

Central Europe. Building on Vaclav Havel's experience as a prisoner of conscience listening to Radio Liberty underscores the value of this service.

Unlike BBC World Service and other radios, RFE/RL provides unbiased news about unfree societies in their own language about their own society. The difference is key and the service is invaluable.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for introducing this bill, and also the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman, and Congress' hero on human rights, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for bringing it to the floor today. This is one of the many tools we will need to fight terrorism around the globe, and arming citizens with the truth is the best way to bring about change, victory and reducing American casualties.

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

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

I want to thank my colleagues for their support. Now, some might question whether broadcasts to this part of the world would really make that much of a difference. I suggest that if done right, these broadcasts would make a profound difference in our war on terrorism, and I want to give an example.

Yesterday, the Wall Street Journal reported that on the streets of Tehran in Iraq, young people, Iranians born after the revolution of Ayatollah Khomeini and fed up with extreme theocracy, are in the streets, in the streets last night, chanting "We love the USA." Yes, "We love the USA." That is what was occurring in the streets in Iran. And these young people, because they want freedom, are our allies and our friends. The hard-line mullahs, who have run on the "America is the great Satan" line for years, are deadly fearful of these rumblings.

What is being credited with prompting these expressions is a message of freedom that is being sent by a private television station in Los Angeles, run by Iranian expatriates. These broadcasts are challenging the power of the repressive theocracy, the power of the mullahs who would control every aspect of Iranian lives. And these broadcasts are speaking to Iranian women's desires to play a role in modern society. These and other broadcasts are revolutionary and, in this case, it is an Iranian revolution in America's favor.

Now, Iran is not Afghanistan, that is true, but there are parallels, and what is the same is the power of ideas, the urge for freedom and for individual dignity. That is the desire that Radio Free Afghanistan will be able to bolster, which will significantly aid our war against terrorism. And that is why I urge my colleagues to pass this legisla-

tion and why I urge final passage of the bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I want to commend Committee Chairman HYDE for bringing this bill before the House and I commend Subcommittee Chairman ROYCE for crafting this important initiative.

For the past several years, the people of Afghanistan have been manipulated by foreign forces who are motivated by selfish evil intentions. Saudi Arabia, along with Pakistan, have created a radical Islamic fundamentalist movement in Afghanistan which threatens international stability. While we work to ensure that the governments of those two countries permanently change their policy, the only way that the world will be safe from the disaster that they have created is by helping the Afghan people to liberate themselves from the Taliban and bin Laden, and to give them the tools to put together a broad based representative form of government.

For the past several years, members of our Committee have been working with the former King and the Northern Alliance to ensure that our government support the Afghan people's desire for a free and democratic Afghanistan. A Radio Free Afghanistan can play a significant role in this endeavor. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2998, the "Radio Free Afghanistan Act." I would first like to thank my House International Relations Committee colleagues, ED ROYCE and HOWARD BERMAN, for their hard work in introducing this important piece of legislation, and to acknowledge their commitment to free speech and freedom in Afghanistan.

The importance of the Radio Free Afghanistan Act should not be underestimated. Under this bill, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty would expand to create Radio Free Afghanistan. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty has effectively developed over the past 50 years the "surrogate broadcasting" concept of local, regional and international news in native languages in countries that do not enjoy freedom of the press.

The principle of broadcasting news and factual information free of the propaganda of repressive states is well established. Bringing the truth of the Taliban's actions to the Afghan people would continue a long-held tradition of bringing the voice of liberty and personal freedom to people around the world.

The Radio Free Afghanistan Act would simply allow the Afghan people to learn the hard-hitting truth about what is happening in their own country. As we all know, knowledge is power.

In the war against terrorism, we must blanket the people of Afghanistan with the voice of freedom, truth and democracy as we blanket the Taliban with bombs. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this vitally important piece of legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2998, 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. LANTOS. 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.

□ 1515

NATHANIEL R. JONES AND FRANK J. BATTISTI FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 852) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 852

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG).

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 852 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Nathaniel R. Jones was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1926. After serving in the United States Air Force during World War II, he earned his undergraduate degree and law degree from Youngstown State University. Judge Jones was the editor of the Buckeye

Review newspaper before serving as executive director of the Fair Employment Commission in the city of Youngstown. He also served on the Mayor's Human Rights Commission.

Judge Jones had a distinguished legal career before being appointed to the Federal bench. He was in private practice for 2 years; he served as Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio from 1961 until 1967; as general counsel for the NAACP on civil disorder; and as general counsel of the NAACP for 10 years.

In 1979, Judge Jones was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. While sitting on the Federal bench, Judge Jones has been active in legal education at Case Western Reserve University School of Law, City University of New York School of Law, University of Cincinnati College of Law, Harvard Law School, North Carolina Central Law School, Indiana University School of Law, Northern Kentucky State University Salmon P. Chase College of Law, and Nova University Law Center in Florida. He has also received numerous honors and awards from universities throughout the United States.

In 1985, Judge Jones traveled to South Africa on behalf of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights, where he was a legal observer at a treason trial. He has continued to be active in civil rights law in South Africa. Judge Jones took senior status in 1995 and maintains a busy docket.

The second judge being honored with this courthouse designation is Frank J. Battisti. Judge Battisti was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and graduated from Ohio University. He then went on to earn his law degree at Harvard University. In 1950, he was admitted to the Ohio bar and served as Ohio Assistant Attorney General. In the early 1950s, Judge Battisti was a legal advisor for the Army Corps of Engineers. He also entered private practice and started teaching at Youngstown University Law School until he was elected a Common Pleas judge in 1958.

In 1961, President Kennedy appointed Judge Battisti to the Federal bench. At the time he was the youngest Federal appointed judge. He served as Chief Judge from 1969 until 1990, and took senior status that April. Judge Battisti presided over the Cleveland public school desegregation case, a public housing desegregation case, and in 1974, the trial of eight members of the Ohio National Guard accused of violating the civil rights of four Kent State students who were shot during student demonstrations in 1970. Judge Battisti passed away on October 19, 1994.

This is a fitting honor for two extraordinary Federal judges from Youngstown. Similar legislation passed the House last year, but was never enacted. I support this bill, and ask my colleagues to support it as well.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 852, a bill to designate the new courthouse and Federal building under construction in Youngstown, Ohio, as the Nathaniel R. Jones and Frank J. Battisti Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

These two native sons of Youngstown, Ohio, have contributed to the excellence of the judicial system and dedicated their lives to preserving the notion of equal justice under the law.

Judge Battisti was born and brought up in Youngstown. After attending Ohio University, in 1950 he received his J.D. from Harvard Law School. Judge Battisti was Assistant Attorney General and a law instructor at Youngstown State University. Later in his career, he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of Mahoning County, Ohio.

In 1961, he was appointed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio by President Kennedy. In 1969 he became the Chief Judge.

Judge Nathaniel Jones was also born and brought up in Youngstown and is a World War II veteran.

His civic and public appointments include serving as director of the Fair Employment Practices Commission and executive director of the Mayor's Human Rights Commission.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy appointed Judge Jones as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, based in Cleveland.

In 1969 Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, asked Judge Jones to serve as the NAACP's general counsel. Judge Jones accepted the offer and served at the NAACP for a decade, from 1969 until 1979. In 1979, President Carter appointed Judge Jones to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. Both gentlemen have been active in numerous community and civic organizations. They were personal friends and professional colleagues. It is very fitting and proper that we support this naming bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 852.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, naming a Federal courthouse in Youngstown after Nathaniel Jones and Frank Battisti is an ideal way to mark the contributions these men have made to their profession and their communities. Judge Nathaniel Jones once said he "saw law as a way to effect meaningful changes in society and shape the

destiny of individuals locked into second class status."

The son of a steelworker and World War II veteran, Judge Jones spent his career as an advocate for better, fairer schools and discrimination-free workplaces. He worked alongside some of the greatest legal minds of our time, including Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

His accomplishments as the general counsel to the NAACP caught the attention of President Carter, who appointed him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. President Carter recognized that Judge Jones's exceptional understanding of how the legal process could remedy some of society's shortcomings would serve the country well on the bench. Many of us who have known Judge Jones over his career believe that if President Carter would have been reelected in 1980, he would have chosen Judge Jones to be a member of the United States Supreme Court.

We can say the same kinds of accolades about Judge Battisti, who had the same kind of passion for social justice. He was an outstanding public servant appointed by President Kennedy. Judge Battisti never shied away from controversy. As others mentioned, his career on the bench included rulings on the antiwar protest at Kent State University and ending school desegregation in Cleveland.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) and others, for giving us an opportunity to pay tribute to these distinguished sons of Ohio.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, both of these men contributed tremendously to desegregation of public schools in the United States of America. Most importantly, both of them were Youngstown, Ohio, natives, born and raised there, and very well respected. The community is very pleased that this Federal building and U.S. courthouse is being named in their honor. I think the most important thing that can be said about both is that they were not afraid to tackle controversial issues. When we talk about desegregation, our Congress looks towards fairness in America; these were two of the trailblazers of desegregation.

Their participation at their respective levels had a trickle-down effect on this entire Nation, and that would be the legacy probably of both men. Hopefully, this bill will be passed into law, and I believe it would signal the first time that a U.S. Federal building and courthouse has been named for both an outstanding African American and white member of the Federal bench. That in itself would be a significant landmark. It would be a fine building.

Madam Speaker, I ask for the House to move this bill through the other body so that this great building can be named for these two outstanding members of our Federal court system.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 852, legislation to name the federal building and U.S. courthouse to be built in downtown Youngstown, Ohio after former Federal Judge Frank J. Battisti and United States Court of Appeals Judge Nathaniel R. Jones. Both Judge Battisti and Judge Jones are natives of Youngstown, Ohio, and naming this federal building and courthouse after them would be a source of pride for the residents of that fine city.

Judge Battisti served in many capacities during his distinguished career. None was more notable than his tenure as Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Judge Nathaniel Jones is a personal friend. I have had the pleasure of working with him on the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center project in Cincinnati, Ohio and on other projects. Judge Jones serves as the Co-Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Freedom Center and his leadership has been critical. Through my work with the Freedom Center, I have come to admire Judge Jones for his commitment to racial healing and cooperation.

Judge Jones was born and raised in Youngstown, Ohio. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II, and later went on to attend Youngstown State University where he received undergraduate and law degrees. Judge Jones later went on to serve as General Counsel for the NAACP where he helped coordinate efforts to end school segregation. In 1979, President Carter appointed him to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit where he serves to this day.

I have great respect for Judge Jones. In all of his accomplishments, perhaps none rank higher than his wife Lillian and their four wonderful children, one of whom—Stephanie J. Jones—is chief of staff for our colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. There are few people more dedicated to public service than Judge Jones.

The naming of the federal building and courthouse in Youngstown, Ohio after Judge Battisti and Judge Jones is a fitting tribute to two worthy men. I thank my colleague JIM TRAFICANT for introducing this measure and my colleague STEVEN LATOURETTE for helping move the bill to the floor. I am honored to co-sponsor this legislation, and am grateful to see us take action on it.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to stand in support of H.R. 852, which names the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Youngstown, Ohio after my dear friend Judge Nathaniel R. Jones and the late Judge Frank Battisti. No two men are worthier of this recognition.

It is particularly significant that this courthouse is being named after these two wonderful sons of Youngstown who have done so much for their community and for our nation. It is my understanding that this is the first time anywhere in the country that the names of two people of different races have been joined to-

gether to name a federal building. How fitting this is. Judge Battisti devoted his life—often at great cost—to reaching across the racial divide and to removing those divides altogether. Judge Jones has committed himself to securing justice for all and healing a divided nation. I am so pleased that these two men will be honored together in this way.

This bill has particular meaning to me, professionally and personally. I first came to know both Judge Jones and Judge Battisti through their involvement in the landmark school desegregation case in my hometown of Cleveland, Ohio. Judge Battisti showed great courage in his rulings and his willingness to force the overhaul of an illegally segregated school system, not a popular thing to do at the time. And Judge Jones' commitment to the law for the highest purposes earned my admiration long before I knew him personally.

Over the years, I have come to know this thoughtful, generous and humble man and am proud to say that he is my mentor and friend. He's also the father of my Chief of Staff Stephanie J. Jones. Judge Jones and I often joke about the unlikely coincidence of Stephanie and I sharing the same name. In fact, he now refers to me as his "other daughter," as honorary title I'm proud to hold.

Judge Jones has traveled the world, counseled Presidents, walked with great leaders, earned the respect of all who know him and achieved great renown. Yet he has never forgotten his roots and the lessons he learned at his mother's knee. He has always lived by the simple admonition he learned in Sunday School—"brighten the corner where you are."

I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Jones' mother, Lillian Brown Jones Rafe not long before she died and, through her, came to appreciate even more the son she called her "keen-eyed child." This great-grandson of slaves, whose parents moved from the rural south to Youngstown, Ohio seeking opportunities for their children, has risen to heights even a proud mother never imagined, but has never forgotten his roots. Through it all, he remains a child of Youngstown.

It is appropriate that less than two miles away from the street on which he was born, along the route his weary but determined mother walked selling household products and newspaper subscriptions to support her family during the Depression, up the street from the movie theater his father cleaned at night, on a site where he played as a boy, near the small office in which he once toiled as editor of the *Buckeye Review* newspaper, down the hill from Youngstown University, where he earned his bachelor and law degrees (and fought for equal rights for all students), across the square from the small building that housed his first law office, a few miles from his beloved parents gravesite, will stand a United States Courthouse engraved with the name of Nathaniel R. Jones.

It is truly an honor and a pleasure for me to stand in support of this bill honoring my friend Judge Nathaniel Jones and the late Judge Frank Battisti. This Courthouse, like the remarkable men for which it is named, will brighten its corner, where it will long stand as a reminder and beacon to all who desire and work for justice, equality and mercy.

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

Mr. REHBERG. Madam 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 gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 852.

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. REHBERG. 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. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 852.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING WTO ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS IN DOHA, QATAR

Mr. ENGLISH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 262) expressing the sense of Congress that the President, at the WTO round of negotiations to be held at Doha, Qatar, from November 9–13, 2001, and at any subsequent round of negotiations, should preserve the ability of the United States to enforce rigorously its trade laws and should ensure that United States exports are not subject to the abusive use of trade laws by other countries.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Con. Res. 262

Whereas members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) have expressed an interest in improving and clarifying antidumping provisions contained in the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (commonly referred to as the "Antidumping Agreement") and subsidy provisions contained in the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the WTO to be held in Doha, Qatar, from November 9–13, 2001;

Whereas the recent pattern of decisions by WTO dispute settlement panels and the WTO Appellate Body to impose obligations and restrictions on the use of antidumping and countervailing measures by WTO members under the Antidumping Agreement and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures has raised concerns; and