

from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 123) providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the crypt beneath the rotunda of the Capitol in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the Supreme Court Building for the late honorable William J. Brennan, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

□ 1345

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. LATOURETTE]. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, though obviously I will not object, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] to explain his request.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, apropos the gentleman's earlier comments to the majority leader, it is unfortunate that Associate Justice Brennan has passed on. The administrative assistant to the Chief Justice has asked the Architect of the Capitol, as they did with former Chief Justice Warren Burger, if they might use the catafalque in the basement for memorial services over at the Supreme Court building.

It is entirely appropriate, given the former career of the gentleman from Florida, because he fully appreciates the focus of the Lincoln catafalque for an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and especially a Justice like William J. Brennan, appointed by a Republican President, with a very distinguished career in first amendment freedom protection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I fully concur with the gentleman's resolution and am entirely in support of same, reminding all of us that the Lincoln catafalque is reserved for giants in our history, as it was for former Chief Justice Warren Burger, retired, on June 28, 1995.

We anticipate that Justice Brennan will lie in repose at the family's request possibly for 24 hours, beginning on Monday, July 28, 1997. As we have indicated, the majority leader, working with the minority leader, we are hopeful that they will make arrangements for those of us desirous of attending the funeral.

One final thing is to join my colleague in saying that our Nation has lost a great leader, one who wrote over 1,200 opinions and shaped a large portion of the history of this country in the 1960's, particularly the one-person, one-vote decision of Justice Brennan.

On Monday night the Congressional Black Caucus and other interested Members are going to hold a special order, and I would ask all our colleagues to support the concurrent reso-

lution and to participate in the special order, and as many as possible to attend the funeral.

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will continue to yield, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has eloquently indicated the reason why with pleasure, although with sadness, we will allow the Supreme Court to utilize the Lincoln catafalque.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 123

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to transfer to the custody of the Chief Justice of the United States the catafalque which is presently situated in the crypt beneath the rotunda of the Capitol so that such catafalque may be used in the Supreme Court Building in connection with services to be conducted there for the late honorable William J. Brennan, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 695, AFFIRMING RIGHTS OF U.S. PERSONS TO USE AND SELL ENCRYPTION AND TO RELAX EXPORT CONTROLS ON ENCRYPTION

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 695.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JULY 28, 1997

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday, July 28, 1997, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

HONORING THE LIFE OF TOM ROGERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor the life of Tom Rogers. He passed away on August 24, 1994, in his hometown of Moline, IL, at the age of 60. He was the son of Howard and Helen Rogers and was survived by his wife Kera, who he married on July 12, 1992, and his brother, John Rogers.

This was all said in his obituary, but more needs to be said about his life and more needs to be said by three of us in this body who will stand on the floor of the House of Representatives today to say good things about Tom Rogers. Why? Because he was a special, special person who touched the lives of so many people and of us, and countless others. He even touched our lives as we watched him touching the lives of others.

He was not an elected official. He never ran for office. He never accomplished what we would call great things. He was not wealthy or rich, but he lived a life that was an example to all who knew him and knew people who knew him.

In September, 1953, at the age of 19 Tom Rogers contracted polio. He was paralyzed from the neck down and had serious respiratory problems. I knew Tom and our families were close. He was a 6 foot 2 strapping guy who had boundless energy, and had just finished his first year at Cornell University.

Since I was 6 years his junior, he was one of my heroes. But I did not know at that time what I would learn later, how brave he was, how determined, and what a great character this man would display in the next 41 years.

He set goals; he organized his life; he prepared for a new career. He adapted his life's philosophy. He signed on as a believer in God's son, Jesus Christ, and generally got on with his life, however bleak it looked back in the 1950's.

In the process he never was tempted to feel sorry for himself, and he could have in the following ways: Just within the next year after his contracting polio, the Salk vaccine was developed, but he never dwelt on "what if". He never complained that he could not walk, or talk without great effort, or function without mechanical aids or nurses.

He never talked about his condition, his disability, or his frustration. I