

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1572, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the 'Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ED EDMONDSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1668

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, shall be known and designated as the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

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

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

□ 1430

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1668, introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON), designates the building located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse.

Ed Edmondson was a life-long resident of Oklahoma. He attended the public schools of Muskogee, Muskogee Junior College, and the University of Oklahoma where he graduated in 1940. Following graduation, Congressman Edmondson joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation after 3 years with the FBI. He served in the Navy for 3 years and then 24 years in the Naval Reserve. During his service, Congressman Edmondson attended law school at Georgetown University. Upon his discharge from active duty and graduation from law school, Congressman

Edmondson was admitted to the Washington, D.C. Bar Association. He then returned to Oklahoma to work in private practice and then as county attorney of Muskogee County.

In 1952, Congressman Edmondson was elected to the 83rd Congress and was reelected nine times, representing his home State for 20 years. After his service in the House, Congressman Edmondson returned to his native State and lived out his life in Muskogee where he passed away in 1990.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues in supporting passage.

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

Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and pleased to support H.R. 1668, a bill I introduced to designate the courthouse in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse. Congressman Edmondson devoted his life to the service of the country and people of Oklahoma. It was a call to service that many members of his family, past and present, have answered.

Congressman Edmondson was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on April 7, 1919. And after graduating from the University of Oklahoma in 1940, he came to Washington, D.C. to study law at Georgetown University. While working on his studies, he became a tour guide at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was quickly elevated to clerk and then special agent. His studies and service to the FBI were interrupted by a call to higher duty in the Navy during World War II where he served for 25 months in the South Pacific. During the war he met and married his lovely wife, June, who was serving as a WAVE in the war effort.

After the war, Congressman Edmondson's military service continued until 1970 in the United States Naval Reserve. After returning from the war and completing his education, Congressman Edmondson returned to Oklahoma to serve as county attorney in 1949, until he was elected to represent the people of the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma in 1952. During his time in Congress, he served on the Committee on Public Works and the Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs, until he left the House to run for the United Nations Senate in 1972.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works, he championed water projects, especially for arid Western lands. Congressman Edmondson was a supporter of programs of the new frontier and also a champion of veterans like himself. His political style helped lay the foundation for Oklahoma's conservative Democratic traditions.

He had a tremendous respect for public service and came from a politically active family. His brother, J. Howard Edmondson, served as the Governor of

Oklahoma, and his work inspired many people, including two of his own sons, to make careers in the public sector and to work for the people of Oklahoma. His son, Drew Edmondson, is today the attorney general of Oklahoma; and his other son, Jim, is a State district judge in Muskogee County.

The naming of this Federal building in the honor of Ed Edmondson would commemorate his long-time service to his community and to his State. I ask Members' support for this legislation. I thank Members for the opportunity to commemorate this great Oklahoman with this honor.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I congratulate the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) for shepherding this bill to the floor and its expected passage today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1668.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1572 and H.R. 1668.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 350) congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 350

Whereas Lance Armstrong won the 2003 Tour de France, the 100th anniversary of the race, by completing the 2,125-mile, 23-day course in 83 hours, 41 minutes, and 12 seconds, finishing 1 minute and 1 second ahead of his nearest competitor;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's win on July 27, 2003, marks his fifth Tour de France victory;

Whereas with this victory, Lance Armstrong joined Miguel Indurain as the only riders in history to win cycling's most prestigious race in 5 consecutive years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong displayed incredible perseverance, determination, and

leadership in prevailing over the mountainous terrain of the Alps and Pyrenees and in overcoming crashes, illness, hard-charging rivals, and driving rain on the way to winning the premier cycling event in the world;

Whereas in 1997, Lance Armstrong defeated choriocarcinoma, an aggressive form of testicular cancer that had spread throughout his abdomen, lungs, and brain, and after treatment has remained cancer-free for the past 6 years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong is the first cancer survivor to win the Tour de France;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's courage and resolution to overcome cancer has made him a role model to cancer patients and their loved ones, and his efforts through the Lance Armstrong Foundation have helped to advance cancer research, diagnosis, and treatment, and after-treatment services;

Whereas Lance Armstrong continues to be the face of cycling as a sport, a healthy fitness activity, and a pollution-free transportation alternative; and

Whereas Lance Armstrong's accomplishments as an athlete, teammate, cancer survivor, and advocate have made him an inspiration to millions of people around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Lance Armstrong and the United States Postal Service team on their historic victory in the 2003 Tour de France; and

(2) commends the unwavering commitment to cancer awareness and survivorship demonstrated by Lance Armstrong.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Lance Armstrong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 350.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 350 congratulates Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France, a race many consider the most grueling sporting event in the world.

Mr. Speaker, on July 27 Lance Armstrong won the incredible 23-day bicycle race through French mountains, countryside and cities to become the fifth cyclist in the 100-year history of the race to earn five Tour de France victories. Even more impressively, Lance won the race for the fifth consecutive year, becoming only the second person ever to do so.

Since this House recessed for the summer the same weekend as Lance's victory, I am very proud that on its first day back this distinguished body is recognizing the inspirational Lance Armstrong and his unbelievable courage, grit, and determination.

Lance Armstrong, one of the giants of American athletes over the last decade, was born to a 5'3", 105-pound 17-year-old mother in the suburbs of Dallas in September 1971.

Growing up, while other classmates were playing football or partying, Lance spent much of his free time running, riding his bicycle, swimming and exercising. At the age of 13, Lance began to enter triathalons all over the U.S. where he biked, ran and swam with the Nation's best.

As a high school senior, Armstrong qualified to train with the U.S. Olympic team, but ultimately he focused solely on cycling. As a cyclist he won the U.S. National Amateur Championship in 1991. Over the next 5 years, Lance won 12 bike races, including the World Championships in 1993. By 1996 Lance Armstrong was a top-rated cyclist in the world, but it was during 1996 after a victory at the Tour DuPont in North Carolina that he began to feel more fatigue and discomfort than usual, even after an exhausting race. Later that year he was diagnosed with testicular cancer. Some of Lance's doctors at the time gave him only a 40 percent chance of surviving. He would say later he thinks that they were only being nice when they said that.

Lance soon underwent three major operations and chemotherapy to fight off the disease that had spread to his abdomen, his lungs and his brain. The treatments were successful; and within a year of being diagnosed with cancer, he was pronounced cancer free. As a survivor, Lance has become one of the world's most influential cancer research advocates. Lance founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation to promote cancer research and awareness. He also wrote the best selling book, "It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life," that tells the full story of how his early successes were interrupted by cancer, how he survived cancer, and how he eventually returned to racing and won his first Tour de France in 1999.

This year, having never won the race in his previous five victories by less than 6 minutes, Lance made his fans sweat a little bit. He ultimately won the 2,125 mile race by 61 seconds after he endured rain, fog, heat, illness, and even protesters, not to mention the indescribably punishing course.

President Bush called to congratulate him on the night of his fifth straight triumph.

In his book, Lance describes in gut-wrenching detail the miserable initial symptoms of testicular cancer. He explained the anguish of how it felt to learn he acquired the deadly disease in 1996 at a point when his racing career was literally just starting to take off. Perhaps the following excerpt that describes his life's spirit is the more enduring words of his book. He said, "I want to die at 100 years old with an American flag on my back and the star of Texas on my helmet, after screaming down an Alpine descent on a bicy-

cle at 75 miles per hour. I want to cross one last finish line as my wife and my 10 children applaud, and then I want to lie down in a field of those famous French sunflowers and gracefully expire: the perfect contradiction to my once anticipated poignant early demise."

Mr. Speaker, Lance Armstrong is an incredible role model to all citizens for his relentless work ethic, unmatched physical fitness that has helped him become perhaps the greatest cyclist of all time. It is remarkable that he achieved his great accomplishments in the cycling world after he overcame cancer, proving to all that a person can not only defeat cancer, but can thrive after beating it.

Mr. Speaker, Lance turns 32 years old this month, more than 7 years after he miraculously overcame the cancer that experts said he had less than a 50 percent chance of surviving. Almost as remarkably, he has assured all his fans that he is determined to pursue a sixth straight Tour de France victory next summer. I, for one, cannot wait to cheer him on.

For all of these reasons, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 350 that commemorates Lance Armstrong's fifth Tour de France victory.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of House Resolution 350. Mr. Speaker, Lance Armstrong, national and world champion cyclist, two-time Olympian, humanitarian, cancer survivor, and now five-time winner of the Tour de France, faced his first athletic challenge as a fifth grader in a second grade swim class. Through his now signature hard work and determination, Lance Armstrong was eventually put in a swim class with his own age group and later went on to place fourth in the 1,500 meter freestyle in his State.

At age 13 Lance became a junior triathlon athlete. At age 15, just 5 years after being placed in that second grade swim class, Lance Armstrong won so many triathalons he made over \$20,000 in just one year. The swimming and running components of the triathlon gave way to cycling. In his junior year of high school, the U.S. Cycling Federation invited him to join the 1990 Junior World Championship Team in Moscow.

Born on September 18, 1971, Lance's athleticism was nurtured by his mother, Linda, a single parent who has been a constant source of strength and inspiration for Lance. This shy, all-American kid from the great State of Texas would become only the fifth rider in history to win the Tour de France five times. In 1991, Lance Armstrong won the Amateur Cycling Championship. He turned professional in 1992 and captured 10 titles by 1993. By the mid-1990s he had won the Tour DuPont twice and was being hailed as the finest U.S. cyclist.

In 1996, however, he was diagnosed with a very serious form of cancer. Given only a 50 percent chance of survival, he underwent surgery and chemotherapy. In one of the more impressive comebacks in sports history, he returned to cycling in 1998 and reached the pinnacle of his sport with five consecutive victories in the Tour de France, the sport's toughest and most prestigious race.

Lance Armstrong is truly in a class by himself and is well-deserving of this resolution in his honor.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, on behalf of the House, I want to congratulate Lance Armstrong for his most recent Tour de France win. I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 350.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the extraordinary accomplishment of Lance Armstrong in winning five consecutive Tours de France.

I have with me the principal newspaper in Paris that follows athletic events, *Le Journal de Paris*, whose headline says, "les Parisiens étaient là à l'arrivée du Tour," "Parisians were there when the tour arrived in Paris", and so was I. I made it my point, a long-held dream, to be on the Champs Elysees for the final stage of the Tour de France, as an avid cyclist, to cheer and support Lance Armstrong, whom I have known for quite some time. I also got to ride the last leg of the tour, as this newspaper shows 11,000 other cyclists, wearing yellow jerseys with the logo "La randonnée du centenaire" (The Centennial Ride), riding the Champs Elysees over the last 40 kilometers of the Tour de France; and not only that, but I was interviewed on French national television just quite by accident, I will say to my friend and my colleague from Texas, in French, and represented the United States I think very appropriately.

It is impossible to understand the accomplishment of Lance Armstrong unless one follows the events of cycling and understands the technical intricacies of the Tour de France. To say that it is like running a marathon every day for 3 weeks is in itself an understatement of the athleticism and the strength and the mental toughness that it takes to lead the tour, to win it five times in a row. And only one other cyclist in the 100-year history of the Tour de France has done that, Miguel Indurain of Spain. Three others have won it five times, though not consecutively; only two have won it consecutively.

Lance Armstrong represented the very best of America, the very best of

athleticism, the very greatest in accomplishment in athletic history in winning five consecutive Tours de France, and all of America's proud of him, and I must say that all of France acknowledges his accomplishment. They recognize great accomplishments and great achievements on the athletic field and in other arenas as well, but for this one, Lance stands on the pedestal of history alone.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I am here this afternoon principally, as with our colleague the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), to honor my constituent Lance Armstrong. I join in offering hearty congratulations to a heroic American, Lance Armstrong. This proud Texan, cancer survivor, public health advocate, Olympian and now five-time Tour de France champion has captivated the imagination and won the hearts not only of Texas, but of our Nation and the world. However, I believe it is fair to say that nowhere is the enthusiasm for Lance's achievements greater than in his hometown of Austin, Texas.

We have an old French embassy from the days of the Republic of Texas there, and our relationships with France are good, so we mean no disrespect in saying that among us Austinites we refer to it as the "Tour de Lance" because he has had such success in representing our State and our country in this world athletic competition.

Lance was in Austin last Sunday night to be honored at the University of Texas Longhorn football game and victory, and he is honored there most every day by his many neighbors who applaud his success.

While we are proud to have Lance wear the red, white, and blue of our country and of the U.S. Postal Service team when he is in a race, we prefer to see him in yellow, when he crosses that finish line in that yellow jersey, a sign of courage, a sign of victory. It is appropriate for Lance's team to be sponsored by the Postal Service: while not faced with too much snow, despite rain and considerable heat and gloom of night, he stayed the course as a swift competitor for all of his appointed rounds.

Lance is a champion, defined not by his setbacks but by his relentless determination to overcome them. Indeed, this year's victory particularly was symbolic of the often rocky road that Lance Armstrong has ridden. Not until after a painful struggle through searing heat and a frightening crash late in the race did the true fortitude of the real Lance Armstrong emerge for all to see, a familiar grimace on his face, avoiding any obstacle in the way and leaving his closest competitors in the dust. Just as not so long ago when faced with his very steepest climb in life, Lance persevered and pushed himself to beat daunting challenges against long odds.

In Austin, we began development of the Lance Armstrong bikeway. This cross-town trail is a fitting tribute for his accomplishments, and it will be a safe route for community cyclists and pedestrians who want to get off the road when they exercise or commute to work. It is one of the examples of the worthwhile projects resulting from the transportation enhancements program this House will consider this week.

Lance has joined with those of us who are members of the bipartisan House cycling caucus on a number of occasions and has been active in promoting cycling. It is not just the people who wear a yellow jersey or race competitively who can enjoy the many benefits of cycling.

I hope the House will honor him not only with this resolution today, but by its actions in maintaining our commitment to the transportation enhancement program that will be on the floor on Friday.

Lance Armstrong also voices his concern in Austin and here in Washington through the Lance Armstrong Foundation, a foundation that he set up to encourage other nonprofits in their efforts to promote cancer survivorship. They are doing an outstanding job in Texas of raising this issue in cooperation with other health organizations here in Washington, D.C.

This Congress can pay tribute to Lance by seeing that we have the resources dedicated to cancer survivorship that are so very important to millions of Americans and adopting legislation to advance this important issue. The Cancer Survivorship and Quality of Life Act expands and coordinates the activities of the National Institutes of Health and the Center for Disease Control with respect to cancer survivorship research.

So to Lance we say thanks for your contributions to our country, particularly to central Texas, and your inspiration to children, to cancer survivors and to athletes worldwide. Congratulations on your success not only on the bike but, most importantly, for all of your successes in life. You have taught us the importance of survivorship; it is that we have so much for which to live.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Chairman DAVIS' Resolution H. Res. 350, honoring Lance Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I had planned to introduce a similar resolution with 24 cosponsors along with Representative MCHUGH and Representative DOGGETT. I have turned these cosponsors over to Chairman DAVIS and appreciate him adding them to his resolution.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor a man who has shown tremendous strength, courage, and perseverance in his struggle to overcome seemingly insurmountable odds. Lance Armstrong is a world-class cyclist who came back from a grueling battle with cancer to dominate in his sport; a man who has remembered those still battling against cancer and who strives each day to make a difference in their lives. I am pleased to join in honoring Mr. Lance Armstrong.

On Sunday, July 27, 2003, Lance Armstrong achieved his fifth consecutive Tour de France

victory. The completion of this 23-day, 2,125-mile cycling race is a significant accomplishment. Yet, even more significant are the odds that Mr. Armstrong overcame in order to compete in this, his ninth, Tour de France. After competing in the race from 1993 to 1996, Lance Armstrong was informed that he had testicular cancer that had spread to his abdomen, lungs, and brain.

This information was undoubtedly devastating to Lance Armstrong. However, this man was not about to give up on his life and dreams. He chose, instead, to fight cancer with all of his strength. He decided that the disease would not win. It took a long and difficult struggle, chemotherapy, and surgery, but Lance Armstrong remained strong and never gave up hope.

Mr. Armstrong is now in recovery, but he continues to fight cancer. After succeeding against enormous odds, he is now helping others as they face their own battles with cancer. In 1997 he founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation, or the LAF. This organization provides support, information, and services to cancer patients and survivors. Through the LAF, Lance Armstrong has supported thousands of cancer patients and survivors by actively advocating for their needs. His books *It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life* and *Every Second Counts* offer inspiration to those devastated by this terrible disease. By sharing his story, Mr. Armstrong has given comfort and hope to untold numbers of people battling cancer and their families.

Lance Armstrong's battles have only just begun. He continues to fight cancer through the Lance Armstrong Foundation and to hold his position as one of the greatest cyclists of all time. He has truly earned the pride of his coach, Chris Carmichael, his main sponsor, the United States Postal Service, and all of his loyal fans.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Mr. Armstrong on his many tremendous accomplishments, especially his fifth consecutive Tour de France victory, and wish him all the happiness that life has to offer. I also want to commend Ms. Sarah Kinneer, a summer intern of mine, for her work on this Resolution. She worked hard and did an outstanding job.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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 Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 350.

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. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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.

J. STEPHEN HORN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2309) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Signal Hill, California, as the "J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2309

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, shall be known and designated as the "Stephen Horn 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 "Stephen Horn Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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. 2309.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1445

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2309, as amended, introduced by my distinguished colleague from the State of California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, as the "Stephen Horn Post Office Building."

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would rename this southern California post office after one of our most distinguished former Members, Congressman Steve Horn. Congressman Horn retired this past January at the conclusion of the 107th Congress. He was one of the most intelligent, respected and admired Members of the House of Representatives, and we are all proud to have had an opportunity to serve with him and to recognize his service today.

Congressman Horn spent his entire professional life around or within the Federal Government. Along the way, he particularly studied and mastered the procedural details of succeeding as a legislator on Capitol Hill. He has viewed the legislative process from every possible perspective: as a con-

gressional aid, an executive branch staff member, an academic, a writer and, ultimately, as an elected official.

Following his extensive education that includes a master's degree from Harvard and a Ph.D. from Stanford University, Steve Horn began his career in public service in 1959 as an aide to then-Labor Secretary James Mitchell in the Eisenhower administration. Within 2 years, Steve came to Capitol Hill for the first time as a legislative assistant to former California Senator Tom Kuchel. I first met him when I was a young page over in the Senate back in the 1963-64 time frame, and I will never forget his replacement, when he left the Senator's office, who was a young man named Leon Panetta who also went on to serve and was distinguished in this body.

After stints as a senior fellow with the Brookings Institute and a dean of American University, Mr. Horn returned to California as president of California State University at Long Beach. From his studies and experience, he has written important books on congressional ethics, parliamentary procedure, and the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Professor Steve Horn left academia to make a run for the Republican nomination to the House of Representatives in 1988. Although he came up short in that race, he ran another campaign 4 years later in a different district in 1992 and won the Republican nomination. During the general election season, he based his campaign headquarters out of his son's apartment and mailed out nearly 50,000 15-minute videotapes to voters about himself. As a result of his efforts, Steve Horn was elected to the House of Representatives from the 38th District of California in November of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, once he was elected to Congress, Congressman Horn quickly became known as one of the most diligent Members of the House. He tirelessly chaired the Committee on Government Reform's Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations until his retirement, and I was very fortunate to have served on that subcommittee during his tenure. He held countless hearings that aimed to improve the accountability and effectiveness of the Federal Government. Specifically, he was a leader in encouraging Federal agencies to prepare their technology systems for the Y2K bug and worked on various government debt collection bills that aimed to allow the government to obtain outstanding debts.

Today, Congressman Horn lives in semi-retirement with his wife Nini in California. He continues his public service to this day, working in a consultative role with the National Academy of Public Administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2309, as amended, that honors Congressman