

who was shot to death by gang members while investigating a routine burglary call. Officer Doffyn's long time dream was to be a police officer. That opportunity came just eight months before he was killed.

Mr. Speaker, this is a special bill—it honors a law enforcement officer and, therefore, it honors all law enforcement officers who have been killed in the line of duty. We are indebted to these brave men and women who try, at the risk of their lives, to bring order to disorderly situations.

An estimated 2,000 police officers traveled from neighboring states and as far away as New York to mourn Officer Doffyn's untimely death and attend his funeral in Chicago. He received the Police Medal of valor for his ultimate sacrifice. His survivors include his 8-year-old daughter, Brittany and his parents.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Illinois for introducing this important legislation and urge our colleagues to support the measure.

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, again, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) in support of H.R. 2773, legislation which has been introduced by the gentleman from Chicago, Illinois, (Mr. BLAGOJEVICH), which would designate the post office located at 3750 north Kedzie Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the Daniel J. Doffyn Post Office.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BLAGOJEVICH), himself a champion of the promotion of public safety, is indeed to be commended for seeking to honor a slain Chicago police officer, Daniel Doffyn, who was killed in the line of duty.

Officer Doffyn, shot in 1995 while investigating a routine burglary, left behind his parents, Roger and Lea Doffyn, and his daughter, Brittany.

I also would associate myself with the remarks made by Chairman MCHUGH when he suggested that we do all of ourselves an honor when we pay tribute and give honor to those who, on a daily basis, serve and protect and give their best so that the rest of us can enjoy safe lives and safe communities.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BLAGOJEVICH) who introduced this legislation.

(Mr. BLAGOJEVICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) very much for his kind remarks and his support for this effort. I also thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for his kind remarks and his support.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to support a bill I introduced last year to designate the post office located at 3750 north Kedzie Avenue in my Congressional District in Chicago as the Daniel J. Doffyn Post Office Building.

As required under House rules, and as the gentleman from New York mentioned moments ago, this bipartisan bill has been cosponsored by all 19 members of the Illinois House Congressional Delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased also that the House is taking up this measure today because this legislation is designed to honor a very special man: Chicago police officer Daniel J. Doffyn, a man who gave his life protecting and serving his neighbors and who exemplified the values of honor, heroism and community service that make us all proud.

On the afternoon of March 8, 1995, Daniel J. Doffyn, then a 40-year-old rookie police officer, and his partner, Officer Michael Bubalo, had just finished their regular shift when they answered a burglary call in the Austin Police District of the City of Chicago. In the course of investigating what appeared to be a routine call, both officers were suddenly fired upon by gun-wielding gang members, who believed that the officers were there to arrest them.

In the course of the gun battle, Officer Bubalo and Officer Daniel J. Doffyn were seriously wounded. Officer Doffyn later passed away at the hospital from wounds he received in that gunfight. He left behind an 8-year-old daughter, Brittany, and two loving parents, Roger and Lea Doffyn. He received the police Medal of Valor for his ultimate sacrifice.

Daniel Doffyn was a model of what a public servant ought to be. He worked hard his entire life, but never really found a job he liked completely until he became a Chicago police officer. Serving and protecting the citizens of Chicago was a job that Officer Doffyn performed with distinction. He was known by people who knew him as a wonderful father, a caring man, and as fine a person as anyone could hope to know.

While I realize it is not common for Congress to designate a post office for a slain law enforcement officer, I hope that my colleagues will agree that in this case it is an appropriate honor and a fitting testament to the bravery and heroism of Officer Doffyn and to the thousands of brave men and women who work every single day in law enforcement to keep our families and our communities safe.

Mr. Speaker, I would like again to express my sincere appreciation to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. FATTAH) and also to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of the full committee, for bringing H.R. 2773 to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to support this very worthy tribute.

Mr. Speaker, having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, as I indicated, I do not have any further re-

quests for time. I would again extend my appreciation to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BLAGOJEVICH) for his hard work on behalf of this very, very worthy tribute to a gentleman who represents the very best of what is good in America today, and I urge its unanimous passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 2773.

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.

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 the bill just passed, H.R. 2773.

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

There was no objection.

LARRY DOBY POST OFFICE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 985) to designate the post office located at 194 Ward Street in Paterson, New Jersey, as the "Larry Doby Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 985

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Larry Eugene Doby was born in Camden, South Carolina, on December 12, 1923, and moved to Paterson, New Jersey, in 1938.

(2) After playing the 1946 season in the Negro League for the Newark Eagles, Larry Doby's contract was purchased by the Cleveland Indians of the American League on July 3, 1947.

(3) On July 5, 1947, Larry Doby became the first African-American to play in the American League.

(4) Larry Doby played in the American League for 13 years, appearing in 1,533 games and batting .283, with 253 home runs and 969 runs batted in.

(5) Larry Doby was voted to 7 all-star teams, led the American League in home runs twice, and played in 2 World Series. He was the first African-American to play in the World Series and to hit a home run in a World Series game, both in 1948.

(6) After his stellar playing career ended, Larry Doby continued to make a significant contribution to his community. He has been a pioneer in the cause of civil rights and has received honorary doctorate degrees from Long Island University, Princeton University, and Fairfield University.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF LARRY DOBY POST OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The post office located at 194 Ward Street in Paterson, New Jersey,

shall be known and designated as the "Larry Doby Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the post office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Larry Doby Post Office".

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 985 was introduced by the junior Senator from New Jersey, Senator TORRICELLI, on June 27, 1997, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

On October 9, the committee discharged the measure by unanimous consent and it was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent. The Senate agreed to an amendment and S. 985, as amended, passed the Senate. The House received the legislation on October 21, and it was referred to the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. The committee unanimously passed S. 985 on voice vote on February 12.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) introduced similar legislation, H.R. 2116, on June 8, 1997, which was cosponsored by the Members of the House delegation from the State of New Jersey, pursuant to the committee policy, and 45 other Members of Congress.

S. 985 honors Larry Doby, the first African-American to play in the American League. Mr. Speaker, Larry Doby was born in Camden, South Carolina, but moved to Paterson, New Jersey, with his mother when he was 8 years old. So I think we can understand why the great people of the great State of New Jersey take great pride in the fact of calling Mr. Doby a resident of their State.

He was a gentleman who obviously excelled in sports while in high school and attended Long Island University briefly on a basketball scholarship before he heard his Nation's call in another way and went into service in the Navy.

Mr. Speaker, after World War II ended, he returned to play for the Negro League Newark Eagles and there history truly began. His was a storied career; one of high achievement; one of playing as the first African-American on a world championship team, helping the Indians to that championship victory. He later played 13 seasons in the majors with the Cleveland Indians, the Chicago White Sox and the Detroit Tigers. He had a career average of .283 with 253 home runs.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Doby, by any measure, had a remarkable career in baseball. But he had placed upon him an additional challenge, one of his ethnic background. Many of us think, very

rightfully so, of the incredible achievements of Jackie Robinson, the first African-American to play in the major leagues, and some of us very incorrectly somehow assume at times that after Jackie Robinson, everything was easy. That was anything but the case and Larry Doby, in his own way, took on that challenge in every bit as an effective fashion as the great Jackie Robinson, and I know they consider each other as colleagues and co-pioneers in doing some remarkable things.

The designation of this post office, I think, is a very, very fitting tribute to a remarkable man with a remarkable career, facing equally remarkable challenges. And I would urge all of my colleagues to unanimously join in passing this worthy piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I would again thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) for his efforts in working with his colleagues in the Senate in bringing this bill to the floor here today.

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, I am pleased to join with Chairman MCHUGH in support of Senate Bill 985, legislation which was introduced by Senator ROBERT TORRICELLI of New Jersey, which designates the post office located at 154 Ward Street in Paterson, New Jersey, as the Larry Doby Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I must confess that growing up I was a Brooklyn Dodger fan, and Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Roy Campanetta, Junior Gilliam, Pee Wee Reese, Carl Furillo, Andy Pafko and all of those were my main men. But I agree with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) sponsor of an identical House bill, H.R. 2116, when he stated that Larry Doby is an exceptional man and athlete. Of course, the first African-American to play baseball in the American League. Larry is the only black major leaguer from 1947 still alive.

As we have heard, he was born in Camden, South Carolina. Larry Doby moved with his mother to Paterson, New Jersey. He starred in four sports in high school, a real feat, and attended Long Island University on a basketball scholarship before enlisting in the Navy.

After World War II, he played for the Negro League, the Newark Eagles, with a batting average of .458, that is, until the Cleveland Indians owner, Bill Veeck, signed him up. Larry played 13 seasons in the majors: Cleveland Indians, Chicago White Sox and Detroit Tigers, with a career batting average of .283 with 253 home runs.

But Larry Doby was more than an athlete, more than a player. He was, indeed, a leader and was tagged and tapped to become the manager of the Chicago White Sox in 1978, becoming only the second African-American

manager in the major leagues. He has not yet been elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame, and I certainly do not know why. But I am indeed pleased to join with Senator TORRICELLI and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) to commend Larry Doby. And, Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlemen for their foresight and for giving an honor to this great American.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

□ 1630

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I want to begin by thanking the members of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and, in particular, the distinguished Subcommittee on Postal Service chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH); the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH); and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for their assistance in bringing this bill to the floor.

I would also like to thank my colleagues from New Jersey, each of whom is cosponsor of this legislation, and Senator TORRICELLI, the sponsor of the bill on the Senate side.

I think it is more than appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we bring this bill to the floor today as we are in the midst of celebrating Black History Month. Few people are more deserving than Larry Eugene Doby to be honored by this Congress during this Black History Month.

The impact Larry Doby had on the integration of professional baseball should not be underestimated or diminished. As the first African American to play in the American League, and only the second African American to play in the major leagues, Larry Doby is in no small part responsible for opening doors for thousands upon thousands of African American ball players.

After playing in 1946 in the Negro League for the Newark Eagles, Larry Doby's contract was purchased by the Cleveland Indians of the American League on July 3rd, 1947. Two days later, on July 5th, he became the first African American to play in the American League. Larry Doby's debut came 11 weeks after that of Jackie Robinson in Brooklyn for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Many have discounted his achievement on the basis that he was not the first African American but rather the second. That, I think, is foolish. In fact, there is much reason to believe that what Larry Doby did was more special because he was second.

He stepped onto the field at a time when Jackie Robinson, a man who would be a great Major League baseball player, was struggling to find his game, struggling to the point that many wondered whether or not he would make it. Robinson's struggles could have been more than enough to keep other African Americans from seizing the opportunity to integrate the American

League, but not Larry Doby. He was a very special, special person.

We honor him not only for his feats in professional baseball but this is truly a family man, a large family, a great family, an extended family. This is what Larry Doby was about. Not only in Cleveland, not only where he came from, Paterson, New Jersey, but all of northern Jersey and New Jersey knew of his feats. The silk city.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Doby was from another time but very appropriate to our time. Today, when professional athletes hold up sneakers made in foreign lands with less than reasonable wages, we think of Larry Doby and his professionalism and his character that he brought to the field and off the field.

Mr. Speaker, he is a special person because he loved children; still, to this day, working with them in his own community of Montclair, which is a few miles from Paterson, New Jersey.

The naming of this post office is very fitting, very apropos. It should make us think about sports, which is all around us today. Every time we turn to the tube or turn to our own children or our children's children, it is around us and we are submerged. But that athlete, and particularly Larry Doby, was an individual who made sports more than a profession. He made sports his life.

And, yes, he helped integrate the sport. But as significant as that was, he helped elevate the character of what it was to be in professional sports. He is a very special person, very special indeed. Not only as a long-time resident of our State, the silk city slugger has certainly been a hero to everyone. Naming this post office will not only be an appropriate honor for Larry Doby, it is an honor for the people of Paterson. From another time, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, but appropriate for our time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), the chairman, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the ranking member, for their leadership in bringing all of these bills to the floor for consideration today. I think, as usual, they have done a magnificent job; and I certainly appreciate their efforts.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today we pay tribute to Larry Doby. More than just a good professional baseball player, Mr. Doby was the first African American to play for the American League Cleveland Indians.

Like his counterpart Jackie Robinson playing for the National League Brooklyn Dodgers, Larry Doby proved to any doubting fan of the game that baseball's color barrier had nothing to do with ability and heart and everything to do with ignorance and fear.

The American men who played for the Negro Leagues should be commended for their grace and grit, showing world class athleticism to a country still coming to terms with race. In spite of being kept from the Major

League teams, the men of the Negro Leagues, men like Jackie Robinson, Larry Doby and Satchel Page, played the game just as well as their white counterparts, men like Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio, and Stan Musial.

Larry Doby played for the Newark Eagles in my home state of New Jersey. There is another man I would like to mention who played for the Eagles, and his name is John Drakeford. Although Mr. Drakeford played for the Eagles long after Larry Doby departed, his role as a player in the Negro Leagues should not be forgotten. John Drakeford loved the game as much as any Major League baseball player and showed it every time he took the field. His son, Theodore Drakeford, works in my district office in Long Branch. Theodore talks proudly of his dad, his uncle Steve Stephenson who played alongside John Drakeford, as well as his grandfather, John Stephenson, who played for the Philadelphia Hilldales. John Stephenson was an All-Star second baseman and played when Doby played.

Men like John Stephenson, Steve Stephenson, John Drakeford and Larry Doby not only contributed to America's pastime by playing good baseball, but also provided a valuable lesson to America's understanding of race. They showed us all that arbitrary labels and discriminatory barriers can do nothing to weaken the heart of a champion.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and echo the words of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) and note the very worthy individual we are about to honor on this last piece of legislation and urge its unanimous acceptance by the body.

I would also like to return the very gracious remarks of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and also extend my deep appreciation to him, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the entire membership on the minority side of the subcommittee, and the staff who have worked with us to bring these six bills to the floor and, in anticipation of passage of the final one, for a fairly successful afternoon.

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 New York (Mr. MCHUGH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 985.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 S. 985, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

INCREASED MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES FOR CRIMINALS POSSESSING FIREARMS

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 424) to provide for increased mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 424

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

SECTION 1. MANDATORY PRISON TERMS FOR POSSESSING, BRANDISHING, OR DISCHARGING A FIREARM OR DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE DURING A FEDERAL CRIME THAT IS A CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR A DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIME.

Section 924(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) A person who, during and in relation to any crime of violence or drug trafficking crime (including a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime which provides for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or device) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States—

“(A) possesses a firearm in furtherance of the crime, shall, in addition to the sentence imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime, be sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years;

“(B) brandishes a firearm, shall, in addition to the sentence imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime, be sentenced to imprisonment for 15 years; or

“(C) discharges a firearm, shall, in addition to the sentence imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime, be sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years;

except that if the firearm is a machinegun or destructive device or is equipped with a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, such additional sentence shall be imprisonment for 30 years.

“(2) In the case of the second or subsequent conviction of a person under this subsection—

“(A) if the conviction is for possession of a firearm as described in paragraph (1), the person shall, in addition to the sentence imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime involved, be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 20 years;

“(B) if the conviction is for brandishing a firearm as described in paragraph (1), the person shall, in addition to the sentence imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime involved, be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 25 years; or

“(C) if the conviction is for discharging a firearm as described in paragraph (1), the person shall, in addition to the sentence imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime involved, be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 30 years;

except that if the firearm is a machinegun or destructive device or is equipped with a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, the person shall, in addition to the sentence imposed for the crime of violence or drug trafficking crime involved, be sentenced to life imprisonment.

“(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not impose a probationary sentence on any person convicted of a violation of this subsection, nor shall a term of imprisonment imposed under this subsection run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment including that imposed for the crime of violence or