

help themselves. Born and raised in Charleston, West Virginia, Leon Sullivan became pastor of Zion Baptist Church in urban Philadelphia in 1950, eventually increasing its membership from 600 to 6,000, making it one of the largest congregations in America.

In 1964, he founded Opportunities and Industrialization Centers, OICs, a self-help training program that has spread to 76 centers in the United States and 33 centers in 18 other countries, training more than 2 million people worldwide.

In 1971, Reverend Sullivan joined the GM board of directors, and became the first African American on the board of a major corporation. In 1977, Reverend Sullivan developed a code of conduct for companies operated in South Africa. The "Sullivan Principles" created a revolution in industrial race relations and were instrumental in dismantling apartheid. In 1999, the Global Sullivan Principles were issued at the United Nations. This expanded code calls for multinational companies to take an active role in the advancement of human rights and social justice.

Among his many other honors, in 1992 Sullivan was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award given in the United States. Reverend Leon Sullivan died on April 24, 2001, of leukemia at a Scottsdale, Arizona hospital. He was 78. I urge adoption of H.R. 3739.

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, H.R. 3739, which designates a U.S. Post Office located in Philadelphia after Reverend Leon Sullivan was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) on February 13, 2002.

The Reverend Leon Sullivan, a prominent social activist/reformer was the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia for 38 years, overseeing congregational growth from 600 to 6,000. His commitment to social reform and justice extended into national and international areas. In 1964, he founded the Opportunities Industrialization Center in Philadelphia, which sponsored extensive training and retraining of welfare recipients. The program was expanded into other cities and countries.

I am pleased to say that I had the opportunity to actually work with the OIC that was founded in Chicago, and almost took a job working for them at one time. Perhaps if I had done that, I would not have ended up doing electoral politics.

Reverend Leon Sullivan was also the founder of the National Progress Association for Economic Development which supported minority businesses in economic development and training. He served on the boards of a number of major corporations and organizations, including General Motors, the Boy Scouts of America, and several large banks.

He is perhaps most remembered for the bold and innovative role he played in the global campaign to dismantle the system of apartheid in South Africa. In 1977, Reverend Leon Sullivan developed a code of conduct for companies operating in that country. The "Sullivan Principles," signed by more than 125 U.S. corporations, required racial equality and desegregation in the workplace, corporate involvement in the South African black community, and stated opposition to the apartheid system.

Reverend Leon Sullivan was the recipient of numerous awards and honors recognizing his ministry and commitment to social justice. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and received the Dahlberg Peace Award from the American Baptist Convention.

Reverend Sullivan died on April 24, 2001 of leukemia. He was 78 years old. I commend my colleague for seeking to honor such an outstanding man of peace and vision, and urge swift consideration of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I might add, I was in Nairobi, Kenya in 1975, and was pleased to see as I got off the plane and got downtown Nairobi, the first thing I saw was an OIC; and I said, I guess I am in the right place.

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

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor the lion of Zion, Reverend Leon Sullivan, and it is fitting that we name the post office at 6150 North Broad Street in Philadelphia as the Rev. Leon Sullivan Post Office.

I have my speech here prepared, and I thank my two colleagues for their heartfelt words, but I would like to add a personal note.

□ 1530

I knew the Reverend Leon Sullivan. I knew him well. He is revered in the city of Philadelphia as the Zion Church is on North Broad Street. His spirit lives on with that church. It is as vibrant as can be and is staying as vibrant as it can be with the 6,000 members that are there. I would like to say that a lot of good people are following in his footsteps. They are very, very large footsteps. I like to think that I got a little piece of that. I knew him personally. He was a dear friend. I had a good opportunity to see him not too long before his death. He will surely be missed.

I also again thank Chairman BURTON and Ranking Member WAXMAN of the Committee on Government Reform as well as Chairman WELDON and Ranking Member Davis and their staffs for all

their hard work on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this important piece of legislation.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of naming a post office in Philadelphia after the Rev. Leon Sullivan.

Leon Sullivan was first of all, a man of God with deep spiritual beliefs as a Baptist minister. Rev. Sullivan made his mark in our country as a civil rights leader and founder of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers, which provides job training for in the U.S. and 18 other countries.

Rev. Sullivan made his mark on the international stage as a humanitarian in the struggle to free South Africa from the grip of the apartheid regime. As a member of the board of General Motors, in 1977, Rev. Sullivan developed the "Sullivan Principles" as a guide for companies operating in South Africa. They played a major role in convincing U.S. companies to divest in South Africa as long as the black majority was oppressed.

One of my greatest personal experiences was meeting with Rev. Sullivan and listening intently as he discussed with such passion and power, the need to help the African people move toward self-determination. I was proud to be of assistance to him.

Rev. Sullivan also wrote a book called the Global Sullivan Principles, which addressed the responsibility of multinational corporations to provide a livable pay for all workers. "Every business, large and small, can find a way to improve the standard of life for poor people who need help in America and in the world," he said.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this effort to name a post office on behalf of the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a man who saw the need for job training and set about developing job training centers around our country and around the world. What a high honor to recognize a man who saw the wrong of the South African apartheid regime and set about righting it.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3739.

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.

WILLIAM V. CIBOTTI POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3740) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 925 Dickinson Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "William V. Cibotti Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3740

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

SECTION 1. WILLIAM A. CIBOTTI POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 925 Dickinson Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the “William A. Cibotti 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 William A. Cibotti Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3740, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY), designates a post office located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the William V. Cibotti Post Office Building. Members of the entire House delegation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, William Cibotti was born in Philadelphia, the son of Italian immigrants. A leader in South Philadelphia's civic life for many years, Mr. Cibotti was chosen by his neighbors to serve as an elected magistrate from 1952 to 1966. In that year he was elected Philadelphia city councilman for the Second District, a position his daughter, Council President Anna Cibotti Verna, continues to hold.

Councilman Cibotti received a great many distinctions during his illustrious career, including being named Cavaliere of the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity, an honor conferred by the government of the Italian Republic.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 3740, as amended.

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

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

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for the expeditious manner in which all of these bills have been brought to the floor. Their astuteness and willingness to cooperate

have given us the opportunity to consider all three of these postal naming bills at one time, and I am sure that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) is also appreciative of that.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3740, which names the U.S. post office located in Philadelphia after William Cibotti, was introduced on February 13, 2002, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY).

William A. Cibotti was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He graduated from South Philadelphia High School and the National Business College. Always very active in the political affairs of South Philadelphia, and the Democratic Party, he was elected city magistrate in 1952. He held that office until 1966 when he was elected city councilman in the Second District and was re-elected in 1970.

A member of many civic, fraternal, charitable and social organizations, William Cibotti worked tirelessly on behalf of his constituents, community and his homeland of Italy. The Italian government awarded Councilman Cibotti the decoration of Cavaliere of the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity. Councilman Cibotti passed away on January 17, 1975.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) is to be commended for seeking to honor William Cibotti by designating a post office in his honor. I urge the swift consideration of H.R. 3740 with the necessary amendments.

Again, I want to thank the House leadership, both Republican and Democratic, for the expeditious manner in which these bills were processed so that they can be considered at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I urge the passage of this bill which honors one of the legends of South Philadelphia, William A. Cibotti. I am pleased that the post office at 925 Dickinson Street in Philadelphia, in South Philadelphia, will be known as the William A. Cibotti Post Office Building.

Mr. Cibotti was born in Philadelphia, the son of Italian immigrants. A leader in South Philadelphia's civic life for many years, Mr. Cibotti was chosen by his neighbors to serve as an elected magistrate from 1952 to 1966. In that year he was elected Philadelphia city councilman for the Second District in the city of Philadelphia, a position his daughter, Council President Anna Cibotti Verna, continues to hold.

Councilman Cibotti received a great many distinctions during his illustrious career, including the decoration of Cavaliere of the Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity, conferred by the government of the Italian Republic.

Philadelphia lost Councilman Cibotti in 1975, but his legacy lives on as a true

servant of the people. As a testimony to that, his daughter, Anna Cibotti Verna, has continued his history of service as the Second District's councilperson and as our council president. I know that she is proud of her father and all he has accomplished. But I also know that he is even prouder of her as he looks down on all that she has achieved. Anna Verna is without question one of the finest, classiest people I know, in or out of government. Hopefully she will continue to serve for many years in that capacity.

I would like to thank Chairman BURTON and Ranking Member WAXMAN of the Committee on Government Reform as well as Chairman WELDON and Ranking Member DAVIS and their staffs for all their hard work on this bill. I again join my colleague in thanking the leadership in the Democratic and the Republican Party for bringing these bills to the floor for passage.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3740, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 925 Dickinson Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ‘William A. Cibotti Post Office Building’.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS AMENDMENTS ACT

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2068) to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as title 40, United States Code, “Public Buildings, Property, and Works,” as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2068

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

SECTION 1. TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE.

Certain general and permanent laws of the United States, related to public buildings, property, and works, are revised, codified, and enacted as title 40, United States Code, “Public Buildings, Property, and Works”, as follows:

TITLE 40—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

SUBTITLE

Sec.