

conservatives. Freedom is the work of every American and every Member Congress.

I urge my Senate colleagues to do like the House did, come together in a bipartisan manner and put this stitch in a tear in the first amendment, freedom of the press.

EMERGENCY DISASTER AID FOR THE MIDWEST

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

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, last week I argued on the floor that the House should not leave for its 5-week August break until we pass emergency disaster funding for the Midwest. We have been told by the House and Senate leadership that there simply isn't enough time to get the job done before we leave. I say, Why not? The history of this House is replete with time after time—in hours—passing bills to help for national disasters.

Instead, today, we're going to do 38 bills on the floor of the House, things like naming a post office in New York; things like supporting the goals and ideals of National Apple Month and the Apple Crunch; congratulating University of Florida quarterback Tim Tebow for winning the Heisman Trophy; congratulating the University of Tennessee for winning the national championship.

Isn't it ironic that the Democrat leadership less than 2 weeks ago found time for a 4-day tour of the gulf to pat themselves on the back on disaster aid and don't have time for the Midwest?

We should not leave here without passing disaster aid for the Midwest, and anyone who votes for adjournment should be held accountable.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 25, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on July 25, 2008, at 2:11 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a copy of an Executive Order filed earlier with the Federal Register with respect to Zimbabwe.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

BLOCKING PROPERTY OF ADDITIONAL PERSONS UNDERMINING DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES OR INSTITUTIONS IN ZIMBABWE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 110-138)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") that expands the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, which was relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13391 of November 22, 2005, and takes additional steps with respect to that national emergency.

In Executive Order 13288, I found that the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States and declared a national emergency to deal with that threat. Executive Order 13288 blocks the property and interests in property of the persons listed in its Annex and permits the designation of any person or entity owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any person listed in that Annex.

Executive Order 13391 took additional steps to address the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 and amended the provisions of that earlier order. Executive Order 13391 blocks the property of the persons and entities listed in its Annex and permits the designation of any person or entity determined: to have engaged in actions or policies to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions; to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such actions or policies or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, as amended; to be or have been an immediate family member of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, as amended; or to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, as amended.

I have now determined that the continued actions and policies of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's demo-

cratic processes or institutions, manifested most recently in the fundamentally undemocratic election held on June 27, 2008, to commit acts of violence and other human rights abuses against political opponents, and to engage in public corruption, including the misuse of public authority, warrant an expansion of the existing national emergency and the existing sanctions with respect to Zimbabwe. The order supplements the designation criteria set forth in Executive Order 13288, as amended by Executive Order 13391, and provides additional criteria for designation of any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State: to be a senior official of the Government of Zimbabwe; to be owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, the Government of Zimbabwe or an official or officials of the Government of Zimbabwe; to be responsible for, or to have participated in, human rights abuses related to political repression in Zimbabwe; to be engaged in, or to have engaged in, activities facilitating public corruption by senior officials of the Government of Zimbabwe; or to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, logistical, or technical support for, or goods or services in support of, the Government of Zimbabwe, any senior official thereof, or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, Executive Order 13391, or the order.

The order also restates existing designation authority to block the property and interests in property of persons determined to have engaged in actions or policies to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions. Finally, the order restates existing derivative designation authority and adds derivative designation authority to block the property and interests in property of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, or to be a spouse or dependent child of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 13288, Executive Order 13391, or the order.

In the order, I delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, the authority to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 25, 2008.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

□ 1215

CHARLES L. BRIEANT, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6340) to designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse located at 300 Quarropas Street in White Plains, New York, as the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6340

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Quarropas Street in White Plains, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to exclude extraneous material on H.R. 6340.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia? There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from New York, who is the author of the bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to express my appreciation for my good friend and colleague, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, and I want to thank Chairman OBERSTAR for his support of this bill and for his help bringing it to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which would designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse in White Plains, New York,

as the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Federal Judge Charles Brieant, Jr., a graduate of Columbia University and Columbia Law School, served in the United States Army Air Force during World War II. Appointed to the Federal judiciary by President Nixon in 1971, Judge Brieant rose to the high-profile post of Chief Judge of the influential U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, a court well regarded for its legal prowess and well-reasoned decisions. His thoughtful interpretation of the law often earned great praise, and the United States Supreme Court agreed with Judge Brieant's rulings six times.

Additionally, Judge Brieant received many awards and honors, including the Servant of Justice Award from the Guild of St. Ives in 1998 and the Edward Weinfeld Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Administration of Justice in 2006.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Brieant can lay claim to hundreds of court decisions, many of which have impacted the lives of ordinary New Yorkers in extraordinary ways.

Judge Brieant is survived by his wife Virginia, their four children, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Judge Brieant deserves our admiration and recognition for his selfless commitment to the law and public service. In fact, beyond the bench, Judge Brieant was instrumental in the construction of the very building we seek to name in his honor.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this great American by passing this legislation.

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

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

H.R. 6340 designates the Federal building and United States Courthouse located in White Plains, New York, as the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Charles Brieant served as the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York from 1986 until 1993. His original appointment to the bench by President Nixon in 1971 began a 36-year career with the Southern District Court.

Prior to his service on the Federal bench, Judge Brieant served honorably in the United States Army Air Force during World War II. After his service in the Armed Forces, Judge Brieant returned to Columbia University, where he had begun his college education before being called into the service, and graduated in 1947. He received his law degree in 1949 and began a life of public service, working as a town justice, assistant district attorney, town supervisor, and a county legislator.

It is fitting that we give Judge Brieant's name to the courthouse where he served for so many years.

Judge Brieant worked for many years to help build the courthouse in White Plains and another in Manhattan. He was particularly proud of the White Plains courthouse which opened in 1995. His work helped ensure that new courthouses would meet the needs of the court for many years.

As we honor him today by naming this Federal building and courthouse, we ensure that Judge Brieant, who passed away just last week, will not be forgotten. Judge Brieant leaves behind his wife of 60 years, Virginia Brieant, three daughters and a son, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

We hope that the naming of this courthouse will bring comfort to his family in their time of loss, and honor his legacy of service to the court.

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

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentleman for his statement in support of the Judge Brieant bill. The gentlelady and my colleague covered the matter extensively. I have only to add that this was a very distinguished judge who enjoyed the respect of both sides of the aisle.

I commend the gentlelady for her bill; this is very well deserved. We're very pleased in our subcommittee to be able to bring it forward.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6340 and commend Congresswoman LOWEY for her staunch support for this bill, which has broad bi-partisan support.

Federal Judge Charles Brieant, Jr. born in 1923 in Ossining, New York and who recently died on July 20, 2008.

He graduated from Columbia University and Columbia Law School. From 1943 until 1946 he served in the United States Army Air Force. He began his career practicing in White Plains, New York, while serving as Water Commissioner for the town of Ossining, New York.

Judge Brieant was elected Ossining Town Justice in 1952 before serving as Village Attorney for Briarcliff Manor, New York. From 1960 through 1963 he served as Town Supervisor for Ossining.

In 1970, he was elected to Westchester County legislature and one year later was nominated to serve on the District Court for the Southern District of New York by President Richard Nixon. He served as Chief Judge for the Southern District from 1986 to 1993. Judge Brieant took senior status on May 31, 2007. During his distinguished career Judge Brieant received many awards and honors including the Servant of Justice Award from the Guild of St. Ives in 1998 and the Edward Weinfeld Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Administration of Justice in 2006.

It is most fitting and proper that we honor the outstanding public career of this imminent jurist.

Ms. NORTON. 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 the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6340, as amended.

The question was taken.