

crimes. That, I am sure, is accurate. But the fact that the current law presents an obstacle to our law enforcement objectives is hardly a persuasive argument for compounding the problem.

Reasonable people may continue to disagree with whether the death penalty serves as a deterrent to some categories of crimes, but I am at a loss to see how anyone can seriously believe that the prospect of the death penalty will deter suicide missions of the kind that this Nation witnessed on September 11. I dare say it will have no effect whatsoever, and I believe the administration implicitly concedes as much when it says that this new provision merely replicates existing death penalty provisions, provisions which did nothing to prevent those attacks from occurring.

Now, again, I support the Convention. I believe it should be ratified and implemented with all reasonable dispatch. But we have a responsibility to achieve that goal in a way that generally advances our national interests. I hope the Senate will fix this legislation so that that can happen.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill is designed to implement a treaty. In order to be limited to that purpose, the bill goes well beyond what needs to be done, and, in fact, contains provisions that may be counterproductive. I therefore urge my colleagues to oppose the legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we have now heard the proposition that passing this bill as it is with the death penalty provisions contained in it is somehow going to render ineffective the foreign policy of the United States.

I would draw the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts, in particular, to House document 107-139, which is a legislative proposal transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress on October 25, 2001, containing the death penalty. Now, under the Constitution, it is the President that conducts the foreign policy of the United States, and if he believed that the death penalty features in this legislation which involved terrorist bombings would somehow hamper his ability to put together an international coalition to fight the al Qaeda or any other terrorist organization, I am sure he would have said so in this message that he sent to the Congress. But he did not.

Giving prosecutors the opportunity to ask for the death penalty when there is a particularly heinous crime I think is something that should be an arrow in the quiver of the Justice Department. I regret that the opponents of this legislation have made their philosophical opposition to the death penalty a reason to vote down the im-

plementation of a treaty designed to combat international terrorism such as bombing of public facilities that we have seen occur at our embassies in Africa and which, unfortunately, occur on an almost daily basis in Israel, but I think that the President is right that we should have the option of having a death penalty as one of the penalties, should someone be indicted, tried and convicted.

I would urge the membership to support this bill overwhelmingly.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). 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. 3275, as amended.

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. SENSENBRENNER. 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.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3427

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 3427, the Afghanistan Freedom and Reconstruction Act.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE HONORING DR. JAMES HARVEY EARLY IN THE WIL- LIAMSBURG, KENTUCKY, POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1714) to provide for the installation of a plaque to honor Dr. James Harvey Early in the Williamsburg, Kentucky, Post Office Building.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1714

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

SECTION 1. INSTALLATION OF PLAQUE TO HONOR DR. JAMES HARVEY EARLY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Postmaster General shall install a plaque to honor Dr. James Harvey Early in the Williamsburg, Kentucky Post Office Building located at 1000 North Highway 23 West, Williamsburg, Kentucky 40769.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAQUE.—The plaque installed under subsection (a) shall contain the following text:

“Dr. James Harvey Early was born on June 14, 1808 in Knox County, Kentucky. He was

appointed postmaster of the first United States Post Office that was opened in the town of Whitley Courthouse, now Williamsburg, Kentucky in 1829. In 1844 he served in the Kentucky Legislature. Dr. Early married twice, first to Frances Ann Hammond, died 1860; and then to Rebecca Cummins Sammons, died 1914. Dr. Early died at home in Rockhold, Kentucky on May 24, 1885 at the age of 77.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN 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 S. 1714.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Senate 1714, sponsored by Senator MITCH MCCONNELL, would install a plaque to honor Dr. James Harvey Early in the Williamsburg, Kentucky, Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill.

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

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

As a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the House consideration of S. 1714, which places a plaque in the Post Office in Williamsburg, Kentucky, honoring Dr. James Harvey Early. This measure was introduced by Senator MITCH MCCONNELL on November 5, 2001.

Dr. James Harvey Early was born on June 4, 1808, in Knox County, Kentucky. He was appointed postmaster of the first United States Post Office that was opened in the town of Whitley Courthouse, now Williamsburg, Kentucky, in 1829. In 1844 he served in the Kentucky legislature.

Dr. Early died at home in Rockhold, Kentucky, on May 24, 1885, at the age of 77. He represents the significance of individuals who have made a tremendous impact on the development of our community for many, many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague and urge swift passage of this resolution.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1714, a bill to provide for the installation of a plaque in the Williamsburg Kentucky Post Office Building to honor Dr. James Harvey Early.

Kentucky was one of the first frontiers, marked with rugged terrain and harsh conditions. In this challenging frontier land, Dr. Early helped shape his community through his

many years of service. Born in Knox County, Kentucky in 1808, the young James Early served as the first Postmaster for the community of Whitley Courthouse, now known as Williamsburg, Kentucky. He went on to serve the community in the Kentucky State Legislature as a member of the Whig party in 1844 at the same time that he maintained a farm near Rockhold, Kentucky.

However, his greatest contribution to the community might well be his service as a doctor for nearly 30 years. Dr. Early practiced as a civilian doctor for the Union Army during the Civil War and continued as a country doctor until his death at the age of 77.

Married twice, Dr. Early helped raise 15 children, four of whom went on to serve this country in their own right by joining the Union Army during the war. Some of his descendants still live in Kentucky and continue to serve our commonwealth and this great nation in numerous ways.

Dr. James Harvey Early was a man who provided great service to his community through the trying and difficult times of war in this country, and it is fitting that we honor him today with this plaque.

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

Mrs. JO ANN 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 gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1714.

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. DAVIS of Illinois. 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 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

MAJOR LYN MCINTOSH POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1432) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3698 Inner Perimeter Road in Valdosta, Georgia, as the "Major Lyn McIntosh Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1432

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

SECTION 1. MAJOR LYN MCINTOSH POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3698 Inner Perimeter Road in Valdosta, Georgia,

shall be known and designated as the "Major Lyn McIntosh Post Office Building".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN 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. 1432.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1432 would designate the post office located at 3698 Inner Perimeter Road in Valdosta, Georgia, as the Major Lyn McIntosh Post Office Building.

Lyn Davis McIntosh was born in Valdosta, Georgia, on October 11, 1946. He went to school in Valdosta, graduating from Valdosta State College in 1968. He taught mathematics at Valdosta Junior High School. He enlisted in the Air Force and served overseas in Thailand. After returning to the United States, he was stationed at Travis Air Force Base, California, serving as a National Security Officer.

Major McIntosh returned to flying, joining the 8th Special Operations Squadron as an aircraft commander in 1979. On November 4, 1979, Iranians seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking 66 Americans hostage. Major McIntosh volunteered for the rescue mission. This extremely dangerous and complex rescue attempt ended in disaster in an Iranian desert on April 25, 1980. Major McIntosh was among those who lost their lives during this rescue mission.

In 1969, Major McIntosh married Ann Dixon and they had three sons, Scott, Mark and Stewart. Ann Dixon passed away on February 17, 2001.

This bill is a fitting tribute to this American patriot. I commend the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) and the other members of the Georgia delegation for sponsoring this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the House consideration of H.R. 1432, which

names a Post Office in Valdosta, Georgia, after Major Lyn McIntosh. H.R. 1432 was introduced by my good and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) on April 4, 2001. This bill, which meets the committee policy, is cosponsored by the entire Georgia delegation.

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I commend the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) for seeking to honor Major McIntosh.

Major McIntosh grew up in Valdosta and received his education in his hometown. He enlisted in the United States Air Force and completed his pilot training. As a member of the Eighth Special Operations Squadron, he commanded an MC-130 aircraft. He later volunteered for a rescue mission to recover the hostages seized in Iran at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, Iran, in 1979. Sadly and unfortunately, he was killed on a ground aircraft collision on April 25, 1979. Here is another example of an individual who was willing to give all that he had for his country; and I think it is certainly fitting, proper and appropriate that we honor him by naming a post office for him. I urge my colleagues to vote in the affirmative for the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the author of this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I thank the committee for the hard work on both sides that have been done to bring this bill to the floor. It is a very, very important and emotional piece of legislation for the people of south Georgia.

If one visits the city of Valdosta in deep central south Georgia and happens to be on the corner of North Ashley Street and Woodrow Wilson Drive, one will see a memorial that includes an F-86 fighter plane and a plaque commemorating the life of Major Lyn David McIntosh.

Lyn McIntosh was an extraordinary American.

He was raised in Valdosta; and he attended the public schools there, where he was involved in football and tennis, drama and student government, and as sports editor of the school paper. He graduated from Valdosta State College; and for a while, he taught math at Valdosta Junior High School. Later, he would earn a master's degree from the University of California.

Moody Air Force Base is located in Valdosta, and this outstanding young man decided that military service is what he wanted to do with his life. In 1969, two big things happened: he was married to Ann Dixon of Valdosta, and he joined the Air Force. In the years that followed, he became the father of three sons; and he served as an Air Force pilot and a commander throughout much of the world, and he earned a long list of commendations, including the Air Force Commendation Medal