

in Kansas, and Forts Bayard, Union and Cummings in New Mexico, until military medical personnel discovered that she was a woman. Her commander reported her to be a "good soldier."

"York," a slave, was a member of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition and served as William Clark's lifelong servant and companion.

GREAT BLACKS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The following great Black Americans are planned for future exhibits in the National Great Blacks in Wax Museum and Justice Center:

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., a native of New York City, was Foreign Affairs Officer in the National Security Council during President John F. Kennedy's administration and Secretary of the Army during President Jimmy Carter's administration. He was the first Black to lead a Branch of the United States Armed Services.

Mary Frances Berry, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, was Assistant Secretary for Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, during the Carter administration, and Chair, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, during President William J. Clinton's administration.

Mary McLeod Bethune, a native of Mayesville, South Carolina, was a member of the Advisory Committee on National Youth Administration during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration; member of Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet." She is currently featured in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Ralph Bunche, a Detroit native, was Senior Social Science Analyst, Office of Secret Service, during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. He also served as Undersecretary in the United Nations Secretariat, and Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs during the Eisenhower administration. The recipient of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, Bunche's record of service and honors received is extensive.

William Coleman, Jr., a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania native, was Secretary of Transportation during President Gerald R. Ford's administration. He was the second Black cabinet member ever appointed.

John P. Davis, together with Ralph Bunche, founded the National Negro Congress during the 1930s. Davis was a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

Drew S. Days III, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, was Solicitor General of the United States and Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights during the Carter administration.

Patricia Roberts Harris, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Carter administration, was born in Mattoon, Illinois. She was the first Black female cabinet member ever appointed, and the first Black person appointed to two cabinet positions.

William H. Hastie, a Knoxville, Tennessee native, served as Attorney, Office of the Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, in the Franklin D. Roosevelt, and was a member of Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks is a native of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1972 President Nixon named Hooks, a lawyer and Baptist minister, to the Federal Communications Commission, making him its first Black member. From 1977 to 1993 he was executive director of the NAACP. Dr. Hooks is currently featured in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Kay Coles James, of Virginia, served as head of the National Commission on Children during the Reagan and Bush I administrations, and as Associate Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy under

the first Bush administration. She currently serves as director of the Office of Personnel Management under President George W. Bush.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, a native of Richmond, Virginia, was a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

Gwendolyn S. King, a native of East Orange, New Jersey, was Commissioner of Social Security in the George H.W. Bush administration.

Thurgood Marshall, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, was Solicitor General of the United States in President Lyndon Johnson's administration. He subsequently served as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Frederick D. McClure, a native of Fort Worth, Texas, was Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, the White House, during the George H.W. Bush administration, and Special Assistant to President Ronald Reagan for Legislative Affairs.

Wade H. McCree, Jr., a native of Des Moines, Iowa, was Solicitor General of the United States in the Carter administration.

E. Frederic Morrow was Speechwriter and Administrative Officer for Special Projects, the White House, during the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration. Morrow was the first Black person to serve in an executive position on a president's staff at the White House. He chronicles his experiences in the book, "Black Man in the White House" (1963).

Azie Taylor Morton, a native of Dale, Texas, was a member of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in the Kennedy administration. Morton also served as National Director of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division and Treasurer of the United States, U.S. Department of the Treasury, in the Carter administration.

Constance Berry Newman, was Director, Office of Personnel Management, in the George H.W. Bush administration and Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in the George H.W. Bush and Clinton administrations. Newman has also served as Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Director of VISTA, and Commissioner and Vice-Chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. She is currently Assistant Administrator for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development, in the George W. Bush administration.

Condoleezza Rice, a native of Birmingham, Alabama, served as Senior Director for Soviet and East European Affairs, National Security Council, and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, in the George H.W. Bush administration. She currently serves as National Security Advisor in the George W. Bush administration.

Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., a native of Glen Cove, New York, was Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the Reagan administration.

Colin L. Powell (1937-), a native of New York City, served as National Security Advisor under the Reagan administration and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, under the George H.W. Bush administration. He currently serves as Secretary of State in the George W. Bush administration. Secretary Powell is currently featured in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Louis F. Sullivan, M.D., an Atlanta, Georgia native, was Secretary of Health and Human Services under the George H.W. Bush administration.

Terence A. Todman, a native of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, was Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs under the Carter administration.

Robert Weaver, a Washington, DC native, was a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's

"Black Cabinet"; Special Assistant for Negro Affairs, Office of the Administrator of the U.S. Housing Authority, in the Kennedy administration; and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the Johnson administration. Weaver was the first Black cabinet member ever appointed.

Clifford R. Wharton, Jr. was Deputy Secretary of State in the Clinton administration.

Walter White, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, was member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

J. Ernest Wilkins, Sr., a native of Chicago, Illinois, was Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs under the Eisenhower administration.

Andrew Young (1932-), a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations by President Jimmy Carter. He previously served three terms in Congress as a representative from Georgia.

JUNE 13, 2003, RUBBER STAMP DAY ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S TAX LEGISLATION

(Mr. McDERMOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor right now to remind Members to bring their rubber stamp tomorrow. The rubber-stamp Congress will be in session.

They are meeting right now up in the Committee on Rules, and they are dropping an \$80 billion tax bill that never went to the Committee on Ways and Means I sit on. Nobody has ever seen it, but it is being dropped here all of a sudden because the majority leader finally quit resisting what the Senate wanted to do. We are going to run it out of here. The chairman did not even go upstairs to explain the bill, they just sent it up there, they greased it, and it is coming down here. Everybody should remember, bring this stamp.

This stamp said "Official Rubber Stamp. I approve of everything George Bush does," signed: The Member. That is what we ought to have tomorrow, because we are going to run another \$80 billion out, put people more in debt, and that is what we consider legislation in this one-party system.

Do not forget, Members should bring their rubber stamp tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CULBERSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

OHIO IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF AVIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reaction to my colleague and friend, the gentleman from North Carolina's

public objection to Dayton, Ohio being known as the birthplace of aviation.

No one disputes the fact that Kittyhawk in North Carolina was the site of the first successful controlled power flight in history. However, Dayton, Ohio's claim to be the birthplace of aviation is based upon much more than just the first limited flight.

As a new historical work on the lives of the Wright brothers states, "The four short flights in North Carolina showed that their math was close enough; Heavier than air flight was possible. The practicality of the Wright Flyer was achieved in 1904 and 1905 in a little-known place of great consequence, Huffman Prairie, an 85-acre cow pasture 10 miles east of Dayton.

Huffman Prairie Flying Field, which is in the Seventh Congressional District, which just happens to be my district, is located on the grounds of Wright Patterson Air Force Base. The flying field, which is undergoing a restoration to its 1905 appearance, has recently been opened to the general public, complete with a new interpretive center so visitors can understand the importance of the early flight testing and aircraft development that occurred there.

Even the press at the time did not grasp the significance of what had occurred at Kitty Hawk. It took several years of additional flights, I might say at Huffman Prairie, before the public finally acknowledged that the Wright brothers had invented a workable aircraft. If the Wright Brothers had not continued their history-altering work in Ohio, it is quite possible that the North Carolina exploits would have been lost in history.

As I have said before, North Carolina can always claim the location of the first flight by the Wright brothers, but it is their hometown that saw the laborious construction and endless testing that was required to allow it to take to the sky and mature as a reliable form of transportation that we all now enjoy.

North Carolina has the sand dunes where the first flight occurred, but Dayton, Ohio has the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, encompassing the Wright Cycle Shop, Huffman Prairie Flying Field, the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers Aviation Center, and the Paul Laurence Dunbar State Memorial.

Dayton also has the National Aviation Hall of Fame, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, the U.S. Air Force Museum, and the final resting place of the Wright brothers. It is based upon all of these important sites and the local life experiences of the Wright brothers that Dayton should be known as the "birthplace of aviation."

As an Ohioan, I am proud to reside in the same State as the two Wright brothers whose invention changed the world; and more importantly, the fact that they were also in Ohio's Seventh Congressional District, which I now represent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WHERE IS THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT CALLED FOR IN 1974 BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on March 17, 1994, then a Member of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) came to the floor and said, "Clearly, our Nation's monstrous \$4.3 trillion Federal deficit, until it is eliminated, interest payments will continue to eat away the important incentives which the government must fund. I will not stand by and watch Congress recklessly squander the future of our children and grandchildren."

Later in that same day he said, "In light of Congress' exhibited inability to control spending and vote for real fiscal responsibility, it is imperative that we have a balanced budget amendment to compel Congress to end its siege on our financial future." That was on March 17, 1994.

As most of us are aware, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) has been the Speaker now for about 1,613 days. In that 1,613 days, he who controls every single amendment that comes to this House floor, when we start, when we stop, every bill that comes to the floor, he who appoints the members of the Committee on Rules that decide which amendments are germane, those that can be offered, has not allowed a vote on a balanced budget amendment.

We would think there were a couple of things that would come to his mind, since in 1994 he spoke so strongly of the need for a balanced budget. I would like to ask Max, Trevor, Sarah, and Krystle-Joy to come to the floor.

See, in the time that the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT) has been Speaker, and they can stand in front of me, it is their big moment in the sun, in the 1,613 days the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) has been Speaker, we would think the gentleman who cares that much about the national debt would maybe let the debt go up by, say, \$914. But that is not the case.

Now I need Michael, Bryan, and Taylor to join us, because the Speaker has

had 1,613 days. I guess I can take 5 minutes.

Now, in the time that the Speaker has been for a balanced budget, he says, we would think the debt might grow by \$914,878. That is not the case.

I need Amanda, Mark, and Robin to join us.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. BUYER. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FEENEY). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know whether or not this fits the proper decorum of the House and whether this is a proper utilization of a prop. My question is whether this meets the decorum of the House.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A question has been raised about decorum under the rules of the House.

The Chair would rule that it maybe appropriate to use the exhibits that are presented, but it is inappropriate to refer to individual House pages by name. As long as otherwise that the exhibits are used in appropriate decorum and pages are not referenced by name, then the gentleman can proceed.

Mr. BUYER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Again, Mr. Speaker, in that 1,613 days since the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT) way back when told us he was for a balanced budget, we would think that the debt would have grown by only 914,878.72, with a couple of commas thrown in, but it is not the case.

I regret to do this, but I have been told by the Chair that I cannot call the pages by their first names, so I am going to have to ask page 11, 12, and 13 to come forward, under the Rules of the House.

Again, since the Speaker told us way back when how adamantly he was for a balanced budget, we would have thought that by now, and since I am losing track with a couple of commas in there, that he would have said, enough, it is time for a balanced budget amendment. Time to let Members at least vote on it. Now, 1,613 days later, it still has not happened.

Now I have to ask pages 14, 15, and 16, and I practiced saying your names, so I apologize. Now, if the camera can get all of this, we can let some Members have some idea, not of the national debt, but of how much the debt has grown in 2 years and 1 week since the passage of the Bush tax cuts and the Bush budget.

The first \$2 trillion spending bill passed by this Congress did not come from a Democratic President, it came from a Republican President. The tax cuts, they increased spending, decreased revenues, and this is the difference.

I think it is particularly appropriate that these fine young people from all parts of our country are holding the