

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 5340, introduced by our esteemed colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), that designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located in Encino, California, as the Francis Dayle "Chick" Hearn Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, all Americans were saddened to hear that Chick Hearn, the renowned play-by-play announcer of the National Basketball Association's Los Angeles Lakers passed away on August 5 of this year. He was unquestionably one of the most adored and distinctive sports broadcasters in American history.

"Chick" Hearn's record of broadcasting longevity is astonishing. Since the 1960s, he called over 3,300 Lakers games, plus numerous University of Nevada at Las Vegas basketball games, many college and professional football games, and even the first Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier boxing match. His continued excellence earned him the nickname the "Golden Throat."

It was remarkable that, despite leaving the Laker's announcing booth last December because he had to undergo heart surgery, he valiantly returned to call the Lakers playoff games all the way through to their third consecutive NBA championship this past summer.

While his longevity in the broadcasting booth is well known, many outside of California may not realize that scores of basketball phrases were in fact invented by the colorful Chick Hearn. He made famous terms that are now pervasive in basketball vernacular such as "air ball," "finger roll," "give and go," and even "slam-dunk."

Mr. Speaker, naming a Post Office after Francis Dayle "Chick" Hearn is a fitting tribute to a man who was as beloved and appreciated as Chick Hearn was. Therefore, I urge all Members to adopt H.R. 5340.

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 California (Mr. SHERMAN), the sponsor of this legislation.

□ 1345

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding me this time, and I thank the House of Representatives and particularly the Committee on Government Reform for moving this bill to the House floor in record time.

We are here to honor a man who epitomized the spirit, the unity, and the joy of life, of living in southern California, a man who was the best reason to buy a transistor radio, perhaps the

best reason to live in southern California, and perhaps the best reason to be an NBA fan. We knew how much he meant to us, but we did not fully know until he died last August 5. He had broadcast 3,338 consecutive games between November 1965 and December 2001. Not only did he broadcast those consecutive games, but his total number of games called reached 3,362.

In addition to broadcasting those Lakers games, he also broadcast NCAA basketball and football games, NFL football games, UNLV basketball, and the first Ali-Frazier fight. He won two Emmy awards, three Golden Mike awards, two National Sportscaster of the Year awards, seven California Sportscaster of the Year awards, and a star on Hollywood Boulevard's Walk of Fame. He was also inducted into the basketball Hall of Fame and the American sportscasters Hall of Fame.

No one in this country I think influenced the poetry of basketball to the extent of Chick Hearn. He invented or popularized the terms we all are familiar with: slam dunk, air ball, finger roll, give and go, and one other phrase that I will use at the conclusion of my remarks.

Francis Dayle Hearn was born in Buda, Illinois, on November 27, 1916. He was a talented athlete, but a car accident ended his semi-pro basketball career in the 1930s. While playing in Aurora, Illinois, his affable response to a practical joker's placing of a dead chicken in his locker won him the nickname Chick, the name that we all in Los Angeles came to know him by.

He served in the Army in the South Pacific during World War II and after the war became a sportscaster in Aurora and Peoria, Illinois. In 1956 he moved to Los Angeles to cover college football and basketball for CBS radio and NBC television. He joined the Lakers in their first season in Los Angeles and became the voice of basketball for southern California.

Chick is survived by his wife, Marge, a granddaughter and a great granddaughter. Chick and Marge were residents for many decades in the San Fernando Valley and have lived in Encino for well over 20 years. This bill will rename their local post office the "Francis Dayle 'Chick' Hearn Post Office."

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, of course, enjoys the support of not only the Lakers organization, but the entire California delegation. I talked to Marge earlier today and she asked me, What are the chances that this bill will pass this House today? And I said, Marge, "it's in the refrigerator. The door's closed, the light's out, the eggs are cooling, the butter's getting hard, and the Jello's jiggling."

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

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I come to support two champions who will have post offices named after them.

First I would like to support H.R. 5340 and sportscaster legend Chick Hearn. I represented the Lakers for many a year in Inglewood while Chick Hearn was at his finest, and I feel very close to that voice even in death, because his was the voice representing a real sportsman's spirit; and he was able to educate, train, and mentor almost everyone who heard him in sportsman-ship.

As the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) expressed, he coined many phrases that are used today. Our younger people will grow up parroting those phrases and appreciating good sportsmanship and good women in sports as well. Our women's basketball team played in that same sports arena while I represented that area; and I am so very, very proud of what he was able to put forth to them in the line of sportsmanship and in the line of broadcasting what good sports was all about.

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

As a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5340, which names a Post Office in Encino, California after the late Francis Dayle "Chick" Hearn. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5340, which enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California delegation, was indeed introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) on September 5, 2002.

Francis Hearn was born in the great State of Illinois in the city of Aurora. He attended Bradley University and was given the nickname "Chick" when, as an AAU basketball player, he found a chicken inside a box of sneakers.

Chick Hearn began his career in Los Angeles, California, broadcasting the University of Southern California football and basketball games. He went on to do night and radio sports, winning Emmy awards along the way. In 1961, Chick began play-by-play announcing for the Los Angeles Lakers, a job he held for over 30 years. During his Lakers career, Chick Hearn became one of the most recognizable voices in the industry and the greatest basketball announcer of all time. His great announcing gave birth to "Chickisms," as it was called. These were comments Chick made while broadcasting the games. Some of his greatest comments were: "The mustard's off the hot dog," "He's in the popcorn machine," "slam dunk," "air ball," "This game's in the refrig."

A man of much commentary, Chick Hearn earned a Cable ACE Award, Best Sports Play-by-Play in 1988, and a star on Hollywood Boulevard's "Walk of Fame." He was the recipient of a Golden Mike award, six California Sportscaster of the Year awards, and three Southern California Sports Broadcasters Association awards. His greatest honor came when he was inducted into the basketball Hall of Fame in 1991. Sadly, he passed away on August 5, 2002, from injuries suffered in a fall.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for seeking to honor Chick Hearn by naming a post office after him in Encino, California; and I urge the swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ADERHOLT). 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. 5340.

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.

□ 1400

#### EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT'S 2002 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 569) expressing support for the President's 2002 National Drug Control Strategy to reduce illegal drug use in the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 569

Whereas nearly 20,000 Americans, many of them children, die of drug-induced deaths, more than 52,000 Americans die from drug-related causes, and more than 600,000 Americans visit hospital emergency rooms for drug-related episodes every year;

Whereas the United States has for years been one of the largest consumers of illegal drugs in the world;

Whereas more than 50 percent of high school seniors have experimented with an illegal drug at least once prior to graduation, 2,800,000 Americans are considered to be "dependent" on illegal drugs, and an additional 1,500,000 are in the less severe "abuser" category;

Whereas the societal costs, including lost productivity, of the illegal drug problem in America have reached a staggering \$160,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas the United States is experiencing a dramatic increase in the potency of marijuana and sharply escalating use of drugs such as methamphetamines, "club drugs" such as MDMA ("ecstasy") and abuse of legally prescribed drugs such as Oxycontin;

Whereas the Office of National Drug Control Policy within the Executive Office of the President was established by the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 to coordinate the Nation's overall counter-narcotics efforts;

Whereas the United States has consistently and firmly supported a "balanced" approach in the war on drugs, and the National Drug Control Strategy for 2002 calls for stopping drug use before it starts through education and community action, healing America's drug users by getting treatment resources where they are needed, and disrupting the market by attacking the economic basis of the drug trade;

Whereas more than 5,000 community anti-drug coalitions across America have been

created to bring together parents, teachers, coaches, mentors, business leaders, faith-based organizations, and Federal, State, and local governments to reduce drug use through effective grassroots efforts;

Whereas the President of the United States has directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General to better define and address the so-called "treatment gap" in America through increased and more effective drug treatment facilities across America and by convincing nearly 90 percent of drug abusers, particularly adolescents, that they in fact need help;

Whereas the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign plays an important role in reducing drug use and social disapproval of drugs;

Whereas there is a well-established link between the profits from the illegal drug trade and the financing of many of the world's leading terrorist organizations, including the Taliban, al-Qaeda, and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), and the illegal narcotics trade has contributed directly to social and political instability and loss of innocent life in democratic nations in the Andean region and around the world;

Whereas the United States Government and the House of Representatives are working closely with allied nations to stop the international production and transit of illegal drugs and promote alternative development and means of economic growth;

Whereas the capabilities of the United States Coast Guard, the United States Customs Service, and the United States Border Patrol are critical to our Nation's drug interdiction efforts and must be maintained at no less than their current levels;

Whereas Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies are working diligently to enforce laws prohibiting the use of illegal drugs and to interdict illegal drug traffic to the United States;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States decisively reaffirmed that the Controlled Substances Act is binding national law in *United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Collective*, 532 U.S. 483 (2001); and

Whereas the use of illegal drugs has been decisively rejected by the American people as inconsistent with the general welfare of the United States and individual dignity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its support for the President of the United States and the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the goal to reduce drug use in America by 10 percent during the next 2 years and 25 percent during the next 5 years;

(2) calls on all Americans to join in the effort to prevent, reduce, and reject illegal drug use in America by talking to children about the dangers and consequences of illegal drug use and encouraging other responsible adults to do the same in their families and communities;

(3) calls on the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Transportation, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the heads of subsidiary agencies (including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Customs Service, the United States Coast Guard, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration) to work together to effectively implement the 2002 National Drug Control Strategy and continue to seek ways to improve the coordination among Federal, State, and local governments, nonprofit organizations,

corporations, foreign governments, and private citizens to reduce the demand for international supply of illegal drugs in the United States;

(4) expresses its sense that narcotics control is an integral part of homeland security and should be a priority mission for any new Department of Homeland Security;

(5) commends all Federal, State, and local government personnel working to combat illegal drug use in the United States, as well as community leaders who seek to make a difference across the United States; and

(6) reaffirms the sense of the House of Representatives against any use of narcotic and other drugs in a manner inconsistent with the Controlled Substances Act.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

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

This resolution expresses the support of the House for the President's National Drug Control Strategy as well as for the work of the many individuals across America, in the government and in the private sector, who dedicate themselves to controlling and preventing drug abuse and helping drug abusers.

I introduced this resolution in my capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, joined by, as original cosponsor, the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS). I very much appreciate his bipartisan support for this resolution and on so many other issues during this Congress.

I would also like to recognize the continued work of my co-chairs on the Speakers' Task Force for a Drug-Free America, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA), as well as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), who has been a great member and asset to our subcommittee.

I believe it is also appropriate to take a moment to recognize the lifelong work on drug control of the vice-chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the former chairman of the Committee on International Relations. He has tirelessly advocated vigorous efforts to stop drug abuse and trafficking and protect American youth throughout his distinguished career, and his unwavering leadership in this House will be sorely missed, especially on this issue.

As the resolution details, drug abuse continues to be a serious problem in