

He rendered this decision 8 years before the U.S. Supreme Court made the same decision. In light of his judicial decisions and opinions, Judge Stanley Mosk remained a champion for fairness and humanity.

Today, I am honored as a Californian and as a former State Senator to pay homage to the career and the legacy of this great man.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I speak today to honor a man who was a tribute to his court, his state, and his nation. Justice Stanley Mosk of the California State Supreme Court leaves behind a legacy of his strong belief in civil rights and free speech. It is my hope that Governor Gray Davis will seek out another advocate for the people to step into Justice Mosk's shoes.

Justice Mosk will be remembered for many things. He was often on the forefront of legal issues. Back in 1947, when he was a judge on the Los Angeles Superior Court, Justice Mosk threw out a racially restrictive covenant that prevented a black family from moving into a white neighborhood. That case, *Wright v. Drye*, came out a year before the United States Supreme Court made its own similar decision in *Shelley v. Kramer*.

In 1978, Justice Mosk again led the U.S. Supreme Court in ground-breaking decisions. In that year, he ruled for a ban on racial discrimination in jury selection. The U.S. Supreme Court waited eight years before making the same ruling.

Justice Mosk promoted civil rights from an early stage in his career. While serving as the California State Attorney General in the late 1950s and early 1960s, Justice Mosk established the office's civil rights division. He also successfully fought against the Professionals Golfers' Association bylaws that denied access to minority golfers. Justice Mosk went further than that—actually contacting each state's attorney general on this matter, to ensure that no state would provide the PGA with a place to hide. Charlie Sifford, the African-American golfer whose cause Justice Mosk took up, sent a note to the Mosk family after hearing of Justice Mosk's death.

Justice Mosk worked to improve voting rights long before the disasters that occurred in last year's election. He fought successfully for Latino voting rights in the 1960 election in Imperial Valley. He did what we should do in our present day elections—he sent agents down to the Valley to be sure that the voters weren't being intimidated.

Justice Mosk was also an extremely productive judge, producing nearly 1700 rulings during his tenure on the California State Supreme Court.

The State of California has lost not only a great justice and strong advocate, but a true legacy. His presence will be missed by those who worked with him, and his absence will be felt by those on whose behalf he worked.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a renowned man who has had a tremendous impact on our country. "Libertas per Justitiam"—Liberty through Justice, was a phrase that Justice Mosk had sewn into the collar of his judicial robes. It is a fitting inscription for a man who embodied the phrase so completely. We come today to reflect on the life and legacy of Justice Stanley Mosk of the California Supreme Court. Justice Mosk spent more than half a century on the

bench, including 37 years as a justice of the California Supreme Court. During his time on the bench, Justice Mosk dedicated his life to ensuring and protecting individual rights for the people of California. He remained steadfast in his liberal views, despite serving the last fourteen years as the only liberal on the high court.

Justice Mosk's distinguished career began immediately after law school with his own private practice from 1935 to 1939. He then became Executive Secretary to the Governor, and later served as Attorney General of California for nearly six years before his tenure on the bench. Despite the often-contradictory opinions of his colleagues, Justice Mosk never backed down from what he believed to be fair and just.

I would like to take a moment to highlight a couple of his important achievements. In 1947, as a Los Angeles Superior Court judge, he struck down as unconstitutional the racially restrictive real estate covenants used to prevent minorities from buying houses in certain neighborhoods. When he became Attorney General in 1958, he fought to eradicate the Professional Golfers Associations whites-only clause, which prohibited minorities from being a part of the PGA. Justice Mosk remained an unassuming and unpretentious man who took pride in his judicial activities as well as his civic activities. For instance, he was involved actively with the problems of children who could not live with their families, as the president of the Vista Del Mar-Child Care Agency.

Justice Mosk served the state of California until the day before he died, and with his death, the state of California lost what many considered to be a true champion of justice. Justice was not only his well deserved title, but was also characteristic of his personal mission—to find fairness in a world filled with injustice. As a devoted liberal, his eloquence and principles shined through his work on the court. Among his many great contributions he will be remembered for pioneering the theory of "independent state grounds." This is the source of many path-breaking state privacy rulings and has given states the chance to become agents for legal change.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today to honor Justice Stanley Mosk, a glorious man who has left an indelible impression on our state and our country. Through his body of accomplishments his passion for justice shall live beyond his tenure on earth. His family, friends, colleagues, and the state of California will miss him dearly.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Justice Stanley Mosk, who died last month after serving 37 years on the California Supreme Court. He was California's longest serving Justice, a highly respected, even revered judge who delivered almost 1,700 opinions in his remarkable career. He was repeatedly honored for his contributions to the caliber of our judiciary and the quality of justice meted out by our courts in California. He was a distinguished lawyer, a renowned author and an outstanding jurist.

I have had the honor of knowing Justice Mosk and his family for many years and he was, to me, one of those special people who had a profound influence on my political life. He was a tremendously impressive individual who embodied a unique combination of political savvy and legal scholarship with an abiding commitment to justice.

From 1939 to 1942 he served as executive secretary and legal adviser to the Governor of California, and for the 16 years from 1943 to 1959 he was a judge of the Superior Court in Los Angeles. After serving in the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve during the early days of World War II, Judge Mosk left the Superior Court bench and enlisted in the army as a private. He served until the end of the war and then returned to the court.

In 1958, Mosk was elected Attorney General of California with more than a million vote margin over his opponent, the largest majority of any contest in America that year. He was overwhelmingly re-elected in 1962.

He was the first person of the Jewish faith to be elected to a statewide office after a campaign in which his religion was made an issue and his decisive victories were enormously important to Jewish candidates who followed him into public service, because it established the fact that their religion would not be a factor in California elections.

He was appointed to the state's high court in 1964 by then-Governor Pat Brown. Justice Mosk loved being on the court and hated the thought of retirement, but fearing that his age was slowing him down, he had reluctantly decided to step down this year. He died the day he planned to submit this resignation letter to Governor Davis.

Justice Mosk fought doggedly for civil rights and individual liberties. He threw out restrictive real estate covenants that kept black families out of white neighborhoods and opened professional golf to nonwhites. He barred prosecutors from removing jurors on racial grounds. He declared that handicapped parents could not be stereotyped and automatically disqualified from raising their own children.

He was revered for his independence as well as his intelligence, his dedication to equal justice and his wisdom and common sense.

In November of 1998, Justice Mosk offered this list of his top priorities should he be re-elected to the Supreme Court: (1) Properly apply the law, (2) Independence and impartiality, and (3) Justice. He can be no better eulogized than by this short list, which he honored throughout his brilliant career. I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Justice Stanley Mosk, a legal giant of California.

COUNTRY-OF-ORIGIN LABELING FOR FARM-RAISED FISH

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

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, the farm-raised catfish industry is an important part of the economy in my congressional district that covers the southern third of Arkansas. In fact, Arkansas is third in catfish sales in the Nation, behind only Mississippi and Alabama, with nearly \$66 million, or 13 percent, of the total U.S. sales.

I recently met with catfish farmers in southeast Arkansas, and I can tell my colleagues that catfish producers in my district are upset that so-called catfish are being dumped into our markets from Vietnam and sold as farm-

raised catfish. The truth is that it is not farm raised, and I am not even sure it is catfish. Last year, imports of Vietnamese catfish totaled 7 million pounds, more than triple the 2 million pounds imported in 1999 and more than 12 times the 575,000 pounds imported in 1998.

In Vietnam, these so-called catfish, also known as basa, can be produced at a much lower cost, due to cheap labor and less stringent environmental regulations. In fact, many of these fish are grown in floating cages in the Mekong River, exposing the fish to pollutants and other conditions. They are then dumped into American markets and often marketed as farm-raised catfish. Many catfish producers believe that these imports have taken away as much as 10 percent of our markets here at home.

It is really quite simple. Farmers do not mind competition, but they do mind when the competition is unfair and untruthful. This is why today my colleagues, including the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS), and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING) introduced, along with me, a bipartisan bill, H.R. 2439, the Ross-Berry-Pickering bill, that would amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to require retailers to inform consumers of the country of origin of the fish that they sell.

Under the bill, all fish would be covered. Each retailer would be required to notify the consumer at the final point of sale of the country of origin of the fish. And a fish product could only be designated as being from the United States if it is from a farm-raised fish that is exclusively born, raised, and processed in the United States.

When our consumers go into the store and ask for farm-raised catfish, they deserve to know what they are getting is actually farm raised and catfish. By letting consumers know where the product is coming from, this bill will encourage the people in Arkansas and all across America to buy catfish grown by our farm families, not fish grown in a polluted river in another country.

I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting consumers and to support a level playing field for America's farm-raised fish producers by supporting this measure.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JUDGE STANLEY MOSK

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to join others from our California delegation in paying tribute to the memory of Justice Stanley Mosk; to salute his career and the legacy that he has left for the people of California and for the people of this country.

Justice Mosk was in public service for 60 years. He was a trial judge on the Superior Court of Los Angeles. He served as the Attorney General for the State of California. He was the longest serving member in the State Supreme Court's 151 year history. He served on the court for 37 years under five chief justices until his death at the age of 88 on June 19. During that period of time, he wrote almost 1,700 opinions, including landmark rulings that established new precedents in civil and criminal law.

I also want to speak not just to the accomplishments and positions that Justice Mosk held, but to the fact that in this country we now take for granted that people from different racial and ethnic groups serve in public office. It is not surprising to people any longer to see people of different ancestry being out front as public officials. Last year, when Senator JOE LIEBERMAN ran on the national ticket for vice president, it was a first, but it really brought about no particular reaction in the country one way or the other. He was judged as an individual on his candidacy, on his program, and on his service.

Well, when Stanley Mosk ran for office as the first American Jew running for statewide office in California, people were very nervous about his candidacy. In those days, American Jews were very active in politics, they were active in public service, but there was an enormous hesitancy to run for public office, to be out front in public office and to be in a visible position. When Justice Mosk ran for Attorney General, there was a lot of concern and trepidation about his candidacy, but he was elected with the largest majority of any of the candidates in that year.

Those of us who are Jewish and from California looked at his career and his accomplishments with an enormous sense of pride because he lived up to the highest standards of anybody in public office. He was a forerunner for people of Jewish background and religion to be in public office, and now it is not unusual at all. When I ran, over 25 years ago, for the House of Representatives, even as of that recent time, I was the first Jewish American to be elected ever in Southern California, and the first one in the State of California in 40 years.

I think that the fact that we have American Jews in districts with large Jewish populations and States with no Jewish populations to speak of is a tribute to America. But it is also because of the role that a man like Stanley Mosk played because when he took the positions that he took as a judge, as the Attorney General, as a justice of the State Supreme Court, he remembered that he was a forerunner for other Jews and he remembered also that other Americans of various minority backgrounds were going to be faced with hurdles and his knowledge of that fact led him to be a champion of civil rights and individual liberties.

I will not reiterate all the accomplishments, the policies that he set out. Some of my colleagues have done so in their remarks today. But I do want to note for everyone that Justice Mosk stands as a giant in the judicial field and as a great public servant for the State of California in every capacity in which he held that position. He was a mentor to a whole generation of Jewish activists, and he will be well remembered and sorely missed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members not to refer to individual Senators.

AMERICA'S ENERGY POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, this evening I rise, hopefully to be joined by others, to discuss the energy situation in the United States of America. It was James Watt, when President Bush unveiled the national energy policy, so-called here in this blue book, who said, "Well, they just took out my work of 20 years ago." This is James Watt, mind you, not exactly an enlightened individual when it comes to present-day energy policy. He said, "They just dusted off my work of 20 years ago. It is really good work." A 20-year-old energy policy for the 21st century?

Well, after I read through it, upon hearing Mr. Watt's comments, I would observe it a little differently. I would say this is not James Watt's energy policy of 1980, this is actually our father's energy policy. It is much more 1950s energy policy. It is Dick Cheney's energy policy, and it reflects a bygone era of limitless frontiers, dig, drill, and burn. It is not and does not offer America a new sustainable and more affordable energy path to the next century.

So we will be talking about that a bit tonight, about electricity, electric deregulation, and other subjects. But before I go there, I would like to recognize the gentlewoman from California who introduced important legislation today in the area of our future energy supply to talk a bit about her proposal.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Oregon for organizing this special order tonight because the timing is absolutely perfect. We have just returned from the July 4 district work period and House committees are gearing up to tackle energy policy.

Since passing the national Energy Policy Act in 1972, Congress has generally ignored energy issues, but energy problems in California and higher prices for natural gas and oil throughout the country have brought energy back to the top of our Nation's agenda.