

come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

WALT DISNEY POST OFFICE
BUILDING

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1610) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 East Ritchie Avenue in Marceline, Missouri, as the "Walt Disney Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1610

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

SECTION 1. WALT DISNEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 East Ritchie Avenue in Marceline, Missouri, and known as the Marceline Main Office, shall be known and designated as the "Walt Disney 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 Walt Disney Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. 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. 1610.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1610, introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES), redesignates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at East Ritchie Avenue in Marceline, Missouri, as the Walt Disney Post Office Building. The entire delegation from the

State of Missouri has cosponsored this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honors the great pioneer of animation and entertainment, Walt Disney. From Mickey Mouse to Donald Duck, from Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs to "Finding Nemo," and from Disney World to Disneyland, and, yes, even Euro Disney, what other name is more synonymous with family entertainment than Disney?

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 5, 1901, Walter Elias Disney transformed the initially struggling motion picture industry into the producer of the preeminent modern American art form. The list of Disney's classic animated films reads like an all-time favorites list of kids everywhere: "Cinderella," "Pinocchio," "Bambi," "Alice in Wonderland," "Beauty and the Beast," "Dumbo," "101 Dalmations," "The Jungle Book," "Aladdin," and "The Lion King."

The corporation founded by Walt Disney also has succeeded in appealing to a new generation of animated movie lovers with recent hits such as "Toy Story," "Pocahontas," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "Mulan," "Monsters Inc.," "The Emperor's New Groove." And, finally, one cannot forget such timeless live-action films like "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Treasure Island," "Honey, I Shrunk the Kids," and "The Santa Claus," to name a few.

Despite the American people's familiarity with him and his countless works, it may not be widely known that Walt Disney was a production pioneer as well. He invented the multiplane camera, which was a breakthrough in the movie production field. It created the illusion of depth that greatly improved the picture quality of his animated films. The three-dimensional effects offered by the multiplane camera were first seen in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," which premiered December 23, 1937, as the first full-length cartoon in history.

Mr. Speaker, Walt Disney died in 1966 following a battle with lung cancer; but clearly his legacy has been firmly established for years in the minds of young people throughout the world, and those slightly more grown up who remain young at heart. I regret that debate is limited to only 20 minutes on our side for consideration of this bill, because in that period of time one can only give the briefest overview to all of the achievements and impact of Walt Disney's outstanding life.

I urge all Members to vote in favor of H.R. 1610. I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri, for introducing this important measure that honors a man whose creative genius continues to entertain children and adults throughout the world.

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

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

As a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased

to join my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER), in the consideration of a measure which names a postal facility after Walt Disney. H.R. 1610, which was introduced by Representative SAM GRAVES on April 3, 2003, has met the committee policy and has been cosponsored by the entire Missouri congressional delegation.

Walt Disney was born on December 5, 1901. Shortly after his birth, his family moved to the peaceful town of Marceline, Missouri, where they lived in a small house on farmland owned by an uncle. It was during his boyhood years in Marceline that little Walt began to draw pictures. He continued to pursue his interests in art while attending McKinley High School in Chicago, Illinois. There he studied art, often selling his drawings to make extra money, and photography.

At the age of 16, Walt tried to enlist in the military. Unfortunately, he was too young, so he joined the Red Cross and spent time driving an ambulance. It was not until after the war that Walt began to use his artistic talent as an advertising cartoonist.

As a young man, Walt created his first animated cartoon and moved to Hollywood to create another first, an animated live-action film. From there, things continued to spiral up. Walt created three cartoons featuring a character he dreamed up, Mickey, as in Mickey Mouse. Walt Disney continued to make animated films, going on to create "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Pinocchio," "Fantasia," "Dumbo," and "Bambi." Walt Disney went on to create theme parks and is a pioneer in animated film production. A long-time smoker, Walt Disney died of lung cancer on December 15, 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues for seeking to memorialize Walt Disney by naming a postal facility in his hometown of Marceline, Missouri. By all accounts, Walt cherished the time he spent in the little house on the farm.

I want to say as a representative of Southern California, which is a place that we feel is very much part of Walt Disney's life, we have Disneyland, we have Disney Studios, we are soon going to have Disney Hall. We feel that it is only fair that we allow a post office to be named after him in the town in which he was raised.

I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation. I think it is another of many tributes that this country can hope to pay, but never completely repay, Walt Disney for the enormous contribution he has made to America and to the world.

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

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I only want to add that I have my daughters with me, Jessica, 11, and Carolyn, who is 8. Jessica, who is 11, says that her favorite Walt Disney movie is "Pocahontas"; Carolyn

says that hers is "Mulan." So certainly, looking at their favorites, it is in further support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to thank the gentleman from Missouri for introducing this important legislation. I know he regrets that he was unable to be here today for the consideration of H.R. 1610. I urge all Members to support the adoption of this measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) has his children here with us today, especially in this tribute to Walt Disney, whose life and career meant so much to all children all over the world. It is a fitting tribute that we pay to him to name a postal facility after him in the town in which he was raised. I urge passage of the legislation.

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

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. 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 Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1610.

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 of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HONORING DAYTON, OHIO, AND ITS MANY PARTNERS FOR HOSTING "INVENTING FLIGHT: THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION"

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 162) honoring the City of Dayton, Ohio, and its many partners, for hosting "Inventing Flight: The Centennial Celebration", a celebration of the centennial of Wilbur and Orville Wright's first flight.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 162

Whereas 2003 marks the centennial of Wilbur and Orville Wright's achievement of the first controlled, powered flight in history;

Whereas Wilbur and Orville Wright grew up and worked at a bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio, where they developed, built, and refined the first successful, heavier-than-air, manned, powered aircraft;

Whereas the Wright brothers developed the world's first flying field, the world's first flying school, and the world's first airplane manufacturing company in the Dayton, Ohio area;

Whereas many legacies of the Wrights' inventiveness and creativity still exists in the

region, including Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, the United States Air Force Museum, the National Aviation Hall of Fame, the Wright "B" Flyers, the Engineers Club of Dayton, among many others;

Whereas the city of Dayton, area communities, a number of civic groups, private businesses, government agencies, and military partners, are joining together to honor the Nation's aerospace achievements;

Whereas Dayton is considered the "Birthplace of Aviation" and the region will host "Inventing Flight: The Centennial Celebration", from July 3 through July 20, 2003, which will be the largest public centennial event in Ohio celebrating the first flight and one of only 4 events nationwide endorsed as a full partner by the United States Centennial of Flight Commission; and

Whereas the celebration will feature pavilions housing aviation displays, blimp and hot-air balloon races, dance and cultural performances, river shows, historical reenactments, an international air and space symposium, National Aviation Hall of Fame ceremonies, and a military and general aviation show at the Dayton International Airport: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress honors the city of Dayton, Ohio, and its many partners, for hosting "Inventing Flight: The Centennial Celebration", a celebration of the centennial of Wilbur and Orville Wright's first flight.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 162.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 162 honors the City of Dayton, Ohio, and its many partners for hosting Inventing Flight: The Centennial Celebration, a celebration of the centennial of Wilbur and Orville Wright's first flight.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to speak on behalf of Concurrent Resolution 162 as an original cosponsor, along with every member in the Ohio delegation, in honoring the City of Dayton, Ohio, as they begin to celebrate 2003, Inventing Flight: The Centennial Celebration.

On December 17, 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright launched man's first-ever sustained and controlled flight in a heavier-than-air engine-powered aircraft at Kill Devil Hill, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Although the first flight lasted only 12 seconds and covered approximately 120 feet, this achievement changed the world forever.

The Wright Brothers had been fascinated by flight from an early age. The vision they shared of sweeping across the sky without boundaries, limits or rules, led to countless hours of imagination, experiments, and pure hard work. Their lives centered around the possibility of flight.

Together they opened a bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio, in 1892. Upon seeing the countless bicycle shops already in existence during the newly industrialized America, they began to believe in the ability of flight.

The lonely hours and late nights spent at drafting tables and workshops in Dayton fueled the brothers' obsession with making their dream a reality. With every failed trial came a new way of thinking. With every small success, they were a step closer to their vision.

In 1899, they began building kites and gliders to test the theories that had been so diligently part of their work. Eventually, they met with success and began building their own plane. They built their first plane in Dayton, Ohio, and took it to Kitty Hawk to fly it in the coastal winds of North Carolina.

□ 1415

Remarkably, a mere 11 years after the Wright Brothers opened their bicycle shop in Dayton, the first successful flight was completed.

After watching the brothers in flight, an Ohio merchant remarked, "Imagine a locomotive that has left its track and is climbing up in the air without any wheels, but with white wings instead, and you have something like what I saw."

In a telegram sent by the Wright Brothers from Kitty Hawk, North Carolina to their father, Reverend Milton Wright, on December 17, 1903, they said, "Success. Four flights Thursday morning. All against 21-mile wind. Started from level with engine power alone. Average speed through air, 31 miles. Longest, 59 seconds. Inform press. Home Christmas."

Success, their achievement, changed our world, making it smaller and bringing us all closer together. The super highways of the sky have united families, cultures, and encouraged the spread of ideas across the world. The achievement of flight, through the determination and innovation of the Wright Brothers, changed the world forever on a winter day in 1903.

Upon achieving their first flight, the Wright Brothers returned to Dayton, Ohio where they continued to study aerodynamics and perfected flight. The location where they learned to sustain flight and, most importantly, to turn the aircraft is today the location of Wright Patterson Air Force Base where the Air Force continues to perfect flight and advance our advantage in aerodynamics and composite structures for airplanes.

In his youth, Wilbur Wright was afflicted with the belief that flight is possible. Together the brothers were