

to take a stand against gun violence and for gun safety legislation.

It is interesting that America seems not to move until the American people stand up and be counted. The Vietnam War ended when mothers said no more of their sons would die. In Houston, Texas, there are over 1,300 strong men and women who marched against gun violence, the inertia, and the lack of activity of this House.

We must act, and the mothers of America have spoken. The question is will the Republican Congress listen?

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,  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 12, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 May 12, 2000 at 4:10 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a legislative proposal entitled "Consumer Product Safety Commission Enhanced Enforcement Act of 2000."

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,  
Clerk of the House.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY  
COMMISSION ENHANCED EN-  
FORCEMENT ACT OF 2000—MES-  
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC.  
NO. 106-235)

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 Commerce and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Consumer Product Safety Commission Enhanced Enforcement Act of 2000." This legislative proposal would increase the penalties that the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) could impose upon manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of consumer products who do not inform the CPSC when the company has reason to believe it has sold a product that does not meet Federal safety standards or could otherwise create a substantial product hazard. The proposal would also improve product recalls by enabling the CPSC to choose an alternative remedy in a recall if the CPSC finds that the remedy selected by the manufacturer is not in the public interest.

Under current consumer product safety laws, manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of consumer products are required to inform the CPSC whenever they have information that one of their products: (1) fails to comply with a CPSC product safety standard; (2) contains a defect that could create a substantial product hazard; or (3) creates an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death. After a company reports this information to the CPSC, the CPSC staff initiates an investigation in cooperation with the company. If the CPSC concludes that the product presents a substantial products hazard and that a recall is in the public interest, the CPSC staff will work with the company to conduct a product safety recall. The sooner the CPSC hears about a dangerous product, the sooner the CPSC can act to remove the product from store shelves and inform consumers about how to eliminate the hazard. That is why it is critical that companies inform the CPSC as soon as they are aware that one of their products may present a serious hazard to the public.

Unfortunately, in about half the cases involving the most significant hazards—where the product can cause death or serious injury—companies do not report to the CPSC. In those cases, the CPSC must get safety information from other sources, including its own investigators, consumers, or tragically, from hospital emergency room reports or death certificates. Sometimes years can pass before the CPSC learns of the product hazard, although the company may have been aware of it all along. During that time, deaths and injuries continue. Once the CPSC becomes aware of the hazard, many companies continue to be recalcitrant, and the CPSC staff must conduct its own independent investigation. This often includes finding and investigating product incidents and conducting extensive laboratory testing. This process can take a long time, which means that the most dangerous products remain on store shelves and in consumers' homes longer, placing children and families at continuing risk.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission can currently assess civil penalties against companies who fail to report a dangerous product. Criminal penalties are also available in particularly serious cases. In fact, in 1999, the CPSC assessed 10 times the amount of civil penalties assessed 10 years ago. But, even with this more vigorous enforcement, too many companies still do not report, especially in cases involving serious harm.

This legislative proposal would enhance the CPSC's civil and criminal enforcement authority. It would provide an added incentive for companies to comply with the law so that we can get dangerous products out of stores and consumers' homes more quickly.

My legislative proposal would also help to make some product recalls more effective by allowing the CPSC to

choose an alternative remedy if the CPSC finds that the manufacturer's chosen remedy is not in the public interest. Under current law, a company with a defective product that is being recalled has the right to select the remedy to be offered to the public. My proposal would continue to permit the company to select the remedy in a product recall. My proposal would also, however, allow the CPSC to determine—after an opportunity for a hearing—that the remedy selected by the company is not in the public interest. The CPSC may then order the company to carry out an alternative program that is in the public interest.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission helps to keep America's children and families safe. This legislative proposal would help the CPSC be even more effective in protecting the public from dangerous products. I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 12, 2000.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceeding today on each motion 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.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN  
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2370) to designate the Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2370

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan 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 referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

□ 1415

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I am certainly pleased to move this legislation directly to the floor for consideration to honor my good friend Senator MOYNIHAN. This legislation designates the United States Courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York as the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse.

PAT MOYNIHAN grew up in New York City, and he experienced the trials of Hell's Kitchen. By the age of 16, he was employed as a stevedore, and I am sure he made everybody know it, especially those whose privilege afforded the social and economic advantage that he never had.

He earned a Bachelor's Degree from Tufts with honors, studied at the London School of Economics as a Fulbright Scholar, and received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Michael Barone best described Senator MOYNIHAN as "the Nation's best thinker among politicians since Lincoln, and its best politician among thinkers since Jefferson."

Senator MOYNIHAN played key roles in passing both ISTEA and TEA-21. I had the great privilege of working closely with him in conference on many very significant transportation and water resource pieces of legislation.

Before entering the Senate, Senator MOYNIHAN was a member of the cabinet or subcabinet of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford. No one else has ever served four successive administrations in such capacity.

His work on welfare earned him the scorn of many, who misunderstood his thinking about inner city poverty, which is now widely acclaimed as brilliant foresight.

He is a former U.S. Ambassador to India and a U.S. Representative to the United Nations. In 1976, he represented the United States as President of the United Nations Security Council. He made this country proud by his adherence to democratic principles over the dismay of Western European diplomats and the anger of Third World diplomats.

In addition to his professional duties at Harvard, MIT, Syracuse, Wesleyan and Cornell, Senator MOYNIHAN is a recipient of 62 honorary degrees. George Will remarked that MOYNIHAN has written more books than most Senators have read. Now, I certainly would not agree with that assertion, but it is an interesting comment.

Mr. Speaker, I support this measure. Everybody who knows PAT MOYNIHAN knows he is brilliant. But I would suggest that he is more than brilliant. I would suggest that he not only has an extraordinarily high IQ, but he has a CSQ to match his IQ. Intelligence quotient, yes, but common sense

quotient to go right with it. Indeed, if one were to open the dictionary and look up the definition of wise man, it would be very appropriate to see the name DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

It is a great privilege for me, Mr. Speaker, to offer this legislation today.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of this legislation, which designates the United States Courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City in honor of the public career of one of America's most renowned and prolific political figures, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, the senior Senator from New York.

Senator MOYNIHAN can take enormous and justifiable pride in the understatement of the words "a job well done." Although he has served as an elected official for over 25 years, his other job descriptions include Ambassador to India, cabinet level officer for four successive administrations, a Smithsonian Regent, educator and author, and in all these positions he served with brilliance and dedication and devotion to the very highest standards of excellence.

Senator MOYNIHAN has written or edited 18 books and he has received 62 honorary degrees. His educational experiences include Professor of Government at Harvard University, Assistant Professor of Government at Syracuse University, Fulbright Fellow at the London School of Economics and Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies at Wesleyan University.

Senator MOYNIHAN has long held a passion for social issues and reform. During his distinguished career he has received the International League of Human Rights Award, the John LaFarge Award for Interracial Justice, and was the first recipient of the American Political Science Association's Hubert Humphrey Award for notable public service by a political scientist.

He has been honored with national awards from Notre Dame University, the American Institute of Architects, the American Philosophical Society, the National Institute of Social Sciences and Columbia University, to name but a few.

Senator MOYNIHAN has been, and I am sure will continue to be, a distinctive voice in American politics, policy and society. His brilliant intellect fuels his convictions, and his beliefs are grounded in thoroughly independent thinking. His voice of reason and compassion will be sorely missed by both the House and the Senate.

I strongly support S. 2370 and join my colleagues in honoring one of our greatest legislators.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I am pleased to take this opportunity to speak in support of S. 2370, legislation designating the Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City in honor of our good friend and colleague, the senior Senator from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

Born on March 16, 1927, Senator MOYNIHAN is a long-time New Yorker. He attended public and parochial schools in New York City, graduated from the Ben Franklin High School in East Harlem and earned his Bachelor's degree from Tufts University. He went on the study at the London School of Economics, was a Fulbright Scholar and received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Tufts University Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Senator MOYNIHAN attended the City College of New York for 1 year before leaving to serve his Nation by enlisting in the United States Navy. From 1944 through 1947, Senator MOYNIHAN served as a gunnery officer on the U.S.S. *Quirinus*, and in 1966 he completed 20 years of service in the Naval Reserve.

I have had the opportunity to work with Senator MOYNIHAN on a number of important issues facing the State of New York, and on a number of occasions we have discussed the state of the State of New York. I have welcomed all of his diligent work and the richness of his dedication and respect for the people of our State. Accordingly, I urge all of our colleagues to support this worthy resolution.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I thank our chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), for his diligent effort, and it was diligent and all-encompassing to bring this bill forward today. I know that he does so with great sincerity and with great respect for Senator MOYNIHAN and for the times that we spent together in 1991 drafting ISTEA, in which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) played a dominant and significant role.

This bill honors one of America's truly great legislators, a person who is a distinguished public servant, an educator, and an author. A Senator from New York for almost 25 years, Senator MOYNIHAN first won election to the Senate in 1976, but his career in the Senate was just one chapter of a life filled with dedication to excellence and devotion to the highest principles of public service.

Though he was not born in New York, like so many New Yorkers who migrated to that city, he was actually born in Oklahoma, but he certainly is a son of New York. He attended public and parochial schools there, graduated

from Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem, and briefly attended City College of New York.

He enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served on active duty from 1944 through 1947. His last tour of duty was as a gunnery officer aboard the U.S.S. *Quirinus*.

He earned his Bachelor's Degree from Tufts University, an M.A. and Ph.D. from Tufts' Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. From 1950 to 1951, Senator MOYNIHAN was a Fulbright Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

He holds the distinction of being the first person to serve in four successive administrations, in the cabinet or sub-cabinet of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford.

He has been Ambassador to India, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, President of the U.N. Security Council, assistant to the legendary Governor Harriman, assistant to Secretary of Labor Art Goldberg, later a Supreme Court Justice, Director of Urban Studies at Harvard and MIT, Vice Chair of the Board of the Woodrow Wilson Center, Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

He is the author of 18 books on race, ethnicity and social policy. Since 1977, every year Senator MOYNIHAN has published an annual account of the flow of tax dollars from New York State to the Federal Government, underscoring the reality that New York is consistently, in many arenas, a donor State.

An independent-minded Member of the Senate, known for his individuality, he is witty, has an extraordinary memory, a great gift with words, and always brilliant.

Just a couple of vignettes, Mr. Speaker.

I recall in 1981, when we were in conference with the Senate on the Budget Reconciliation Act in our Committee on Public Works and Transportation on the economic development program, which the Reagan administration had proposed to abolish. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) may recall, although I think it was Mr. Hammersmith who was on the conference with me, and together we made an appeal to the Senate to preserve EDA and Appalachia. At the end of my presentation, Senator MOYNIHAN turned to the chair of the Senate conferees and said, "Doesn't the eloquence of the gentleman from Minnesota move our colleague?" And the chair on the Senate side said, "Yes, I am deeply moved, but I can vote with him."

And so, Senator MOYNIHAN, rather than getting peeved about it, smiled and said, "In time, we will prevail." And, of course, in time, we did. It took the chairmanship of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to prevail, but we have, indeed.

Then again in 1991, when we were crafting the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, in which Senator MOYNIHAN was on the Senate side and author of what came to be known

as the enhancements provisions, he insisted time and again that we needed a broader view of transportation, and that some of our trust fund dollars should be used for purposes that will strengthen transportation, ease pressure on roads, give citizens other opportunities in our urban environment. As always an urban philosopher.

And I think it will be to his everlasting credit that he prevailed in the councils of the Senate and persisted in our House-Senate conference on the enhancements, which have been so widely accepted and such a strong point of support for what later became TEA-21.

□ 1430

He certainly is the model of the philosopher politician that our Founding Fathers hoped would lead the Congress that they were crafting.

It is indeed appropriate to name this particular building, this very distinguished structure, for a distinguished member of the United States Senate, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to let my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) get away with telling stories on PAT MOYNIHAN without my sharing my two bits' worth. He is such an extraordinary individual, Senator MOYNIHAN, that one might even think he is perfect. But I can tell my colleagues, he is not. He is not perfect.

When the good Lord passed out intelligence, he lingered so long and gave Senator MOYNIHAN such great intelligence that he felt he had had to somehow make up for that overabundance of wisdom; and so, he shortchanged him in a different category. I would suggest that different category was in the category of patience.

Some years ago when we were doing two important bills, the highway bill and the water bill at the same time, and Senator MOYNIHAN was in both conferences and I was in both conferences running back and forth, even though I had an extremely important water provision in the water bill for Altoona, Pennsylvania, and we were going to grandfather in the Federal share at 75 percent; otherwise, it was being cut to 50 percent, I had to leave. I could not be there to defend my position. I had to run upstairs to the highway conference. And so, I asked the Senator if my chief of staff could stay and help in my behalf, and he said, certainly.

My chief of staff explained to the Senator what it was and how we had to have on a \$43 million water project 75 percent instead of 50 percent. Senator MOYNIHAN turned over and said, well, you calculate it. Calculate it right away. She became so flustered that she could not calculate 75 percent of 43 in time enough to suit the Senator. So he simply said, oh, just put in such sums as may be required at 75 percent.

So she did. And the project, which was a \$43 million project by the time it

was billed, grew to about an \$80 million project. But because of the Senator's lack of patience, we had a tremendously nice increase in the fund for that project.

So I am deeply indebted to the Senator for his lack of patience. Even when he sometimes seems to come up short in a particular talent, it works to people's advantages.

The last story I would tell about him has to do with a press conference that we held after a long, hard negotiation on a highway bill. We went out together and somebody said to the Senator, Senator MOYNIHAN, which State will you say made out the best in these negotiations? And in his puckish way, Senator MOYNIHAN said, State, State, State, State, the State of Altoona.

So for that, too, I wish to thank the Senator.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that, given his own wit, the Senator will appreciate the comments of the chairman and the ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, if I might, I would like to offer some personal comments about the Senator, because, though I am a native Washingtonian, I spent some of the best years of my career as Human Rights Commissioner of New York City and executive assistant to Mayor John Lindsay, where I first came to know the Senator. I got to know him before I ever thought of joining him in the Congress of the United States. Indeed, the District did not even have home rule at the time.

As one who maintains her tenure by continuing to teach at Georgetown Law Center, I have a very special appreciation for Senator MOYNIHAN's dual and unequalled feat as an eminently practical politician and reigning intellectual of the Congress of the United States, a legislator so effective, his work product would be hard to match, all the while producing very deep works on social policy.

What the Senator has managed to do is to bring the deep thinking from his natural bent as an intellectual to the legislative process. This is, perhaps, why he has chosen to concentrate so often on tough legislative issues, on Social Security, on welfare, yes, and on the black family. And as an African American woman, I think I ought to say right here this afternoon that the Senator was prescient in his work on the black family. As controversial as it was, all that he has said and more has come true. And he was prescient, as well, on the white family, or the American family, since a third of all children in our country are born to female headed households, with all of the disadvantages that implies.

Perhaps because the Moynihan report came just as Civil Rights legislation was kicking in, many African Americans did not want to face the notion that many of the problems of the black

family were internal and had to be concentrated on by African Americans themselves. But whatever was the reason, it took a man of the most accomplished intellect, the deepest understanding of social policy to understand so early in the process what problems would attend the growth of the female-headed household.

The Senator appears to have chosen as his only monuments, words. That is why he has written so many. He, of course, has left other monuments; and I want to say a word about those other monuments. But first, let me say that, in choosing words, he is in the tradition of the great intellectuals of the century in choosing to leave on paper what he really thinks so that it can be evaluated now and in the future. He has been true to his first profession as professor all the while he has been a senator.

What has been so important to that work, however, is that it has risen up off the pages. The Senator has continued to be at the cutting edge of social policy, and his deep thinking has obviously guided what he has brought to the legislative table.

I am told he has a hideaway that when the rest of us are running around the halls, he goes to and writes and thinks.

What is truly amazing is that MOYNIHAN is known to have one of the most pragmatic and problem-solving minds in the House and the Senate in his time. He is, basically, a new deal, economics, jobs-first Democrat.

When he came here, he rose to be the chair of the Committee on Finance. He always served on the Committee on Environment and Public Works. Always. He never got off that committee.

Mr. Speaker, this city and surely the Nation will remember Senator MOYNIHAN for a monument he never sought but is his. He is the architect of the new Pennsylvania Avenue. Almost single-handedly, Senator MOYNIHAN remade Pennsylvania Avenue. On November 21, 1963, he spoke of his plan to take what had become a slum, our major avenue leading between the Capitol and the White House, and redo it.

President Kennedy, and he was then in the administration and not in the Congress, said he would meet with Mr. MOYNIHAN when he got back from Dallas. President Kennedy never got back from Dallas. But Senator MOYNIHAN, in fact, got President Johnson to agree to the Moynihan plan for the rededication of Pennsylvania Avenue as an avenue worthy of the Nation. It has become one of the most beautiful avenues in the world.

What it signifies is the ability of Senator MOYNIHAN to simply stick to an issue until it gets done. Very few legislators who, after all, are forced to jump from issue to issue have that determination and stick-to-it-iveness. He followed Pennsylvania Avenue from the administration, where he served into the Senate and stuck with it and kept with it until it is what we see today.

This redesign, remaking of the major thoroughfare of the Nation's capital, of course, benefitted people of the District of Columbia. But, Mr. Speaker, it benefitted far more, the Nation. Imagine what our constituents would think of us if they found Pennsylvania Avenue today the way Senator MOYNIHAN found it. Unwillingly perhaps, Pennsylvania Avenue is one of the monuments to his career.

Mr. Speaker, most courthouses this body names are named simply for the honor of the person. The person never had anything to do with the courthouse, but we honor him by putting his name on the courthouse. Well, that is not true of the Foley Square Courthouse. How could any important building like this be built in New York without Senator MOYNIHAN's hand on the throttle throughout? This is a courthouse that he fought very hard for. It replaces one of the great historic courthouses perhaps next to the Supreme Court, the most historic courthouse that was tumbling down; and Senator MOYNIHAN was determined that there would be a new Foley Square Courthouse.

How appropriate it is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the new Foley Square Courthouse would bear the name of a man who sought no monuments, only tried to replace those that had deteriorated, to bear the name of DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN. It does this House a great honor to honor this great Senator. We honor his career, and we are pleased that this courthouse will be one of the monuments to that multifaceted career.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support of S. 2370 designating the Federal Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street in Manhattan after a dear friend and true statesman, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN. This bill is a fitting tribute to a distinguished scholar, an outstanding Senator, and a great American. The building that will bear his name was built to last more than 200 years and will be a lasting monument to the long and distinguished public service career of Senator MOYNIHAN.

Senator MOYNIHAN has served our country for forty-seven years. He is the only person in our country's history to serve as a member of the Cabinet or sub-Cabinet for four successive administrations. He was Ambassador to India, as well as the President of the United Nations Security Council. And since 1977, he has served the great people of New York in the United States Senate.

Senator MOYNIHAN is also one of our great scholars. He has received more than 60 honorary degrees, has written or edited 18 books, holds a Ph.D. from Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and has taught at such distinguished institutions as MIT, Harvard, Syracuse, and Cornell. I know few people who can match his resume and none can surpass his commitment to this Nation.

New York will be losing a strong voice and dear friend in the Senate when Senator MOYNIHAN retires at the end of this year.

I have had the privilege of working with Senator MOYNIHAN on several bills on behalf of our constituents over the years. Even as a freshman Member of the House, Senator

MOYNIHAN was generous with his time and became a valued advisor to me. I have enjoyed working with him and will sorely miss his presence when he retires. He is a distinguished Senator and one we will deeply miss in both Chambers.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 2370.

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2370.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NAMING ROOM IN CAPITOL IN HONOR OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 491) naming a room in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol in honor of former Representative G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. RES. 491

Whereas former Representative G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery of Mississippi, from the time of his election to the House of Representatives in 1967 and his beyond his retirement in 1996 through the present day, has faithfully and continuously facilitated the "House of Representatives Prayer Breakfast" at 8 a.m. every Thursday morning in Room H-130 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol with a dedication that is indelibly etched in the memories of the many Members who have attended that weekly event: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the room numbered H-130 in the House of Representatives wing of the Capitol is named in honor of former Representative G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

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

Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled to be able to bring this resolution to the floor to honor our good friend and former colleague, Sonny Montgomery, and certainly to recognize that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) is the driving force by which this has been brought to the floor today to name room H-130 in the Capitol as the G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery Room.

As many Members know, Sonny served in this body for 30 years. He was