

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 819, the Senate bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 833) to designate the Federal building courthouse at Public Square and Superior Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 833

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF HOWARD M. METZENBAUM UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building courthouse at Public Square and Superior Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Howard M. Metzenbaum 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 courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

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

S. 833 designates the U.S. courthouse located at Public Square in Cleveland, OH, as the Howard Metzenbaum United States Courthouse.

Senator Metzenbaum was born in Cleveland, OH, in 1917. He began his political career in 1942 by his successful bid to the Ohio House of Representatives, becoming the youngest person elected to the State legislature at that time.

In 1950, Senator Metzenbaum retired from public office to return to his private practice and business interests, most notably his parking lot network. After several years pursuing his business interests, Senator Metzenbaum returned to political office in 1973 by an appointment to the U.S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of William Saxbe, who had been appointed Attorney General. After the general election in 1974, he was elected to a full term in 1976.

Senator Metzenbaum served on the Energy and Natural Resources, the Judiciary Committee, and the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and later on the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Committee on the Budget. He was a tireless advocate on causes for the American worker and was active in numerous judicial nomi-

nations. He retired at the end of the 103d Congress.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues to support this act.

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

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

I, too, want to join the two Senators from Ohio, Senators GLENN and DEWINE, as well as Senator LAUTENBERG, in supporting this bill to name the Federal courthouse in Cleveland in honor of former Senator Howard Metzenbaum.

My involvement is a little different. I worked many times to help elect Howard Metzenbaum to the U.S. Senate, and I am very proud to have announced that here and to have worked with him and to help him carry our State of Ohio.

His service to the U.S. Senate has now spanned 18 years. It was marked by devotion to diligence, dedication, fairness, and equality for all Americans. Senator Metzenbaum was an absolute zealot on behalf of the rights of the American people. Right now he is probably so upset over the revelation of the Internal Revenue Service, I know full well he is urging the Congress to pass my bill, H.R. 367, to change the burden of proof in a civil tax case and to stop these crazy seizures without judicial control. Senator Metzenbaum would be banging away, as I am, on that issue.

As Members know, he was very concerned about the flippant use of guns in our society, and he led the charge in trying to, in fact, place greater penalties on those who violate the law using a handgun. For that, he has brought to the consciousness of the American people that great issue and is largely responsible for a moderating approach to that whole phenomenon. He has championed this Nation's underprivileged, and he has championed the cause of so many poor and defenseless people in our society. It is absolutely fitting that we name this courthouse in his name and honor.

I am proud to join forces with the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and thank him once again for his fair effort in bringing forward some of these naming bills that reflect both sides of the aisle. Senator Metzenbaum has earned it. He deserves it. It will be a pleasure to walk into that courthouse bearing the name of Senator Howard Metzenbaum.

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

Mr. KIM. 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 California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 833.

The question was taken.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum

is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. 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 S. 833, the Senate bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

TED WEISS UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 548) to designate the United States courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 248

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 located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ted Weiss 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 "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 548 designates the new U.S. courthouse in New York City as the Ted Weiss U.S. Courthouse.

Ted Weiss was born in Gava, Hungary, in September 1927. He and his family fled eastern Europe to escape Nazi persecution on the last passenger ship to leave Hamburg, Germany, arriving in the United States in 1938. In 1961, he was elected to the New York City Council, where he was influential in writing the city's gun control laws and environmental measures. After 15 years of service as a councilman, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, where he served until his untimely death in September 1992.

Congressman Weiss is remembered as a thoughtful advocate true to his causes. The naming of this courthouse