

He was president of the Sandy PTA and lead a campaign for a bond issue to build the present Sandy Elementary School. Today, at age 87 he remains active in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and in the community.

Sandy City presents an annual award to the person who best exemplifies the volunteer and community service that makes Sandy such a wonderful place to live, to work, to raise a family. This award is called the Noal Bateman Award. It is only fitting that we honor the man whose vision made Sandy what it is today by renaming the Sandy Post Office at 8850 South 700 East the Noal Cushing Bateman Post Office.

The measure is a small gesture of gratitude for decades of tireless efforts by Mayor Bateman on behalf of the citizens of Sandy.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, for his prompt measure on this action in the committee, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. 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 Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1251.

The question was taken.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. 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. 1251.

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

There was no objection.

JOHN J. BUCHANAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1377) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 13234 South Baltimore Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "John J. Buchanan Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1377

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13234 South Baltimore Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, is hereby designated as the "John J. Buchanan Post Of-

fice Building". Any reference to such facility in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the "John J. Buchanan Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

(Mr. WELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, as we work this year to strengthen our local schools, lower taxes for the middle class and save Social Security and Medicare, I particularly want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the committee for this opportunity to honor the work and dedication of Alderman John J. Buchanan who retired last month as alderman for the 10th Ward in the City of Chicago after almost 20 years of public service.

I introduced H.R. 1377 to recognize Alderman Buchanan's outstanding public service record in Chicago and honor him through the designation of the United States Post Office at 13234 South Baltimore Avenue as the John J. Buchanan Post Office. I have enjoyed working with the alderman personally over the last 4 years in a bipartisan effort to help 10th Ward residents who have particularly worked very closely for improvements to Brainard Avenue in the Hegewish area and the continued construction of the Deep Tunnel Project designed to protect our Lake Michigan drinking water.

John Buchanan has been a life-long resident and public servant for the 10th Ward. The only time he left the community was during his years of service in the United States Navy. He was first elected to office in 1963 and served the community until 1971.

From 1972 until 1977, he served as coordinator of economic development for the Chicago Mayor's office. While in this position, he successfully instituted programs for the retention and attraction of new business and industry. In 1991, Alderman Buchanan was once again elected to serve as alderman of the 10th Ward of Chicago. His city council committee membership included Aviation; Budget and Government Relations; Rules and Ethics; Economic and Capital Development; Finance; Human Relations; and Police and Fire.

Alderman Buchanan and his wife, who I would point out is his high school sweetheart, have two children and five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that every Member of the Illinois Congressional Delegation has agreed to support this legislation as cosponsors. I want to thank the gentleman and the committee for this opportunity to recognize the exceptional public service of Alderman John J. Buchanan through this special honor.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1377 was introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), on April 13, 1999. This measure designates the United States Postal Service facility located at 13234 South Baltimore Avenue in Chicago as the John J. Buchanan Post Office Building.

Mr. Buchanan is a City of Chicago alderman who recently retired as a life-long resident and public servant of Chicago's 10th Ward. He has resided in Chicago his entire life. John Buchanan serves on the board of directors of several community organizations, including the south Chicago YMCA and Trinity Hospital Governing Council. We are pleased to support this naming bill for John J. Buchanan.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. 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 gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1377.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. 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. 1377.

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

There was no objection.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE POST OFFICE

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 197) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 410 North 6th Street in Garden City, Kansas, as the "Clifford R. Hope Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 197

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 410 North 6th Street in Garden City, Kansas, is hereby designated as

the "Clifford R. Hope Post Office". Any reference to such facility in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the "Clifford R. Hope Post Office".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to speak today on behalf of this legislation honoring Clifford R. Hope. Mr. Hope was an active public servant involved in Kansas politics for more than 37 years. Naming the post office in his hometown of Garden City, Kansas, is an honor. It is a small tribute to Mr. Hope's lifetime accomplishments.

During Mr. Hope's political career, his first leadership opportunities presented themselves as a member of the Kansas House of Representatives. First elected in 1921, Mr. Hope at the age of 31 became the youngest speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives.

As in many other States in the 1920s, tension mounted surrounding civil rights issues. Mr. Hope, an ardent opponent of the Klu Klux Klan, took the politically difficult stance to ensure that Kansas' history as a free State was not tarnished and that individual liberties of all its citizens were protected.

After 3 terms in the State legislature, Clifford R. Hope was elected to Congress in 1926. Mr. Hope became a respected leader in this House, ultimately serving as the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture from 1946 to 1951. Mr. Hope was the last Republican chairman of the committee until another Kansan, PAT ROBERTS, assumed that position in 1995.

Mr. Hope was deeply involved in establishing many of the agricultural programs that still exist today. In addition to his work on behalf of agriculture, Mr. Hope was a strong advocate for defense programs and was heavily involved in the military programs essential to our successful war efforts during World War II.

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Mr. Hope was a veteran of World War I.

Spanning the presidential administrations of Presidents Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower, Mr. Hope's time in Congress was a period of extraordinary change in our Nation. Through the end of the roaring 1920s, the Depression and World War II,

and the critical rebuilding years that followed, Mr. Hope faithfully served Kansans and was actively involved in many legislative accomplishments that we take for granted today.

He was an avid supporter of conservation programs. Mr. Hope first experienced legislative success by passing into law the bill creating the Cheyenne Bottoms Wetlands in Kansas. It was created in 1928, and this wetland still today serves the goals of environmental restoration and preservation. While Mr. Hope's initial bill was aimed at Kansans, it was followed by one of the largest nationwide conservation programs, the Small Watershed Program, which was developed under Mr. Hope's tenure as the Committee on Agriculture Chairman. Passed in 1954 and known as P.L. 566, the Small Watershed Program has been successful in reducing runoff, controlling erosion and protecting countless communities from flooding for more than 40 years.

In addition to conservation programs, Chairman Hope also had great success in promoting the United States humanitarian role in the world. The Food for Peace Program, P.L. 480, was signed into law by President Eisenhower in July of 1954. From its inception, Food For Peace has been the backbone of the United States's food donation efforts around the world. However, not all of Mr. Hope's feeding programs had such worldly goals. Authorized in 1946, the zeal with which Mr. Hope promoted the School Lunch Program earned him the title of "Hot Lunch Cliff."

While it is often common to measure a man by his accomplishments, it is the manner in which those accomplishments are achieved that is truly important. In this day of harsh rhetorical battles, it is refreshing to honor a Member with character and demeanor. Our former Governor of Kansas, William H. Avery, also a former member of this body, perhaps said it best about Mr. Hope's character:

"I never heard Cliff speak a harsh word against those with whom he disagreed, either in debate or in personal conversation. He had the respect and admiration of all who knew him. He will always be remembered as an honest man with an infectious personality, kind to both his friends and adversaries, but unshakable in his convictions."

In the epilogue to the book "Quiet Courage," written in 1997 by Congressman Hope's son, Clifford Hope, Jr., also a distinguished Kansan, the son speaking of his Congressman father concludes that:

First of all, Congressman Hope had a solid record of substantial legislative accomplishments. He probably spent more time from 1933 until 1957 on farm support legislation than any other single issue, seeking to secure a safety net for farmers and, equally important, striving to ensure a stable supply of inexpensive food and fiber for consumers. His more lasting legislative accom-

plishments were in the area of soil and water conservation, agricultural research and marketing, and the Food For Peace program.

Although preoccupied with agriculture problems, Congressman Hope spent many hours studying and seeking the truth on all important issues. Hope's legislative achievements were not, in his son's opinion, his primary reason that he considered his father a role model Congressman and considered so by many of his contemporaries as well. He was a role model, rather, because of the virtues and values he held dear. In recent years there has been a rediscovery of, or at least a renewed interest in, personal virtues.

William J. Bennett, in his "Book of Virtues" quotes stories and poems which exemplify 10 virtues: responsibility, self-discipline, compassion, friendship, work, courage, perseverance, honesty, loyalty and faith. Senator Frank Carlson, also a former member of the House of Representatives, in his congressional ceremony honoring his friend Cliff Hope in 1956 cited a list of nine virtues that make up the stature of the perfect man: patience, kindness, generosity, humility, courtesy, unselfishness, sincerity, good temper, and guilelessness.

Hope would be the first to disclaim that he was a perfect man, but in large measure, he did possess the virtues cited by Bennett and Drummond. All of these in particular were ones imparted and taught to all of those he came in contact with.

So, Mr. Speaker, today as we seek passage of this legislation, H.R. 197, I encourage all of us to strive for these characteristics. We too will leave a mark on the history of this country, and I hope that during my term of service in the United States Congress that I will never forget a fellow Kansan, Clifford R. Hope, that he provided a role model for those of us who engage in this business each and every day, and that we will all strive to serve with quiet courage.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 197, introduced by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) on January 6, 1999, designates the United States Postal Facility at 410 North 6th Street in Garden City, Kansas as the Clifford R. Hope Post Office.

Mr. Hope was a former Member of Congress representing the 7th congressional district in Kansas from 1927 to 1957. His political career began in the Kansas House of Representatives, where he served as Speaker of the Kansas House. Following his election to Congress, Mr. Hope became Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

I am pleased to honor such a distinguished colleague, and we are pleased to support this bill from this side of the aisle.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of legislation authored by

my friend and colleague from Kansas' Big First District, Representative JERRY MORAN, and cosponsored by the Kansas House of delegation, that would designate the Garden City, Kansas, post office as the "Clifford R. Hope Post Office."

Clifford Ragsdale Hope was born in Birmingham, Iowa, in 1903. He was educated in the public schools and attended Nebraska Wesleyan University of Lincoln, Nebraska. He graduated from my alma mater, Washburn University School of Law, in Topeka, Kansas, in 1917, and was admitted to the Kansas bar that same year.

Clifford Hope then served in World War I as a second lieutenant with the 35th and 85th Divisions in the United States and France from 1917–1919. After the war, he began the private practice of law in Garden City, and served in the Kansas House of Representatives from 1921–27, where he became speaker pro tempore in 1923 and speaker in 1925.

Representative Hope was elected as a Republican member of the 70th Congress and to the fourteen succeeding Congresses, serving from 1927 to 1957. He chaired the House Agriculture Committee in the 80th and 83rd Congresses, when his party held a majority of seats in this body. He did not seek renomination in 1956, but returned to Garden City, where he served as president of Great Plains Wheat, Inc., of Garden City, Kansas, from 1959–63.

Former Representative Hope died in Garden City, Kansas, on May 16, 1970. He lived a life dedicated to public service for his community, state, and nation. Our home state of Kansas, the United States of America, and American agriculture were all made better because of him. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to present remarks in support of this measure to name the Garden City post office after Clifford Hope and I am confident we will see it signed into law in the near future.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 197.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. 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. 197.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1660

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name

be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1660. I believe it was an honest mistake. I was confused with another Davis in the House on that legislation. I do not support the legislation.

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

There was no objection.

ROXANNE H. JONES POST OFFICE BUILDING, FREEMAN HANKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING, AND MAX WEINER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 100) to establish designations for United States Postal Service buildings in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 100

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

SECTION 1. ROXANNE H. JONES POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 2601 North 16th Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Roxanne H. Jones Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Roxanne H. Jones Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. FREEMAN HANKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 5300 West Jefferson Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Freeman Hankins Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Freeman Hankins Post Office Building".

SEC. 3. MAX WEINER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 2037 Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Max Weiner Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Max Weiner Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), who is also the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Postal Service, introduced H.R. 100 on January 6, 1999. The bill names three post

offices located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Pursuant to the long-standing policy of the Committee on Government Reform, all of the Members of the House Delegation of the State of Pennsylvania support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the committee voted unanimously to bring this legislation to the floor. I would also like to inform all of our colleagues that the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed this bill, and estimates the enactment of the provisions would have no significant impact on the Federal budget and would not affect direct spending or receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. Furthermore, the provision contains no intergovernmental or private sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, nor would it impose any costs on State, local or tribal governments.

The legislation indicates the Postal Service building located at 2601 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, be known and designated as the "Roxanne H. Jones Post Office Building." In 1984, Roxanne H. Jones was the first African-American woman elected to the State Senate in Pennsylvania. She was reelected for two additional terms prior to her death in 1997. During her tenure, she helped pass legislation that aided people on welfare to break the cycle of welfare dependency by supporting legislation providing job training opportunities, introducing and passing legislation to expand affordable housing, and to obtain State funding for drug treatment centers for addicted mothers and their children. Ms. Jones was a former welfare recipient.

The bill also designates the Post Office located at 5300 West Jefferson Street in Pennsylvania as the "Freeman Hankins Post Office Building." Freeman Hankins was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate in 1968 and served until his retirement in 1989. He served on the boards of the Pennsylvania Higher Development Agency, Lincoln University and the Mercy Douglas Corporation.

Additionally, H.R. 100 provides that the United States Postal Service building located at 2037 Chestnut Street in Philadelphia be designated as the "Max Weiner Post Office building." Mr. Weiner, a steadfast advocate for consumer rights and protections, was the founder of the Consumers Education and Protective Association and the Independent Consumer Party. He was effective in helping many Pennsylvanians to keep their homes, heat their homes, protect their privacy and have access to public transportation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for recognizing these individuals who worked diligently for the betterment of their community. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 100 designating the naming of three post offices in Philadelphia.

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