

She also served as chairman of the Harris Family Reunion and the organizer of the Odum Sunlighters. Ruth Coleman passed away in 1998 when she was 70 years of age.

Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support H.R. 5229, recognizing the contributions of Ruth Harris Coleman to Wayne County by naming a post office in Odum, Georgia in her honor.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5229 was introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) on September 20, 2000. Mrs. Ruth Harris Coleman was a schoolteacher and one of the originators of Odum Day, which celebrated its 25th year on October 7 of this year.

Mrs. Coleman was Odum Day director for 17 years. In 1983, she was the grand marshal of Odum's homecoming parade and in 1998 was named Odum's Citizen of the Year.

She chaired the American Red Cross Drive in the Wayne County Chapter of AARP and was a member of the Wayne Memorial Hospital Auxiliary. Ms. Coleman died in 1998.

I have often said that when we take a moment, Madam Speaker, to name a post office after someone, it is not the deed that counts; but it is the memory of the fact that we are taking a moment to salute this schoolteacher and give her the recognition that she richly deserves says a lot. With that, Madam Speaker, I would urge the swift passage of this bill and ask all of our colleagues to vote in favor of it.

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask that the House approve this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5229.

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.

#### ROBERTO CLEMENTE POST OFFICE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4831) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2339 North California Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Roberto Clemente Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4831

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

#### SECTION 1. ROBERTO CLEMENTE POST OFFICE.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2339

North California Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, and known as the Logan Square Post Office, shall be known and designated as the "Roberto Clemente 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 Roberto Clemente Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. 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. 4831, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the bill before us, H.R. 4831, was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) on July 12 and amended by the Committee on Government Reform on October 5. The amendment simply changes the word "Street" to "Avenue" as determined after review by the United States Postal Service.

H.R. 4831, as amended, designates the post office located at 2339 North California Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, presently known as the Logan Square Post Office as the Roberto Clemente Post Office. Each member of the House delegation from the State of Illinois has cosponsored this legislation pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform.

1500

Roberto Clemente was born in 1934 in Carolina, Puerto Rico, the son of a foreman of a sugar cane plantation and grocery store operator. He played softball as a youngster, and then he played with the professional major league caliber team until 1953 when his .356 batting average came to the attention of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The Dodgers gave Roberto a bonus and sent him to the Montreal Royals, ordering that he should not be played lest another team draft him. He was, however, drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates after an observant Pirate scout spotted him.

Roberto Clemente played for several years as their star outfielder until 1972 when he met his untimely and tragic death when he was only 38 years old. He was thought by many as the greatest and most complete player, but he was also the victim of dual discrimination for being black and Hispanic.

Now, 28 years after the fatal plane crash while on a mission of mercy taking humanitarian supplies to the victims of an earthquake in Nicaragua, he is no longer the invisible player.

Roberto Clemente led the Pirates to World Series victories in 1960 and 1971. He was the National League batting champion in 1961, 1964, 1965, and 1967. He was ordered 12 gold gloves. He established a major league record by leading the National League in assists five times. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, the first Latin player to be so honored.

Roberto Clemente may not have been a resident of Chicago, but this citizen of the world is recognized by the Nation, and he is recognized by all lovers of the sport of baseball as a great athlete, humanitarian, and a role model.

I urge all of our colleagues to support H.R. 4831, naming a Post Office in Chicago after this hero.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4831, to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2339 North California Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Roberto Clemente Post Office" was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), my distinguished colleague and good friend, on July 12, 2000.

The bill was amended on October 5, 2000 in the Committee on Government Reform to change the address designation from California Street to California Avenue.

Mr. Roberto Walker Clemente was born in 1934 in Carolina, Puerto Rico and rose from an impoverished background in his hometown to become the star outfielder for the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1955 to 1972. He helped the Pirates win two World Series in 1960 and 1971.

Mr. Clemente was a four-time National League batting champion, was awarded 12 gold gloves, and was one of only 16 players to have 3,000 or more hits during their career.

Mr. Roberto Clemente, a victim of dual discrimination for being black and Hispanic, died in 1972 in a plane crash delivering relief supplies to victims of an earthquake in Nicaragua. This proud son of Puerto Rico was posthumously inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this measure, and I ask, Mr. Speaker, that we recognize the fact that Roberto Clemente was, not only a great baseball player, but he was a great role model and a great humanitarian.

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I have no other requests to participate, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) who is the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to do my share of duty to history. Today I rise to celebrate the life of Roberto Clemente and to recognize his

enormous contributions to humankind. I am very honored to do so. In this particular case, I respectfully think that I contribute, however humbly, to add to the prestige of this House. This is the people's House. Today I rise to pay very deserving tribute to a hero of the people.

As a son of Puerto Rican parents, I pay homage to who was, perhaps, the favorite son of Puerto Rico. In doing so, I feel doubly proud. Today I feel prouder than ever of being a Member of this august body, a body that in recognizing the greatness of this champion elevates its own.

As a Puerto Rican myself, my heart fills with joy knowing of the effect this humble action of ours here today will have in the minds and the souls of hundreds of thousands of Puerto Rico and Hispanic youth in my district in Chicago, throughout the country, and in Puerto Rico.

Much is made from rags to riches stories. In this case, it is different. Because, in achieving what the former Commissioner of Baseball, Mr. Bowie Kuhn, called "the touch of royalty," Roberto Clemente enriched us all.

Roberto was the son of a cane sugar worker, Melchor Clemente, and his mother, Luisa Walker. He was the youngest of seven children. He was born in the municipality of Carolina, Puerto Rico, in Barrio San Anton. As my friend, the Honorable Jose Aponte, Mayor of Carolina, is fond of saying, Carolina greets most visitors to Puerto Rico, because that is where the international airport lies. Carolina has beautiful rolling hills that lead to El Yunque, the mountain where our Taino Indians believed to be home to the Supreme Creator, Yukiyu.

Roberto Clemente was born in the midst of the depression of the 1930s, but was raised by a family full of love and with the best of the Puerto Rican traditions of respect and civility.

Cane sugar workers in Puerto Rico lived a very humble life and a life of poverty. Roberto began playing baseball like many of his contemporaries did, doing batting practice with a broken broomstick hitting bottle caps. He said that, after swinging hundreds of times at bottle caps, a baseball looked as big as a coconut.

Roberto made by hand the first baseball he ever owned, using a discarded golf ball as its core and many layers of string from burlap dried beans and rice bags, finally covered with tape.

From a skinny, smallish boy, Roberto grew to become a superb athlete, demonstrating with hard work and dedication what one can achieve.

Unlike Jackie Robinson, Roberto Clemente was not the first one of his race to break into the majors. Unlike Jackie Robinson, Roberto Clemente faced a double kind of discrimination, as he was both black and Puerto Rican. Unlike Jackie Robinson, Roberto Clemente faced also a language and cultural barrier.

But Mr. Speaker, Roberto Clemente was like his people. Puerto Ricans, like

their Latino brothers and sisters, are hard working, proud, and dignified. Despite centuries of colonialism, Puerto Ricans continue to search for a solution to their colonial situation. As they struggle with the scourge, they have continued to create and develop, working hard to improve both their island and communities where they migrated to and reside in the United States, communities like mine in Chicago, where we will now have the honor of naming a Post Office after Roberto Clemente.

After a short stint in Montreal, Clemente was traded in 1955 to the Pittsburgh Pirates where he would end his glorious career. The team rebuilt around him, and he led it to contend for the pennant in 1958 and to the world championship in 1960.

Unfortunately, after a season in which he hit .314 and drove in a club leading 94 runs, he finished behind three white teammates and others in the vote for most valuable player.

Undeterred, Roberto Clemente went on to compile one of the brightest lifetime records in Major League Baseball: four batting titles, Most Valuable Player in 1966, 12 Golden Gloves, 14 appearances in the All Star Games, a National League record of five consecutive seasons leading in outfield assists, and a lifetime batting average of .317.

In the 1971 World Series, when he again led his team to the World Championship, Roberto Clemente hit .414 and two home runs, including the winning blow in game seven and made two extraordinary catches. For his performance, he was awarded the World Series Most Valuable Player award.

Next year in 1972, as if to say goodbye to all the children and admirers the world over, Roberto Clemente became the 11th player in the history of organized baseball to reach the 3,000 hit mark.

Benjamin Franklin said, "There was never yet a truly great man that was not at the same time truly virtuous." Those wise words from one of the wisest of our Founding Fathers never rang so true as when spoken about Roberto Clemente. For today, and forever, we will remember Roberto Clemente as much for what he accomplished in the playing field as for what he accomplished outside of it.

Roberto Clemente became a symbol to Puerto Rican, Hispanic and minority youth, actually to all youth. He was the essence of a success story, yet he was always a true gentleman, a caring father, a devoted husband, and someone dedicated to uplifting all around him. He never forgot whence he came from. He devoted countless hours to youth, especially poor youth.

We can have a real measure of a man, not only by the way he lives, but also by the way he dies.

The end came to Roberto Clemente in such a way that he is now enshrined forever in the hearts of all Hispanics along with Simon Bolivar, Jose Marti, and Cesar Chavez.

After a devastating earthquake virtually destroyed Managua, Nicaragua, Roberto Clemente became the leader of the aid efforts to Managua. After reports reached him that the first supplies that landed in Nicaragua had been grafted by the members of a corrupt military, Roberto Clemente decided, against all advice, to fly with the next airplane load of supplies to ensure that they would reach the poor and needy of Nicaragua.

He could have sent a check. He could have sent the supplies, but he wanted to make sure. This baseball player got on the plane. I wonder how many of us would get on a similar airplane.

As people were partying the arrival of the new year, Roberto Clemente died when his plane went down in 120 feet of water just north of the same international airport of his hometown of Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, there has been countless acts that seek to justly recognize the great man that was Roberto Clemente. Among them, let me cite a few. In 1973, Major League Baseball made an exception to the 5-year rule and accepted Roberto Clemente into the Hall of Fame, roughly a year after he played his last year in the majors. It was, I believe, most fitting for the greatest of Latino players to become the first Hispanic player ever to be inducted into the Hall of Fame.

In 1973, Major League Baseball renamed its award that recognizes the player who best exemplifies the game of baseball, sportsmanship, community involvement and the individual's contributions to his team, formerly the "Commissioner's Award" to the Roberto Clemente Award.

But Roberto Clemente is honored every day, in song, in poetry and in actions that emulate his own by young and old alike in Puerto Rico, in Chicago, in Pittsburgh, and everywhere. Everywhere there are Hispanic or lovers of baseball or good people who admire a deed of sacrifice and love, there is a school or a baseball park or a road bearing the name of this true hero of the people.

The U.S. Postal Service issued the first Roberto Clemente stamp in 1984 and recently featured Roberto Clemente as part of its Legends of Baseball Series issued in Atlanta on July 6, 2000.

Mr. Speaker, in voting for H.R. 4831, this House is joining with millions of Latinos and sports fans everywhere to pay dual tribute to Roberto Clemente.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) for introducing this bill to name the post office and also for his very eloquent statement about Roberto Clemente.

In my jurisdiction, also, there is a school named for Roberto Clemente. He is a great role model for the youngsters of that school to learn something about his sacrifice.

Character does count, respect for the truth, respect for hard work, respect for each other. He demonstrated that as a role model. So I thank him. I thank the members of the Committee on Government Reform and the Subcommittee on Postal Service for bringing this bill out on the floor of the House. So I ask people to vote for it.

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The gentleman Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) has 8 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), I could not help, Mr. Speaker, but think about my own life in South Baltimore and watching Roberto Clemente on television.

I just want the gentleman from Illinois to know, Mr. Speaker, that he is absolutely right. Roberto Clemente was more than a hero to just the Puerto Rican community or Hispanic community, but he was a hero to all of us. When we look at what he accomplished in his life, he not only touched the Hispanic and Puerto Rican community, but he touched the world. He touched the world in a way that we could probably never do right by in these proceedings.

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Last but not least, I was also very moved, Mr. Speaker, by the comments of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), when he talked about the naming of a post office so that the children could have an opportunity to see that name on that post office. Many, many years from now, when that post office stands and that name is up there, it may be so long from now that somebody may say, well, who was that. The fact is that somebody will know who he was and will know that he came upon this Earth, he saw it, he looked and said, I can make a difference by simply being the best that I can be, working hard, and giving to mankind.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the gentleman for this bill. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the entire committee for making sure this bill got to the floor, and I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4831, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to redesignate the

facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2339 North California Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the 'Roberto Clemente Post Office'.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 163) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to postpartum depression.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 163

Whereas postpartum depression is the name given to a wide range of emotional, psychological, and physiological reactions to childbirth including loneliness, sadness, fatigue, low self-esteem, loss of identity, increased vulnerability, irritability, confusion, disorientation, memory impairment, agitation, and anxiety, which challenge the stamina of the new mother suffering from postpartum depression and can intensify and impair her ability to function and nurture her newborn(s);

Whereas as many as 400,000 American women will suffer from postpartum depression this year and will require treatment. This constitutes up to 20 percent of women who give birth. Incidence of mild, "transitory blues" ranges from 500 to 800 cases per 1,000 births (50 to 80 percent);

Whereas postpartum depression is the result of a chemical imbalance triggered by a sudden dramatic drop in hormonal production after the birth of a baby, especially in women who have an increased risk. Those women at highest risk are those with a previous psychiatric difficulty, such as depression, anxiety, or panic disorder. Levels of risk are greater for those with a family member suffering from the same, including alcoholism;

Whereas women are more likely to suffer from mood and anxiety disorders during pregnancy and following childbirth than at any other time in their lives. 70 to 80 percent of all new mothers suffer some degree of postpartum mood disorder lasting anywhere from a week to as much as a year or more. Approximately 10 to 20 percent of new mothers experience a paralyzing, diagnosable clinical depression;

Whereas many new mothers suffering from postpartum depression require counseling and treatment, yet many do not realize that they require help. It is imperative that the health care provider who treats her has a thorough understanding of this disorder. Those whose illness is severe may require medication to correct the underlying brain chemistry that is disturbed. This often debilitating condition has typically been a silent condition suffered privately by women because of the feelings of shame or guilt;

Whereas postpartum depression frequently strikes without warning in women without any past emotional problems, without any history of depression and without any complications in pregnancy. Postpartum depression strikes mothers who are in very satisfying marriages as well as those who are single.

It strikes women who had easy pregnancies and deliveries, as well as women who suffered prolonged, complicated labors and caesarean section deliveries. Symptoms may appear at any time after delivery, often after the woman has returned home from the hospital. It may strike after the first, third, or even fourth birth;

Whereas postpartum depression is not a new phenomenon. Hippocrates observed the connection between childbirth and mental illness over 2,000 years ago. Louis V. Marce, a French physician, detailed the identifiable signs and symptoms of postpartum depression in 1858;

Whereas the most extreme and rare form of this condition, called postpartum psychosis, hosts a quick and severe onset, usually within 3 months. 80 percent of all cases of this more extreme form present within 3 to 14 days after delivery with intensifying symptoms; once suffered recurrence rate with subsequent pregnancies is high;

Whereas postpartum mood disorders occur after the mother has had frequent contact prenatally with health care professionals who might identify symptoms and those at risk. In the United States, where medical surveillance of new mothers often lapses between discharge from the hospital and the physical checkup 6 weeks later, the recognition of postpartum illness is left mainly to chance. The focus of the 6-week checkup is on the medical aspects of her reproductive system and not her mental health;

Whereas having a baby often marks one of the happiest times in a woman's life. For 9 months, she awaits her child's birth with a whole range of emotions ranging from nervous anticipation to complete joy. Society is quite clear about what her emotions are expected to be once the baby is born. Joy and other positive feelings are emphasized, while sadness and other negative emotions are minimized. It is culturally acceptable to be depressed after a death or divorce but not by the arrival of an infant. Because of the social stigma surrounding depression after delivery, women are afraid to say that something is wrong if they are experiencing something different than what they are expected to feel. Mothers are ashamed, fearful, and embarrassed to share their negative feelings and can also be fearful of losing their babies;

Whereas treatment can significantly reduce the duration and severity of postpartum psychiatric illness;

Whereas postpartum depression dramatically distorts the image of perfect new motherhood and is often dismissed by those suffering and those around her. It is thought to be a weakness on the part of the sufferer—self-induced and self-controllable;

Whereas education can help take away the "stigma" of postpartum depression and can make it easier to detect and diagnose this disorder in its earliest stages, preventing the most severe cases;

Whereas at present, the United States lacks any organized treatment protocol for postpartum depression. Sufferers have few treatment resources. The United States lags behind most other developed countries in providing such information, support, and treatment;

Whereas the United States Government and its agencies collect very little data on postpartum illness;

Whereas if early recognition and treatment are to occur, postpartum depression must be discussed in childbirth classes and obstetrical office visits, as are conditions, such as hemorrhage and sepsis;

Whereas early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of postpartum illness will become easier if public education is enhanced to lift the social stigma, thereby increasing the chance that women will inform others of her