

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to, first of all, commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for introducing this very important legislation. I would also like to express appreciation to the gentleman from New York (Chairman MCHUGH) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), ranking member, for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I rise in support of H.R. 3909, which names the post office on South Cottage Grove after Henry McGee. I was fortunate to have worked for and with Henry McGee. As a matter of fact, one of the very first meaningful jobs that I ever had was a job working in the Chicago Post Office as a clerk. I can recall at that time that Mr. McGee was an esteemed executive; and one would hear his name being called on the intercom, practically all day in terms of somebody saying, Mr. McGee, please call your office, or Mr. McGee, you are wanted on floor 9, or Mr. McGee, you have a telephone call, or you have a message. Many of us were young people wondering who was this guy McGee. I mean, all day long one constantly heard his name.

Then as we got to meet him and got to know him, we were tremendously impressed because he reminded us so much that it is not always a matter of where one begins, but oftentimes it is a matter of where one ends.

So here comes Henry McGee beginning as a temporary letter carrier at the very bottom of the process and then working his way all the way to the point of becoming postmaster of one of the largest postal operations in America.

But then as my colleagues have already noted, not only did he excel in terms of his chosen profession, but Henry McGee found the time while operating the Chicago Postal Service to also be actively involved in other civic and community affairs.

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In addition to those already having been mentioned, he was also appointed by Mayor Daley to serve as a member of the Chicago Board of Education. And during those years, serving as a member of the Chicago Board of Education was kind of like being in the military. A board member needed to get hazardous duty pay. And yet Henry McGee was able to do all of that.

He was also a great churchman and was seriously involved in his church and was consistently known as the guy who kept the records, who always made sure that the money was handled properly and was accounted for. Not only did he raise money, but he also accounted for money.

But then he lived to be 90 years old and to be actively engaged even up to that point. People often talk about a lack of role models, a lack of individuals in African-American communities

especially or minority communities in general. I think that young people need not look any further than to look to the Henry McGees of the world, a man who started at the bottom but rose to the top of his profession and ended life as an outstanding and esteemed American.

Again, I certainly commend and thank my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for taking the time to recognize this great American, and I certainly would urge that we all support this legislation.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank once again my colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) in particular, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for bringing the life and legacy of Mr. McGee forward to this House in this way.

I think that among the many, many pieces of legislation that we will pass in this session naming post office facilities, this one is more appropriate than most in the sense that this gentleman worked his entire life in the postal service making sure that the mail, notwithstanding the weather, was delivered and delivered accurately. He is a gentleman who has a great and varied background, including his work on the board of the children's literacy effort in Illinois, which is something that I appreciate and admire him for.

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

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the ranking member for his efforts through this continuing labor on behalf of the subcommittee. I understand he has to go off for other business while we complete the final bill, but, as always, he has been a leader and an engine of cooperation.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCHUGH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FATTAH. I would just advise my colleague that my daughter is in my office, and I have been holding her up, so I am going to yield the remainder of the time for another member of the committee to manage the last remaining bill.

Mr. MCHUGH. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that. We always know, whether the gentleman is on the floor or somewhere else, that he is working on all our behalves, and I mean that with all sincerity.

Before I yield back, Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with virtually all the speakers on the other side of the aisle. I think they made very poignant, very appropriate comments about the appropriateness of this particular bill.

As I tried to indicate in my opening remarks, this is a special bill, amongst a series of special bills. This gen-

tleman, through his efforts in the postal service and this gentleman through his efforts in his community, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) so aptly put it, can indeed serve as a source of inspiration, of leadership far beyond any minority community but across the wide horizon. He is the kind of individual and gentleman to which all peoples, young and old alike, can look to for real landmarks in how to guide and live their lives.

So this is a particularly fine bill, and I am proud to be here today with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and others who have made it possible.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). 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. 3909.

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.

SAMUEL H. LACY, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4447) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 919 West 34th Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Samuel H. Lacy, Sr. Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4447

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

SECTION 1. SAMUEL H. LACY, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 919 West 34th Street in Baltimore, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Samuel H. Lacy, Sr. 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 "Samuel H. Lacy, Sr. Post Office Building".

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

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

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. 4447.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this final bill, regardless of its sequence in the legislative calendar, is certainly equal to the high standards that have been set not just here today on the floor but I think historically through this Congress with respect to postal namings.

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for working so hard to bring this very meritorious piece of legislation before us. As the Clerk said, it does seek to designate the United States Post Office facility located at 919 West 34th Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the Samuel H. Lacy, Sr. Post Office. And as was true with the previous three initiatives, Mr. Speaker, each Member here too of the House delegation from the great State of Maryland has joined the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) in co-sponsoring this bill.

All of us who come to this floor find ourselves laboring beneath a podium that is suspended above the House here that is the place put aside to seat the members of the various media. And, indeed, those of us who have the honor of serving this House and in government and politics sometimes find ourselves in an interesting love-hate relationship with many members of the media. But I think it is fair to say for all of us that, at the end of the day, despite our occasional disagreements, those of us in public office have a great deal of respect, a great deal of admiration for those who serve in that capacity of keeping the people of this country informed. Certainly our Constitution, our Founding Fathers and founding mothers, understood the importance of a free press and an active press, and one that was never afraid, never too shy to come forward and to report the facts and the truth as they saw it.

My understanding of Mr. Lacy is that he has dedicated his life to that kind of effort. And, in fact, he has accrued some 60 years in journalism, working in radio, television, and the print media. He was a renowned sportswriter and editor for the Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper, starting back in 1944. And, in fact, even to this day he still resides in the great city of Baltimore and still works in journalism, adding each and every hour of each and every day to that fine list of achievements.

So we have, I think, a very fitting finale to our four-bill calendar today, seeking to honor this gentleman who has served in the media, fulfilled that solemn commitment that is embodied in our Constitution of a free and unfettered press, in defense of the first amendment and freedom of speech. So I want to again thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for his initiative, and certainly urge all our Members and colleagues to support this very worthy bill.

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

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

I would like to thank the chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), of the Subcommittee on Postal Service of the Committee on Government Reform for their support in bringing this bill to the floor today. I believe that persons who have made meaningful contributions to society should not only be recognized but memorialized.

The naming of a postal building in one's honor is truly a salute to the accomplishments and public service of an individual. H.R. 4447 designates the United States Postal Service building located at 919 West 34th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, as the Samuel H. Lacy, Sr. Post Office Building.

I am pleased to be able to speak today about my constituent, Mr. Lacy, a true trailblazer and hometown hero in Baltimore's African-American community, this country, and the world. Mr. Lacy has served since 1944 to the present in one of the greatest African-American institutions in the world, the Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper. The Afro, as it is called, is one of the oldest black-owned and operated weekly newspapers in the country.

During World War II, the Afro and other black press documented the heroism of our soldiers, sailors and airmen; valor that the majority press largely ignored. Then, during the Red Scares of the 1950s, newspapers like the Afro were forced to struggle against both financial pressure and attacks by the agents of the McCarthy era. The black press exposed the brutal face of Jim Crow and the fundamental unfairness of segregation. Before Selma and Birmingham, they helped to provide the social and intellectual foundations for protests in the movement toward civil rights.

In the words of "Soldiers Without Swords," Stanley Nelson's 1998 documentary for PBS, the black press "gave a voice to the voiceless." They gave us the news we needed to know when no one else would declare the truth about our lives. For families like my own, new to Baltimore from the fields of South Carolina, the Afro-American Newspaper offered us the vision of a powerful business owned and controlled by black men and women of intellect, education, and courage.

Samuel Lacy is a part of that legacy. He has been a renowned sportswriter and editor for the Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper since 1944. He has worked for 60 years, over half a century, in journalism, working with radio, television, and the print media. And as the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) said, he is still working at 96.

As a sportswriter, he conducted interviews with many great sports figures. However, his unique position as an African-American writer provided for insightful behind-the-scenes stories about Jackie Robinson and other great black sportsmen, unfortunately, because they were often relegated to the same segregated accommodations. Lacy's earnest prose during these times played an important part in the effort to desegregate major league baseball. His contributions led to his induction into the writers' wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1998.

He also served as a sports commentator for WBAL TV in Baltimore and a sports and managing editor for the Washington Tribune, even covering six Olympic games, including Los Angeles. To this day, at the age of 96, he continues to write a weekly column for the Afro.

Mohammed Ali, the greatest boxer of all times, once said that, and I quote, "Service to others is the rent you pay for your room here on earth." Samuel Lacy, as a man and as a member of the African-American press, has paid his rent over and over and over again. As such, I urge my colleagues to support this postal naming bill that salutes a person from my district who has spent his life giving service to others and giving life to life.

Just this weekend, I was with Mr. Lacy at a funeral of John Oliver, Sr., the editor of the Afro-American, who had served for over 47 years.

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When Mr. Lacy got up to speak, he talked about how Mr. Oliver had contributed so much to the lives of others. What he did not say and would have been appropriate at that moment to say was that he and Mr. Oliver and many others provided a newspaper so that young boys and girls of African-American descent could look up to them and know that they were going somewhere, that they presented an image, that they presented a business, a family-owned business, that they presented a legacy by which many of us could follow.

Again, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) so much for bringing this bill to the floor. I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), who was very instrumental, and certainly the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the ranking member of the subcommittee. I know for a fact that Mr. Lacy is looking on, and I know that this act today will not only touch his life but will touch the lives of his family and his friends.

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

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

Let me express my appreciation again to the gentleman from Maryland for his efforts on this bill but also for his very gracious comments and for his words of thanks; but with all due respect, I would suggest that it is all of us that owe the thanks to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) for his efforts in bringing to us an individual who as he so eloquently stated has done so much and contributed so many times including this very moment. We look forward to many days ahead of additional sacrifice and additional achievement on behalf of this very worthy gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to join us in supporting this bill.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4447, which designates a U.S. post office located at 919 West 34th Street in Baltimore, Maryland after "Samuel H. Lacy, Sr." was introduced by Congressman ELIJAH CUMMINGS on May 17, 2000.

Samuel H. Lacy, Sr., is a renowned sports writer and editor for the Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper, a position he has held since 1944. He has spent 60 years in journalism, working in radio, television, and print media.

At 96 years young, Mr. Lacy still authors a weekly column for the Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper. He has served as a Sports Commentator for WBAL-TV in Baltimore and a Sports and Managing editor for the Washington Tribune. Mr. Lacy has covered six Olympic Games, including the games in Los Angeles and is most proud of receiving the Frederick Douglass Award for excellence in journalism.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing support for H.R. 4447, which would name a post office after a truly talented and dedicated man, Mr. Lacy. I urge swift passage of this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). 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. 4447.

The question was taken.

Mr. McHUGH. 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.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

CONCERNS OF CHINESE AID FOR PAKISTANI BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM STILL UNRESOLVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, last month disturbing reports surfaced that China is aiding Pakistan's missile development program. In response to this very destabilizing situation, I wrote to President Clinton on July 5 urging that the administration immediately impose sanctions on China. I was encouraged to see that the administration dispatched a top arms control official to Beijing to address the growing concerns about China's proliferation activities. But the news out of the Chinese capital was not encouraging. John Holum, senior adviser to the Secretary of State on arms control, told the media that the United States has raised our concern that China has provided aid to Pakistan and other countries. According to an article in the Sunday, July 9 New York Times, Mr. Holum said, "We made progress, but the issue remains unresolved." In the polite parlance of diplomacy, that is a clear indication that this issue continues to be a serious concern.

Mr. Speaker, the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence agencies have reported that China has stepped up its provision of key components and technical expertise for the development of a new long-range missile that could carry nuclear weapons. This recent pattern of Chinese support for Pakistan's missile development program is a matter of concern for the United States and for the long-term stability of the entire Asian continent.

It is also a matter of particularly urgent concern for India. China and Pakistan both consider India to be their major strategic threat which is absurd, considering that India has been the victim of both Pakistani and Chinese aggression. But given that shared strategic outlook on the part of China and Pakistan, it is clear that these two nations have teamed up to surround India and create an alarming potential for instability in Asia.

While Pakistan remains subject to U.S. sanctions as a result of its nuclear explosions and last year's military coup, the administration has been trying to influence China with its policy of comprehensive engagement. Clearly, at least in the case of Pakistan, the policy is not working. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time to get tough with Beijing.

To that end, I am drafting legislation similar to a bipartisan bill that has been introduced in the other body, the Senate, that would require the administration to monitor China's record on the spread of nuclear weapons and impose automatic sanctions on companies or states if there is credible evidence of

exports of missile technology. The legislation is moving through the Senate and is part of the mix in the upcoming debate on extending permanent normal trade relations to China. I believe this connection is very appropriate to make. We cannot afford to completely separate our commercial and security interests.

In my letter to President Clinton urging that sanctions be imposed on China forthwith, I noted that sanctions had been imposed on China in 1991 and in 1993 for the provision of M-11 missiles with a range of 300 kilometers. In my letter to the President, I wrote: "A new era of cooperation between India and the United States has been ushered in, thanks in no small part to your recent trip to India that I was honored to be a part of. As we work to heighten our cooperation with India on such issues as security, nonproliferation and combating terrorism, it seems inconsistent not to hold China accountable for actions that directly threaten the security of India and which will inevitably spur a heightened arms race on the subcontinent."

I further stated in my letter, Mr. Speaker: "In an effort to forestall action by Congress, the administration has tried to tout China's reduction of weapons exports to the Middle East, North Korea and other areas of concern. But it appears from the administration's own information that the flow of nuclear technology and delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction to Pakistan continues unabated." The latest news from our American envoy in Beijing only further confirms that this is in fact the case.

I have long been concerned, as many of my colleagues in Congress have been, about transfers of technology by the People's Republic of China that contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or missiles that could deliver them. For example, in 1996, many of us called for sanctions on China for the sale of ring magnets, which can be used to enrich uranium, to Pakistan. Since 1992, Beijing has taken some steps to mollify American concerns about proliferation, including promises to abide by the Missile Technology Control Regime, which it has not joined, and accession to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. But the Director of the CIA reports that the People's Republic remains a key supplier of technology inconsistent with nonproliferation goals.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to stress again that the issue of favorable trade benefits to China cannot be delinked from our concerns about nuclear and missile proliferation. If the administration considers PNTR passage so important, it must demonstrate to Congress that it is serious about cracking down on China's violation of nonproliferation agreements. I