

passed by the D.C. council, and are here only because they require affirmative action by Congress to become law because they amend the D.C. Home Rule Act, which can only be amended by the Congress.

Perhaps the most noteworthy provision, in light of recent events, is the change in the fiscal year for D.C. public schools and the University of the District of Columbia's academic year to conform to the school system's new fiscal year. Imagine the difficulties if the fiscal year and the academic year are not in tandem, as they have not been. The proposed change was already in the bill, but its necessity is underlined by the fact that this is one of the changes requested by the top candidate for superintendent of the D.C. public schools, Carl Cohen.

Similarly, as requested by the mayor and city council, H.R. 3795 amends the Home Rule Charter to give the city council and additional 6 days with which to review the mayor's proposed budget, restoring the full 50-day period to the council to allow the D.C. government to use compressed schedules in order to exempt employees from Federal overtime requirements, to allow the D.C. government to offer enforced annual leave, or enforced leave without pay as a disciplinary action for corporation counsel attorneys while an investigation is underway for alleged misconduct, and to allow oversight of D.C. chartered banks to be changed from the U.S. Office of the Comptroller to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in order to bring D.C. banking law into conformity with what occurs in all 50 States, relieving the current regulatory burden that has discouraged the establishment of D.C. charter banks.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3797, and I also want to thank the chairman of the Committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS), for his outstanding leadership on this bill. It is really of vital importance to our Nation's capital, and I know the chairman is always working very hard to address all the challenges and concerns of the people of the District.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, please include the attached exchange of letters between Chairman MICHAEL G. OXLEY of the Committee on Financial Services, Chairman JOHN A. BOEHNER of the Committee on Education and the Workforce and myself in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the end of the debate on H.R. 3797 under general leave.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, March 9, 2004.

Hon. TOM DAVIS,
Chairman, Committee on Government Reform,
Washington, DC.

DEAR TOM: On February 26, 2004, the Committee on Government Reform ordered reported H.R. 3797, the 2004 District of Columbia Omnibus Authorization Act. As you

know, the Committee on Financial Services was granted an additional referral upon the bill's introduction pursuant to the Committee's jurisdiction under Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives over banks and banking. Section 8 of the bill addresses the regulation of banks chartered by the District of Columbia by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Because of your willingness to consult with my committee regarding this matter, I will waive consideration of the bill by the Financial Services Committee. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, the Financial Services Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 3797. In addition, the Committee on Financial Services reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within the Financial Services Committee's jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I ask your commitment to support any request by the Committee on Financial Services for conferees on H.R. 3797 or related legislation.

I request that you include this letter and your response as part of your committee's report on the bill and the Congressional Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL G. OXLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, March 9, 2004.

Hon. MICHAEL G. OXLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Financial Services Committee's jurisdictional interest in H.R. 3797, the 2004 District of Columbia Authorization Act. As you have stated, Section 8 regarding the regulation of banks chartered by the District of Columbia by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is within the jurisdiction of your Committee.

I agree that the Financial Services Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 3797 by waiving further consideration of the bill. In addition, I will support your request for conferees from the Financial Services Committee should a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation be convened.

As you have requested, I will include a copy of your letter and this response as part of the Government Reform Committee's report and the Congressional Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor. Thank you for your assistance as I work towards the enactment of H.R. 3797.

Sincerely,

TOM DAVIS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND THE WORKFORCE,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2004.

Hon. TOM DAVIS,
Chairman, Committee on Government Reform,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DAVIS: I am writing to confirm our mutual understanding with respect to consideration of H.R. 3797, the "2004 District of Columbia Authorization Act," which the Committee on Government Reform reported on February 26, 2004. This bill was referred to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and Financial Services. Section 6, Exemption of District of Columbia Employees on Compressed Schedule from Federal Overtime Requirements, amends the Fair Labor Stand-

ards Act and is within the sole jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Given the fact that I support the policy contained in Section 6, I do not intend to ask for continued referral of H.R. 3797, nor will I object to the scheduling of this bill for consideration in the House of Representatives. However, I do so only with the understanding that this procedural route should not be construed to prejudice the Committee on Education and the Workforce's jurisdictional interest and prerogatives on these provisions or any other similar legislation and will not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to my Committee in the future. Furthermore, should these or similar provisions be considered in a conference with the Senate, I would expect Members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce to be appointed to the conference committee on those provisions.

Finally, I would ask that you include a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter in your report to accompany this bill. If you have questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to call me. I thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, June 17, 2004.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Chairman, Committee on Education and the
Workforce, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Education and the Workforce Committee's jurisdictional interest in H.R. 3797, the 2004 District of Columbia Authorization Act. As you have stated, Section 6 exempting certain District of Columbia employees from overtime regulation under the Fair Labor Standards Act is within the jurisdiction of your Committee.

I agree that the Education and Workforce Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 3797 by waiving further consideration of the bill. In addition, I will support your request for conferees from the Government Reform Committee should a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation be convened.

As you have requested, I will include a copy of your letter and this response as part of the Government Reform Committee's report and the Congressional Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor. Thank you for your assistance as I work towards the enactment of H.R. 3797.

Sincerely,

TOM DAVIS,
Chairman.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3797.

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.

NEWELL GEORGE POST OFFICE
BUILDING

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and pass the bill (H.R. 4222) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 550 Nebraska Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, as the "Newell George Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4222

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

SECTION 1. NEWELL GEORGE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 550 Nebraska Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, shall be known and designated as the "Newell George Post Office Building".

(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 Newell George Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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. 4222, and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 4222, which names the postal facility in Kansas City after former Congressman Newell George.

Congressman George represented the second district of Kansas for one term in this House, from 1959 to 1961. Congressman George was the last resident of the City of Kansas City, actually, to represent the State of Kansas in the Congress. He later served as United States Attorney for the District of Kansas during the 1960s, after being appointed by President John F. Kennedy.

Newell George was a devoted, caring, vigorous public servant, who is highly deserving of this post office naming. It is a pleasure to support this meaningful measure, and I am hopeful and confident the entire House will as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 4222, legislation naming a postal facility in Kansas City, Kansas, after Newell George. The measure was introduced by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) on April 27, 2004, unanimously reported by our committee on June 3rd, 2004, and

enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Kansas delegation.

Newell A. George had a distinguished career serving the citizens of Kansas. He served as a member of the 86th Congress from 1959 to 1961, representing the second congressional district. This district was later redesignated as the third congressional district following the 1960 congressional reapportionment.

While serving in Congress, Representative George served on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. After his defeat, former representative George served as U.S. Attorney for Kansas from 1961 to 1968. After that, he practiced law until his death in 1992.

Newell George was an exceptional public servant and active member of his community. Naming a postal facility after the late representative from Kansas honors his legacy and dedication to public service. I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE), for sponsoring this bill and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, as the author of H.R. 4222, I want to thank Chairman DAVIS and Ranking Member WAXMAN of the Government Reform Committee for expediting the floor consideration of this legislation.

In introducing H.R. 4222, I was joined by Representatives TODD TIAHRT, JIM RYUN and JERRY MORAN. This legislation would designate the United States Postal Service facility located at 550 Nebraska Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, as the "Newell George Post Office Building."

Newell Adolphus George served as a member of the 86th Congress, from 1959–61, representing the Second District of Kansas, which was redesignated as the Third District following the post-1960 congressional reapportionment. He was a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1904, he attended Hawthorne Grade School and Wyandotte High School in Kansas City, Kansas, as well as Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, Missouri, and Park College in Parkville, Missouri.

After studying law at the University of Kansas City School of Law, Newell George obtained employment as a Capitol Hill elevator operator through the patronage of Senator George McGill of Kansas and graduated from the George Washington University Law School.

He then was an attorney for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington, D.C., from 1935–1937, a regional counsel for the War Manpower Commission from 1942–43, and a regional attorney for the Bureau of Employment Security and the Federal Security Agency from 1937–52. After the Democratic Party lost control of the Executive Branch, George served as first assistant Wyandotte County Attorney from 1953–58.

At that point, he began running for Congress, losing to incumbent Republican Errett Scrivner in 1954 and 1956. In 1958, however, a strong anti-Republican tide ran through the farm and western states, resulting in the defeat of numerous incumbent Senators and Representatives, including the defeat of Representative Scrivner by Newell George.

With Republican dominance returned to Kansas in 1960, Representative George was defeated for re-election by Robert Ellsworth of Lawrence, making Newell George the most recent resident of Kansas City to represent Kansas in the U.S. Congress.

After his defeat, however, George was the first U.S. Attorney nominated for appointment by the new Kennedy-Johnson Administration. Newell George served as U.S. Attorney for Kansas from 1961–68. After losing another congressional race in 1968 to Representative Larry Winn, Jr., George practiced law privately in Kansas City, Kansas, and died in 1992.

Married to the former Jean Hannan of Kansas City, Kansas, Newell George was an intrepid public servant and active, concerned citizen. In addition to his political activities, he was a member of Abdallah Shrine, Scottish Rite; a master of the West Gate Masonic Lodge; president of the Kansas City, Kansas, Hi-12 Club; a member of the Kansas State Hi-12 Association; a member of the Breakfast Optimist Club; a member of the Wyandotte County, Kansas and American Bar Associations, the American Judicature Society, Delta Theta Phi law fraternity, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Kansas City, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, the Terrace Club, the Top o' the Morning Club, and the First Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Kansas.

Newell George's other public service included membership on the Kansas Public Disclosure Commission; the Civil Service Commission of Kansas City, Kansas; the Kansas State Government Ethics Commission; and service as a director of the Kansas Multiple Sclerosis Society. Nicknamed "Punk" by his friends, George's other activities included managing a string of boxers, after boxing himself at Wentworth Military Academy; bowling; and adding to a collection of old books—mainly Bibles and McGuffey readers—begun by his father.

In short, Mr. Speaker, Newell A. George was the kind of community oriented, politically active individual who made things happen on the state and local level in so many American cities during the middle third of the twentieth century. With regard to Kansas and Kansas City, he was one of a small but hardy group of Democratic activists who kept two-party government alive in one of our country's most Republican states. It is fitting, therefore, that the House today approves legislation introduced by the bipartisan Kansas House delegation that will designate Kansas City, Kansas', civil center post office in memory of U.S. Representative Newell George.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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 gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4222.

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.