

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND JOSEPH SYLVESTER

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Reverend Joseph Sylvester of my community, who passed away last week and was funeralized over the weekend.

I pay tribute to him because he was an outstanding religious and civic leader who built an edifice in the heart of the hood, as we would call it, but who understood that the doors of the church had to open both ways: inside so that people could come in and be nurtured, but then outside so people can go out and take their spirituality to their neighborhood, by developing shelters, providing food, providing for people who are hungry, disavowed, those individuals who were most in need, reaching the unreachable and the un-touchables.

So we extend our condolences to his family and to the Landmark Missionary Baptist Church and trust that their new pastor, Reverend Fields, will be able to carry on his tradition.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION FOR EXCELLENCE IN ARTS EDUCATION AWARDS BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 801), amended by Public Law 106-533, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Awards Board:

Mr. MCKEON of California and  
Mrs. BIGGERT of Illinois.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to section 1092(b) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following members on the part of the House to the Commission on the Future of the United States Aerospace Industry.

Mr. F. Whitten Peters, Washington, D.C. and

Mrs. Tillie Fowler, Jacksonville, Florida.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion 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.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 56) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 56

Whereas on December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force attacked units of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii;

Whereas 2,403 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor;

Whereas there are more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association;

Whereas the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor will be December 7, 2001;

Whereas on August 23, 1994, Public Law 103-308 was enacted, designating December 7 of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day; and

Whereas Public Law 103-308, reenacted as section 129 of title 36, United States Code, requests the President to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, and interested organizations, groups, and individuals, to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the Congress, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, pays tribute to—

(1) the United States citizens who died in the attack; and

(2) the members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 56.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today, Madam Speaker, in strong support of this resolution, and I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) for introducing it.

Madam Speaker, December 7, 2001, will be the 60th anniversary of the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. By enacting H. Con. Res. 56, Congress will pay tribute to the American citizens who died in the attack and to more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

The story of Pearl Harbor is seared into our national memory. At 7:53 a.m. on December 7, 1941, a date that President Roosevelt said will live in infamy, the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force attacked Pearl Harbor.

A second wave of Japanese planes struck at 8:55 a.m. By 9:55 that morning, the attack was over, and America was propelled into World War II. President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan on December 8.

The devastation wrought by the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor is hard to imagine: 2,403 members of our Armed Forces personnel were killed that day. Almost half of them, over 1,100, were crewmen of the U.S.S. *Arizona*; and they remain entombed in that sunken battleship. The U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial at Pearl Harbor has become one of our Nation's most moving memorials to the military men and women who have paid the ultimate price to preserve the freedoms we Americans enjoy to this day.

Fifty-four civilians were also killed in the attack. There were almost 1,200 military and civilian wounded.

In addition to this human toll, Madam Speaker, our Pacific Fleet was severely crippled. Twelve ships were sunk or beached, nine more were damaged, and over 300 aircraft were destroyed or damaged.

Madam Speaker, Public Law 103-308 designates December 7 of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day and calls on the President to issue each year an appropriate proclamation and on the American people to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Under that law, the American flag is to be flown at half-staff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor.

We should continue to pay tribute to those who gave their lives at Pearl Harbor and to those who survived that ferocious and unprovoked attack. When he was the Governor of Texas, President Bush issued a proclamation proclaiming December 7, 2000, as Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day in Texas. In it he said: "It remains the duty of all Texans to remember what these men and women did and pass their stories of

courage and character on to the next generation."

Madam Speaker, that is indeed the duty of all Americans. To quote again from then Governor Bush's proclamation: "It is the way freedom renews its promise, by celebrating American heroes and American democratic values, without hesitation and without apology."

I strongly urge all of our colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) for introducing this resolution, because I think it is so meaningful that we remember on December 7, 1941, a fateful day when the Japanese Imperial Navy attacked the island of Oahu, Hawaii, now infamously known as Pearl Harbor.

Approximately 100 ships of the United States Navy were present that morning, consisting of battleships, destroyers, cruisers, and various support ships. By 1 p.m., the Japanese carriers that had launched the planes from 274 miles off the coast were heading back to Japan. Behind them they left chaos: 2,403 dead, 188 destroyed planes, and a crippled Pacific Fleet that included eight damaged or destroyed warships.

The battleships moored along Battleship Row were the primary target of the attack's first wave. Ten minutes after the beginning of the attack, a bomb crashed through the U.S.S. *Arizona*'s two armored decks igniting its magazine. The explosion ripped the ship's sides open, and fire engulfed the entire ship. Within minutes, the ship sank to the bottom, taking 1,300 lives with her.

The sunken ship remains as a memorial to those who sacrificed their lives during the attack. Let me take a moment to read an excerpt of Marine Corporal E.C. Nightingale's account of that Sunday morning as he was leaving the breakfast table aboard the *Arizona*:

"I reached the boat deck and our anti-aircraft guns were in full action, firing very rapidly. I was about three quarters of the way to the first platform on the mast when it seemed as though a bomb struck our quarter deck. I could hear shrapnel or fragments whistling past me. As soon as I reached the first platform, I saw Second Lieutenant Simonson lying on his back with blood on his front shirt. I bent over him, and taking him by the shoulders, asked if there was anything that I could do." Of course there was not. "He was dead or so nearly so that speech was impossible."

This resolution calls on Congress, on the 60th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, to pay tribute to those who not only died in the attack, but those like Cor-

poral Nightingale who survived that fatal Sunday morning.

I also would indicate that I paid tribute to a dear friend of mine whom I have known and lived near for close to 40 years who was a survivor of Pearl Harbor, Arlandis Dixon. Always we would look forward to seeing Arlandis Dixon's photograph on the front page of the Chicago Sunday Times just about every year until the past when he, too, died, as a person who survived.

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I would also like to pay tribute to my uncle, Nehemiah Davis, who served at Pearl Harbor. So I join with all of those who support this resolution and I urge its adoption.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), the author of House Concurrent Resolution 56.

Mr. WELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) my friend and colleague, for their help and support in moving forward House Concurrent Resolution 56, a Sense of Congress Resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor and honoring the sacrifices of those who gave their lives and perished the morning of December 7, 1941, and those who survived and fought gallantly in the face of attack by the imperial Japanese forces.

House Concurrent Resolution 56 expresses the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. On December 7, 1941, a day President Roosevelt said would live in infamy, the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force attacked units of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. 2,403 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor. House Concurrent Resolution 56 pays tribute to the American men and women who died and gave their lives at Pearl Harbor as well as the more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, who survived the attack that December morning.

As my colleagues know, Madam Speaker, December 7, 2001, will mark the 60th anniversary of the attack which thrust the United States into the war in the Pacific. As Congress approaches this Memorial Day recess, I can think of no greater message this body can send to our veterans than to pay tribute to this important day of remembrance.

Over the coming months, survivors and family members of those who defended Pearl Harbor, will take part in ceremonies and services in each of the 50 States, with a national reunion

planned for December 7, 2001 on the island of Oahu. In fact, Madam Speaker, this coming weekend, Hollywood will also help tell the story of the attack on Pearl Harbor with a blockbuster movie based on the events of that day.

During the 103rd Congress, the President signed into law legislation designating every December 7 as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. As part of this legislation, the President shall issue a yearly proclamation calling attention to the attack on Pearl Harbor and designates that U.S. flags should be flown at half staff. It is my hope, Madam Speaker, that activities planned nationwide this year and our actions today and each year will tell the story of Pearl Harbor to future generations to ensure that those who fought at Pearl Harbor are never forgotten.

Lastly, Madam Speaker, I would also like to pay special recognition to a friend of mine, a gentleman by the name of Richard Foltyniewicz, from my district in Ottawa, Illinois. Richard is a Pearl Harbor survivor and has served as past president of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. I first met Richard Foltyniewicz in 1985 in the Grunde County Corn Festival Parade, and I can say from personal experience that his vigilance in keeping the memory of Pearl Harbor alive is making a great difference in the history of our Nation. I wish to thank people like Richard Foltyniewicz for their leadership as well as their assistance in crafting this special legislation.

Madam Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 56 is supported by 30 bipartisan cosponsors from both sides of the aisle. I ask every Member of the House support this resolution; that each and every one of us remembers the sacrifices of those who served at Pearl Harbor as we mark Memorial Day next week.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to also acknowledge the George Giles Post, the Chrispus Attucks Post, the Milton Olive Post, and the Montford Point Marine Association, as all of these posts interact on a regular and ongoing basis, not only to keep the memory of Pearl Harbor alive, but also to commemorate the tremendous contributions that have been made by our veterans who fought in all of the wars. So I simply commend and congratulate them.

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

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

I again commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) for introducing this important resolution. I also want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of the full Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; the gentleman from Florida

(Mr. SCARBOROUGH), chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization; as well as the ranking members of the full committee and subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and our good friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Madam Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for H. Con. Res. 56, which calls for a National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day on the upcoming 60th Anniversary of the December 7th, 1941, attack by the Japanese Imperial Navy. This bill recognizes and pays tribute to the more than 2,403 members of the Armed Forces that were killed during the attack and the more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

I will always remember that day. So many brave young lives were lost without any warning. We will never know what those young men might have achieved. We are still humbled by their sacrifice and the loss to their families and loved ones.

I was a young girl living on the island of Maui at the time of the attack. We couldn't believe that this terrible event had happened. Like all Americans, my family mourned for the courageous young men who were killed in the attack and were afraid of what would happen next. We had an added fear, however, because we were of Japanese ancestry—and, therefore, linked in some peoples' minds to the enemy. Many Japanese-American community leaders were rounded up. My father, a native-born American who was a land surveyor with the East Maui Irrigation Company, was picked up by the police and questioned.

Today, the Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor is visited by people from around the world. As the final resting place for some 900 of the 1,177 men who lost their lives when the Arizona went down, the memorial serves as a national shrine in memory of their courage and sacrifice of all who lost their lives in the attack on Pearl Harbor and in the long and costly war that followed. This shrine to our honored war dead inspires all who come there to pay their respects.

It is fitting that we commemorate the 60th anniversary of the event that brought our country into World War II and led to such dramatic changes in our nation and the world.

We must always remember the sacrifice and heroism of those we lost at Pearl Harbor and all the brave men and women who have followed them in the service of our country.

Mr. LATOURETTE. 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 Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 56.

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. WELLER. 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.

#### ELDON B. MAHON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1801) to designate the United States courthouse located at 501 West 10th Street in Fort Worth, Texas, as the "Eldon B. Mahon United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1801

*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 501 West 10th Street in Fort Worth, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Eldon B. Mahon 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 "Eldon B. Mahon United States Courthouse".

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

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

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

I would first like to notice, Madam Speaker, that H.R. 1801 was discharged from committee consideration and expeditiously brought to the floor for immediate consideration. Although not the normal process, in the interest of time, the committee will occasionally discharge consideration, as it has in this case.

H.R. 1801 designates the United States Courthouse located at 501 West 10th Street in Fort Worth, Texas, as the Eldon B. Mahon United States courthouse. Judge Mahon was born in 1918 and attended public schools in Lorraine, Texas. He earned his bachelor degree from McMurry University and law degree from the University of Texas at Austin.

During the Second World War, Judge Mahon served in the United States Air Force, enlisting as a private and being discharged at the rank of captain after serving active duty in the South Pacific with the Fifth Bomber Command.

Before being appointed the United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas in 1972, by President Richard Nixon, Judge Mahon clerked for the Supreme Court of Texas, served as Mitchell County Attorney, Texas District Attorney, District Judge for

the 32nd Judicial District of Texas, vice president of an electrical service corporation, maintained an active private law practice from 1968 until 1972, and served as the United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Texas. He is also an active member of many professional associations and foundations.

Judge Mahon was responsible for overseeing and monitoring desegregation of the Fort Worth Independent School District. Judge Mahon took senior status in 1989, after serving on the Federal bench for more than 28 years. This is a fitting way to honor such a distinguished public servant. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join in their support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), for his bipartisan support for this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1801, a bill to designate the courthouse located at 501 West 10th Street in Fort Worth, Texas, as the Eldon B. Mahon United States courthouse.

Judge Mahon is a true Texan, born in 1918 and raised in Texas. He received his undergraduate degree from McMurry University in Abilene in 1939 and received his law degree from the University of Texas in 1942.

After serving for 3½ years in the Army Air Corps during World War II, he returned to Texas and became the briefing attorney for the Texas Supreme Court. For over 50 years, Judge Mahon has served the people of Texas at the county level as County Attorney, at the State level as the State District Attorney from 1948 to 1960, and at the Federal level as the U.S. Attorney and Federal Judge.

In 1968, President Johnson appointed him as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District, and in June 1972, President Nixon appointed him to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District. Judge Mahon assumed senior status in 1989, and is still active with judicial matters at the age of 83.

During his years on the Federal bench, Judge Mahon presided over several significant cases. The decision he considered his greatest accomplishment was the decision involving racial integration of the Fort Worth school system.

Judge Mahon has received numerous awards and honors, including having a scholarship named in his honor at McMurry University, receiving an Honorary Doctor of Humanities from Texas Wesleyan University, and receiving the Distinguished Alumni Award from McMurry University in 1987. He has devoted countless hours of volunteer work to the Methodist church, the Lion's Club and the Girl Scouts.