

cuts that are best going to lead to a strong economy and a strong America.

□ 1015

# GORO HOKAMA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 132) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 132

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

## SECTION 1. GORO HOKAMA POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, shall be known and designated as the "Goro Hokama 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 Goro Hokama Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER).

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On January 3 of this year, I introduced H.R. 132, to designate the Post Office on the island of Lanai as the "Goro Hokama Post Office." I thank the majority of this committee for allowing me to bring this bill up at this early stage in our session, and I know that this is a moment of great honor to Mr. Hokama, whom I advised yesterday. Although it is only 5:00 a.m. in Hawaii, I believe that he and his family are listening.

The Lanai Post Office came to my attention, and it is in my district; it is a small island with only 3,000 people, but the Post Office situation came to my attention several years ago. The population had grown at that point and there were post office boxes on the outside of the Old Post Office, and it became quite evident that a new building had to be constructed. So, after years of waiting, finally in February of the year 2000, a new post office was constructed.

I think that it is extremely appropriate, therefore, that this post office be named the Goro Hokama Post Office. I have known Mr. Hokama almost the entire time that I have been active in politics, since the late 1950s. I have known him as a person of enormous dedication and integrity. He has given of his life to the growth and develop-

ment of the island of Lanai where he was born and where his family currently resides. He was picked out as a person of great leadership potential. Even in his high school, he was elected to serve as the student body president.

Like most other young men, he went off to war, served in the army, came back and began his public service career. He was employed by the Dole Pineapple Company, which virtually ran the entire economic industry of Lanai for many, many years, and was a member of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and served in many important capacities.

I recall that he came to Washington during my first tenure here as a Member of Congress representing the interests of the working people of this Nation, as well as the people of his union, the ILWU. He continues to serve in many capacities as a member of that union.

His life story expands the traditional life story of most people who are active in civic affairs, in athletic programs, giving of himself in every possible way. But the thing that singles out Goro Hokama is someone who is deserving of this honor that we are bestowing on him today is his 42 years in elective office, representing his island on the Maui County Council and previously on that same board which was then named the Board of Supervisors. He chaired this County Council for 16 years, served in all of the various capacities, and really exerted not just a feeling of Lanai and his hometown, but the essence of Hawaii, the directions that we wanted to go, the concern that he always expressed about working families.

He also was active in the Hawaii Association of Counties and served as president 11 times and came to numerous meetings with NACO, the National Association of Counties. He has currently not abandoned his responsibilities; in fact, he has engaged himself in many, many more ways. He serves as the chairman of the Maui County Hospital Management committee and has been, since 1998, vice-chair of the Maui Civil Service Commission. In fact, when I called to reach him yesterday, he was presiding over that Civil Service Commission meeting over on Maui.

So with his family, his wife, Kiwae Deguchi and their two children, Riki and Joy, who I know are all very, very honored and pleased at this effort today in the naming of the central place on Lanai Island where everybody goes and to have the name of Goro Hokama emblazoned over this post office is just a small way to honor this humble and simple public servant for all of the years that he has devoted to the betterment of their lives. So I am pleased to stand and offer this bill and to ask Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the First Congressional District of Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I want to particularly thank the chair-

man today for the opportunity to be here. Mr. Speaker, it is probably something that many of us tend to take for granted over time, that we have the opportunity to be on this floor and to sponsor bills such as the Goro Hokama Post Office Building bill, and in some respects could be seen by others as pro forma. I think, Mr. Speaker, we have learned, and I am sure the chairman has learned, that it is the obvious that we have to repeat to ourselves over and over again, because it is the obvious that sometimes we take most for granted and forget first. This, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, is one of those occasions, where we remind ourselves that we really, in fact, do have the high honor and privilege of serving the people of this Nation.

While the issues may be weighty in many respects and a somber and sober attitude required with respect to the adjudication of these issues and the resolution of these issues, today I can tell my colleagues, this is an occasion of joy for the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and myself, and I hope, by extension in some small way, for the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) as presiding officer, and for the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) today, to be here because we have, in fact, the opportunity to recognize, as my colleague indicated, a public servant, someone who has seen himself always as the humble servant of the people of Hawaii and, most particularly, the people of Lanai.

As the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) indicated, the island of Lanai is a small island; small in population, small in size, known the world over as the Pineapple Island, and Goro Hokama is central to the history of this island, not only from the time that he spent as a young man before his service in the United States Army, but almost literally upon the time that he returned from the service to Lanai to take up his duties as a member of the ILWU in representing the working people of the island of Lanai. He was elected to public office. The people who knew him best, who knew him from the time he was a little boy, understood that in Goro Hokama, they had someone of extraordinary ability. That ability and insight, I might add, Mr. Speaker, was such that he encouraged people. He encouraged people to participate in the public life of Hawaii, and with statehood 41 years ago, the experience that he had with the county, the experience he had with my good and dear friend, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), and in encouraging her, and this is not always possible. It is something we take for granted now, Mr. Speaker.

It was not easy to be a member of a minority. It was not easy to be seen as someone who did not have control of the levers of power, to be able to continue to succeed, to encourage others, to participate in a way that gave others confidence in him, and Goro Hokama was the person who did that.

Goro Hokama was someone who encouraged the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) to pursue her political career which has manifested itself in the marvelous record that she has here in the United States Congress. Goro Hokama was someone that encouraged a young kid from the east coast of the United States who had come all the way to Hawaii in the hopes of beginning another life with statehood as I did 41 years ago, not only encouraged me, but gave me the idea that it was what I had to contribute that counted. It was what was in my heart that counted. And when we have a man like Goro Hokama as a guiding light, as a mentor, as someone who can make clear the path for you, encouraging you all the way, it is something that is truly to be treasured.

So my colleague and I come to the floor today with a sense that with the naming of the Goro Hokama Post Office Building, there is a conclusion to a life of public service, and I hope that his grandsons, Jordan and Trent, possibly are up at 5 o'clock in the morning, too, to see their grandfather honored.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude my remarks by again thanking the chairman, not only for his consideration, but for giving us the opportunity to honor someone who truly deserves it, a great American, a great son of Hawaii, a true representative of everything that is great and good about the island of Lanai, Goro Hokama.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to conclude by saying that I want to thank two of my colleagues who cosponsored this legislation, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), both of whom are cosponsors of this legislation. I want to thank the majority for giving me this opportunity to bring this bill up so early in the session. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER) for taking on this responsibility of representing the majority. I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for his support of this legislation, and certainly the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN). I appreciate so much this opportunity to honor a longtime friend and colleague, and I hope that this bill will be passed and reported over to the Senate.

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On behalf of the majority, let me congratulate the gentlewoman from Hawaii for bringing forth this method of recognition of someone who has apparently done a great deal for Lanai City and Hawaii. This is one small way that the House of Representatives and Congress can help recognize people that have made outstanding contribu-

tions to their areas, and certainly this is the case here.

With that, I urge a vote in favor of this motion.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK).

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

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 132, designating the Lanai City Post Office the Goro Hokama Post Office.

To bring just some of the Stark family remembrance to this occasion, my family and I have been visiting the Island of Lanai for at least 10 years and, with all due respect to the rest of the Hawaiian islands, pretty much the same hibiscus, and pretty much the same bougainvillea, pretty much the same marvelous climate, pretty much the same sand.

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What is so different about Lanai? It is the people. It really is. They have made us and our children feel welcome there, at home, comfortable, not overburdened, just a wonderful group of people. And when we have someone like Goro Hokama, who is almost a legend on the island of Lanai, he has served the people as a public servant for the County of Maui, the State of Hawaii, over 40 years, long before it became the tourist mecca that it is today.

He has been a labor leader, an elected official, a Little League volunteer, and he typifies the kind of pitch-in spirit of togetherness that the Hawaiian people on the island of Lanai have every right to be so proud of.

I am delighted to be here with my colleagues from Hawaii today in support of H.R. 132.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 132.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Dicks	Johnson, E.B.
Ackerman	Dingell	Johnson, Sam
Aderholt	Doggett	Jones (NC)
Akin	Dooley	Jones (OH)
Allen	Doyle	Kanjorski
Andrews	Dreier	Kaptur
Armey	Duncan	Keller
Baca	Dunn	Kelly
Bachus	Edwards	Kennedy (MN)
Baker	Ehlers	Kennedy (RI)
Baldacci	Ehrlich	Kerns
Baldwin	Emerson	Kildee
Ballenger	Engel	Killpatrick
Barcia	English	Kind (WI)
Barr	Eshoo	King (NY)
Barrett	Etheridge	Kingston
Bartlett	Everett	Kirk
Barton	Farr	Klecza
Bass	Fattah	Knollenberg
Bentsen	Ferguson	Kolbe
Bereuter	Filner	Kucinich
Berkley	Flake	LaFalce
Berman	Fletcher	LaHood
Berry	Foley	Lampson
Biggart	Ford	Langevin
Bilirakis	Fossella	Lantos
Bishop	Frank	Largent
Blagojevich	Frelinghuysen	Larsen (WA)
Blumenauer	Frost	Larson (CT)
Blunt	Gallegly	Latham
Boehlert	Ganske	LaTourette
Boehner	Gekas	Leach
Bonilla	Gephardt	Lee
Bonior	Gibbons	Levin
Borski	Gilchrest	Lewis (CA)
Boswell	Gillmor	Lewis (GA)
Boucher	Gilman	Lewis (KY)
Boyd	Gonzalez	Linder
Brady (PA)	Goode	Lipinski
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	LoBiondo
Brown (FL)	Gordon	Loftgren
Brown (OH)	Goss	Lowey
Brown (SC)	Graham	Lucas (KY)
Bryant	Granger	Lucas (OK)
Burr	Graves	Luther
Burton	Green (TX)	Maloney (CT)
Callahan	Green (WI)	Maloney (NY)
Camp	Gutierrez	Manzullo
Cantor	Gutknecht	Markey
Capps	Hall (OH)	Masaca
Capuano	Hall (TX)	Matheson
Cardin	Hansen	Matsui
Carson (IN)	Harman	McCarthy (MO)
Carson (OK)	Hart	McCarthy (NY)
Castle	Hastings (FL)	McCollum
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	McCrery
Chambliss	Hayes	McDermott
Clay	Hayworth	McGovern
Clayton	Hefley	McHugh
Clyburn	Herger	McInnis
Coble	Hill	McIntyre
Collins	Hilleary	McKeon
Combest	Hilliard	McKinney
Condit	Hinchey	McNulty
Conyers	Hinojosa	Meek (FL)
Cooksey	Hobson	Meeks (NY)
Costello	Hoefel	Menendez
Cox	Hoekstra	Mica
Coyne	Holden	Millender-
Cramer	Holt	McDonald
Crane	Honda	Miller (FL)
Crenshaw	Hoolley	Miller, Gary
Crowley	Horn	Miller, George
Cubin	Hostettler	Mink
Culberson	Houghton	Mollohan
Cummings	Hoyer	Moore
Cunningham	Hulshof	Moran (KS)
Davis (CA)	Hunter	Moran (VA)
Davis (FL)	Hutchinson	Murtha
Davis (IL)	Hyde	Myrick
Davis, Jo Ann	Inslee	Nadler
Davis, Thomas	Isakson	Napolitano
Deal	Israel	Neal
DeFazio	Issa	Nethercutt
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Ney
Delahunt	Jackson-Lee	Northup
DeLauro	(TX)	Norwood
DeLay	Jefferson	Nussle
DeMint	Jenkins	Oberstar
Deutsch	John	Obey
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)	Olver
	Johnson (IL)	Ortiz

Osborne	Ryun (KS)	Tanner
Ose	Sabo	Tauscher
Otter	Sanchez	Tauzin
Owens	Sanders	Taylor (MS)
Oxley	Sandlin	Taylor (NC)
Pallone	Sawyer	Terry
Pascarell	Saxton	Thomas
Pastor	Scarborough	Thompson (CA)
Paul	Schaffer	Thompson (MS)
Payne	Schakowsky	Thornberry
Pelosi	Schiff	Thune
Pence	Schrock	Thurman
Peterson (MN)	Scott	Tiahrt
Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Tiberi
Petri	Serrano	Tierney
Phelps	Sessions	Toomey
Pickering	Shadegg	Towns
Pitts	Shaw	Trafficant
Platts	Shays	Turner
Pombo	Sherman	Udall (CO)
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Udall (NM)
Portman	Shimkus	Upton
Price (NC)	Shows	Velazquez
Pryce (OH)	Simmons	Visclosky
Putnam	Simpson	Vitter
Quinn	Sisisky	Walden
Radanovich	Skeen	Walsh
Rahall	Skeltton	Wamp
Ramstad	Slaughter	Waters
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Watkins
Regula	Smith (NJ)	Watt (NC)
Rehberg	Smith (TX)	Watts (OK)
Reyes	Smith (WA)	Waxman
Reynolds	Snyder	Weiner
Riley	Solis	Weldon (FL)
Rivers	Souder	Weldon (PA)
Roemer	Spence	Weller
Rogers (MI)	Spratt	Wexler
Rohrabacher	Stark	Whitfield
Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Wicker
Ross	Stenholm	Wilson
Rothman	Strickland	Wolf
Roukema	Stump	Woolsey
Roybal-Allard	Stupak	Wu
Royce	Sununu	Wynn
Rush	Sweeney	Young (FL)
Ryan (WI)	Tancredo	

## NOT VOTING—19

Baird	Clement	Moakley
Becerra	Doolittle	Morella
Bono	Evans	Rodriguez
Buyer	Greenwood	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Grucci	Young (AK)
Cannon	Istook	
Capito	Meehan	

□ 1059

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Carmella Fierro, I was unable to participate in today's recorded vote. However, I would have voted in the affirmative on the suspension bill on today's agenda: H.R. 132 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building."

Ms. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 11, I was not present due to erroneous information. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### ENSURING FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE WITH REGARD TO TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an impor-

tant anniversary of the United States: 153 years ago, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty sought to protect the property rights of those who remained in the United States and became United States citizens.

There is now substantial evidence there were many violations of this treaty's provisions. The GAO has undertaken an investigation to get to the heart of this important matter. This situation cries out for justice.

I urge all my colleagues to follow this study closely so we can bring justice to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, February 2nd marks the 153d anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War, and ceded to the United States what is now California, Arizona and New Mexico. The Treaty also recognized U.S. claims over Texas, with the Rio Grande as its southern boundary.

In turn, the United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000, and among other things, agreed to recognize prior land grants issued by Spain and Mexico to individuals, communities, and indigenous pueblo people. Thus, during the 50 years that followed the signing, numerous procedures were developed to evaluate and validate the land grants.

However, the change in sovereignty in 1848 brought together two different legal systems—the Spanish/Mexican and the Anglo-American. These competing legal systems resulted in the inability of the United States to properly recognize and honor the role that custom played in preserving the lands and waters in accordance with Spanish and Mexican law.

Mr. Speaker, this along with other facts, suggests that the manner in which these private and communal land grants were evaluated by the U.S. Courts and by Congress, did not satisfy the obligations assumed by the United States when we signed the treaty. To address this issue, the GAO has embarked on a study of whether the United States fulfilled its obligations under the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo with regard to land grants made by Spain and Mexico. I am pleased that the initial exposure draft was recently completed, and I believe that this ongoing study is a proper step in addressing the numerous issues regarding the Treaty and its implementation.

Mr. Speaker, the issues that have evolved from the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo center on the concept of fairness and justice. Thus, I ask that all Americans acknowledge the 153d anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by recognizing the many issues that remain to be properly addressed in order to assure a fair evaluation of the land grant claims.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. BIGGERT addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### CONTINUING ESCALATION OF HIV AND AIDS

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as we reconvene the Congress, as we begin to deal with the various issues which affect our Nation and our country and our world, I thought I would take some time this morning to highlight one of those; and it has to do with the continuing escalation of HIV and AIDS.

As a matter of fact, I was looking at a report that suggests that, in the first detailed study to target some of the AIDS epidemic's overlooked victims, researchers in Chicago reported Monday that fully 30 percent of young gay African-American men are infected with HIV.

The infection rate for gay blacks was twice that of any other ethnic group, a finding that shocked some experts despite the already well-documented racial gap in AIDS cases.

"This is a disturbing and frightening number, and something should be done about it," said Linda Valleroy, an epidemiologist at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who led the six-city survey of gay men in their twenties. The results were outlined Monday at the 8th Annual Retrovirus Conference being held in Chicago this week.

The new figures reflect a troubling reality for gay black men who may not have enough income to live in the largely white gay enclaves where AIDS health centers are located. Such problems are amplified, gay advocates say, by lingering rifts over homosexuality within the African-American community itself.

For example, and I quote, "I am an African-American gay man living with HIV. In some people's eyes, I'm damned several times over," said Frank Oldham, Jr., who is the assistant commissioner of AIDS public policy at the Chicago Department of Health.

Previous AIDS surveys tended to focus on members of the white population, Valleroy said, in part because the researchers sampled gay neighborhoods where relatively few blacks live, men who frequented gay bars, clubs, restaurants and coffee houses.

Valleroy's team succeed in recruiting 408 gay black men for the survey, about 17 percent of the total. Moreover, no