

from 1950 until his election to Congress in 1972. He served five full terms in the House of Representatives, representing the Sixth District of Virginia. It was my privilege to serve as Congressman Butler's district director from 1977 until 1979. While in Congress, Mr. Butler was a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the Government Operations Committee. His start in Congress was memorable. As a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, he was part of the panel that conducted impeachment hearings involving President Richard Nixon.

Following his service to our Nation, Mr. Butler returned to his home in Roanoke to practice law as a partner in the firm of Woods, Rogers & Hazelgrove, which he continued to do until his retirement in 1998. In addition, he contributed his expertise on a national level by serving as a member of the National Bankruptcy Review Commission from 1995 until 1997.

Mr. Butler is a pillar of Roanoke's civic organizations, serving as a member of the board of directors of the John Marshall Foundation and the board of trustees of the Virginia Historical Society, a fellow of the American Bar Foundation, a fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy, and a fellow of the Virginia Law Foundation.

Mr. Butler has shown great leadership and personal integrity in his service as a member of the Virginia General Assembly and as a United States Congressman.

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It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a true public servant by supporting legislation that will make Roanoke, Virginia, home to the M. Caldwell Butler Post Office Building.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to take the floor today not only to support the naming of a Post Office Building, but to celebrate the public service of a truly dedicated man. Naming the Post Office Building in Roanoke is the least we can do to recognize the public career and contributions to his country that Caldwell Butler has made.

I had the pleasure of serving with Caldwell on the Committee on the Judiciary. As I got to know him during our years together on that committee, I was deeply impressed with his knowledge of the law, and all of the complex issues which came before the committee. Caldwell was a student of public policy during his service as a Member of Congress, and served as a great sounding board for the discussion of ideas for other Members. On many issues, we turned to him for advice and leadership.

His ability to synthesize the legal, practical, and political consequences of legislative proposals served as a model for us all in attempting to understand both our roles as Members of the House, and of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was always gracious in sharing his time and his thoughts with his colleagues.

He was also extremely articulate in explaining what he was doing, and what the ramifications of those actions could be. We could be less concerned about unintended con-

sequences of legislation when we had a chance to talk it over with Caldwell.

It is a pleasure for me to support this resolution, as I often supported the man. He gave a great deal to this House and to me personally, and I want to thank him publicly for that.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my Virginia colleague, Representative BOB GOODLATTE, in support of this bill to name the main Roanoke United States Post Office at 419 Rutherford Avenue in Roanoke, Virginia, for our former colleague, Congressman M. Caldwell Butler. I commend Congressman GOODLATTE, who served as Caldwell Butler's district director in the late 1970's for sponsoring this tribute.

I had the pleasure of serving with Caldwell in my freshman term in the House in the 97th Congress. His dedicated public service was an inspiration to me and I will always be grateful to him for his wise counsel during my early days in Congress.

His distinguished career of service began as a United States naval officer during World War II. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Richmond in 1948 where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa. In 1950 he received an LL.B degree from the University of Virginia School of Law where he was elected to the Order of the Coif. In 1978, he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University.

He practiced law in Roanoke from 1950 until his election to Congress in 1972. His elective office service began in the Virginia House of Delegates where he served from 1962 until 1972, including the position of minority leader. He served five full terms in the House of Representatives, representing the Sixth District of Virginia.

Our colleagues may recall that Congressman Butler was a member of the house Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Government Operations. In his first term as a member of the Judiciary Committee, he served with distinction as part of the panel that conducted the Nixon impeachment hearings.

When he retired from the House in 1983, he returned home to Roanoke to practice law which he continued to do until his retirement in 1998. He served as a member of the National Bankruptcy Review Commission from 1995 until 1997.

Caldwell Butler's life epitomizes leadership, integrity and service. To honor this outstanding Virginia and public servant, it is very appropriate that the post office building in his home of Roanoke bear his name. I urge my colleagues to give this legislation a unanimous vote in recognition of the service to his country of M. Caldwell Butler.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1753.

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.

#### DONALD J. PEASE FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 819) to designate the Federal building located at 143 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, as the "Donald J. Pease Federal Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 819

*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 143 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Donald J. Pease 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 "Donald J. Pease Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) 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, H.R. 819 designates the Federal building at 143 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, as the "Donald J. Pease Federal Building."

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), a neighbor, for reintroducing this legislation this year. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this important legislation, along with many of our colleagues from the Ohio delegation.

Last year the House passed similar legislation, but, unfortunately, the Senate never had the opportunity to act on it. It is my hope we can get this through the other body and signed into law by President Bush this year.

Congressman Pease was born in Toledo, Ohio, where he attended public schools. He earned his undergraduate and Master's Degrees from the Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, before becoming a Fulbright scholar at Kings College, University of Durham, England.

Congressman Pease served in the United States Army from 1955 until 1957, at which time he returned to Ohio to work at the Oberlin News-Tribune. He was first co-editor and publisher, before becoming its editor. He was editor from 1969 until 1976, during which time Congressman Pease also served on the Oberlin City Council, the Ohio State House of Representatives and in the Ohio State Senate before being elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1976. He served in this House from 1977 until his retirement in 1993.

Congressman Pease began his Congressional career on the Committee on

International Relations advocating human rights. He later secured a spot on the Committee on Ways and Means, and, by the 102nd Congress, earned one of three seats on the Committee on the Budget reserved for members of the Committee on Ways and Means. Congressman Pease's determination to work with both sides of the aisle included service on the conference committee for the tax reform bill of 1986.

This is a fitting tribute to a former Member of the House. I support the bill, and urge my colleagues to join in support.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 819 is a bill to designate the Federal building located at 143 West Liberty Street in Medina, Ohio, in honor of our former colleague, Congressman Don Pease. I join my chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman LATOURETTE), in honoring Don Pease, who served the citizens of northern Ohio with distinction, hard work and diligence for 14 years. I also commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for introducing the bill.

Don Pease is a native Ohioan, born in Toledo in 1931. He attended local public schools and in 1953 graduated from the University of Ohio in Athens, Ohio. While at Ohio State University, he was the editor of the student newspaper and the student reporter for the local newspaper, the Athens Messenger. In 1955, he joined the Army and was stationed in Fort Lee, Virginia, before he was honorably discharged in 1957.

Don began his public career in 1961 upon his election to the Oberlin City Council. In 1964 he ran for the State Senate against an incumbent and was elected to a 4-year term. As a State Senator he gained a reputation as an effective legislator, concentrating on education legislation.

In 1976, he set his sights on Congress when the seat in the 13th Congressional District became vacant. During his seven terms in Congress, Don Pease worked hard for tax reform and better tax policy. His record on ensuring human rights through the application of foreign policy is highlighted with numerous success stories. He approached politics as an ethical pursuit and legislation as an intellectual exercise.

Don served on the House Committee on International Relations and the House Committee on Science and Technology. In 1981, he was selected to serve on the House Committee on Ways and Means and was picked as one of the 11 conferees on the landmark Tax Reform Act of 1986.

Don fought for welfare reform and strongly supported sunshine rules for open government. He firmly believed in consensus decision making and worked both sides of the aisle to craft legislation to benefit middle Americans.

I support H.R. 819, and join our colleagues from Ohio in honoring Don Pease with this designation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Illinois for yielding me time, and I especially thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), the chair of the subcommittee, for his support on this and bipartisan support on many the other issues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 819, which recognizes the many terrific achievements of former Congressman Don Pease and honors him by designating the Medina Federal Building as the Donald J. Pease Federal Building.

A native of Oberlin, Ohio, Don Pease graduated, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) said, from Ohio University. He served as editor of the Oberlin News-Tribune, was elected to Oberlin City Council, the Ohio House of Representatives, and served in the Ohio Senate during my first term in the Ohio House in 1975-1976.

In 1976, he was elected to represent Ohio's 13th Congressional District. In his first term, while on the Committee on International Relations, Don Pease spearheaded the fight for human rights protections. Later, as a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, Don dedicated himself to a variety of tax fairness issues, and he was the first Member of this body to seriously pursue the enforcement of labor standards in developing countries and international trade agreements. His work has come to fruition in the last couple of Congresses as larger and larger numbers of Members of Congress have fought for those kind of labor protections in international trade agreements.

His efforts, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) said, to work with both sides of the aisle include serving on the conference committee for the hotly debated Tax Reform Act of 1986, mediating between Congressional leaders in the first Bush administration on a variety of tax policy issues, and his work on China's Most Favored Nation status.

After leaving Congress, Don returned home to Ohio. He has served on the board of Amtrak. He currently serves as a Visiting Distinguished Professor at Oberlin College's Department of Politics.

Don Pease was, and still is, committed to Ohio's working families. His efforts to improve education, expand access to health care and support workers have made a profound difference in our lives.

By renaming the Medina Federal Building at 143 West Liberty Street in Medina as the Donald Pease Federal Building, this bill honors his hard work, and is a testament also to the hard work and community commitment of his wife Jeanie and honors the work he did in the district he and Jeanie love so much.

Don was held in high regards as both an ethical and able legislator. He devoted 16 years of service to our district,

to the State of Ohio and our country. I am pleased to join my colleagues in Ohio, Democrats and Republicans alike, in recognizing Don Pease's dedication to improving people's lives. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 819.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 819 designates the federal building in Medina, Ohio, in honor of former Congressman Donald Pease from the 13th district of Ohio. This simple act honors a man whose life embodies the American ideals of hard work personal sacrifice, and service to others.

Congressman Pease rose from a typical American background to do uncommon things for his fellow Americans. Growing up, Congressman Pease attended public schools and worked as a newsboy. While in college, he was the editor of the school newspaper, worked for the Athens messenger as a student reporter, and was President of his class. During the summers, he worked as a laborer at an oil refinery to help support himself and pay for college. He went on to earn a masters degree in government from Ohio University, and was a Fulbright Scholar. At 24, Congressman Pease entered the U.S. Army and served for two years, achieving the rank of first lieutenant.

Upon leaving the Army, Mr. Pease became co-editor and publisher of the Oberlin News-Tribune, and he remained editor/publisher of the paper until 1972, and as editor until 1976. During that time, the paper received more than 85 awards in journalism, and was voted the best newspaper in Ohio nine times, and the best newspaper in the Nation in its circulation class four times.

Congressman Pease began his career in public service in 1960, first as Chairman of the Oberlin Public Utilities Commission, and then serving on the Oberlin City Council. In the 1960's and 1970's, Congressman Pease served in the Ohio General Assembly and the State Senate, where he focused on education issues and became chairman of the House Education Committee and vice chairman of the Education Review Commission. He also championed tough campaign finance laws long before that issue became the popular mantra of today.

In 1976, Congressman Pease was elected to represent the 13th district of Ohio in the 95th Congress. Despite a successful career that now placed him near the pinnacle of American politics, Congressman Pease remained faithful to helping people, and committed to serving those he represented. He took an immediate leadership role in Congress as chairman of the New Members Caucus, and served on the House International Relations Committee, and the House Science and Technology Committee.

During his service in Congress, Mr. Pease became a champion of human rights throughout the world. He led the drive to get Congress to ban imports of Ugandan coffee to protest the actions of that oppressive regime. He consistently fought for international labor standards and, as a Member of the International Relations Committee, he led the fight to include human rights protections in international trade agreements.

In 1981, Congressman Pease was selected to serve on the House Ways and Means Committee where he continued to focus on human rights and became a key player in trade issues. As an active member of the Trade

Subcommittee, Congressman Pease focused on helping Americans who had lost their jobs due to foreign competition, and he fought hard to help the industrial district he represented make it through changing times. Congressman Pease was also one of the architects of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, which was the most comprehensive overhaul of U.S. trade laws in twenty years.

After he retired from Congress, Mr. Pease has continued his dedication to public service by serving as a visiting professor at Oberlin College, and as a Member of the Amtrak Board of Directors.

Throughout his life and service in Congress, Congressman Pease has always demonstrated an uncompromising desire to help others, an unquestioned ability to lead, and an ability to bring people together to get things done to benefit the Nation.

This bill is a modest proposal to honor a man who has given so much to this institution and to the American people. It has bipartisan support, and I commend the Gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) for sponsoring this bill, together with our distinguished Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. LATOURETTE, and many other Members of the Ohio delegation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and 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. 819.

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.

#### AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL BOOK FESTIVAL

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Book Festival.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 41

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL BOOK FESTIVAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Library of Congress (in this resolution referred to as the 'sponsor'), in cooperation with the First Lady, may sponsor the National Book Festival (in this resolution referred to as the 'event') on the Capitol Grounds.

(b) DATE OF EVENT.—The event shall be held on September 8, 2001, or on such other date as the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Speaker of the House of Representatives jointly designate.

#### SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol

and the Capitol Police Board, the event authorized under section 1 shall be—

(1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

#### SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor may cause to be placed on the Capitol Grounds such stage, seating, booths, sound amplification and video devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event, including equipment for the broadcast of the event over radio, television, and other media outlets.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board may make any additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event.

#### SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, advertisements, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds in connection with the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) 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, I am pleased that we are here today to consider this important resolution. Earlier in the House, House Concurrent Resolution 134 was also introduced, which contained similar language to authorize the same event. However, I want to acknowledge that we are considering the Senate version today in the interests of time so that the Library of Congress and the First Lady can begin firming up any remaining details of the event.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 41 authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for a National Book Festival to be held on September 8, 2001, or on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration jointly designate.

The resolution authorizes the Library of Congress, the sponsor of the event, to negotiate the necessary arrangements for carrying out the event, in complete compliance with the rules and regulations governing the use of the Capitol Grounds. The event is open to the public and free of charge, and the sponsor will assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities related to the event. In addition, sales, advertisements and solicitations are explicitly prohibited on the Capitol Grounds for this event.

The National Book Festival is a 2-day event that will educate promoting

the use of libraries and encouraging the joys of reading. On September 7, Friday afternoon, the First Lady will launch the first-ever National Book Festival by connecting with children all across America through satellite hookups, web casting, and/or television. This will be hosted from the Main Reading Room at the Library of Congress for a captivating afternoon reading program.

On September 8, Saturday, the reading celebration continues at the Thomas Jefferson Building and on the Grounds of the United States Capitol. There will be readings by a wide variety of authors, in addition to artists performing American story telling through music, from folk to jazz and blues.

Much of the weekend's festivities are modeled after the First Lady's successfully founded book festival in Texas. The President and the First Lady have been strong advocates of education, especially reading.

I would encourage any of our colleagues who are in town that weekend to attend this event with their young family members, in addition to having Members encourage their constituents who are either visiting Washington or schools in the home district to participate in this important event.

I support the resolution, and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman LATOURETTE) in support of S. Con. Res. 41, to authorize use of the Capitol Grounds on September 8 for a National Book Festival.

The event, jointly hosted by the Library of Congress and First Lady Laura Bush, is intended to promote the Nation's libraries and celebrate the joys of reading. The event begins on Friday, September 7, at the Library of Congress. Through a satellite hookup, children across the country will have a front row seat in the Library's Main Reading Room to enjoy an interactive reading program. On Saturday, September 8, on the Capitol Grounds, the event will host special activities promoting reading, which include book signings and book readings. The celebration will culminate with a series of performances by well-known artists and authors.

As with all events on the Capitol Grounds, the National Book Festival is open to the public and is free of charge and has the support of the Joint Committee on the Library. The sponsors of this event will coordinate with the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police.

The Book Festival is a very worthwhile endeavor, and I join the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman LATOURETTE) in supporting the Senate concurrent resolution.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I join Subcommittee Chairman LATOURETTE, Subcommittee Ranking Member COSTELLO, and