

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE), a very able chairman of the Subcommittee on Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations.

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 577, a bill to require the annual disclosure of the sources and amount of funds raised to create, maintain or expand a Presidential library. In addition, the bill requires the National Archives and Records Administration, known as NARA, to post this information on the Internet. The transparency provisions in this good government bill should help ensure that donors are not afforded an unfair advantage in the policymaking process or other governmental benefits.

On March 15, 2001, I introduced a companion bill, H.R. 1081, Accountability for Presidential Gifts Act. Its prime objective is to establish responsibility in one agency, NARA, for the receipt, valuation and disposition of Presidential gifts. It, too, seeks to ensure that there is no unfair advantage to donors in the policymaking process or in the receipt of other governmental benefits.

Common Cause president Scott Harshbarger and Dr. Paul Light, director, Center for Public Service of the Brookings Institution, testified in favor of the disclosure provisions of H.R. 577 at the April 5 hearing of the Committee of Government Reform, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with these good government advocates, and I applaud the initiative of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) in pursuing this important change in law.

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

Mr. Speaker, I underscore my support for this legislation because I believe there ought to be full reporting by those who give donations, whether it is to campaigns or even to libraries. We need disclosure because some may have political hope that in exchange for their contribution or gift, they may receive some influence.

That is why I strongly support, and hope my colleagues who are going to support this bill will join me in supporting, similar legislation regarding Members of Congress, when they set up foundations or libraries or other attributes to themselves and receive contributions from outside sources. They also should be required to report donations. At one point we had such reporting in this legislation, but we did not want to in any way endanger this piece of legislation because it is a good bill. It is the right thing to do to pass this bill. But I hope to get full disclosure of those donations to Members of Congress, just as we want full disclosure of

those donations to Presidential libraries. All foundation donations, all donations similar to campaign contributions, should be disclosed because the giver may hope to gain some influence. All donations ought to be on the table, ought to be publicly disclosed.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in supporting the bill that is before us. I hope later in the year we will be able to carry the other bill to the House floor so we will follow in the path that is being set in this legislation, that the public has the right to know who is funding what when it comes to anything to do with politics. I think that is the way to assure the American people that they have all information and the American people will make of it what they will.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) to thank the staff who worked on this legislation.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Bert Robinson of my staff, who has done an outstanding job on this bill. He has been working on it for many, many months. I also want to thank those on the committee staff who have helped us with this legislation, Jim Wilson, Kevin Binger, David Kass, Randy Kaplan, and Russell George; and Michelle Ash and David McMillen from the minority staff. All have been very, very helpful on this legislation, and I thank them at this time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 577, a bill to Require Disclosure of the funding sources for Presidential Libraries. I want to congratulate and thank the author of this measure, the Chairman of the Government Reform Committee, the Chairman of the Government Efficiency Subcommittee, and our ranking member, the gentleman from California for his efforts to improve this legislation. The improvements that were made to this bill prior to floor consideration are due in large part to his efforts and he should be commended.

While I rise in support of this measure today, I do not believe this bill goes far enough. I am disappointed that one of the amendments I offered in the Government Reform Committee and which was included in the Committee-passed bill, is not a part of the measure we are debating today. The provision would have made congressional foundations disclose funding sources as well. I offered that provision because I believe that members of Congress should be at least as accountable to the public as we expect the President to be. Congressional foundations and the members that run them should make public the sources of major funding they receive to prevent any accusations of undue influence on the legislative process.

H.R. 577 requires the disclosure of the sources and amounts of donations made to foundations raising money to build and maintain presidential libraries. I am pleased that the measure we are debating includes an amendment of mine that passed in Committee to reduce the disclosure requirement for donations to \$200 or more. That is the same level of the requirement that currently exists for

congressional campaigns and it is a valuable component of the legislation we are debating today. The bill provides that once the National Archives and Records Administration assumes the responsibility for the presidential library in question, the threshold for such disclosure would be raised to \$5,000.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I support the goals of H.R. 577 but believe the Congress needs to go further. I hope that this year, my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support stand-alone legislation I plan to introduce that will impose funding disclosure requirements on congressional foundations.

I urge all members to vote in support of H.R. 577 and look forward to working with my colleagues on related issues in the time to come.

□ 1445

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OTTER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 577, as amended.

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. HORN. Mr. 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.

MOURING THE PASSING OF WAUKEGAN MAYOR DAN DREW

(Mr. KIRK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the life of Dan Drew, our mayor of Waukegan, Illinois. Dan died of a heart attack, and he was only 53 years old.

Last year, Dan ran for mayor. It was a hotly fought contest. He won by the slimmest of margins, six votes. He took over a city beset with problems, environmental cleanups, the loss of key industries, a crisis of confidence in the city administration. But Dan proved he was the right leader for these challenges. He brought confidence, commitment, and boundless energy as mayor. Despite his narrow victory, he became a mayor of all of Waukegan and showed us that the city faced better days ahead.

I worked with Dan only a short time. After one city meeting I said that all I needed from his office was a mayor ready to quickly sign any Federal grant application that could benefit

Waukegan. He replied, "My pen is ready." I can count at least seven major projects we were working on for the city of Waukegan.

Mayor Drew's sudden death shocked us all. It was only after he passed away that I learned about his long struggle with diabetes. Tall, skinny, and with a quick smile, Dan looked the picture of health as he led Waukegan down Sheridan Road in the Fourth of July parade. His fellow Bears season ticket holders sent a wreath to his wake that said, "Good-bye, Slim."

Dan's family will bury him today in a sad funeral. The crowd at last night's wake stretched around the church many times. We will sorely miss Dan's smile and humor. He became Waukegan's brightest political star. All of us, his fellow Democrats, we Republicans, white, African Americans, Hispanics, young and old, will miss him. Dan Drew was the right man for the right job who left us at the wrong time.

On behalf of Congress, I want to express my sorrow to his wife and family and the people of Waukegan. Our mission now is to pick up from his vision for the city as we see it through as Dan would have wished.

HORATIO KING POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 970) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 Tremont Street, Paris Hill, Maine, as the "Horatio King Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 970

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

SECTION 1. HORATIO KING POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 Tremont Street, Paris Hill, Maine, shall be known as the "Horatio King 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 Horatio King Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 970, introduced by the distinguished Senator from Maine, SUSAN COLLINS, designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 Tremont Street in Paris Hill, Maine, as the "Horatio King Post Office Building."

Mr. Speaker, Horatio King was a former Postmaster General of the United States and a native of Paris, Maine. Mr. King's long career with the postal service began in 1839. In 1850, he became affiliated with the foreign mail service and was instrumental in its development. In 1854, Mr. King was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. And in 1861, he was appointed the 22nd Postmaster General of the United States by President Buchanan. In 1863, President Lincoln appointed Mr. King, a Democrat who was loyal to the Union, to the commission responsible for implementing the Emancipation Proclamation in Washington, D.C.

In addition to his public service, Mr. King lectured and hosted literary events at his Washington home and published numerous magazine articles. Today, his birthplace is preserved as the King's Hill Inn in Paris, Maine.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of S. 970.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) in consideration of S. 970, legislation naming a postal facility in Paris Hill, Maine, after Horatio King. S. 970 was introduced by Senator SUSAN COLLINS on May 25, 2001.

The Honorable Horatio King, a former newspaper publisher and postal employee, began his career with the postal service in 1839. In 1854, he was appointed assistant Postmaster General, a post he held until becoming Postmaster General in 1861. Two years later, President Lincoln named Mr. King to a commission charged with carrying out the Emancipation Proclamation in the District of Columbia.

A man of letters, Horatio King was noted for hosting intimate literary evenings in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, today the birthplace of Horatio King is well preserved as the King's Hill Inn. It is indeed most appropriate that Congress recognize Horatio King's contributions to our country and the postal service by naming a postal facility in the town of his birth. I urge the swift passage of this bill and note that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACC) wishes to support our efforts by submitting a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which I will read:

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support passage of S. 970, legislation to designate the Paris Hill, Maine, post office as the Horatio King Post Office Building. This bill is a fitting tribute

to a former Postmaster General and advocate of national unity during one of our Nation's most trying times.

Horatio King was born on his family farm in Paris Hill, Maine, in 1811. His family had fought for freedom against the British. Horatio had a deep sense of commitment to his community, first serving as the editor and owner of a local paper in Paris, Maine.

In 1839, Horatio King began his career in the United States Postal Service. In 1861, President Buchanan named him Postmaster General of the United States.

Mr. King maintained a deep interest in politics throughout his life. He was a contemporary and close friend of Hannibal Hamlin, who served as President Lincoln's Vice President in his first administration.

Horatio himself became an ardent advocate of national unity. Although a Democrat, he supported Abraham Lincoln because of the candidate's conviction that the Republic must be saved. Mr. King continued at his post under President Lincoln for a short period of time. Although he could not serve in a military capacity during the Civil War, his son did join the Army and received a Medal of Honor for his service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 970 as an appropriate tribute to Horatio King for his many dedicated years of service to the United States Postal Service and for the patriotism he exhibited throughout his adult life.

I note again, Mr. Speaker, that this is the statement of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACC).

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support passage of S. 970, legislation to designate the Paris Hill, Maine, Post Office as the Horatio King Post Office Building. This bill is a fitting tribute to a former Postmaster General and advocate of national unity during one of our nation's most trying times.

Horatio King was born on his family farm in Paris Hill, Maine in 1811. His family had fought for freedom against the British. Horatio had a deep sense of commitment to his community, first serving as the editor and owner of a local paper in Paris, Maine.

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Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 970 as an appropriate tribute to Horatio King for his many dedicated years of service to the United States Postal Service and for the patriotism he exhibited throughout his adult life.

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of S. 970.

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