

which to raise revenue, support from the federal government is crucial.

In addition, we need to focus on ways to improve the quality of life for Native Americans, particularly for those living on or near reservations. We need to provide support for the Indian Health Service so that more Native Americans can receive adequate and timely health care. Native Americans have high rates of many physical problems ranging from diabetes to alcoholism. In addition, a number of social factors impact their communities. High school dropout rates are high, and truancy in schools is rampant. Native American communities also lack economic resources, and poverty is a serious problem. I don't pretend to have the answers that address the challenges faced by some Native American communities—including many in my Congressional district—but raising awareness of the proud history and culture of Native Americans and looking to Native American leadership are two excellent places to start.

This resolution will raise awareness of the proud traditions of Native American culture, which have contributed much to the success of our country. I am pleased to support this resolution, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 168 and commend its sponsors for their work in bringing it to the floor today. This resolution, which recognizes and honors the contributions of Native Americans, is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, the contributions of Native Americans have been crucial to the history of our nation and of the world and should be recognized. Acknowledging that many values of this nation were already widely held beliefs and practices among Native Americans and that they are not new ideas is an important statement and affirms the fact that Native Americans already had civilized and structured societies before the introduction of western culture.

Traditional Native American legal systems have influenced today's Democratic ideals. Items such as checks and balances and a voting system are overtones of Native American traditional practices of government.

It is only right that we honor and recognize Native American nations because they honor and recognize the United States. Many Native American Nations have long incorporated symbolic American items, such as the American flag, into their traditional ceremonies, but the respect and dedication that Native Americans have for this country goes way beyond the symbols they show consideration for.

Their respect and dedication to this land is prevalent in Native American stories and cultural practices. Native Americans attitude toward the earth and this country's land in particular is highly respectful. Their respect for the earth can be seen today in Native Americans participation in environmental protection and conservation practices. Conservation and land protection practice is important to many Natives, especially because many still survive from the resources that this land provides. In addition, the land is also the location of their origin and the center of many creation stories.

Hopefully this resolution will be a step in the right direction and the history taught in schools

will be accurate and complete. In order to honor Native Americans accuracy is key in order to provide a dimension of history that will enrich the education that people of this nation receive. This resolution is a stepping-stone for other underrepresented voices to be heard and a chance for other unacknowledged history to become known.

I urge my colleagues to support adoption of this important resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 168.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

M. CALDWELL BUTLER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1753) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 419 Rutherford Avenue, N.E., in Roanoke, Virginia, as the "M. Caldwell Butler Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1753

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

SECTION 1. M. CALDWELL BUTLER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 419 Rutherford Avenue, N.E., in Roanoke, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "M. Caldwell Butler 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 M. Caldwell Butler Post Office Building.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WELDON of Florida. 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. 1753.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1753, introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr.

GOODLATTE) on May 8, 2001, designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 419 Rutherford Avenue in Roanoke, Virginia, as the M. Caldwell Butler Post Office Building.

Pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform, all Members of the House delegation of the Commonwealth of Virginia are cosponsors of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a former Member of this institution, M. Caldwell Butler. Like many young men of his generation, Mr. Butler served as an officer in the United States Navy during World War II. After completing his military service, Mr. Butler graduated from the University of Richmond and later received his law degree from the University of Virginia. He began his career in public service in the Virginia House of Delegates, serving from 1962 until 1972, where he served as minority leader.

Mr. Butler was subsequently elected to the United States Congress in 1972, where he served the people of the Sixth District of Virginia for 10 years.

Mr. Butler was a member of both the Judiciary and the Government Operations Committees during his time in the House.

After retiring from Congress, Mr. Butler continued in his service to country and community by serving as a member of the board of directors of the John Marshall Foundation and on the board of trustees of the Virginia Historical Society.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fitting tribute to name a post office in Roanoke, Virginia, after the distinguished gentleman who represented that city and who selflessly served the interests of his constituents in both the State house and in Congress for so many years. I urge our colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to associate myself with the resolution that was just approved in the House. I think it is seriously important and speaks to the development of our country.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I join with my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 1753, legislation naming the post office located at 419 Rutherford Avenue, Northeast, in Roanoke, Virginia, as the M. Caldwell Butler Post Office Building. This measure was introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) on May 8, 2001, and has the support and cosponsorship of the entire Virginia delegation.

Mr. Butler is a former representative of Congress representing the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia for five terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. Representative Butler

served with distinction on the House Judiciary and Government Operations Committee. Upon his retirement, he returned home to Roanoke, Virginia, and practiced law until 1998.

I must note that the sponsor of this measure, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), had the honor of working for Representative Butler as his district director from 1977 to 1979. Obviously, this was, indeed, and always is a tremendous honor.

It also gives one the opportunity to observe firsthand what is taking place, what is happening, and maybe in some instances inspire and motivate them to follow in the same footsteps. It is obvious the kind of feeling, the kind of recognition, the kind of honor that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) has had and must have felt as he has had the opportunity to follow in the footsteps of a predecessor with whom he also had the opportunity to work with and for.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution and would urge its adoption.

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) for his forbearance. I am trying to be too many places at one time today.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in support of legislation that I have introduced to name the United States Post Office at 419 Rutherford Avenue in Roanoke, Virginia, for my good friend, former Congressman M. Caldwell Butler.

Congressman Butler is a gentleman whom I greatly admire. He served as a United States Naval officer in World War II. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Richmond in 1948 where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa. In 1950, he received a law degree from the University of Virginia School of Law where he was elected to the Order of the Coif, and in 1978 he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from my alma mater, Washington and Lee University.

Mr. Butler served with distinction in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1962 until 1972, where he was the minority leader. He practiced law in Roanoke from 1950 until his election to Congress in 1972. He served five full terms in the House of Representatives, representing the Sixth District of Virginia. It was my privilege to serve as Congressman Butler's district director from 1977 until 1979. While in Congress, Mr. Butler was a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the Government Operations Committee. His start in Congress was memorable. As a member of the House Committee on

the Judiciary, he was part of the panel that conducted impeachment hearings involving President Richard Nixon.

Following his service to our Nation, Mr. Butler returned to his home in Roanoke to practice law as a partner in the firm of Woods, Rogers & Hazelgrove, which he continued to do until his retirement in 1998. In addition, he contributed his expertise on a national level by serving as a member of the National Bankruptcy Review Commission from 1995 until 1997.

Mr. Butler is a pillar of Roanoke's civic organizations, serving as a member of the board of directors of the John Marshall Foundation and the board of trustees of the Virginia Historical Society, a fellow of the American Bar Foundation, a fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy, and a fellow of the Virginia Law Foundation.

Mr. Butler has shown great leadership and personal integrity in his service as a member of the Virginia General Assembly and as a United States Congressman.

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It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a true public servant by supporting legislation that will make Roanoke, Virginia, home to the M. Caldwell Butler Post Office Building.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to take the floor today not only to support the naming of a Post Office Building, but to celebrate the public service of a truly dedicated man. Naming the Post Office Building in Roanoke is the least we can do to recognize the public career and contributions to his country that Caldwell Butler has made.

I had the pleasure of serving with Caldwell on the Committee on the Judiciary. As I got to know him during our years together on that committee, I was deeply impressed with his knowledge of the law, and all of the complex issues which came before the committee. Caldwell was a student of public policy during his service as a Member of Congress, and served as a great sounding board for the discussion of ideas for other Members. On many issues, we turned to him for advice and leadership.

His ability to synthesize the legal, practical, and political consequences of legislative proposals served as a model for us all in attempting to understand both our roles as Members of the House, and of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was always gracious in sharing his time and his thoughts with his colleagues.

He was also extremely articulate in explaining what he was doing, and what the ramifications of those actions could be. We could be less concerned about unintended consequences of legislation when we had a chance to talk it over with Caldwell.

It is a pleasure for me to support this resolution, as I often supported the man. He gave a great deal to this House and to me personally, and I want to thank him publicly for that.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my Virginia colleague, Representative BOB

GOODLATTE, in support of this bill to name the main Roanoke United States Post Office at 419 Rutherford Avenue in Roanoke, Virginia, for our former colleague, Congressman M. Caldwell Butler. I commend Congressman GOODLATTE, who served as Caldwell Butler's district director in the late 1970's for sponsoring this tribute.

I had the pleasure of serving with Caldwell in my freshman term in the House in the 97th Congress. His dedicated public service was an inspiration to me and I will always be grateful to him for his wise counsel during my early days in Congress.

His distinguished career of service began as a United States naval officer during World War II. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Richmond in 1948 where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa. In 1950 he received an LL.B degree from the University of Virginia School of Law where he was elected to the Order of the Coif. In 1978, he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University.

He practiced law in Roanoke from 1950 until his election to Congress in 1972. His elective office service began in the Virginia House of Delegates where he served from 1962 until 1972, including the position of minority leader. He served five full terms in the House of Representatives, representing the Sixth District of Virginia.

Our colleagues may recall that Congressman Butler was a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Government Operations. In his first term as a member of the Judiciary Committee, he served with distinction as part of the panel that conducted the Nixon impeachment hearings.

When he retired from the House in 1983, he returned home to Roanoke to practice law which he continued to do until his retirement in 1998. He served as a member of the National Bankruptcy Review Commission from 1995 until 1997.

Caldwell Butler's life epitomizes leadership, integrity and service. To honor this outstanding Virginian and public servant, it is very appropriate that the post office building in his home of Roanoke bear his name. I urge my colleagues to give this legislation a unanimous vote in recognition of the service to his country of M. Caldwell Butler.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1753.

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.

DONALD J. PEASE FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the