools, universities, historical societies, and communities of learning and worship, together with citizens throughout the United States, to develop appropriate programs and educational activities to recognize and celebrate the life and achievements of James Madison; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison and calling upon the people of the United States to observe the life and legacy of James Madison with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Pease). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. 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. 396.

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

There was no objection.

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

I am pleased today to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 396, which celebrates the 250th anniversary of James Madison's birth and his contributions to this great Nation.

This resolution recognizes the historical significance of Madison's birth and his many contributions to the United States during his lifetime. It also encourages American patriotic and civic

associations, historical societies, schools, universities, and other organizations to develop appropriate programs and educational activities to recognize and celebrate the life of this remarkable man.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the resolution asks that the President issue an appropriate resolution to recognize the importance of his birth and call upon the people of the United States to observe Madison's life and legacy with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to do justice to James Madison's achievements and the importance of his life and thought to America in the brief time allotted to us today. His was truly one of the most consequential lives in American history. His biography is also a history of the founding of this great Nation.

Let me today simply attempt to sketch some aspects of his life. Madison was born in 1751 and was raised in Orange County, Virginia. He attended what is now Princeton University; and he became well read in history, government, and the law. He participated in the framing of the Virginia constitution in 1776, served in the Continental Congress, and was an important figure in the Virginia Assembly. He was also, of course, Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of State and the fourth President of the United States.

Madison's greatest contribution, however, may have been his role in framing the Constitution of the United States. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, Madison was a leading participant in the debates of that body. Along with John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, Madison also contributed to securing the ratification of the Constitution by authoring parts of the Federalist Papers. Not only were the Federalist Papers important in persuading his contemporaries to ratify the Constitution, they are consulted to this day by judges, lawyers, political scientists and others who seek an understanding of the framers' intent.

Madison's "Notes on the Constitutional Convention" are also our primary source of information on the debates at the Constitutional Convention. As a Member of Congress, Madison was instrumental in framing the Bill of Rights. Madison's contributions to the drafting and ratification of the Constitution were so great, Mr. Speaker, that he is often referred to as "the father of the Constitution."

Mr. Speaker, there is much more to say about James Madison and his continuing importance to all Americans, much more than can be covered here today. I encourage all Americans to learn about this man whose ideals and principles are, as the resolution recognizes, "the foundations of American government and life." As the resolution states, the "ideals and inspiring example of James Madison are of utmost importance to the future of the American Nation as it enters a new millennium."

That is why I urge all Members to support this resolution.

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

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

I first of all want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) for this resolution. I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), and I want to associate myself with his words that were just spoken.

Mr. Speaker, James Madison, a young aristocrat who began his public career in public service at age 23, would become indelibly linked to three great works of American democracy: the Constitution, the Federalist Papers, and the Bill of Rights.

In 1776, Madison was a member of the Virginia constitutional committee, a body that drafted Virginia's first constitution and a bill of rights which later would become a model for the Bill of Rights appended to the United States Constitution. When Madison was elected to the United States House of Representatives, he became the primary author of the first 12 proposed amendments to the Constitution. Ten of these, the Bill of Rights, were adopted.

At the Constitutional Convention, which opened on May 25, 1787, Madison set the tone by introducing a document he authored called "The Virginia Plan." The plan called for a strong central government consisting of a supreme legislature, executive and judiciary. It provided for a national legislature consisting of two houses, one elected by the people and the other appointed by the first from a body of nominees submitted by State legislatures. Representation in these bodies would be based on the population of the States. It provided for an executive to be elected by this national legislature. The plan also defined a national judiciary and a council of revision charged with reviewing the constitutionality of legislation.

As the driving force in the formation of the Constitution, James Madison organized the convention, set the agenda, and worked through many obstacles that threatened the process. The notes he took throughout the convention constitute this country's best and most complete record of the 1787 Constitutional Convention. Madison's notes, which comprise a third of the Federalist Papers, were published in the 1830s.

As we honor James Madison today, we remember his role in the great debate on slavery. He openly acknowledged that slavery was a great evil, was a member of an antislavery society, and even authored a plan for the emancipation of slaves. Nevertheless, history documents that he continued to regard and hold slaves as property until his death. In fact, he himself said that slaves remain such in spite of the declarations that all men are born equally free.

As I reflect on this serious dichotomy, I am mindful of a quote from Madison's 1810 State of the Union address that is applicable to our modern society.

He stated that "American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced interdiction in force against this criminal conduct will doubtless be felt by Congress in devising further means of suppressing the evil."

It is my hope that 190 years later, this Congress heeds these words and makes a strong commitment to suppressing the evil of racism and prejudice against minorities that exists today.

As this Congress labors through this week to complete its work on the many pending appropriations bills, I urge my colleagues to keep one of Madison's messages on public leadership in mind. Mr. Speaker, he said, "The aim of every political constitution is, or ought to be, first to obtain for rulers men and women who possess most wisdom to discern, and most virtue to pursue, the common good of the society."

I believe that all of us who are elected, Mr. Speaker, to serve in the Congress come to serve the common good and hope that when we conclude this session it is reflected in the work we have done.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this very important and significant resolution.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), the author of the resolution and the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BLILEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, as the proud holder of the congressional seat first held by James Madison, I introduce House Concurrent Resolution 396 in order to celebrate the 250th anniversary of his birth. I am hopeful that passage of this resolution will encourage our schools, museums, historical societies, and citizens to rediscover the important role James Madison played in founding this Nation.

While the actual anniversary is not until March 16, 2001, quick passage of this resolution will give these interested groups the time to plan events, exhibitions, and lessons in his honor. We can use this anniversary to highlight Madison's tireless service on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia and this country.

While many remember James Madison as our Nation's fourth President, he also served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, as a delegate to the Continental Congress during the

American Revolution, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, as a leader in the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State. For his many years in public service, we are a grateful Nation. The anniversary also affords us the opportunity to fully appreciate Madison's role as one of the Founding Fathers.

The United States has become a thriving, powerful Nation largely because of the sound principles established by our Founding Fathers in the Constitution. These principles have endured despite the passage of many years and having guided this Nation through challenging times.

As Members of this deliberative body, we have from time to time disagreed on the details of various legislative proposals. However, we remain steadfast in our support for the fundamental principles which serve as the foundation of our government.

James Madison, commonly referred to as the Father of the Constitution, ensured the inclusion of these principles in the Constitution and therefore deserves due credit. I would also like to point out that we hear a lot of talk these days and have in the past few years about term limits. That matter was on the floor of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Mr. Madison said, and I think quite rightly, the answer is not term limits; the answer is frequent elections so that the public can choose between experience and somebody new.

The contributions he made during his lifetime of public service are his enduring legacy and should be commemorated. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his kind words.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to first associate myself with the distinguished gentleman from Virginia's comments. I just want to quote a letter to W.T. Barry from President Madison dated August 4, 1822. It is one of my favorite quotes, Mr. Speaker, and I will end with this. He said:

"A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

He goes on to say, "Learned institutions ought to be favorite objects with every free people. They throw that light over the public mind which is the best security against crafty and dangerous encroachments on the public liberty."

Mr. Speaker, I again thank everybody who had anything to do with bringing this resolution to this floor today. I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I want to commend the gentleman from

Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) for not only introducing this resolution but also pushing so hard to make sure that it was brought to the floor today. I also want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service of the Committee on Government Reform, and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), who is the ranking member. Also thanks go out to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the chairman and ranking member, for their support as well.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good resolution. I urge the House to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 396.

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.

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1794) to designate the Federal courthouse at 145 East Simpson Avenue in Jackson, Wyoming, as the "Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1794

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF CLIFFORD P. HANSEN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE.

The Federal courthouse at 145 East Simpson Avenue in Jackson, Wyoming, shall be known and designated as the "Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1794 designates the Federal courthouse in Jackson, Wyoming, as the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse.

Senator Hansen was born in Zenith, Wyoming, in 1912. He attended the Uni-

versity of Wyoming where he would later serve on the university's board of trustees for over 2 decades. Shortly after graduating, he became a member of his local school board and began his lengthy and distinguished career as a public servant.

In 1963, he was elected governor of Wyoming and after completing his term was elected to serve Wyoming in the United States Senate. During his two terms as Senator, he was a crusader for the interests of the citizens of Wyoming and a guardian of private land ownership.

□ 1430

Upon completing his second term, Senator Hansen remained in his native State, continuing to serve the people of Wyoming in various capacities. The naming of this courthouse is a fitting tribute to a highly respected public servant. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1794 is a bill to designate the Federal Courthouse in Jackson, Wyoming, after one of Wyoming's most illustrious native sons, Clifford Hansen. Cliff Hansen was the Senator from Wyoming from 1967 until 1978. Prior to coming to the Senate, he served as the State's Governor from 1963 to 1966. His public career spans four decades of service to the citizens of Wyoming.

Beginning in the mid-1940s, Cliff Hansen worked to preserve the State's role in determining grazing issues, as well as tax issues associated with the creation of public lands. He was an advocate of mine safety and became a leader in determining the national energy policy.

Senator Hansen was vigilant in protecting Wyoming's fair share of royalties from oil and gas exploration. During his tenure in the Senate he worked with Senator Ribicoff to redefine the Tax Code to provide for equitable treatment of estate taxes for family-owned businesses.

It is fitting and proper to honor the former Governor and Senator, Cliff Hansen, by designating the Federal Courthouse in Jackson, Wyoming, in his honor, and I am pleased to join in doing so.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Wyoming's most prized possessions and most precious assets, former United States Senator and Wyoming Governor Clifford P. Hansen.

Today I join my colleagues and the people of Wyoming to honor Cliff Hansen by designating the Jackson, Wyoming, Federal Courthouse in his name.