

raised two sons; one son became a U.S. Congressman, and one son became a mayor. Mrs. Louise Stokes had three themes that guided her life: religion, education, and hard work. She lived her principles and she imparted these guiding principles to her two sons.

The lives of Mrs. Louise Stokes' two sons represent an enduring tribute to her supreme love and care. The careers of Carl and Lou Stokes show that America's progress as a nation is measured not by what we do for the strong, but what we do for the weak; not by what we do for the haves, but what we do for the have-nots. Throughout their careers, Carl Stokes and Lou Stokes fought for voting rights, civil rights, education rights, and housing rights.

Somewhere in America, there is a child living in adverse circumstance, maybe not even having a home. Maybe they are just sitting on a stoop marking the time, wondering if things are ever going to get better in their life, because things are very tough right now. Now, that person in America today could be black, could be brown, could be yellow, could be white. And when he or she is sitting there and feeling low, feeling down, wondering what is going to come and if things could ever get better with their life, they could think about two young African-American children—Carl and Louis Stokes—who were born in poverty, who lived in public housing, who, through the grace of God and a mother who worked for them, were able to move through the ranks, come to power, reach the pinnacle, make American history, and through it all they always remembered where they came from.

I stand here with a great deal of humility, to join in honoring Mrs. Louise Stokes for her life, her accomplishments, her legacy, and her sons. It is fitting to honor her by designating the Louise Stokes Post Office Building.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2357. This bill designates the post office located at 3675 Warrensville Center Road in Shaker Heights, Ohio as the "Louise Stokes Post Office."

Louise Stokes is the mother of former Representative Louis Stokes and the late Carl Stokes, the first black mayor of a major U.S. city and former ambassador to Seychelles. Louise Stokes, born on October 27, 1895, in Wrens, Georgia moved to Cleveland, Ohio in 1918 where she met and married Charles Louis Stokes in 1923. Louise's husband died early in their marriage. However, Mrs. Stokes was intent on ensuring that her children were provided for. She always told her son "get an education"—get something in your head so you don't have to work with your hands like I do."

The Stokes' boys followed their mother's advice. Both boys graduated from college and went on to law school. Louis Stokes served as a civil rights attorney and in 1968 became the first black Congressman to serve from the State of Ohio. Carl Stokes became the first black mayor of a major U.S. city and later a U.S. ambassador.

Louise Stokes is the ultimate example of how a mother's love can positively impact her children and change the lives of millions of people. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Ohio, Mr. TRAFICANT for intro-

ducing the bill and urge my colleagues to give their full support for its passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2357.

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. MCHUGH. 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. 2357.

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

There was no objection.

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 643) to redesignate the Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 643

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 10301 South Compton Avenue, in Los Angeles, California, and known as the Watts Finance Office, shall be known and designated as the "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office 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 "Augustus F. Hawkins Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH).

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring before the House H.R. 643, a bill, as was noted, that was indeed introduced by our colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), honoring the very distinguished colleague from California, former Representative Augustus F. Hawkins.

I would note, Mr. Speaker, that if some of this sounds familiar, it is simply because the House in fact considered and overwhelmingly passed this bill during its deliberations last year.

Unfortunately, and in no way suggestive of the merits of the bill, the legislative calendar in the other body did not permit them sufficient time to consider it. So we are here again today attempting to rectify that occurrence. For that I want to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her tenacity and for recognizing that what was good and owing last year remains so this year, and for the cooperative effort of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) and all the members of the Committee on Government Reform for once more bringing this House the opportunity to vote on a very worthy naming bill.

The history of Gus Hawkins I suspect in this body is well-known from his birth in Louisiana and his movement with his parents to California in 1918 when he was just 11 years old, a recipient of his AB from the University of California in 1931, with a major in economics, and later his graduation from the University of Southern California in 1932.

After working in the real estate business, he was elected to the California State Assembly, where he served from 1934 to 1963, and later elected to the 88th Congress and to 13 succeeding Congresses running from 1963 to 1991.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, Gus Hawkins served his constituents of the Watts area of Los Angeles for 48 years in elective office, 28 years in the California State Assembly, and 20 years in the House of Representatives.

He became known at that time for the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, a bill to reduce unemployment, move ahead in job training and employment opportunities for all Americans. He served in this body on various committees and, in fact, rose to be a leader in this House on many issues that were important certainly to the people that he represented but more so to the people of this country.

We have had the opportunity in the past, Mr. Speaker, to honor our former colleagues with this naming for their community service and in this instance, of course, the service to their country.

Certainly, as happened on this House floor last year, I would again urge my colleagues to unanimously support this bill and designate a naming for a very, very worthy American and a great former colleague, Gus Hawkins.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that, on the floor today, we have the gentleman