

more useful to this Congress in pursuing our goal of trying to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the Federal agencies.

The administration has made good progress in trying to improve management practices and performance. Our committee carefully reviewed the activities of every agency.

I commend the gentleman from California (Chairman Horn) for his work and his leadership in trying to be sure that the oversight function of the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology was carried out to the fullest degree possible.

In short, this legislation is another example of a good, bipartisan piece of legislation that I think has been the hallmark of our subcommittee during this Congress.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TURNER), ranking member, for all the help and work that he has given on all of these issues in terms of effectiveness and efficiency and on a bipartisan basis. As he said, this is simply good government. So we are getting there, slowly, but surely.

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

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

Mr. HORN. 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 California (Mr. HORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2712.

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. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RONALD W. REAGAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5309) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2305 Minton Road in West Melbourne, Florida, as the "Ronald W. Reagan Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5309

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

SECTION 1. RONALD W. REAGAN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2305 Minton Road in West Melbourne, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald W. Reagan 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 Ronald W. Reagan Post Office Building.

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

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

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 H.R. 5309.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have had the honor of speaking on dozens of these initiatives over the past year, and each one has been an honor, and each designee, I think, brings a special quality and a special attribute before us that we can all admire.

This first bill, the Ronald Reagan Post Office, obviously seeks to honor an individual that presents a challenge in that regard. It would be impossible, certainly, for me to fully describe, even adequately describe, the contributions, the remarkable life that this man brought and even to this day offers to each and every one of us as an example of the American way, from his time overcoming what I think most people would fairly describe as a challenging family background, to become the first graduate of college in his family, through his remarkable contributions to sports fans across this country and his days as a sports broadcaster, to his very illustrative and, I think, very entertaining time in the movie industry, and thereafter, of course, in his remarkable contributions in the public sector as the Governor and as the President of the United States.

I think I would simply say that, even at this moment in his lifetime, Ronald Reagan is a story that we can all learn from and we can all build upon.

As our President, he came into office at a time of some disillusionment, a time when I think many Americans were questioning, not just themselves, but the role of this great country. He gave us hope and he gave us confidence in ourselves and in this Nation once more.

The power of his words, the power of his leadership were felt virtually every day in which he resided in the White House. It would be impossible as well to describe in detail the achievements

that he put forward, the crushing of Communism, the tearing down of the Berlin Wall, and so much more.

I think for my part in this, Mr. Speaker, I would simply say that, in 1994, after several years of riding and traveling in silence, at that time, former President Reagan, who was known as a great communicator, wrote a handwritten letter informing this Nation that he had the early stages of Alzheimer's disease.

Perhaps the essence of President Reagan's life is captured in his own words. I would simply read them to my colleagues: "In this land of dreams fulfilled, where greater dreams may be imagined, nothing is impossible. No victory is beyond our reach. No glory will ever be too great. The world's hopes rest with America's future. Our work will pale before the greatness of American champions in the 21st century."

Those lines written by the Great Communicator himself, I think, encapsulizes so very well the dream that he helped us to rediscover.

I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), who worked with the entire Florida delegation in bringing their cosponsorship to this naming.

I would add as a final word a conversation that I had with the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) just prior to coming to the floor about why he chose and decided to pursue a naming of a postal facility in the State of Florida.

He said to me, "There are going to be a lot of children in the years ahead that will look on that building and ask the question, who is Ronald Reagan? And I want them to know who this great American was."

I cannot think of a better reason or a better tribute to honor this great man. Our congratulations, of course, go to him and our support and best wishes to his family, particularly his lovely wife, Nancy.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5309, which names a post office after "Ronald W. Reagan", was introduced on September 26, 2000, by Representative DAVE WELDON (R-FL).

Ronald Wilson Reagan was the 40th President of the United States. He served as President from January, 1981 to January, 1989. At 73, he was the oldest man ever elected president. He was well known as "Dutch", "The Gipper", and the "The Great Communicator."

An actor by profession, President Reagan served as Governor of California from 1966 to 1974. During his presidency, his economic policies came to be known as "Reaganomics".

In November of 1994, former President Reagan announced that he was afflicted with Alzheimer's.

Although a number of facilities have been named after the former president—schools, streets, highways, and even the Washington Airport, a crowning achievement was when

President Clinton dedicated the Ronald Reagan Building here in Washington, DC, in 1998. That building houses an international trade center, international cultural activities, the Agency for International Development, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON). As I mentioned earlier, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) was owed the thanks, I think, of this entire body for taking the initiative in bringing this bill to the floor here tonight. I commend him for that.

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Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, today we have the opportunity to honor a man who made us proud again to be Americans. H.R. 5309 designates the Post Office at 230 Minton Road in West Melbourne as the Ronald W. Reagan Post Office Building. This post office is in Florida's 15th Congressional District, and I am pleased that every Member of the Florida delegation has signed on as a cosponsor of this bill.

Former President Ronald Reagan is a true American hero and naming the U.S. post office after him is a fitting way to honor him.

Ronald Reagan was born on February 6, 1911, in Tampico, Illinois. He was a man with many ambitions, growing up a Midwestern boy in hard economic times. He worked his way through Eureka College. He started his career as a radio announcer and, in 1937, went to Hollywood, where he appeared in more than 50 movies.

He became president of the Screen Actors Guild and was involved in fighting Communist influences in Hollywood. In 1966, he was elected the Governor of the State of California by a margin of more than 1 million votes and was reelected again in 1970.

In 1980, Ronald Reagan was elected to serve as the 40th President of the United States. Ronald Reagan set our Nation on a path to prosperity. He was a strong moral leader and made Americans proud. The economic policies he pursued in the 1980s set a firm foundation for the economic prosperity that we are experiencing today.

President Ronald Reagan reinvigorated the American people through smaller government, putting a lid on inflation, and strengthening our national defenses. President Reagan's persistence in achieving peace through strength carried our Nation to its longest recorded period of peacetime prosperity. President Reagan negotiated a treaty with the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles. Mr. Reagan went to

Berlin and challenged Mr. Gorbachev to "Tear down this wall." His 8 years of persistence paid off, and the Iron Curtain fell shortly after he left office.

President Reagan certainly followed through with his 1980 campaign pledge to "Restore the great, confident roar of American progress and growth and optimism."

I am happy that we are considering this legislation today, and I encourage all my colleagues to support this effort to name this post office in my congressional district after Ronald Reagan.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say once again that I thank the gentleman from Florida and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN), a member of the Florida delegation, for their efforts in this regard. I urge all of our colleagues to join us in final passage of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THUNE). 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. 5309.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ROBERT S. WALKER POST OFFICE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 3194) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 431 North George Street in Millersville, Pennsylvania, as the "Robert S. Walker Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 3194

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ROBERT S. WALKER POST OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 431 North George Street in Millersville, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Robert S. Walker Post Office".

(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 Robert S. Walker Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New York (Mr. MCHUGH) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill, S. 3194.

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

There was no objection.

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

As we just heard the Clerk read, Mr. Speaker, this bill does designate the facility of the United States Postal Service at 431 George Street, Millersville, Pennsylvania, as the Robert S. Walker Post Office, and we owe our thanks to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), who introduced an identical bill, H.R. 5418, into the House on October 6. That bill is indeed cosponsored by all the Members of the House delegation from the great State of Pennsylvania.

Many of us certainly know Bob Walker well and know him personally and served with him. Bob represented the people of Millersville and the people of the 16th District of Pennsylvania for 20 years before he did decide to retire from the House.

Simply put, Bob became a member of the Republican leadership during his years here in Washington, and he was known, for a very good reason, as a master strategist, tactician, and an expert on the parliamentary process. He was the floor manager, the chairman of the Republican leadership, and chief deputy minority whip simply because of these great strengths.

For more than a decade, Bob was a major player in all those decisions made by the House Republican leadership. After the party gained the majority in the House, Bob became the chairman of the House Committee on Science, and the vice chairman of the Committee on the Budget.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, awarded him its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Medal, in 1966, for his leadership in advancing the Nation's space program, particularly commercial space endeavors. And I think it is very important to note that he was the first sitting House Member in the history of this country to receive that award.

Though Bob retired from the House, he does to this day remain a strategist and continues his interest and participation in the area of public policy, particularly in science and space and technology. To this day he serves on the boards of trustees of the Aerospace Corporation, the United States Capitol Historical Society, and the United States Space Foundation, among many, many other activities.

It is always an honor to have the opportunity to participate in one of these namings; but, Mr. Speaker, I would add