

quality higher education and professional nurturing to a broad mixture of diverse individuals.

In the days of slavery, slave owners made it a point to keep slaves from reading and having access to education. One only has to read Frederick Douglas to fully comprehend what slave owners would have brought upon themselves if slaves would have received an education. Even after the Emancipation Proclamation, during the days of Jim Crow laws, there were numerous efforts to keep blacks from having access to education.

As a result of the growth and success of HBCU's, the vast majority of African Americans with bachelor's degrees in engineering, computer science, life science, business and mathematics have graduated from one of the 105 HBCUs. These graduates make up the majority of our Nation's African American military officers, physicians, Federal judges, elected officials, and business executives. The distinguished faculty members of HBCUs serve as role models and mentors, challenging students to reach their full potential.

I graduated from an historically black institution—Florida A&M University. I wanted to be a physician, but I could not attend graduate school in Florida or any other southern state—not because I lacked the qualifications to be admitted to graduate school, but simply because of the color of my skin. For those of my generation, HBCU's were our sole lifeline for economic opportunity and advancement.

Today, HBCUs remain a critical part of our education system. These institutions have significantly increased educational access for thousands of economically and socially disadvantaged Americans, particularly young African Americans.

It is wonderfully appropriate that today we honor HBCUs with our words. It is even more important that we honor them with our deeds. In our Appropriations process, we must recognize the indispensable role that HBCUs play in our educational system and fund them properly.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate our HBCUs for their record of achievement and commend Representative WATTS for offering this important resolution.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today, the House passed House Resolution 523, a resolution recognizing the contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Historically Black Colleges and Universities have a long, proud history of educating some of the brightest minds in America and tapping into the talent and potential of African-American students at a time in our Nation's history in which African-Americans did not enjoy the rights and freedoms of other Americans.

The 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania is the home of two historically Black universities: Lincoln University and Cheyney University.

Lincoln University, named after President Abraham Lincoln, was founded in 1854 as an institution dedicated to providing higher education for African-American men. Lincoln University boasts several famous graduates, including renowned poet Langston Hughes and Former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Founded in 1837, as the Institute for Colored Youth, Cheyney University is the oldest historically Black university in America. Cheyney University was founded through the

help of a Quaker benefactor who was committed to ensuring that African-American students could receive a high quality higher education. Cheyney University also has a long list of distinguished graduates, including "60 Minutes" journalist Ed Bradley and Philadelphia Tribune publisher and CEO Robert Bogle.

Since the founding of Lincoln and Cheyney Universities, African-Americans have achieved many important milestones in various academic disciplines. Yet, Historically Black Colleges and Universities continue to carry the mantle of African-American scholarship for future generations.

Finally, I want to commend Dr. Ivory V. Nelson, President of Lincoln University, and Dr. W. Clinton Pettus, President of Cheyney University, for their leadership and vision.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 523, which recognizes the important contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. These institutions are rich sources of history and knowledge that continue to serve communities across the nation. Virginia's 4th Congressional District is home to two historically Black institutions of higher education.

Virginia State University, located near the historic center of the City of Petersburg, was founded on March 6, 1882 when the legislature passed a bill to charter the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. The University's first academic year, 1883–84, saw a student body of 126 and a faculty of only seven. By the centennial year of 1982, the University was fully integrated, with a student body of nearly 5,000 and a full-time faculty of 250.

Dr. James Solomon Russell founded Saint Paul's Normal and Industrial School in 1888. In 1941 the institution was granted authority to offer a four-year degree program. In 1957 the name was changed to Saint Paul's College, the name it bears today. Saint Paul's College boasts a characteristically small college atmosphere with a student body of 600, allowing for both diversity and camaraderie.

Virginia's history and desire for academic excellence are indelibly linked to the success and achievement of these institutions. For this reason, I rise in support of this resolution to recognize the Historically Black Universities and Colleges of our Nation.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 523 recognizing the contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This legislation acknowledges the significance of the United States' Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's).

Historically Black Colleges and Universities are institutions of higher learning established prior to 1964. The principle mission of these institutions was, and is, the education of African-Americans. Toward this end, these institutions boast a proud and long-lasting tradition of producing some of the United States' most prominent African-Americans leaders and scholars, ranging from W.E.B. DuBois to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and countless other individuals, who have devoted their lives to the service of traditionally disenfranchised communities throughout our Nation.

According to a number of sources, there are reportedly more African-American students attending HBCU's than at any other time in United States' history. In fact, as reported by the National Center for Educational Statistics, there was a 26 percent increase in HBCU en-

rollment between 1976 and 1994. For the years 1993 through 1994, roughly 28 percent of Black bachelor degree recipients received their degrees from Historically Black Colleges and Universities. With regards to this time span, Historically Black Colleges and Universities were responsible for awarding another 15 percent African-American master degree recipients, 9 percent of blacks earning a doctorate, and 16 percent of black professional degree recipients.

The State of Texas has been fortunate to have these Historically Black Colleges and Universities educate a significant portion of its residents and other students from a wide array of places throughout the world. From Texas' first Black college, Paul Quinn College, to colleges and universities such as Prairie View A&M University, Texas Southern University, and Wiley College, historically Black institutions throughout the State still play a critical role in the granting of undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees to minorities. Due to the existence of these institutions, Prairie View A&M University has made a significant contribution to the preparation of many of Texas' minority educators, and Texas Southern University has played an enormous role in educating many Black attorneys and pharmacists.

Overall, as these institutions continue progressing toward claiming their stake in the mainstream of U.S. education, their missions and purposes for existing become more inclusive, as these important institutions adjust to the changing demographic compositions of their student bodies. It is a fact that more students from other racial and ethnic groups are attending.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Colleagues to support this legislation. Historically Black Colleges and Universities not only are deserving of recognition, but they also are necessary to the vitality of our Nation's higher educational system. This legislation recognizes this very fact by acknowledging historically Black institutions' commitment to sustaining a viable education for students for over 100 years.

Mr. BOEHNER. 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 gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 523.

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. BOEHNER. 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.

RECOGNIZING THE TEAMS AND PLAYERS OF THE NEGRO BASEBALL LEAGUES FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO BASEBALL AND THE NATION

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to

the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 337) recognizing the teams and players of the Negro Baseball Leagues for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to baseball and the Nation.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 337

Whereas even though African-Americans were excluded from playing in the major leagues of baseball with their Caucasian counterparts, the desire of some African-Americans to play baseball could not be repressed;

Whereas African-Americans began organizing their own professional baseball teams in 1885;

Whereas 6 separate baseball leagues, known collectively as the Negro Baseball Leagues, were organized by African-Americans between 1920 and 1960;

Whereas the Negro Baseball Leagues included exceptionally talented players;

Whereas Jackie Robinson, whose career began in the Negro Baseball Leagues, was named Rookie of the Year in 1947 and subsequently led the Brooklyn Dodgers to 6 National League pennants and a World Series championship;

Whereas by achieving success on the baseball field, African-American baseball players helped break down color barriers and integrate African-Americans into all aspects of society in the United States;

Whereas during World War II, more than 50 Negro Baseball League players served in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas during an era of sexism and gender barriers, 3 women played in the Negro Baseball Leagues;

Whereas the Negro Baseball Leagues helped teach the people of the United States that what matters most is not the color of a person's skin, but the content of that person's character and the measure of that person's skills and abilities;

Whereas only in recent years has the history of the Negro Baseball Leagues begun receiving the recognition that it deserves; and

Whereas baseball is the national pastime and reflects the history of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress recognizes the teams and players of the Negro Baseball Leagues for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to baseball and the Nation.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 337.

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

There was no objection.

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

This resolution, Mr. Speaker, recognizes the teams and players of the Negro baseball leagues for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices

and contributions to baseball and to the Nation. I want to commend the distinguished sponsors of this resolution, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), for introducing this important resolution.

Until the mid-20th century when Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby, and parenthetically I would say Larry Doby of the Cleveland Indians, broke the color barrier, African Americans were excluded from playing major league baseball. Despite this, the desire that some African Americans had to play baseball professionally could not be repressed.

African Americans began organizing their own professional baseball teams. In 1885, the Cuban Giants from New York became the first professional African American baseball team.

□ 1100

In 1920, Rube Foster, known as the "Father of Negro Baseball," organized the Negro National League by adopting an organized league structure. Between 1920 and 1960, six separate baseball leagues known collectively as the Negro Baseball League were formed. The Negro Leagues maintained the high level of professional skill and, some believe, became centerpieces for economic development in many African American communities.

Teams such as the Pittsburgh Crawfords, which played in Pittsburgh's Hill District, reflected this high level of skill. The Crawfords won the 1935 Negro National League with future Hall of Famers James "Cool Papa" Bell, Oscar Charleston, Josh Gibson, Judy Johnson and the legendary Satchel Paige.

Again, Mr. Speaker, parenthetically, there is a book I had the pleasure of reading last year called *Crooked River Burning*, which, sadly, is about some of the sadder days in Cleveland, Ohio, but it is the story of a young Polish fellow who grew up on the west side of Cleveland and follows his life. But it begins in 1948 when he sneaks out of his uncle's house to go down to Municipal Stadium and sees the debut of Satchel Paige and the Cleveland Indians uniform, and over 70,000 people were in attendance on that evening.

Starting in 1935, the black teams began all-star game competition. The game was known as the East-West Game and was played each summer in Chicago's Comiskey Park. The Negro Leagues also had their own world series, but according to the Negro League Baseball Players Association, the East-West Game was considered more important than the world series and annually attracted between 20,000 and 50,000 fans.

In 1945, major league baseball started signing players from the Negro Baseball Leagues to its minor leagues for the first time since 1919. By 1950, five major league teams had black players; by 1953, seven clubs had 20 players; and by 1957, 14 clubs had 36 players.

As players in the Negro Baseball Leagues signed to play with the major leagues and attendance at Negro League games dropped, the Negro Baseball Leagues folded in 1960.

Events such as the 1991 opening of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, reflect the recognition that the Negro Baseball Leagues and its players deserve. As this resolution notes, the Negro Baseball Leagues helped teach the country to judge others not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character and the measure of their skills and abilities. In fact, Mr. Speaker, gender roles also fell in the Negro leagues, because three women played in them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members of the House to support this resolution.

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 proud to be an original cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 337, recognizing the teams and players of the Negro Baseball Leagues. This is a measure that is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I have been an avid baseball fan since I was a young person, and actually 50 years after the fact I can still recite the starting lineup of the old Brooklyn Dodgers. So when my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), approached me several months ago to cosponsor a resolution with him honoring the Negro Baseball Leagues and players, it was not exactly a hard sell. Likewise, I am sure, it was not difficult for the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and Senators SANTORUM and MIKULSKI to join us.

I am reminded of Harlan Williams' observations in *Jim Crow at Bat: Apartheid in Baseball*, when he wrote that, "Baseball is America's game. It was invented here, flourished here, and has been exported all around the world. As a national phenomenon, baseball has long served to mirror cultural currents and national attitudes. And from its inception, baseball's racial attitudes have mirrored those of society."

In 1872, John "Bud" Fowler became the first African American to enter organized baseball. At the time, *Sporting Life* magazine called him "one of the best general players in the country. If he had had a white face," they said, "he would be playing with the best of them." He was joined by a handful of other black players.

However, by the end of the 1800s, the door to organized baseball was slammed shut to African Americans. We are here today to celebrate the response to this closed door.

In 1920, Andrew "Rube" Foster, the indisputable father of Negro baseball, convinced seven other team owners to join with his team, the Chicago American Giants, to form the Negro National League. In fact, in 1981, "Rube"

Foster was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, where he is considered to be one of baseball's greatest renaissance men.

In the years following the establishment of the Negro National League, other Negro Baseball Leagues were formed. The skill of the play and the players was extraordinary, as was the colorful array of their nicknames: Satchel Paige, "Cool Papa" Bell, "Double-Duty" Radcliffe, "GroundHog" Thompson, and the list goes on and on.

Of the 254 members of the National Baseball Hall of Fame, 18 were players who had only played in the Negro leagues. Still others, including Willie Mays and Jackie Robinson, had first played in the Negro Leagues, then went on to play in the major leagues, and were later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. In fact, the caliber in the Negro Leagues was so high that many of the players who later moved on to the major leagues actually had better statistics playing there than they did in the Negro Leagues.

The electrifying decision by Branch Rickey to sign Jackie Robinson to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947 pushed open the closed door. As the best African American baseball players joined the major leagues, the Negro Baseball Leagues declined. The last teams folded in the early 1960s.

Some people shake their heads and say that the Negro League players came along too early. I think "Cool Papa" Bell had it right when he said "they opened the door too late."

But then it is never too late to right what has been wrong, to create equal opportunity and to open the doors for the Luke Easters, Minnie Minosos, Kirby Pucketts, Barry Bonds, Sammy Sosas, Frank Thomases and countless others who have thrilled and delighted us with their skill.

It is never too late to make America what it has never been, but must be. Opening the doors and recognizing the contributions that African Americans have made to baseball is a step in the right direction.

Thomas Wolf is reported to have said, "To every man his chance, his golden opportunity, to become whatever his talents, manhood and ambitions combine to make him. That is the promise of America."

This bill is a step in the right direction, I commend the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) for introducing it, and I urge its swift passage.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), the author of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. I thank the chairman for yielding me time, and I also want to commend and thank my friend from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for his assistance in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, when the National Association of Baseball Players on De-

cember 11, 1868, voted unanimously to bar "any club which may be comprised of one or more colored persons," a racial barrier was built, but an opportunity was born.

A few years later, the Cuban Giants in New York became the first black professional baseball team. The men in this fledgling organization played independently of any structured league, but started what would become a model for the first half of the 20th century.

There actually were some black players on integrated teams in the late 1800s. Brothers Moses Fleetwood Walker and Welday Walker played in the major leagues in 1884. But as a new century dawned, the systematic exclusion kept a lot of good talent off a lot of diamond-shaped fields.

In 1920, a man by the name of "Rube" Foster founded the eight-team Negro National League at a YMCA in Kansas City, Missouri. To this day, he is referred to as the Father of Black Baseball. Three years later, a pioneer named Ed Bolden formed the Eastern Colored League.

In 1933, echoing the major league structure, the Negro National League and the Negro American League were born. That same year, an all-star game was formed. Playing in Chicago's Comiskey Park, Negro League players garnered between 20,000 and 50,000 fans, who would come and watch the greatest black athletes of the day. Camden Yards, mind you, in Baltimore, holds less than 49,000 people.

Up until 1948, the Negro League World Series was played 11 times in all, surviving even the ruins of the Great Depression.

As we work to educate the public on the rich and awesome history of the Negro Leagues, we also must reflect on the progress that has been made in such a relatively short amount of time. Today we think nothing of seeing a black man at the plate hit home run after home run on teams like the Dodgers and the Yankees and the Giants and the Braves. It is difficult to realize that we would not see that same player a half century ago.

Jacques Barzun, a French American historian and former dean of Columbia University's graduate school, astutely observed in his book *God's Country and Mine* in 1994, "Whoever wants to know the heart and mind of America had better learn baseball."

Mr. Speaker, baseball is America. Along with apple pie and jazz and automobiles, it symbolizes who we are as a Nation. But let us not forget about who played in the shadow of the big leagues when our country subscribed to the ideology of separation.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution to honor the players and the teams of the Negro Baseball Leagues.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, so I will simply close by indicating that it is a thrill and de-

light. There are still a number of ex-members of the Negro League who live around and in my congressional district, and three or four of them often convene at a McDonald's restaurant and sort of hold court. Individuals kind of move around and come by to chat with them and to see them. "Double-Duty" Radcliffe recently passed away.

But one of the teaching instruments that takes place as people realize who these men are and what their contributions have been, they stand there at "McDonald's University" and soak in all of the knowledge and information.

So, again, I want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), for introducing H. Con. Res. 337, recognizing the teams and players of the Negro Leagues.

And as we recognize these teams and these players, I also want to acknowledge and recognize all of the parents and coaches who are involved in Little League baseball play. There is nothing better than watching a group of young people in organized Little League activity learning, growing, developing, reaching a level of understanding about teamwork, positive attitudes, and not on the corner hauling crack and blow, but listening to the sound of the crack of the bat.

So I commend the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) for this resolution, and I urge its passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) for sponsoring this important resolution and working so hard to bring it to the floor.

This resolution pays tribute to the contributions of many fine athletes who did not get the recognition they deserved during their playing careers or, in many cases, during their lifetimes, because segregation required them to play out of the limelight.

Nevertheless, the players in the Negro Leagues were among some of the most accomplished who ever played our national pastime. Some went on to make their marks in the newly integrated major leagues. But all of them contributed to baseball history and helped pave the way for today's stars.

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I urge passage of the resolution.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the players of the Negro Baseball Leagues. These brave Americans—barred from playing major league baseball—organized their own professional baseball leagues that were, by all accounts, the caliber and quality of the all-white league from which they were excluded.

What began in the early 1800's as informal contests became actual professional teams by 1885, and the official Negro Baseball Leagues by 1920. The leagues, which lasted until 1960 when African-American ballplayers were accepted into major league baseball, were the

venue for some of the game's greatest players. Jackie Robinson, Satchel Paige, Willie Mays, and Hank Aaron were giants of the game of baseball—all got their start in the Negro Baseball Leagues.

More important than their impact on the game of baseball, however, was the symbolic value of the Negro Baseball Leagues. In an era where being black meant second-class status in America, the players of the Negro Baseball Leagues gave African-American children role models and helped to integrate the all-white American pastime.

Mr. Speaker, the struggle from segregation to full racial integration—a struggle that continues to this day—is the story of brave men and women who broke racial barriers by challenging the social, political, and economic norms of their time. The players of the Negro Baseball Leagues were such people.

Today, we commemorate the Negro Baseball Leagues and the indelible mark they made not only on baseball, but also on American society.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.C.R. 337 and particularly wish to recognize the Negro League teams that played in Florida and the players who now reside in our great State.

While there were other minor or semi-professional teams in our State, Florida's most recognized Negro League team was the Jacksonville Red Caps, who played in the Negro American League.

Their numbers are dwindling, there are now only 150 or so former Negro League players left in the entire country, so it is important that, as we consider H.C.R. 337, I also recognize former players of the Negro Leagues who now live in Florida.

While I'm sure my list of Florida's remaining Negro League players is not complete, each year the Jacksonville Suns honor former Negro League players, and on June 9 of this year they met at Wolfson Park and honored the following former Negro League players:

Herb Barnhill, who began his baseball career in 1936 and played for the Jacksonville Red Caps in 1938 and 1941–42;

Henry "Bird" Clark, who began his baseball career in 1955 at the age of 16 with the Kansas City Monarchs;

Art Hamilton, a catcher who started with the Indianapolis Clowns in 1953, played with the Detroit Stars and closed his career with the Philadelphia Phillies in 1961; and

Harold "Buster" Hair Jr., who played for the Birmingham Black Barons in 1953, was drafted and played in Canada and then in 1958 played with the Kansas City Monarchs.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It is my pleasure to join my colleagues today in recognizing the contributions of these African-American baseball players who now reside in Florida, and their surviving Negro League teammates. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. 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 gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 337.

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. LATOURETTE. 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.

CONSUMER RENTAL PURCHASE AGREEMENT ACT

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 528 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 528

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1701) to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to assure meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour, with 50 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services and 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services, as amended by the amendment recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendment are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I might consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us is a fair, structured rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1701, the Consumer Rental Purchase Agreement Act.

H. Res. 528 provides 1 hour of general debate, with 50 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services and 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services, as amended by the amendment recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, now printed in the bill, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and shall be considered as read.

H. Res. 528 makes in order only those amendments printed in the Committee on Rules report accompanying this resolution. It provides that the amendments printed in the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. This rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the report.

Finally, H. Res. 528 provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in support of this fair rule, which would enable the House to work its will on H.R. 1701, and two separate amendments, one offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) and another offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

In summary, H.R. 1701 seeks to create uniform national disclosure standards for the rent-to-own industry. It provides greater cost information to consumers who are considering rental purchase agreements.

I would like to commend the work of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), my friend and colleague of the Committee on Financial Services, in bringing this legislation to the House floor, which I was pleased to cosponsor earlier this year. I also want to commend the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for being the primary author of this measure.

Again, in closing, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this