

swiftly to pass 245(i) that will allow immigrants to access legalization and become citizens. This is long overdue. This is legislation that recognizes that we do not equate immigration to terrorism, and it is as patriotic as the legislation that we have just passed today.

So I hope that the Congress will move quickly on this legislation, and I rise again to support the legislation before us and ask my colleagues to support this legislation as we honor the men and women who have served us in the United States military and now our veterans; and as we honor those, as well, who serve us every day fighting for our freedoms.

I know the veterans of the nation, are sympathetic to doing the right thing for all of us!

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

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

Mr. Speaker, just let me make it clear, this bill has nothing to do with the immigration law, lest anybody have a misimpression on this. It is legislation that changes the qualification for membership in the VFW, as well as makes it clear that the VFW is a charitable organization. Both of these changes were requested by the delegates to the last VFW annual convention that was held in August of last year in my hometown of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The best way we can help our veterans, I think, is by not confusing the issue. Let us help our veterans by doing what they asked us to do, which is to allow them to expand their membership, as well as to get some State departments of revenue off their back claiming that what the VFW does is not charitable in nature.

I think all of us in this Chamber know that the VFW is a legitimate and honorable charitable organization, and I think that we can send the message very clearly by amending their charter to get the State tax departments off their backs so that they can continue to do their very meritorious work.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of H.R. 3838, I rise to urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation that will amend the Congressional charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). As Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I was pleased to introduce this bill on March 4, 2002, at the request of the VFW to allow Members of the armed forces who have received hostile fire or imminent danger pay to be eligible for VFW membership.

Mr. Speaker, I want to especially commend the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. SENSENBRENNER; the Committee's Ranking Member, Mr. CONYERS, the Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims; Mr. GEKAS; and the Subcommittee's Ranking Member, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for their attention to this matter in moving the bill through the committee and to the floor for House consideration.

This bipartisan amendment to the VFW charter simply allows the organization to keep

up with the times as the nature of our Nation's military operations has changed. The VFW's charter currently requires a veteran to have received a campaign medal in order to join the organization. But the dangerous contingency operations our servicemembers have participated in over the past twenty or so years have not resulted in the award of campaign medals. Servicemembers doing their duty in global hot spots have faced the type of risks that should qualify them for VFW membership. My bill would remove this barrier to membership in a way that is consistent with the type of military service the VFW has always required.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3838 would also address a technical problem the VFW has occasionally encountered with the language of its charter regarding its purposes as an organization. The VFW has maintained a tax-exempt, nonprofit status, but some states do not want to qualify it as a tax-exempt charitable organization despite its long history of charitable work in communities across America, because its charter does not contain the word "charitable". Well, Congress can and should fix this relatively simple problem by inserting the word "charitable" as one of its purposes in order to silence anyone who insists on elevating form over substance.

Mr. Speaker, with roots that go back more than a century to the Spanish-American War, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has an admirable history of helping its fellow veterans, their communities and their Nation. This legislation will help to ensure that the VFW continues to perform these services in the 21st century and beyond. H.R. 3838 deserves the support of every House member and I urge its approval.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3838, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Charter Amendment act. I urge my colleagues to support this timely measure.

This legislation amends the charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Organization to make members of the armed forces who receive special pay for duty that is subject to hostile fire or imminent danger eligible for membership in the organization. This change would allow veterans of operations in Somalia and Kosovo to become eligible for VFW membership.

The VFW is one of the oldest veterans service organizations in the country, and has a long and hallowed history. The VFW was founded in 1899 for soldiers returning from the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrection. It was instrumental in creating the Veterans Administration and its subsequent elevation to cabinet level status.

The VFW participates in numerous community service efforts, and assists its members in seeking discharge upgrades, record corrections, education benefits, disability compensation matters and pension eligibility.

Given our current military environment, it is appropriate for Congress to both recognize and promote the efforts of our Veterans Service Organizations. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3838.

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.

HONORING INVENTION OF MODERN AIR-CONDITIONING BY DR. WILLIS H. CARRIER ON OCCASION OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 413) honoring the invention of modern air-conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 413

Whereas on July 17, 1902, Dr. Willis H. Carrier submitted designs to a printing plant in Brooklyn, New York, for equipment to control temperature, humidity, ventilation, and air quality, marking the birth of modern air conditioning;

Whereas air-conditioning has become an integral technology enabling the advancement of society through improvements to the Nation's health and well-being, manufacturing processes, building capacities, research, medical capabilities, food preservation, art and historical conservation, and general productivity and indoor comfort;

Whereas Dr. Carrier debuted air-conditioning technology for legislative activity in the House of Representatives Chamber in 1928, and the Senate Chamber in 1929;

Whereas the air-conditioning industry now totals \$36 billion on a global basis and employs more than 700,000 people in the United States; and

Whereas the year 2002 marks the 100th anniversary of modern air-conditioning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress honors the invention of modern air-conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. 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. 413.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Concurrent Resolution 413, important legislation introduced by my distinguished colleague (JOHN WALSH of New York). This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives in honoring the invention of modern air conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on its 100th anniversary.

Only 1 year after graduating with a master's degree from Cornell University, Dr. Carrier submitted designs and

later installed the first modern air conditioning equipment. Installed in Brooklyn, New York, the air conditioner was designed to control indoor humidity and temperature.

When granted a U.S. patent for "the apparatus for treating air," as it was called in 1906, Dr. Carrier became known as the "father of modern air conditioning." The formula Dr. Carrier used to develop the modern air conditioner still stands today as the basis for all fundamental calculations for the air conditioning industry.

Air conditioning became the integral technology enabling the advancement of society through improvements to the Nation's health and well-being. Industries also grew with the new ability to control the temperature and humidity levels during and after production.

The invention of air conditioning has also improved areas such as film development, preservation of processed meats, medical capsules, textiles, and other products. In 1921, Carrier received a patent for the centrifugal refrigerator machine that became the first practical method for air conditioning large spaces. This single achievement paved the way for the upward expansion of cities, as well as bringing human comfort to hospitals, schools, office buildings, airports, hotels, and department stores.

Dr. Carrier debuted air conditioning technology for legislative activity in this very Chamber in 1928 and in the Senate Chamber in 1929. After World War II, the air conditioner began to be installed in homes across America. According to the Carrier Corporation, 10 percent of American homes were air conditioned by 1965. By 1995, more than 75 percent of American homes were air conditioned; and in some portions of the South, 90 percent of homes have air conditioning or central air systems. Now the air conditioning industry totals \$36 billion on a global basis and employs more than 700,000 people in the United States alone.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate on this hot summer day that the House recognizes and honors the invention of modern air conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on its 100th anniversary.

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

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut, for yielding time to me, and also the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut, pointed out, this Wednesday marks the 100th anniversary of the invention of the modern-day air conditioner by Dr. Willis Carrier, a New Yorker. Today I offer before the House, House Concurrent Resolution 413, recognizing this historic event.

Raised on a farm on the snowy eastern shore of Lake Erie in Angola, New York, the young Carrier grew up as an

only child, raised by his grandparents and great aunt. Known for his superior problem-solving capabilities, Carrier would solve every complex problem he encountered by reducing it to its simplest form and solving each component one by one.

He once stated in a high school graduation essay, "A man with the power of will could make himself anything he wished, no matter what the circumstances." These words would define the rest of Mr. Carrier's life.

Carrier entered Cornell University at Ithaca College in Ithaca, New York, on a 4-year scholarship, but he was forced to earn room and board by mowing lawns, stoking furnaces, and during his senior year, forming a co-op student laundry.

□ 1500

With a degree in mechanical engineering, he found a job at the Buffalo Forge Company in 1901 and he began designing heating systems to dry lumber and coffee. Carrier was soon made head of the company's department of experimental engineering. It was here that he solved his first problem in temperature and humidity control for the Sackett-Wilhelms Lithographing and Publishing Company in Brooklyn in 1902. Marking the birth of modern air conditioning, Carrier's device controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation and air quality.

In 1915, Carrier and six colleagues pooled together their life savings and founded Carrier Engineering Corporation in New York. In 1910 the company bought its first building in Newark, New Jersey and soon found its way back to our Empire State. In 1937 Carrier consolidated five plants on Geddes Street near my home in Syracuse. In 1947 Carrier moved to its present location on Thompson Road in the town of Dewitt, also in my congressional district. Today Carrier Corporation, the company that bears the founder's name, is a nearly \$9 billion organization and remains the global leader in providing heating, cooling and refrigeration solutions in more than 172 countries around the world.

As an aside, my colleague from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) will appreciate this. As a Peace Corps volunteer in Nepal, the only night I spent in an air-conditioned room in about 2-and-a-half years was in a Carrier air-conditioned room in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The 43,000 worldwide employees of Carrier Corporation can be proud that they continue to carry on their founder's tradition of excellence by generating comfort wherever people work, live and play. Many of us take for granted the fact that air conditioning has become an integral technology, enabling the advancement of society through improvements to our Nation's health and well-being, manufacturing processes, building capacities, food preservation and general productivity and indoor comfort.

From its birth 100 years ago to today's \$36 billion industry, employing

700,000 Americans, we can all be very proud of Dr. Carrier. He did indeed change history. I suspect that if he did not invent air conditioning, we would not be meeting in Washington today because they used to close the Capitol in the beginning of the summer and stay away long until late in the fall. This invention also may have created a tremendous upsurge in the amount of legislation passed by this body, so maybe all is not progress.

The Sistine Chapel in Rome is air-conditioned with Carrier air conditioning. Many great documents of this country are enshrined in museums and the air is conditioned also by Carrier air conditioning. Indeed, this building in which we meet today is also chilled by Carrier air chillers.

So in gratitude for all of that, I would ask unanimous support of H. Con. Res. 413 and I ask Members to join me in celebrating this 100-year anniversary.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise only to say that we thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) for bringing this matter before the House; and we, of course, agree that Mr. Carrier has a long and distinguished career and a great invention; and we obviously would support this resolution.

I add only in his memory the one thing we might concentrate on doing is concentrating more on research and develop to improve efficiencies. Through smart public policy we can reduce energy consumption by improving the energy standards and efficiency standards required of common appliances like air conditioners as well as refrigerators, photo copiers and fax machines. I think that would be a great testament to Mr. Carrier's life and his hard work. If we just applied those standards already on the books in this country, we would be estimated to save consumers some \$150 billion in energy costs by 2020. In fact, if we really looked at our research and development monies, we will know and realize that they have decreased from \$6.55 billion in 1978 to some \$2 billion now in 1998.

In 1998 the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology recommended that our research and development costs over 5 years be increased because right now they are not commensurate in scope or scale with the energy challenges and opportunities of the 21st century and those that they will present.

Again, I also add our voice to the congratulations of Dr. Carrier. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) for bringing this forward and say we look forward to improving the efficiencies of technology like this so we continue to do better and better by our energy consumption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the invention of modern air conditioning has clearly changed

our country. Modern air conditioning fueled the post-war growth of sunbelt cities such as Miami, Phoenix, Las Vegas and Houston. The invention of modern air conditioning also led to the building of glass skyscrapers, shopping malls and pressurized modules for space exploration.

On this, the 100th anniversary of the invention of modern air conditioning, we truly honor Dr. Willis H. Carrier. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this concurrent resolution.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 413, offered by Mr. WALSH, marking the centennial of Dr. Willis H. Carrier's invention of modern air conditioning. I can think of no better place to recognize this accomplishment than in the House Chamber—first air-conditioned by Dr. Carrier in 1929—on a 90 degree July day.

For the past century, Carrier air conditioning and refrigeration systems have been keeping our offices and homes cool. The man responsible for this phenomenon is Carrier's founder, Dr. Willis Haviland Carrier. Born on a farm in Angola, New York in 1876, the only child had a humble upbringing yet possessed high hopes from the start. At the time he could not have known the worldwide impact his invention would create. It would boost industrial production. It would change the face of urban architecture, including providing comfort cooling to some of the world's most prestigious buildings. It would improve health care for millions. It would allow unimagined industries to flourish.

Today, Carrier Corporation, the company that bears the founder's name, is an \$8.895 billion organization providing heating, cooling and refrigeration solutions in more than 172 countries around the world. The nearly 43,000 worldwide employees of Carrier Corporation create comfort wherever people work, live or play—from private residences and apartments to grand hotels; from sprawling factories to soaring office towers; from theme parks to centuries-old cultural centers. Overall, the air-conditioning industry totals \$36 billion and employs more than 700,000 people in the United States.

One hundred years later, we benefit now more than ever from Dr. Carrier's invention. I urge my colleagues to pass the Resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 413.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARENCE MILLER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4755) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 204 South Broad Street in Lan-

caster, Ohio, as the Clarence Miller Post Office Building.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4755

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

SECTION 1. CLARENCE MILLER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 204 South Broad Street in Lancaster, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Clarence Miller 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 Clarence Miller Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. 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. 4755, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4755, introduced by our distinguished colleague from the State of Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), designates a post office in Lancaster, Ohio as the Clarence Miller Post Office Building.

Members of the entire House delegation from the State of Ohio are cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this post office will recognize former Congressman Clarence Miller and his 5 decades of public service to the citizens of Lancaster, Ohio whom Congressman Miller served as a city councilman, mayor and U.S. representative. Born in Lancaster on November 1, 1917, Clarence Miller served 13 terms as a United States Congressman, from 1967 until 1993. Prior to his term in Congress, he was mayor of Lancaster from 1964 to 1966 and a member of the Lancaster City Council, 1957 to 1963.

Congressman Miller originally made his living as a utility company engineer before entering into public service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 4755.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 4755, a bill in fact to designate a facility of the United States Postal Service after Clarence Miller. Obviously the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON) has introduced this

bill. It enjoys great support, from my understanding, from the entire Ohio delegation. Not having been a Member of Congress when Mr. Miller was in fact serving, I do know that by reputation he served from 1966 until January of 1993. I am also informed that the former Representative Miller served on the Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Public Works and Transportation, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, on the 3 subcommittees of that group. He was well known as a budget watchdog because of his fierce dedication to fiscal responsibility.

Former Representative Miller is now retired but he is also active in his Lancaster community. He is a member of the First United Methodist Church, the recipient of numerous awards and honors in recognition of his untiring efforts to serve his fellow Ohioans.

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

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

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON).

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask for the House to approve the bill to deem the Lancaster, Ohio, post office for former congressman Clarence J. Miller, to recognize his years of public service to the citizens of Lancaster, Ohio.

Clarence Miller served the people of Lancaster and central Ohio for over five decades and for thousands of Ohioans he exemplified the proper role of a public servant.

Clarence was a true community leader who was committed to improving the lives of those he represented, whether it was in the Lancaster City Hall or the United States Congress. His vision and civic spirit have made lasting contributions to our area, and he truly deserves this honor.

Mr. Miller was born in Lancaster on November 1, 1917. After attending Lancaster public schools and receiving technical training in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Miller was employed as a utility company engineer.

He served as a member of the Lancaster City Council from 1957 to 1963 and as mayor of Lancaster from 1964 to 1966. In 1967, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served until his retirement in 1993.

In Congress, Mr. Miller first served on the Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Public Works and Transportation. In 1973, he became a member of the House Committee on Appropriations and served on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State; Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government; and Subcommittee on Defense.

Clarence also holds U.S. and Canadian patents for technical innovations he developed in his professional ability as an electrical engineer.

There are many in Congress and in Washington today with fond memories