

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. LANTOS. 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.

□ 1515

# NATHANIEL R. JONES AND FRANK J. BATTISTI FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 852) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 852

*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 and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

## SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGETT). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG).

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 852 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Nathaniel R. Jones was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1926. After serving in the United States Air Force during World War II, he earned his undergraduate degree and law degree from Youngstown State University. Judge Jones was the editor of the Buckeye Review newspaper before serving as executive director of the Fair Employment Commission in the city of

Youngstown. He also served on the Mayor's Human Rights Commission.

Judge Jones had a distinguished legal career before being appointed to the Federal bench. He was in private practice for 2 years; he served as Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio from 1961 until 1967; as general counsel for the NAACP on civil disorder; and as general counsel of the NAACP for 10 years.

In 1979, Judge Jones was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. While sitting on the Federal bench, Judge Jones has been active in legal education at Case Western Reserve University School of Law, City University of New York School of Law, University of Cincinnati College of Law, Harvard Law School, North Carolina Central Law School, Indiana University School of Law, Northern Kentucky State University Salmon P. Chase College of Law, and Nova University Law Center in Florida. He has also received numerous honors and awards from universities throughout the United States.

In 1985, Judge Jones traveled to South Africa on behalf of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights, where he was a legal observer at a treason trial. He has continued to be active in civil rights law in South Africa. Judge Jones took senior status in 1995 and maintains a busy docket.

The second judge being honored with this courthouse designation is Frank J. Battisti. Judge Battisti was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and graduated from Ohio University. He then went on to earn his law degree at Harvard University. In 1950, he was admitted to the Ohio bar and served as Ohio Assistant Attorney General. In the early 1950s, Judge Battisti was a legal advisor for the Army Corps of Engineers. He also entered private practice and started teaching at Youngstown University Law School until he was elected a Common Pleas judge in 1958.

In 1961, President Kennedy appointed Judge Battisti to the Federal bench. At the time he was the youngest Federal appointed judge. He served as Chief Judge from 1969 until 1990, and took senior status that April. Judge Battisti presided over the Cleveland public school desegregation case, a public housing desegregation case, and in 1974, the trial of eight members of the Ohio National Guard accused of violating the civil rights of four Kent State students who were shot during student demonstrations in 1970. Judge Battisti passed away on October 19, 1994.

This is a fitting honor for two extraordinary Federal judges from Youngstown. Similar legislation passed the House last year, but was never enacted. I support this bill, and ask my colleagues to support it as well.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 852, a bill to designate the new courthouse

and Federal building under construction in Youngstown, Ohio, as the Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

These two native sons of Youngstown, Ohio, have contributed to the excellence of the judicial system and dedicated their lives to preserving the notion of equal justice under the law.

Judge Battisti was born and brought up in Youngstown. After attending Ohio University, in 1950 he received his J.D. from Harvard Law School. Judge Battisti was Assistant Attorney General and a law instructor at Youngstown State University. Later in his career, he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of Mahoning County, Ohio.

In 1961, he was appointed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio by President Kennedy. In 1969 he became the Chief Judge.

Judge Nathaniel Jones was also born and brought up in Youngstown and is a World War II veteran.

His civic and public appointments include serving as director of the Fair Employment Practices Commission and executive director of the Mayor's Human Rights Commission.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy appointed Judge Jones as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, based in Cleveland.

In 1969 Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, asked Judge Jones to serve as the NAACP's general counsel. Judge Jones accepted the offer and served at the NAACP for a decade, from 1969 until 1979. In 1979, President Carter appointed Judge Jones to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. Both gentlemen have been active in numerous community and civic organizations. They were personal friends and professional colleagues. It is very fitting and proper that we support this naming bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 852.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, naming a Federal courthouse in Youngstown after Nathaniel Jones and Frank Battisti is an ideal way to mark the contributions these men have made to their profession and their communities. Judge Nathaniel Jones once said he "saw law as a way to effect meaningful changes in society and shape the destiny of individuals locked into second class status."

The son of a steelworker and World War II veteran, Judge Jones spent his career as an advocate for better, fairer schools and discrimination-free workplaces. He worked alongside some of the greatest legal minds of our time, including Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

His accomplishments as the general counsel to the NAACP caught the attention of President Carter, who appointed him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. President Carter recognized that Judge Jones's exceptional understanding of how the legal process could remedy some of society's shortcomings would serve the country well on the bench. Many of us who have known Judge Jones over his career believe that if President Carter would have been reelected in 1980, he would have chosen Judge Jones to be a member of the United States Supreme Court.

We can say the same kinds of accolades about Judge Battisti, who had the same kind of passion for social justice. He was an outstanding public servant appointed by President Kennedy. Judge Battisti never shied away from controversy. As others mentioned, his career on the bench included rulings on the antiwar protest at Kent State University and ending school desegregation in Cleveland.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and others, for giving us an opportunity to pay tribute to these distinguished sons of Ohio.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, both of these men contributed tremendously to desegregation of public schools in the United States of America. Most importantly, both of them were Youngstown, Ohio, natives, born and raised there, and very well respected. The community is very pleased that this Federal building and U.S. courthouse is being named in their honor. I think the most important thing that can be said about both is that they were not afraid to tackle controversial issues. When we talk about desegregation, our Congress looks towards fairness in America; these were two of the trailblazers of desegregation.

Their participation at their respective levels had a trickle-down effect on this entire Nation, and that would be the legacy probably of both men. Hopefully, this bill will be passed into law, and I believe it would signal the first time that a U.S. Federal building and courthouse has been named for both an outstanding African American and white member of the Federal bench. That in itself would be a significant landmark. It would be a fine building.

Madam Speaker, I ask for the House to move this bill through the other body so that this great building can be named for these two outstanding members of our Federal court system.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 852, legislation to name the federal building and U.S. courthouse to be built in downtown Youngstown, Ohio after former Federal Judge Frank J. Battisti and United States Court of Appeals Judge Nathaniel R. Jones. Both Judge Battisti and Judge Jones are natives of Youngstown,

Ohio, and naming this federal building and courthouse after them would be a source of pride for the residents of that fine city.

Judge Battisti served in many capacities during his distinguished career. None was more notable than his tenure as Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Judge Nathaniel Jones is a personal friend. I have had the pleasure of working with him on the National underground Railroad Freedom Center project in Cincinnati, Ohio and on other projects. Judge Jones serves as the Co-Chair of the Board of Trustees for the Freedom Center and his leadership has been critical. Through my work with the Freedom Center, I have come to admire Judge Jones for his commitment to racial healing and cooperation.

Judge Jones was born and raised in Youngstown, Ohio. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II, and later went on to attend Youngstown State University where he received undergraduate and law degrees. Judge Jones later went on to serve as General Counsel for the NAACP where he helped coordinate efforts to end school segregation. In 1979, President Carter appointed him to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit where he serves to this day.

I have great respect for Judge Jones. In all of his accomplishments, perhaps none rank higher than his wife Lillian and their four wonderful children, one of whom—Stephanie J. Jones—is chief of staff for our colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. There are few people more dedicated to public service than Judge Jones.

The naming of the federal building and courthouse in Youngstown, Ohio after Judge Battisti and Judge Jones is a fitting tribute to two worthy men. I thank my colleague JIM TRAFICANT for introducing this measure and my colleague STEVEN LATOURETTE for helping move the bill to the floor. I am honored to co-sponsor this legislation, and am grateful to see us take action on it.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to stand in support of H.R. 852, which names the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Youngstown, Ohio after my dear friend Judge Nathaniel R. Jones and the late Judge Frank Battisti. No two men are worthier of this recognition.

It is particularly significant that this courthouse is being named after these two wonderful sons of Youngstown who have done so much for their community and for our nation. It is my understanding that this is the first time anywhere in the country that the names of two people of different races have been joined together to name a federal building. How fitting this is. Judge Battisti devoted his life—often at great cost—to reaching across the racial divide and to removing those divides altogether. Judge Jones has committed himself to securing justice for all and healing a divided nation. I am so pleased that these two men will be honored together in this way.

This bill has particular meaning to me, professionally and personally. I first came to know both Judge Jones and Judge Battisti through their involvement in the landmark school desegregation case in my hometown of Cleveland, Ohio. Judge Battisti showed great courage in his rulings and his willingness to force the overhaul of an illegally segregated school

system, not a popular thing to do at the time. And Judge Jones' commitment to the law for the highest purposes earned my admiration long before I knew him personally.

Over the years, I have come to know this thoughtful, generous and humble man and am proud to say that he is my mentor and friend. He's also the father of my Chief of Staff Stephanie J. Jones. Judge Jones and I often joke about the unlikely coincidence of Stephanie and I sharing the same name. In fact, he now refers to me as his "other daughter," as honorary title I'm proud to hold.

Judge Jones has traveled the world, counseled Presidents, walked with great leaders, earned the respect of all who know him and achieved great renown. Yet he has never forgotten his roots and the lessons he learned at his mother's knee. He has always lived by the simple admonition he learned in Sunday School—"brighten the corner where you are."

I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Jones' mother, Lillian Brown Jones Rafe not long before she died and, through her, came to appreciate even more the son she called her "keen-eyed child." This great-grandson of slaves, whose parents moved from the rural south to Youngstown, Ohio seeking opportunities for their children, has risen to heights even a proud mother never imagined, but has never forgotten his roots. Through it all, he remains a child of Youngstown.

It is appropriate that less than two miles away from the street on which he was born, along the route his weary but determined mother walked selling household products and newspaper subscriptions to support her family during the Depression, up the street from the movie theater his father cleaned at night, on a site where he played as a boy, near the small office in which he once toiled as editor of the Buckeye Review newspaper, down the hill from Youngstown University, where he earned his bachelor and law degrees (and fought for equal rights for all students), across the square from the small building that housed his first law office, a few miles from his beloved parents gravesite, will stand a United States Courthouse engraved with the name of Nathaniel R. Jones.

It is truly an honor and a pleasure for me to stand in support of this bill honoring my friend Judge Nathaniel Jones and the late Judge Frank Battisti. This Courthouse, like the remarkable men for which it is named, will brighten its corner, where it will long stand as a reminder and beacon to all who desire and work for justice, equality and mercy.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REHBERG. Madam 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 Montana (Mr. REHBERG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 852.

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. REHBERG. 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.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 852.

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

There was no objection.

#### EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING WTO ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS IN DOHA, QATAR

Mr. ENGLISH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 262) expressing the sense of Congress that the President, at the WTO round of negotiations to be held at Doha, Qatar, from November 9–13, 2001, and at any subsequent round of negotiations, should preserve the ability of the United States to enforce rigorously its trade laws and should ensure that United States exports are not subject to the abusive use of trade laws by other countries.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Con. Res. 262

Whereas members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) have expressed an interest in improving and clarifying antidumping provisions contained in the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (commonly referred to as the "Antidumping Agreement") and subsidy provisions contained in the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the WTO to be held in Doha, Qatar, from November 9–13, 2001;

Whereas the recent pattern of decisions by WTO dispute settlement panels and the WTO Appellate Body to impose obligations and restrictions on the use of antidumping and countervailing measures by WTO members under the Antidumping Agreement and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures has raised concerns; and

Whereas Congress is concerned that WTO dispute settlement panels and the WTO Appellate Body appropriately apply the standard of review contained in Article 17.6 of the Antidumping Agreement, to provide deference to a WTO member's permissible interpretation of provisions of the Agreement, and to a WTO member's evaluation of the facts where that evaluation is unbiased and objective and the establishment of the facts is proper: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President, at the WTO round of negotiations to be held at Doha, Qatar, from November 9–13, 2001, and at any subsequent round of negotiations of the WTO, should—*

(1) preserve the ability of the United States to enforce rigorously its trade laws, including the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, and avoid agreements which lessen the effectiveness of domestic and international disciplines on unfair trade, especially dumping and subsidies, in order to ensure that United States workers, agricul-

tural producers, and firms can compete fully on fair terms and enjoy the benefits of reciprocal trade concessions; and

(2) ensure that United States exports are not subject to the abusive use of trade laws, including antidumping and countervailing duty laws, by other countries.

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

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGLISH. Madam 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. 262.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the WTO negotiations in Qatar later this week are going to be enormously important. They are going to create an opportunity to move the world trading system in a direction which will allow us to provide not only freer trade but also fairer trade. We see an opportunity for a new agenda to emerge for the WTO out of this discussion, a new round which we think will yield positive results for America as well as the balance of our trading partners.

But as we move forward and see that agenda take shape, it is very important that the United States Congress weigh in particularly on one issue which should not be included on that agenda and has been long negotiated and long established. Here I am referring to the antidumping code.

As we engage in a new round of global trade talks, we do not want to see a reopening of the antidumping and countervailing duty laws which have already been negotiated to a conclusion through the WTO.

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The history, Madam Speaker, is quite clear on this point. In a previous round, we had an opportunity to negotiate and to compromise, and all parties signed off on an antidumping code that establishes clear parameters by which domestic antidumping protections can be established, administered and moved forward fairly to all parties concerned.

We in America have maintained our antidumping laws well within those parameters, and we have every right to do so. We have not only an opportunity but also an obligation to maintain strong laws on the books that allow us to provide for a level playing field for American workers and American companies and insist that international standards be followed when it comes to trade practices. We have an opportunity and an obligation, in short, to

police our own markets, and that is all that we have done.

I went to the Seattle WTO conclave, which unfortunately did not yield a new round of talks, and at Seattle my role, as part of the official delegation, was to argue against a rising chorus of our trading partners who wanted to reopen the antidumping code, who saw the new round as an opportunity to water down antidumping and countervailing duties, who saw this as an opportunity to open up American markets in a way that would provide us with few options if faced with unfair trading practices.

The Seattle Round never materialized, but this weekend we have an opportunity in Qatar to see a new round initiated. Once again, some of our trading partners have come forward. All too often those trading partners, which have a history of having been guilty of dumping on our markets, have been found guilty in the past of having engaged in unfair trading practices as well as some partners who, we suspect, may simply want to muddy the waters, who do not want to go forward on some of the issues that are difficult to them, so they want to reintroduce other issues to slow down the process.

So far, the Bush administration has adopted a strong position, and I salute them. They have had the courage to say that the antidumping code has already been negotiated and it should be left off the agenda of the new round. I salute them for their firmness on this point, and I propose that the House, through this resolution, join them in offering strong support for the notion that the antidumping laws should not be included as part of this WTO round.

As I said, some countries found guilty in the past of dumping in the U.S. market are desperately trying to reopen the U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws despite the best efforts of the Bush administration. In my view, this would be counterproductive for the United States.

I urge my colleagues in the House to take the same bold stance as the Bush administration by supporting this resolution today. I urge my colleagues to put the House on record as strongly opposed to including the antidumping and countervailing duty laws on the agenda of a new WTO negotiating round. This would send a clear and unambiguous message to our trading partners, we will not tolerate unfair trading practices, we will provide a level playing field for our workers, and we will not leave our markets vulnerable to predatory trade practices.

Our antidumping and countervailing duty protections are, in my view, absolutely essential for allowing this country to participate in the world trading system; they are important for policing our markets, and they are very important for ensuring that our partners' trade practices conform to the international standards that they have agreed to and that they play by the rules.