

rollcall No. 461, the continuing resolution, I was unable to be present because of the birth, and I am very happy, the birth of my daughter, Celeste Teresa. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on both of these rollcall votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Congratulations to our new father.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE JOHN D. DINGELL, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable JOHN D. DINGELL, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 26, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule 1 (50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that the "Office of Congressman John D. Dingell" has received a subpoena for documents and testimony issued by the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California and the District of Columbia, respectively, in the matter of *Oxycal Laboratories, Inc., et al. v. Patrick, et al., No. SA CV-96-1119 AHS (Ex)* (C.D. Cal.) (a civil dispute between private parties that apparently arises out of an alleged breach of a settlement agreement).

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that the subpoena appears, at least in part, not to be consistent with the rights and privileges of the House and, to the extent not consistent with the rights and privileges of the House, should be resisted.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. DINGELL.

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□ 1900

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.]

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HOUSTON ASTROS

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

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, normally we stand up here and talk about a lot of the great issues we debate, and every once in a while we get to talk about something in our hometown. This evening I would like to talk about my own district of Houston, Texas, where we are celebrating tonight and hopefully celebrating the rest of the week. I see my colleague from Georgia over there. I would like to congratulate the Houston Astros on their division title, and more than that, wish them luck in their game tomorrow against the Atlanta Braves.

The Houston Astros captured their first ever National League Central title last Thursday, thanks to a 9-to-1 win over the Chicago Cubs, and it was their first division title since 1986.

Since their All Star break, the Astros were 39-32 and 42-35 over the last 77 games. The Astros have been in first place in their division since July 18 of this year.

Attendance at these games this year topped the 2 million mark for only the fourth time in our club history.

Congratulations to both the owner, Drayton McLane, and our manager, Larry Dierker, Tal Smith, and all of the players and staff of the Houston Astros administration.

Astros manager Larry Dierker joins a short list of rookie skippers this year who have won a division title in their first year. In fact, the last time a first-year manager was to achieve this feat was Hal Lanier, who led the Houston Astros to the 1986 division championship.

No stranger to major league baseball, Larry Dierker's name has been associated with baseball in Houston almost since the inception of the club in the early 1960s. He made his baseball major league debut in Colt Stadium on his 18th birthday and on that day he struck out both Willie Mays and Jim Hart in the first inning.

His 14-year pitching career saw him become Houston's first 20-game

winner in 1969, the same year he pitched a club record of 20 complete games. Larry Dierker was named to the National League All-Star team for the 1969 game that was played here at RFK Stadium in Washington, and also the 1971 contest in Tiger Stadium in Detroit. He still ranks among the club's all-time leaders in virtually every pitching category.

With a manager like Larry Dierker, the Astros truly have a leader who not only knows Houston, but also knows the ins and outs of baseball.

Mr. Speaker, we also have two major stars on our team also affectionately called the Killer Bs. Jeff Bagwell, the home run king for the Astros, hit a total of 43 home runs this season. Not only did he set a new club record, he finished second in homers in the National League. Bagwell also established club records this year with 135 RBIs, 335 total bases, and 84 extra base hits. Setting a new Astros single season club record for homers, Bagwell ranked second in the National League for the number of RBIs.

Then there is the other Killer B, Craig Biggio. He is the first player in the history of major league baseball to play in 162 games without grounding into a double play for the season. Biggio broke a 1935 record held by Augie Galan from the Chicago Cubs who went 154 games without grounding into a double play.

Currently, Biggio crossed the plate 146 times this season, the most runs by a national leaguer since Chuck Klein stored 152 runs in 1932. Not only that, he has been hit by a pitch 34 times this season, establishing a new Astros record, which is not a record, I have to say, we are proud of, to have one of our players hit 34 times. Overall, 100 Astros were hit by pitches this year, the highest total by a team this century. The rest of the team will not back down from any of the pitchers either.

In fact, the great pitching staff we have is congratulations to Darryl Kile and other outstanding pitchers. Kile is currently up for the top pitching award, the Cy Young Award. He has pitched 255-2/3 innings this season with a ranking of second in the National League. In addition, he has thrown 4 shutouts, tying for second in the National League.

These key players, as well as the team, all contributed to their National League Central division title last Thursday, and being a Houston Astros fan, along with thousands and thousands of people in Houston, I want to congratulate the Astros and wish them the best of luck in their playoff game versus the Atlanta Braves tomorrow and also the series over the next few days.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, who is also a pretty good basketball player in his own right.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr.

GREEN], my partner on the basketball court, and I would congratulate your Houston Astros also. They have had a great year this year. We look forward to them coming to Atlanta. I hope they are unhappy when they leave Atlanta, but we sure look forward to a great series. I think five of them have been one-run games, two of them have been extra inning games. It is going to be a great series. We look forward to it.

**THE WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOOTLE  
FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED  
STATES COURTHOUSE**

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

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 595, the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse naming bill. This is an issue of great importance to me as well as all the citizens of Georgia and in particular, Macon, GA.

On February 5, 1997, I introduced this legislation in the House of Representatives. H.R. 595 is similar to a bill introduced in the 104th Congress which was titled H.R. 4119. H.R. 4119 passed in this House by voice vote, but unfortunately was submarined in the U.S. Senate, along with a number of other naming bills.

H.R. 595 passed in the Senate on June 12, 1997, and earlier today, this bill was debated in this body. I look forward to its passage tomorrow so it can be sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The courthouse houses the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, which covers much of the territory of Georgia's Eighth Congressional District, which I represent.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a more deserving individual to name this building and courthouse for than Judge Bootle, and the current judges of the court wholeheartedly agree. Judge Bootle received his undergraduate and juris doctorate degree from Mercer University in Macon, GA. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Georgia in 1925.

Judge Bootle honorably served the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia for almost 25 years. Upon his appointment by President Eisenhower, Judge Bootle served as district judge from 1954 to 1961 began serving as chief judge from 1961 to 1972. Moreover, he served the middle district as assistant U.S. attorney and as U.S. attorney from 1928 to 1933. Judge Bootle also served Georgia's legal community as dean of Mercer University School of Law from 1933 to 1937. His distinguished service is admired, appreciated, and recognized throughout the State of Georgia.

Upon Judge Bootle's appointment to the bench as judge for the Middle District of Georgia in 1954, the chief judge

was ill and remained so for an extended period of time, and until 1962 when another judge was appointed, Judge Bootle handled all six divisions of the Middle District of Georgia, which included 71 of Georgia's 159 counties.

Judge Bootle served this country well during the very emotional and precarious time of desegregation in the South. Judge Bootle was responsible for the admittance of the first black students in the University of Georgia.

I would like to take this opportunity to quote from a book written by Frederick Allen, which is entitled, "Atlanta Rising." This book deals with a lot of history which took place in the Atlanta area during the years of the civil rights movement. Two black applicants who were denied admittance to the University of Georgia filed suit in the Middle District of Georgia, and quoting from this book, I read as follows:

Two black applicants, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, went to the court attacking the welter of excuses University of Georgia officials had concocted to keep them out. The two made a convincing case that the only reason they had been denied admission was segregation, pure and simple. In a ruling issued late on the afternoon of Friday, January 6, 1961, Judge William A. Bootle ordered Hunter and Holmes admitted to the school, not in six months or a year, but bright and early the next Monday morning.

In the 1960's in Georgia, folks, that took great judicial integrity.

Judge Bootle has dedicated himself to years of service as a humble steward of justice, his community, the State of Georgia, and the United States. Due to this level of commitment, all of these societies are better places. Naming the courthouse the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse is an appropriate way to ensure the judge's efforts will always be remembered.

**TRIBUTE TO QUINN CHAPEL AME  
CHURCH**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GRANGER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate the Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church on the occasion of their 150th year anniversary. One hundred fifty years ago, in 1847, the community and fellowship known as Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church formally took its name under the leadership of Rev. George Johnson, a missionary of the New York conference.

This group of churchgoers decided to name their church in honor of, and after the renowned Bishop William Paul Quinn. Bishop Quinn was one of the most prolific circuit-riding preachers in the 1800's who personally organized 97 AME churches, prayer bands, and temperance societies. It is interesting to note that Quinn Chapel's first community project focused on the abolition of slavery, and ironically, Quinn

Chapel became a station on the Underground Railroad. Moreover, for 150 years, during race riots, depressions, the great Chicago Fire of 1871, and a myriad of other natural disasters and human crises, African-Americans came to Quinn Chapel for protection, information, support, and inspiration, in part because African-Americans were denied attention from other private institutions.

Quinn Chapel was the birthplace of Provident Hospital of Chicago, organized by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams in 1891. Dr. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully operate on a human heart, and Provident was the first U.S. hospital where black nurses could be trained and employed. In addition, black physicians could treat patients and black patients could receive quality care, where before black patients' only option for surgery was the doctor's office or their own home. In addition, it was Quinn Chapel who initiated in 1898 the first retirement home for African-Americans.

The sons and daughters of Quinn Chapel have filled important leadership roles in the AME church, including Archibald Carey, Sr., B.A. Taylor, Archibald Carey, Jr., John M. Crawford, Jr., Mrs. Portia Bailey Beal, Rev. Charles Spivey, Jr., and Mrs. Eloise King. Additionally, the sons and daughters of Quinn Chapel have also made historic contributions to public service, including State Senators Adelbert G. Roberts, William A. Roberts, and State Representatives Cornell A. Davis, Shadrach B. Turner, George Kersey, and James Y. Carter, and Aldermen Robert R. Jackson, Rev. A.J. Carey, Jr., and Pastor A. Leon Bailey. Also, the first executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations.

More than 65 sons and daughters of Quinn Chapel have been specifically singled out for their pioneering work in education in Chicago, across the Nation, and around the world. Others have excelled in self-help, and toward that end have founded numerous businesses, including Mr. Kit Baldwin, the founder of Baldwin Ice Cream Com., and a cofounder of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce. Many outstanding artists have performed at Quinn Chapel or for Quinn Chapel, including Duke Ellington, Patti LaBelle, and Wynton Marsalis.

Quinn Chapel has always demonstrated a high level of involvement with national affairs, from the abolition of slavery to every war, beginning with the Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean war, Vietnam conflicts, and continuing today.

Quinn Chapel has hosted many historical figures such as Presidents William McKinley and Howard Taft, Dr. Booker T. Washington, Ms. Jane Adams, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Rev. Jesse Jackson, Sr., Prof. Michael E. Dyson, Frederick Douglass, Dr. George Washington Carver, Richard B. Garrison,