

mother can kill even her own child, how can we tell other people not to kill one another?"

Maybe she had some insight the rest of us do not. Read her remarks and judge for yourself.

#### GOVERNMENT WASTE

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak on the enormous waste that occurs every day as Federal agencies continually fail to use proper oversight of disbursements of taxpayer dollars, and I want to cite three specific examples.

Instead of using its Federal food stamp funds to provide food for poor children, California chose to waste these funds on microwave ovens, catering services, and even on fees for marriage licenses. Some agencies, like the Departments of Education and Commerce, have such inadequate computer systems that over \$2 million of illegal meal reimbursements and payroll tax withholdings were not detected and escaped oversight. And these systems are inadequate, even though they continue to inappropriately spend millions of dollars trying to devise systems.

In the past few years, the Federal Department of the Interior was unable to account for \$11 billion of its financial transactions until it checked with other Federal agencies for confirmation of payment.

Mr. Speaker, all of these examples stand as proof of why this Congress must continue to hold Federal agencies responsible and accountable for their accounting standards and move them toward compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, this government will not make any progress in reducing our bloated Federal bureaucracy; and billions of dollars in taxpayer money will continue to be wasted.

□ 1415

#### INTRODUCTION OF FINANCIAL LITERACY COMMISSION CENTS ACT

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, the state of financial literacy among our children is not good. Sixty percent of preteens do not know the difference between cash, credit and checks; 28 percent of 12-year-olds do not know that credit cards are a form of borrowing; and almost 40 percent of them do not know that banks charge interest on loans. That is why I am introducing today a bill that will better coordinate public and private sector efforts to enhance financial literacy among our youth.

The CENTS legislation, as in dollars and cents, establishes a commission

that will provide recommendations on how to interrogate high-quality, standards-based economic and financial education. The commission will identify the best practices in the teaching of economics and personal finance and it will recommend how to better coordinate Federal, State and private sector efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the CENTS Act to improve the financial literacy of our Nation's young people.

#### BEING ASHAMED OF THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Congressional Budget Office came out with their new economic outlook, and I am somewhat ashamed as a Republican that it does not look very good in terms of what Republicans and Democrats have done in the last several years.

They are estimating for this year, 2003, we are going to run a deficit of \$562 billion. That includes the \$162 billion we are borrowing from Social Security, but it also considers what we are borrowing from all of the other trust funds. They estimate the deficit for 2004, next year, is going to be \$644 billion.

Mr. Speaker, when you realize that it took the first 200 years of this country, the first 200 years, to accumulate a debt of \$500 billion and now we are exceeding that every year, we should be ashamed. I am ashamed.

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) and the Republican Study Committee just issued a report that said if Republicans and Democrats and the President had stuck to the commitment that we made in 1966, we would have a balanced budget today, even with the tax cuts.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions 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.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

#### WINSTON E. ARNOW FEDERAL BUILDING DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1572) to designate the historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the "Winston E. Arnow Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1572

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

*The United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse".*

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

*Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to welcome everybody back after our recess, and I have to confess a little bit of disorientation. As I walked into the Chamber today, I thought for a moment I was in the Committee on Financial Services when I see Mrs. Cole, now a member of the Clerk's office, and I congratulate the Clerk on that hire; and further I am confused by the whiskers growing on the Parliamentarian's chin.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1527, as amended, was introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and it designates the historic building located at 100 North Palafox Street as the Winston E. Arnow Federal Building.

This bill was amended during subcommittee markup to make some minor technical changes relating to the designation of the building. These changes were made with the full support of the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER).

Judge Arnow was born in 1911 in Micanopy, Florida. He attended the University of Florida, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1932 and his law degree in 1933. He was admitted to the bar, and for 2 years served as a research clerk for the Florida Supreme Court, the first person to hold such a position.

From 1935 to 1942, he worked in private practice, when he was called to serve in the Army infantry for a year before being transferred to the Judge Advocate General Corps, wherein he was discharged as a major in 1945.

From 1946 until 1967, Judge Arnow practiced law as a partner in the firm of Clayton and Arnow. While in private practice, Judge Arnow served as a member and as chairman of the numerous bar committees, including the Steering Committee for Florida Civil Practices Before Trial and Committees on Continuing Legal Education and Rules of Civil Practice.

He was a member of the Florida Bar Committee that wrote the 1954 Consolidated Rules of Civil Procedure, in addition to authoring or coauthoring several other books and articles on the topic.

In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Bo Arnow to serve as a judge for the United States District Court, Northern District of Florida. During his tenure, he served first as a Judge, then as chief judge from 1969 until he took senior status in 1981.

Judge Arnow has been recognized for his achievements by the University of Florida, the Florida Chamber of Commerce, the Order of the Coif, an important legal honor society, as well as by the Judicial Conference for the 11th Circuit.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1572 is a bill to designate the Federal Building in Pensacola, Florida, as the Winston E. Arnow United States Federal Courthouse.

Judge Arnow was a native son of Florida. He was born in 1911 in Micanopy, Florida, attended public schools, and graduated from the University of Florida in 1932. He received his law degree in 1933. Judge Arnow was a World War II veteran, serving in the infantry in the United States Army.

Although he graduated from college and law school during the Depression, Winston Arnow became the first research clerk at the Supreme Court of Florida. He then practiced law for 30 years in Gainesville. President Johnson appointed him to the Federal bench in 1968. In 1969, he became the senior judge, and served in that capacity until 1981. As senior judge, Judge Arnow continued his work on the bench until his death in 1994.

Judge Arnow was instrumental in enforcing civil rights law during the critical period from 1969 through 1978. He based his decisions on the strength of the Constitution, and his decisions leave a legacy of fairness and integrity. On the bench he was all business and showed no favoritism. His social and economic decisions had a profound effect on the social fabric of Northern Florida.

In 1972, Judge Arnow's decisions regarding the Naval Live Oaks Reservations ended a long and controversial dispute over ownership, when he declared the historic woodland in the Gulf to be owned by the citizens of the United States.

He was a warm and gracious judge, generous with his time and advice. Judge Arnow was a fearless decision-maker, known for integrity and honesty. This designation is a fitting tribute to his long and distinguished career. I support this legislation and urge its adoption.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), the author of this legislation, and to congratulate him for shepherding this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my distinct privilege to rise today as the House considers H.R. 1572, a bill to designate the Historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox street in Pensacola, Florida, as the Winston E. Arnow Federal Building.

Since the United States District Court in the Northern District of Florida moved to a new courthouse location in 1999, this building has been undergoing a major renovation and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the latter part of 2004. Occupying the building will be the Bankruptcy Unit of the District Court, the United States Probation Offices and a portion of the District Court, eventually including a U.S. District Judge and staff. The building will become an integral part of the Florida Northern District Court in Pensacola.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced this measure to provide a fitting tribute to the service and life of a man who did so much for northwest Florida. He is widely acknowledged as the judge who made the hard decisions that reshaped our local area in the late sixties and seventies. Judge Arnow's decisions have shaped northern Florida's governments, its schools and its jails. These courageous decisions, which led to numerous threats on his life, have stood the test of time.

A man of honesty and rigid judicial integrity, Judge Arnow believed that a Judge had to follow the Constitution, the statutes and appellate precedents. He did not care whether he liked them or not. He did this as his duty, and he did it as he saw it, regardless of who the litigant or the lawyer was.

He was a friendly, soft-spoken country lawyer. Friends and colleagues regarded Judge Arnow as a southern gentleman in the traditional sense; very formal in court, yet very warm and friendly in everyday life. An avid sportsman, he was a good shooter and could frequently be found in his mint-condition green Jeep on his way to a dove hunt.

Today, the name Judge Winston E. "Bo" Arnow is an integral part of the revolutionary period from 1969 to 1978 in northwest Florida when he followed U.S. Supreme Court mandates to ensure the election of blacks, public school desegregation, and the new Escambia County Jail to improve living conditions of the inmates.

He was the first Federal Judge to be a Pensacola resident since 1934. He served as Chief Judge of the Northern District of Florida stretching from

Pensacola to Gainesville until 1981. He was still on the bench into his eighties, dying at the age of 83 on November 28, 1994.

Judicial associates saw Judge Arnow as all integrity, ignoring criticism by doing what he thought was the right and proper thing to do to protect civil liberties. In court he was all business. Once on the bench, he had no friends, only the fairness of law, and he took great pride in giving stern direction to wayward lawyers. His philosophy was, "Be on time and be damn ready when you get there." He was polite and he was fair, and exercised a no-nonsense attitude in his jurisprudence.

Judge Arnow went out of his way to protect the rights of the accused, and yet was equally stern in sentencing the guilty. His social and governmental decisions had profound effect; election of the first black county commissioner since Reconstruction; construction of the Escambia County Jail and renovation of the Santa Rosa County Jail. In 1972, as we have already heard, Judge Arnow ended the long-simmering dispute over ownership of the Naval Life Oaks Reservation by declaring the historic woodland in the Gulf Island National Seashore belonged to the people of the United States.

A political conservative and a strict constructionist, Judge Arnow believed firmly in the United States Constitution and followed the statutes and higher Federal Court decisions to the letter, even if he may have personally disagreed.

The people of northwest Florida, past, present and future, owe a debt of gratitude to Judge Arnow's wife, the former Frances Day Cease, and his daughter, Ann Arnow Moulton, for sharing their husband and father with northwest Florida for so many years.

I want to thank the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, and his ranking member, the gentlewoman from District of Columbia, for their assistance in getting this bill to the floor today. I also want to thank my 24 colleagues from the Great State of Florida for their co-sponsorship.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure to recognize a legacy of American fairness by a man whose decisions were in the right spirit of the instrument in which he believed most, the Constitution of the United States of America.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume simply to correct the record earlier so we do not get inundated with phone calls relative to the aforementioned whiskers not belonging to Mr. JOHNSON, the Parliamentarian, but to his distinguished colleague, Mr. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and urge passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1572, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the 'Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ED EDMONDSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1668

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, shall be known and designated as the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

□ 1430

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1668, introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON), designates the building located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse.

Ed Edmondson was a life-long resident of Oklahoma. He attended the public schools of Muskogee, Muskogee Junior College, and the University of Oklahoma where he graduated in 1940. Following graduation, Congressman Edmondson joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation after 3 years with the FBI. He served in the Navy for 3 years and then 24 years in the Naval Reserve. During his service, Congressman Edmondson attended law school at Georgetown University. Upon his discharge from active duty and graduation from law school, Congressman

Edmondson was admitted to the Washington, D.C. Bar Association. He then returned to Oklahoma to work in private practice and then as county attorney of Muskogee County.

In 1952, Congressman Edmondson was elected to the 83rd Congress and was reelected nine times, representing his home State for 20 years. After his service in the House, Congressman Edmondson returned to his native State and lived out his life in Muskogee where he passed away in 1990.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues in supporting passage.

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

Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and pleased to support H.R. 1668, a bill I introduced to designate the courthouse in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse. Congressman Edmondson devoted his life to the service of the country and people of Oklahoma. It was a call to service that many members of his family, past and present, have answered.

Congressman Edmondson was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on April 7, 1919. And after graduating from the University of Oklahoma in 1940, he came to Washington, D.C. to study law at Georgetown University. While working on his studies, he became a tour guide at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was quickly elevated to clerk and then special agent. His studies and service to the FBI were interrupted by a call to higher duty in the Navy during World War II where he served for 25 months in the South Pacific. During the war he met and married his lovely wife, June, who was serving as a WAVE in the war effort.

After the war, Congressman Edmondson's military service continued until 1970 in the United States Naval Reserve. After returning from the war and completing his education, Congressman Edmondson returned to Oklahoma to serve as county attorney in 1949, until he was elected to represent the people of the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma in 1952. During his time in Congress, he served on the Committee on Public Works and the Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs, until he left the House to run for the United Nations Senate in 1972.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works, he championed water projects, especially for arid Western lands. Congressman Edmondson was a supporter of programs of the new frontier and also a champion of veterans like himself. His political style helped lay the foundation for Oklahoma's conservative Democratic traditions.

He had a tremendous respect for public service and came from a politically active family. His brother, J. Howard Edmondson, served as the Governor of

Oklahoma, and his work inspired many people, including two of his own sons, to make careers in the public sector and to work for the people of Oklahoma. His son, Drew Edmondson, is today the attorney general of Oklahoma; and his other son, Jim, is a State district judge in Muskogee County.

The naming of this Federal building in the honor of Ed Edmondson would commemorate his long-time service to his community and to his State. I ask Members' support for this legislation. I thank Members for the opportunity to commemorate this great Oklahoman with this honor.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I congratulate the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) for shepherding this bill to the floor and its expected passage today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1668.

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. LATOURETTE. Mr. 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 H.R. 1572 and H.R. 1668.

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

There was no objection.

#### CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 350) congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 350

Whereas Lance Armstrong won the 2003 Tour de France, the 100th anniversary of the race, by completing the 2,125-mile, 23-day course in 83 hours, 41 minutes, and 12 seconds, finishing 1 minute and 1 second ahead of his nearest competitor;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's win on July 27, 2003, marks his fifth Tour de France victory;

Whereas with this victory, Lance Armstrong joined Miguel Indurain as the only riders in history to win cycling's most prestigious race in 5 consecutive years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong displayed incredible perseverance, determination, and