

On July 10, 2001, less than a month after completing her firefighter training, Rebecca Welch's bravery, strength, and skill were tested to the utmost degree. As part of a United States Forest Service fire crew, she, along with fourteen other firefighters, was called upon to help fight a smoldering 25-acre fire that ultimately turned into a raging inferno that consumed more than 8,000 acres in a little more than a week.

After recently receiving her degree in communications broadcast journalism from the University of Sioux Falls in South Dakota, Ms. Welch considered the idea of being a firefighter after taking to heart her father's suggestion to do so. I am sure Bruce and Paula Hagemeyer, hikers who were caught in the fire, are grateful for that decision.

Finding themselves trapped and surrounded by flames, the crew and civilians were forced to deploy fire shelters and endure the furious fire. Ms. Welch courageously and selflessly covered the Hagemeyers with her shelter and maintained a calm and controlled haven while flames roared relentlessly outside. While undergoing several minutes of suffocating heat, Ms. Welch provided a reassuring hope and protection that saved the Hagemeyers' lives.

As we consider this resolution to honor these firefighters who lost their lives (H. Res. 201), let us be grateful for their bravery and sacrifice in service to the Nation. Let us extend our sympathies to the families and fellow firefighters of these heroes. Finally, Madam Speaker, I would like to express my deepest appreciation and admiration to my constituent, Rebecca Welch, for her sacrifice, valor, and heroic act of kindness.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution.

H. Res. 201 honors four United States Forest Service firefighters who gave their lives fighting the Thirtymile Fire in the Cascade mountains of Washington State earlier this month. For their bravery and sacrifice, the nation owes a debt of gratitude to these four fallen heroes—Tom Craven, Karen Fitzpatrick, Jessica Johnson, and Devin Weaver—and to their families. When asked to risk their lives for the Nation, these four answered the call and paid the ultimate price. To the families of these four heroes, I want to take their opportunity to say that our prayers are with you and that we will never forget their—and your—sacrifice.

We owe a great debt to our firefighters—federal and municipal, paid and volunteer. Our Nation's founders were deeply committed to the idea that the individual had an obligation to serve the community and the country. Our first responders are needed every bit as much as those who don the Nation's uniforms for our national defense.

It is unfortunate that today many now consider duty and honor relics of a bygone age. While our society lavishes praise on athletes and rock stars, we tend to forget about those who stand ready at a moment's notice to risk their lives to keep our communities safe. It is only after disaster strikes that we appreciate fully the contributions they make.

Despite the risks, the 1.2 million men and women of the fire services continue to guard against fires, accidents, disasters, and terrorism. They have kept faith with us, and we in this body must continue to keep faith with them get them the support they need. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Research,

which has jurisdiction over the U.S. Fire Administration, I am pleased that last year we were able to provide \$100 million to help local fire departments hire new firefighters, purchase new safety equipment, and provide improved training. I hope we can improve on that this year and so make sure that those who risk their lives have the best equipment and training available.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Washington, Mr. HASTINGS, for bringing this resolution before the House, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 201, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. COOKSEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 468) to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the "James C. Corman Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 468

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF JAMES C. CORMAN FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, shall be known and designated as the "James C. Corman Federal Building".

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 "James C. Corman Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY).

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

Madam Speaker, S. 468 designates the Federal building in Van Nuys, California, as the James C. Corman Federal Building. The House passed H.R. 621, the House version of the bill, on February 28, earlier this year.

Congressman Corman was born in Galena, Kansas, and was a graduate of Belmont High School. He earned his undergraduate degree from UCLA, his JD from USC, and his LL.D from the

University of San Fernando Valley School of Law. He was admitted to the California bar in 1949.

Congressman Corman first served his country in the United States Marine Corps during World War II and later as a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserves. In 1957, Congressman Corman was elected to the Los Angeles City Council. He served on the Council until being elected to the 87th Congress in 1960 and was reelected to the House of Representatives for 10 succeeding terms.

He served on the Committee on the Judiciary, where he was instrumental in fighting for passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and on the Committee on Ways and Means, where he was the leading advocate for the poor and disadvantaged working on tax and welfare reform. Congressman Corman was also proud to serve on President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders to investigate the causes of multi-city rioting in 1967.

As many of my colleagues are aware, former Congressman Corman passed away at the age of 80 in January. I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this Senate bill 468, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the James C. Corman Federal Building. In February, 2001, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) introduced similar legislation, H.R. 621, in the House.

Congressman Jim Corman represented the 21st Congressional District in California for 20 years, from 1961 until 1981, years which saw the Vietnam War, urban riots, Watergate, and the first manned flight to the moon.

Jim Corman was born on October 20, 1920, in Galena, Kansas, and in 1933, after his father died, he and his mother moved to the Los Angeles area. During World War II, Mr. Corman served in the Marines. After the war, he worked his way through UCLA and the University of Southern California law school.

He began his public career in 1957, when he was elected to serve in the Los Angeles City Council, and in 1961, he was elected to Congress and was named to the Committee on the Judiciary. In addition, he served on the House Committee on Ways and Means.

President Johnson named Congressman Corman as one of the 10 people named by the President to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. It was informally known as the Kerner Commission. During his tenure on the commission, he was optimistic about finding the causes and developing solutions for racism in America.

In 1978, he became President Johnson's point man for welfare reform.

Having suffered the indignities and trappings of poverty as he was growing up, Mr. Corman displayed a particular energy and devotion to solving welfare problems. During his 20 years of service, his concern for senior citizens and the poorest members of our society became his trademark and part of his legacy.

Jim Corman saw the fruition of his efforts in the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which he considered the greatest accomplishment of his political career.

Jim was well-liked. He was a hard worker and a first-rate legislator. It is fitting and proper to honor Congressman James Corman with this designation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. STARK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 468, designating the James C. Corman Federal Building.

Jim Corman was a true statesman who served his constituents in California, and indeed, the people of the United States, with great distinction. Jim cared passionately for the poor and worked to see that their interests were heard in Washington. He was one of the great leaders in the Congress seeking health insurance for all and he worked hard to enact a decent, humane social policy for the disadvantaged.

Jim rejected the voices in Congress who seek to help those already blessed with wealth while neglecting those who cannot put food on their tables. "I don't think there is anything uplifting about hunger," he once said. Jim was a tireless advocate for the uninsured and he passed on his sense of passion to his colleagues, including me. When I was first assigned to the House Ways and Means Committee, Jim taught me "how things were done." I am grateful to have served with Jim Corman and I know his constituents were grateful for his service.

Naming this federal building after Jim Corman is a proper tribute to a man who dedicated his life to public service. Jim will be best remembered, however, for his tireless work on behalf of those who are less fortunate.

□ 1545

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 468.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. COOKSEY. Madam 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. COOKSEY. Madam 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. 468, the Senate bill just debated.

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

There was no objection.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO TERRORISTS WHO THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-106)

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 International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 23, 2001.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS) at 6 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2137, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1892, by the yeas and nays; and S. 468, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

CRIMINAL LAW TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2137, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2137, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 0, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 257]

YEAS—374

Ackerman	Cooksey	Greenwood
Aderholt	Costello	Grucci
Akin	Cox	Gutknecht
Allen	Coyne	Hall (OH)
Andrews	Cramer	Hall (TX)
Armey	Crenshaw	Harman
Bachus	Crowley	Hart
Baird	Cubin	Hastings (FL)
Baker	Culberson	Hayes
Baldacci	Cummings	Hayworth
Baldwin	Cunningham	Hefley
Ballenger	Davis (CA)	Hill
Barcia	Davis (FL)	Hilleary
Barrett	Davis (IL)	Hilliard
Bartlett	Davis, Jo Ann	Hinches
Barton	Davis, Tom	Hinojosa
Bass	DeFazio	Hobson
Becerra	DeLauro	Hoeffel
Bentsen	DeLay	Holden
Bereuter	DeMint	Holt
Berkley	Deutsch	Honda
Berry	Diaz-Balart	Hooley
Biggert	Dicks	Horn
Bilirakis	Dingell	Hostettler
Bishop	Doggett	Houghton
Blagojevich	Dooley	Hoyer
Blumener	Doolittle	Hulshof
Blunt	Dreier	Hutchinson
Boehert	Duncan	Hyde
Boehner	Dunn	Inslee
Bonilla	Edwards	Isakson
Bonior	Ehrlich	Israel
Bono	Emerson	Issa
Borski	English	Jackson (IL)
Boswell	Eshoo	Jackson-Lee
Boyd	Etheridge	(TX)
Brady (PA)	Evans	Jenkins
Brady (TX)	Everett	John
Brown (FL)	Farr	Johnson (CT)
Brown (OH)	Ferguson	Johnson (IL)
Brown (SC)	Filner	Johnson, E. B.
Bryant	Flake	Johnson, Sam
Burton	Fletcher	Jones (NC)
Buyer	Foley	Kanjorski
Calvert	Forbes	Kaptur
Camp	Ford	Keller
Cannon	Frank	Kelly
Cantor	Frelinghuysen	Kennedy (MN)
Capito	Frost	Kennedy (RI)
Capuano	Ganske	Kerns
Cardin	Gekas	Kildee
Carson (OK)	Gephardt	Kind (WI)
Castle	Gibbons	King (NY)
Chabot	Gilchrest	Kingston
Chambliss	Gilman	Kirk
Clay	Gonzalez	Knollenberg
Clayton	Goode	Kolbe
Clement	Goodlatte	Kucinich
Clyburn	Gordon	LaFalce
Coble	Goss	LaHood
Collins	Graham	Lampson
Combest	Granger	Langevin
Condit	Graves	Lantos
Conyers	Green (TX)	Largent