

do so in a professional manner, these are the individuals that often are overlooked, but fortunately not during National Community Role Models Week. These individuals are motivated every day by traditional American values such as selflessness, compassion, dedication, courage, and integrity. They embody these values in their daily work, in their communities, and in their homes.

Not only should these individuals, the neighbor, dentist, baker, shopkeeper, Sunday school teacher, scout leader, the lady down the block who teaches children, young girls how to bake, how to cook, how to sew, all of these individuals should be honored during National Community Role Models week but every day they touch the lives of children in a very positive and enduring way. The "working stiff" as they are often called, the average person, is indeed a national treasure and should be treated as such. There are thousands and thousands of individuals throughout our country who give of themselves on a daily basis in such a way as to empower, enlighten and enrich the lives of others and especially of children. And when they do so, we must recognize that they are role models and should be treated as such. So I am pleased to join in support of this resolution and urge its passage.

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

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I urge adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 409. This legislation supports the goals and ideals of the National Community Role Models Week. It also commends those unsung heroes, community role models who make a difference in the lives of children and inspire all of us. I thank the RARE Foundation of Troy, Michigan, for recognizing community role models.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, more than anything else, the tragic events of September 11 helped our Nation realize that it is blessed with so many wonderful heroes—not only the firefighters and other emergency personnel that were on the scene but countless others all over the Nation in our communities who demonstrate daily remarkable deeds of character, integrity and bravery.

I have introduced this legislation because I believe children must learn to recognize the strong role models that live in their local communities. Children need to understand that they are important and can make a difference no matter their occupation. Although we often hear inspiring stories about famous celebrities, sports figures, and civil leaders, we seldom publicly recognize exceptional people right in our own neighborhoods and communities with whom children can more readily relate.

The legislation before us today encourages communities to adopt programs that recognize local heroes and educate children about them, and supports the goals and ideals of a National Community Role Models Week.

Establishing an annual week for identifying role models in our local communities would remind us how each individual, no matter his or

her profession, plays a vital role in the greatness of this Nation.

There are many working individuals in our local communities who are motivated every day by values such as selflessness, compassion, dedication, courage, and integrity. Although these people could be wonderful role models for children in their communities, their efforts are seldom publicly recognized and, as a result, people in the community cannot benefit from knowing about them.

As children learn and act by examples they experience on a daily basis, they need role models from their local community with whom they can realistically relate. More than rock stars or sports figures, these individuals can better inspire children to think about their personal heroes and reflect upon their own dreams and aspirations.

An organization in Troy, Michigan, the RARE (Recognizing Achievement—Rewarding Excellence) Foundation, has established a program to recognize outstanding community residents and teach children about their work ethic, values and accomplishments. The Foundation helps children develop a sense of purpose and hope for their future by providing inspirational examples of ordinary people with traditional jobs who make extraordinary contributions.

Since its inception, the RARE Foundation has identified hundreds of unsung, silent heroes in the Detroit Metropolitan area. Some award winners include: an entrepreneur who built a successful company that teaches moderately handicapped people to live on their own; an apartment maintenance supervisor who risked his life to save tenants from a fire; a receptionist who created a care program for the spouses of terminally ill employees; detectives who worked for years during evenings and weekends to solve a murder; a principal of an elementary school located in a poverty-stricken and drug impacted neighborhood who led the school to achieve the national Blue Ribbon award. These individuals hold ordinary jobs but distinguish themselves with their extraordinary dedication, persistence and compassion.

Earlier this year, RARE Foundation teamed up with the Detroit News and sent brochures to 19,000 classrooms throughout the State of Michigan asking students to write essays nominating the person who is their hero. The News received 600 essays in response and selected winners. During the week of September 11, the Detroit News sent a 20-page supplement to schools that contained the winning essays, articles about RARE Award Winners and a teacher's guide for teaching the qualities and characteristics of heroism.

Heroes in the eyes of 4th through 8th graders included: well-loved elementary school principals, local philanthropists, challenging and supportive teachers, school secretaries, venerable coaches, youth pastors, dentists, nurses, doctors, judges, veterans, and family members.

H. Con. Res. 409 encourages communities to adopt similar programs that recognize local heroes and educate children about them.

Children need role models today more than ever in our history, and the role model in the family or next-door is immeasurably more important than the famous. It is essential that we validate and promote at a local level the exceptional values possessed by many individuals within our communities. Ideally, a national

role models week would surround September 11 each year to memorialize the remarkable heroism and compassion displayed by so many after the terrible attack on our country. Establishing an annual week for identifying role models in our local communities would remind us how each individual, no matter his or her profession, plays a vital role in the progress of this nation.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 409.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2578) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8200 South Vermont Avenue in Los Angeles, California, as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2578

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8200 South Vermont Avenue in Los Angeles, California, shall be known and redesignated as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER).

□ 1330

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2578.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ADERHOLT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider H.R. 2578, introduced by our distinguished colleague,

the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), that designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located in Los Angeles as the Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building. Members of the entire House delegation from the State of California are cosponsors of this legislation.

This legislation honors a former Member of the House who preceded our colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), in what was the 29th Congressional District of California.

Congressman Augustus Hawkins was elected to 14 consecutive terms to this House on behalf of the people of South Central Los Angeles.

He rose through the ranks of this body and ultimately chaired the Committee on Education and Labor in the 1980s. Prior to his term in the House of Representatives, he served 28 years in the California State Assembly, a body in which he was the only black member for the greater part of his tenure.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honors a man who devoted more than five decades of public service to the people of California. For that reason, I urge all Members to support the adoption of H.R. 2578.

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 indeed pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 2578, which names a post office in Los Angeles, California, after former Representative Augustus Hawkins. H.R. 2578 was introduced by the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) on July 19, 2001, and enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California delegation.

Augustus Freeman Hawkins was born in Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1907 and moved with his parents to Los Angeles in 1918. He received a public school education and graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Southern California.

From 1935 to 1962, Mr. Hawkins served as a member of the California State Assembly. He served on the important Committee on Rules during part of his tenure in the Assembly and began his focus on education, labor and employment issues.

In 1963, Augustus Hawkins was elected to Congress as a Democrat representing the 29th Congressional District in California. In 1971, he joined 12 other African American Members of Congress and formally established the Congressional Black Caucus, a coalition of African American Members of the House dedicated to achieving greater equality for persons of African descent.

During his tenure in Congress, Gus Hawkins served as chairman of the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Education and

Labor. The 1990 Almanac of American Politics describes Chairman Hawkins' mindset: "His convictions are that government programs can help and have helped the poor and middle class; that aid to education has strengthened the Nation; that Federal job programs have made the difference between a productive life and an idle one; and that the government has a responsibility to give jobs to those who cannot find employment in the private sector."

To that end, Chairman Hawkins co-authored the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, legislation designed to promote genuine and sustainable recovery and a full employment society.

Representative Hawkins also served as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing and Joint Committee on the Library. He retired at the end of the 101st Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my good friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), for seeking to honor Chairman Augustus Freeman Hawkins by naming a post office after him in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this bill is being considered today. As it has been stated, it would rename the post office at 8200 South Vermont Avenue, which is California's 35th Congressional District, after Representative Augustus Hawkins. Representative Augustus Hawkins represented this district for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Speaker, this is a small gesture to a truly great man. Congressman Hawkins was a distinguished Member of this House. He worked hard, and he carried the respect of all those who worked with him.

Again, he was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1935. He served in the Assembly for almost 28 years. In 1962, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and was California's first African American Member of Congress. He served a total of 13 terms.

Throughout his career, Gus focused on education, labor and employment issues. He served as chairman of the Committee on House Administration for 4 years. He also sat on the House Education and Labor Committee.

However, it is for his work on monetary and economic policies that he is often talked about. He teamed up with Senator Humphrey to sponsor the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978. One aspect of the bill, which has become known as the Humphrey-Hawkins Report, required the Chairman of the Federal Reserve to report to the House and Senate Banking Committees on the economy and monetary policy twice a year. This report has become one of the most important speeches given by the Federal Reserve Chairman.

While the statute has officially expired, the report is still provided to Congress and remains a benchmark for evaluating the economy.

In 1971, though already in office for nearly a decade, Congressman Hawkins joined 12 other African American Members of Congress to establish the Congressional Black Caucus. Today, only the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) of the pioneering group remain in the House.

Over the past 31 years, the CBC has grown in influence and in size. Today, we have 38 Members from all over the country. The CBC owes much of its success to Gus Hawkins and the other founding members.

In 1991, after 14 terms in Congress, Congressman Hawkins decided to retire. I was fortunate enough to be elected to serve in the district that he had represented so well for so many years.

Recently, Congressman Hawkins partnered with Dr. Vinetta C. Jones, the Dean of Howard University School of Education, to form the Black Education Leadership Summit. The group is comprised of education, civil rights, nonprofit, business and community groups that seek to remove the public education debate beyond rhetoric-based theory. The ultimate goal of the group is to develop and enhance the education of all African American students.

I certainly appreciate the work of Congressman Augustus Hawkins, and I am very pleased and proud to represent the 35th Congressional District, that area which he served so admirably for so long.

I would like to just close by giving my very fond thoughts about the length of time that I have known Congressman Hawkins. The conversations that we have had over the years helped me to understand that not only do I have a responsibility to come to this body and represent my constituents in the absolutely best way that I possibly can, but Congressman Hawkins taught me to "trace the money."

He came home often, and he always went to city hall to find out what they were doing with the Federal funds that we were sending down there. I learned to pay attention to that. Because of Gus Hawkins, even today I am tracing the dollars from the CDBG Grants, Section 108 loan guarantees and other areas of government where we appropriate money that goes into the local government to be disbursed.

It was because of Gus Hawkins that I think our city began to do a better job of making sure, as Gus said, that all of the money was not concentrated downtown, that the money got out into the communities and out to the district that he represented, and certainly to the district that I now represent.

Again, I am pleased and proud to be a part of the efforts here today to name this Post Office after a most deserving gentleman, Congressman Augustus Hawkins.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2578, the naming of a post office after Gus Hawkins. I just want to tell my colleagues this personally. My father, who has long been deceased, did the first fund-raiser for Gus Hawkins. They raised all of \$75, and that was a lot of money in those days.

During a time of renewed interest in public service, Gus's career and life epitomized the importance and the impact of serving one's fellow man for the betterment of our country and way of life. A champion of children, poor people, working people, senior citizens, and minorities, he expressed his views about public service by stating: "The leadership belongs not to the loudest, not to those who beat the drums or blow the trumpets, but to those who day in and day out work for the practical realization of a better world."

Still living, and we are so proud that he is with us, he was born in Louisiana in 1907. He moved with his family to Los Angeles when he was 11 to escape racial discrimination. He received degrees from UCLA, my alma mater, and USC and began his legislative career in 1935 in the California Assembly where he served for 28 years, often as its only black member. And to get him there in 1935, that \$75 went a long way.

Gus faithfully served this House from 1963 to 1991; and during his tenure, he served as chairman of the Committee on Education and the Committee on House Administration. He is the author of more than 17 Federal laws, including the title VII of the Civil Rights Act establishing the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Job Training Partnership Act, and the School Improvement Act, which revamped virtually all major elementary and secondary education programs.

Gus once recounted that he wanted to be remembered as one who simply loved children. I recall a telephone call I got from him just a few months ago. He was very concerned about the Leave No Child Behind Act.

As he continues to open his heart to others, today we open our hearts to Gus Hawkins and the officially named post office in Los Angeles. He is a friend, he is a mentor, and he is someone who simply loves children and their parents. He is very deserving of this honor.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would just close by indicating that Representative Hawkins was indeed and is indeed a legend. Between the time that he spent in the California Assembly and the time that he spent here in the halls of Congress, he must have spent much more than half of his life in representative positions. I think that that is indeed rare, and it is my pleasure to urge passage of this resolution.

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

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this measure.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in paying tribute to a great American. Former Congressman Augustus Hawkins was not only a pioneer in breaking a race barrier of the House of Representatives, he was also a pioneer in economic and unemployment reform.

Congressman Hawkins was well respected by both sides of the aisle for his sincerity, dedication hard work, and commitment to helping those less fortunate. He sponsored numerous laws that created jobs and insured civil rights. He was a forceful advocate of Federal support of education.

During his years in Congress, Mr. Hawkins' most notable accomplishments included the establishment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in wishing Congressman Hawkins a happy 95th birthday, which he celebrated earlier this year. It is fitting that we name a postal facility after Congressman Hawkins so that Californians and Americans can long remember his legacy. Let us not only look back at his accomplishments and his patriotism, let us look forward and wish him many more healthy and happy years.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support giving long overdue honor to a man who will be remembered as a great chair of the Committee on Education and Labor. "Gus" Hawkins, as he was affectionately called, will be remembered for many significant federal laws that he authored. His name has become synonymous with the Humphrey-Hawkins Act to set our country on the course in pursuit of the often-elusive balance between full employment, balanced growth, and minimal inflation. However, I want speak especially to Chairman Hawkins' work as the author of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

I had the good fortune to chair the EEOC during a period when Gus Hawkins was chair of the House Education and Labor Committee. I came to the agency when it was only ten years old and had had a rocky management tenure. Faced with no experience in handling large numbers of complicated cases, the Commission had developed a crippling backlog. The EEOC was fortunate during that period, and later during my own tenure, to have in chairman. Hawkins a dedicated, no nonsense taskmaster who insisted that the agency reform itself so that it could deliver the equal job opportunity the statute envisioned. It fell to me to institute the restructuring and the reform of the EEOC beginning in 1977, but that process had the advantage of the determine and very knowledgeable oversight of a chairman who knew what needed to be done and made sure that all of us did our best to do it.

Chairman Hawkins' name is synonymous with hard work and an encyclopedic understanding of the most important domestic agencies and statutes affecting health, welfare, education, and equal opportunity in our society. His work in the California Assembly and

here in the Congress is replete with examples of his leadership and education to the needs of working people, the unemployed, children, and minorities. He was the author of such landmark legislation as the School Improvement Act, which made the federal government an important factor in elementary and secondary education for the first time. He was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

However, when a man has been the author of more than seventeen federal laws, it is difficult to overestimate his importance in American legislative history. Mr. Hawkins was an understated man but his legislative achievements are legendary. He is not a man who would have sought to have a building named after him. Instead many bills bear his name, as he would prefer. Never the less, let this House add the name of Augustus Hawkins to a post office allowing many more to know his work and become aware of the significance of Gus Hawkins in our history.

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. 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 Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2578.

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.

FRANCIS DAYLE "CHICK" HEARN POST OFFICE

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5340) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, California, as the "Francis Dayle 'Chick' Hearn Post Office."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5340

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

SECTION 1. FRANCIS DAYLE "CHICK" HEARN POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, California, shall be known and designated as the "Francis Dayle 'Chick' Hearn Post Office".

(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 Francis Dayle "Chick" Hearn Post Office.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAN MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5340.