

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. BIGGER). 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  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Allen  
Andrews  
Armye  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baker  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barrett  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berkley  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown (SC)  
Bryant  
Burton  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cannon  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson (OK)  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Collins  
Combust  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)

Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
DeFazio  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
DeMint  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
English  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Farr  
Ferguson  
Filner  
Flake  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Frank  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (TX)  
Greenwood  
Grucci  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Harman  
Hart  
Hastings (FL)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hill  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoeffel  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoolley  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hutchinson

Hyde  
Inslee  
Isakson  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kerns  
Kildee  
Kind (WI)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Largent  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Luther  
Hall (OH)  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Mascara  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Mica  
Millender-McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, George  
Mink

Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pastor  
Paul  
Payne  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reyes

Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roukema  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schaffer  
Schiff  
Schrock  
Scott  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Stump  
Stupak  
Sununu

Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor (MS)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Toomey  
Towns  
Traficant  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins (OK)  
Watson (CA)  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Weiner  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

#### NOT VOTING—59

Abercrombie  
Baca  
Barr  
Berman  
Boucher  
Burr  
Callahan  
Capps  
Carson (IN)  
Crane  
Deal  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
Doyle  
Ehlers  
Engel  
Fattah  
Fossella  
Gallegly  
Gillmor

Green (WI)  
Gutierrez  
Hansen  
Hastings (WA)  
Herger  
Hoekstra  
Hunter  
Istook  
Jefferson  
Jones (OH)  
Kilpatrick  
Klecza  
Lipinski  
Manzullo  
Matheson  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Miller, Gary  
Mollohan  
Nussle

Pascrell  
Pelosi  
Reynolds  
Riley  
Roemer  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Ryun (KS)  
Sabo  
Scarborough  
Schakowsky  
Sherman  
Solis  
Spence  
Stark  
Tauzin  
Taylor (NC)  
Waters  
Waxman

□ 1826

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 257 on H.R. 2137, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX,