

Building. This designation, on this historic site, will serve as an appropriate reminder of the struggle that Americans endured during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the gentleman from New Jersey for this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 2130, legislation naming a postal facility as the New Bridge Landing. H.R. 2130, which was introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) on May 15, 2003, was unanimously approved by the Committee on Government Reform on November 6, 2003. This measure has the support and cosponsorship of the entire New Jersey congressional delegation.

According to preservation New Jersey, New Bridge Landing has great historical significance. The Landing, an inland port situated on a strategic site, was an important shipping point for hundreds of years and was the scene of many fights during the Revolutionary War. Other historic structures that helped make up New Bridge Landing are the Steuben House, a stone Dutch mansion built in 1750; a 19th century swinging bridge; a tidal mill site; and the site of New Bridge Landing, a river embarkation point. Three other buildings were moved to the site to save them from demolition: The Demerest House, the Westervelt Barn and the Campbell-Christie House.

According to the Bergen County Historical Society, throughout the war the New Bridge was considered an important, strategic route, guarded by troops from both sides at different times. George Washington's retreat across this bridge on November 20, 1776, saved his troops from entrapment by advancing troops.

Mr. Speaker, given the historic nature of New Bridge Landing, it seems quite appropriate to redesignate this postal facility in River Edge, New Jersey. I urge swift passage of this bill.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2130, a bill to redesignate the United States Postal Service facility at 650 Kinderkamack Road in River Edge, NJ, as the New Bridge Landing Post Office.

As a life-long resident of New Jersey, a history buff, and the Congressman who formerly represented the Borough of River Edge for my first 6 years in Congress, I am delighted to be a cosponsor of legislation that will highlight the unique, strategic role that New Jersey, and specifically River Edge, played in the birth of our Nation and the Continental Army's success in the Revolutionary War. Renaming the River Edge postal facility—located just two blocks away from Historic New Bridge Landing—will help ensure that future generations will have a window into New Jersey's colonial life that was home to more Revolutionary War engagements than any other of the 13 original colonies.

New Bridge Landing has played a pivotal role in the development of River Edge since Native Americans first inhabited the area. During the Revolutionary War, GEN George Washington retreated from historic Fort Lee across New Bridge Landing, leading the unprecedented march of a ragtag band of volunteer soldiers and a committed people in pursuit of the timeless ideals of liberty, freedom, and equality that our Nation enjoys today. Its proximity to the Hackensack River later made it a hub for industrial development; it was used as both a tidal mill and bustling shipping point for iron.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and gratitude for those revolutionary fighters that I ask all my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 2130, so that future generations of New Jerseyans will remember what those heroic patriots accomplished at New Bridge Landing so long ago.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I am going to have any additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers and I support H.R. 2130. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2130, 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 121 Kinderkamack Road in River Edge, New Jersey, as the 'New Bridge Landing Post Office'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENATOR JAMES B. PEARSON POST OFFICE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1718) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3710 West 73rd Terrace in Prairie Village, Kansas, as the "Senator James B. Pearson Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1718

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

SECTION 1. SENATOR JAMES B. PEARSON POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3710 West 73rd Terrace in Prairie Village, Kansas, shall be known and designated as the "Senator James B. Pearson 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 Senator James B. Pearson Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the

gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. 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 under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today offered by the distinguished Senator from Kansas, Senator PAT ROBERTS, names this Prairie Village, Kansas, postal facility as the Senator James B. Pearson Post Office.

Senator James Pearson was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on May 7, 1920. At a young age, he moved with his family to Virginia and went on to attend Duke University. He bravely served as a pilot in the Naval Air Transport in 1943 during World War II. He was honorably discharged as a Lieutenant and returned home to graduate from the University of Virginia Law School in 1950.

Pearson moved back to Kansas and became a practicing lawyer in the town of Mission in 1950. Two years later, he became the assistant county attorney of Johnson County, and in two more years, in 1954, the county probate judge.

Pearson threw his hat into the political ring for the first time in 1956 when he earned a seat in the Kansas State Senate. On January 31, 1962, he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Andrew Schoeppel. He was elected for the first time in a special election in November of that year and earned reelection in both 1966 and 1972, retiring in 1978. Senator James Pearson served his home State of Kansas and indeed the entire Nation with distinction, and he highly deserves the commemoration provided by this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Senator James B. Pearson continues to live here in Washington, D.C., and outside Baldwin City, Kansas, and we wish him well.

In addition to the Senator from Kansas, I want to recognize the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) who introduced the companion legislation here in the House, H.R. 3255, and I know both gentlemen worked together to ensure that James B. Pearson would be honored with this post office.

I am pleased that Senate bill 1718 will soon be on the President's desk for his signature.

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

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

As a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of S. 1718, legislation naming a postal facility after Senator James B. Pearson.

S. 1718, which was introduced by Senator PAT ROBERTS on October 14, 2003, was unanimously approved by the Committee on Government Reform on November 6, 2003. The gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) is the sponsor of H.R. 3255, an identical version of S. 1718. H.R. 3255 has been cosponsored by the entire Kansas congressional delegation.

James Pearson was born in Nashville, Tennessee, and attended public schools in Virginia. He served as a pilot in the Navy during World War II, and after being discharged, he became an attorney and began practicing law in Mission, Kansas. He served in various legal positions before being appointed in 1962 as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Schoeppel.

Senator Pearson served in the Senate until 1978, working diligently as a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee and ranking member of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee.

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Mr. Speaker, this is indeed an honorable act that we take in naming this postal facility. I would urge swift passage.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to rise today in support of S. 1718, legislation introduced by Senator PAT ROBERTS and cosponsored by Senator SAM BROWNBACK, that will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3710 West 73rd Terrace in Prairie Village, KS, as the Senator James B. Pearson Post Office Building.

Senator ROBERTS introduced this legislation following my introduction of an identical bill, H.R. 3255, with the cosponsorship of the entire Kansas House delegation Representatives JIM RYUN, TODD TIAHRT and JERRY MORAN. I commend them for joining in this bipartisan, all-Kansas effort.

Born in Nashville, Tennessee, Senator Pearson was the son of a Presbyterian minister. Raised in Virginia and educated in North Carolina, where he received a B.A. from Duke University in 1940, he fulfilled his military service requirement in Kansas, where he was a naval transport pilot during World War II, discharged with the rank of lieutenant. At the conclusion of this military service, he married a Kansan from Johnson County, to where they returned after he earned a law degree from the University of Virginia in 1950.

Following 2 years of private law practice in Mission, KS, Pearson served successively as assistant Johnson County attorney, Johnson County probate judge, and State senator. In 1960, he did not seek re-election to the State senate, serving instead as campaign manager for State Attorney General John Anderson's successful campaign for governor.

Appointed to the U.S. Senate in 1962 by Governor Anderson, upon the death of Andrew Schoeppel, James B. Pearson served

our State with distinction from 1962 through 1978. Elected in 1962, and re-elected in 1966 and 1972, Senator Pearson was a workhorse, not a showhorse. A senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he also rose to become ranking Republican member of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. Senator Pearson represented our State during an important and turbulent era, addressing issues that included the Vietnam War, the civil rights revolution, enactment of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, America's space exploration program and deregulation of the trucking and airline industries. Senator Pearson was a leader in these and other areas, offering legislation on farm credit, aviation development, and campaign finance reform.

Most importantly, though, Senator Pearson was a quiet voice of thoughtful analysis—something we could use more of in both the House and the Senate today. As he said of the Vietnam War in 1966: "On large issues and small, we cannot hold to irrevocable and unchanging positions. There is a constant need to look at every side of every issue."

Senator Pearson was a voice of reason and common sense during these difficult times and I am proud that his home during this Senate career was Prairie Village, which is located in the Third Congressional District of Kansas. Naming the Prairie Village Post Office after Senator James B. Pearson recognizes, in a small way, the important service he provided to Kansans for 16 years in the U.S. Senate.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1718.

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.

RONALD REAGAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 867) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 710 Wicks Lane in Billings, Montana, as the "Ronald Reagan Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 867

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF RONALD REAGAN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 710 Wicks Lane in Billings, Montana, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald 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 re-

ferred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Ronald Reagan Post Office Building.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 867, the Senate bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us was introduced in the other body by Senator CONRAD BURNS of Montana. It names the post office in Billings, Montana, after our former President, Ronald Reagan.

What could be said of our 40th President that has not already been said? President Ronald Reagan led America through its longest recorded period of peacetime prosperity. Through his tax-cutting initiative, President Reagan was able to stimulate the economy and create jobs all while curbing inflation. He also secured an unthinkable comprehensive reform of the Tax Code, one that relieved millions of low-income Americans from paying income taxes and eliminated many exemptions for massive corporations.

Internationally, President Reagan strengthened our national defense during a tenuous time in world history. Largely due to his leadership and commitment to building up America's Armed Forces and defense technology, democracy defeated communism as the Cold War ended shortly after he left the White House. President Reagan succeeded because he viewed the Soviets not as people to be simply contained but people who executed a cruel system of government that needed to be crushed. America's success in the Cold War made the world a much safer place.

And who could forget the sad day when he was shot outside the Washington Hilton Hotel just months after being inaugurated in 1981. It reminded many of the 1960s, when our Nation tragically lost so many of our leaders to assassins' bullets. Gracefully, President Reagan pulled through, and the entire Nation rallied around the recovering President's wit and charm in the wake of this life-threatening attack.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan is the only President ever to reach the age of 92 years. He continues to live in California today with his wife, the former First Lady, Nancy. On behalf of a grateful House of Representatives, I