

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 94, the traditional measure which establishes the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies during the 108th Congress to begin work on preparations for the presidential inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol on January 20, 2005. The joint committee we are creating today expires on January 3, 2005, but will be renewed at the start of the 109th Congress to conclude its work.

Congress routinely passes this concurrent resolution every 4 years at about this time. The Speaker, majority leader and minority leader are customarily appointed by the Speaker to represent the House on the joint committee.

I urge adoption of the concurrent resolution. The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of S. Con. Res. 94, the Senate concurrent resolution just concurred in.

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

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 94, 108th Congress, and the order of the House of December 8, 2003, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies:

Mr. HASTERT, Illinois;  
Mr. DELAY, Texas;  
Ms. PELOSI, California.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 15, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 15, 2004, at 9:25 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3724.

That the Senate agreed to House amendment S. 1881.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHLL,  
Clerk.

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 30, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to respectfully submit my resignation effective today from the Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy.

It has been an honor and a privilege to represent you, the United States Congress and the House Appropriations Committee on the Board. Unfortunately, with my responsibilities as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I have found it increasingly difficult to attend the Board meetings. Therefore, and after much thought, I have decided to resign my position so that you can appoint another member of the Committee who has more available time to devote more attention to this important Board.

The Air Force Academy is an outstanding institution and the Congressional oversight provided by the members you appoint to the Board is very important to its mission of training the finest Air Force officers in the world. Thank you again for the opportunity you have given me to serve on the Board.

With best wishes and personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

C.W. BILL YOUNG,  
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9355(a) and the order of the House of December 8, 2003, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Ms. GRANGER, Texas.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of 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.

#### THANKING C-SPAN FOR ITS SERVICE ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FIRST COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 551) thanking C-SPAN for its service to the House of Representatives on the 25th anniversary of its first coverage of the proceedings of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 551

Whereas C-SPAN (Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network) is a nonprofit educational

organization created in 1979 through the vision of Brian Lamb in order to provide live, gavel-to-gavel coverage of the House of Representatives to the American people;

Whereas on March 19, 1979, the House of Representatives turned on its cameras, and for the first time C-SPAN and its staff of just 4 people brought the live proceedings of the House into 3.5 million American homes;

Whereas in 1980, C-SPAN covered its first Presidential election and created one of the first nationwide viewer call-in programs;

Whereas by 1982, C-SPAN's schedule expanded to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;

Whereas in June 1986, C-SPAN2 was created to broadcast live coverage of the Senate;

Whereas by 1990, C-SPAN broadcast to 50 million American households, and this number expanded to 60 million households just three years later in 1993;

Whereas in January 1997, C-SPAN launched live web coverage of the House and Senate proceedings on the Internet;

Whereas today, C-SPAN has a staff of 275, its around-the-clock programming is available to 86 million households via 7,900 cable systems, and an estimated 28,000,000 people watch C-SPAN each week; and

Whereas while only 51 percent of Americans voted in the 2000 election, surveys show that percentage of regular C-SPAN viewers who voted in the election was 90 percent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses the thanks of the House of Representatives to the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN) for its service to the House on the 25th anniversary of its first coverage of the proceedings of the House;

(2) recognizes that for 25 years C-SPAN has met, and continues to meet each day, its mission of providing the Members of the House with a direct, unfiltered conduit to the American people on whose behalf they go to work every day, and in turn has provided direct access for the American people to their elected officials through call-in and other programs;

(3) recognizes that since its inception 25 years ago, C-SPAN has forever changed the face of American political life, provided tremendous benefits to the American people and their elected officials, and has had a significant positive impact on the American democracy;

(4) expresses its deep gratitude to Brian Lamb and the more than 275 C-SPAN employees who bring the proceedings of the House into the homes of tens of millions of Americans each day; and

(5) commends C-SPAN and its employees for a tremendous 25 years of service to the American people and the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

□ 1415

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

Madam Speaker, I rise here today in support of House Resolution 551, a bill honoring Brian Lamb and C-SPAN's Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network for 25 years of service to the United States House of Representatives. Obviously, we all know today, Madam

Speaker, about the importance of technology and the media in order to get the message out to millions of Americans, and frankly millions of people around the world, of what is occurring here on the floor of the people's House. It is, I think, an important endeavor to be able to use technology, in fact, to bring the people's message into living rooms, again, not only in the United States but around the world. We have watched technology be a great tool of progress, in fact, for this Chamber and for the people, from the electronic voting board that was created under Chairman Wayne Hayes, the late Wayne L. Hayes, who was my Congressman from Belmont County, Ohio, when they automated the electronic voting board to save time in voting. And then we look into the late 1970s; and on March 19, 1979, with a staff of just four employees, C-SPAN first began broadcasting gavel-to-gavel coverage of the proceedings of the House of Representatives to millions of American households. So once again the Chamber was coming into the modern era with the use of technology.

Over the next quarter century, C-SPAN expanded its programming scope to include events and interviews featuring influential politicians, statespeople, scholars, and authors and provides opportunities for viewers to call and express their thoughts on important public policy matters. In addition, C-SPAN2 was created to furnish coverage of the U.S. Senate.

C-SPAN has become an essential tool in our country for fostering civic education and governmental accountability. It is now our turn today, Madam Speaker, and I am happy to be here with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), our distinguished ranking member, who cares deeply about the institution of the House and also about technology and the openness of the House to make itself available to the American people and to the world. So it is a pleasure to join our ranking member, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), in honoring C-SPAN's founder, Brian Lamb, for his vision and public spiritedness.

Also, I would be remiss if I did not point out that downstairs is a House recording studio; and at that recording studio, there are employees of the U.S. House who, in fact, operate the cameras and provide the great service that then allows C-SPAN to take the feed from these cameras and to broadcast. So I want to thank our staff of the U.S. House.

But, again, it is a pleasure and an honor to be here today with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and my other colleagues who cosponsored this legislation. Such interest in this legislation proves the extent to which C-SPAN has truly become the indispensable institution in our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge full support of House Resolution 551.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am delighted to join my distinguished colleague from Ohio and support this motion and associate myself with his remarks.

In the quarter century since its inception, C-SPAN has become an institution. No organization has done more to enhance America's understanding of its government, its history than the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network. More than 85 million households have access to C-SPAN today, and millions regularly tune in to see their government in action. That is the way it should be.

The gentleman from Ohio mentioned the outstanding contribution of Brian Lamb, and truly we should acknowledge the great efforts in his vision to bring government to the households of every single American. I am proud to say as well that in the State of Connecticut is CT-N, which again is modeled after C-SPAN, which provides an opportunity to view the local legislative bodies and municipalities and actions so, in fact, people from their homes, especially many who are in-bound, get an opportunity to participate in government on a regular basis.

Madam Speaker, today, especially on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, it is great to acknowledge the true father of C-SPAN in this Chamber and that is the legendary Speaker Tip O'Neill. Tip O'Neill was fond of saying that social policies brought many poor into the great American tent of opportunity. During his years as Speaker, many Americans were brought into the Halls of Congress via television. His decision to support televised coverage of the House of Representatives ushered in a new era of government accessibility. House TV went through its growing pains, but its success eventually influenced the Senate to follow suit, voting to let itself be televised in 1986.

When future generations remember Tip O'Neill, the man who served the longest consecutive term as Speaker, they may well remember him as the man who let Americans see their government at work as well.

Madam Speaker, I am delighted to join my distinguished colleague in support of his motion. In the quarter-century since its inception, C-SPAN has become an institution. No organization has done more to enhance Americans' understanding of their government and history than the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network. More than 85 million households have access to C-SPAN today, and millions regularly tune in to see their government in action. This is as it should be.

Like microwave ovens, cellular telephones, the Internet, and other developments of this modern age, C-SPAN has become part of daily life for millions of Americans. Not only would we notice immediately if C-SPAN disappeared, most of us can't remember how we lived without it.

Think of it Madam Speaker. Before Brian Lamb transformed his vision of a television

network devoted solely to public affairs into reality, Americans unable to visit the House gallery had to rely on others' reports about what their representatives said and did here. On March 19, 1979, all that changed. Beginning on that date, Americans could see and hear for themselves, immediately, directly, and unfiltered by others.

And while Americans may at times have disagreed with what they have seen or heard on the House floor since then, there is no question that Americans appreciate C-SPAN, and the cable-television industry, for enabling them to see and hear it. I know I was grateful for the opportunity to appear on C-SPAN for the first time on July 26, 2001, to talk about fuel cell technology.

Look how far C-SPAN has come in the past quarter-century. On that first day, four employees could broadcast gavel-to-gavel coverage of House proceedings, over one network initially available to fewer than 4 million homes.

Today, C-SPAN offers government and politics coverage over three television networks, one radio network, and over its website, c-span.org, all of it round-the-clock and accomplished without public funds. Not only can Americans now watch the floor debates of both the House and Senate, they can see interest groups, academics and ordinary citizens explore pending issues and offer their advice to policymakers. In addition to covering Congress, C-SPAN points its cameras at presidents and other executive-branch officials whenever possible. It covers state proceedings, including gubernatorial "state-of-the-state" messages, legislative debates, and even voting in the electoral college.

Madam Speaker, C-SPAN offers wonderful programming for everyone with a passion for public affairs. History have learned much by taking field trips to presidential libraries, birthplaces, and elsewhere on the "C-SPAN School Bus." Viewers are again this year traveling the "Road to the White House," with its thorough coverage of the 2004 campaigns. The "Lyndon Johnson Tapes" offer a fascinating glimpse into a turbulent period. Bibliophiles can explore authors and their works on "Book TV" all weekend long. Anglophiles can revel in British politics with "Prime Minister's Questions" when Parliaments is sitting, and enjoy the pomp of the state opening each November.

C-SPAN has even covered the Canadian and Australian parliaments which, like this Congress, derive their traditions from the "mother of Parliaments" in London.

I'm so proud that C-SPAN's commitment to educating Americans about their government has inspired individuals in my home State of Connecticut. The same historic leap of faith that was taken 25 years ago by C-SPAN, was also taken by State policy-makers and broadcast experts alike in 1999. That year marked the launch of CT-N, also known as the Connecticut Network.

From the beginning, the mission of CT-N has been to connect citizens to State government and public affairs programming. Connecticut Network provides unfiltered television and Web-cast coverage of all three branches of State government. CT-N viewers can watch the legislative sessions of the State Senate and House of Representatives, as well as committee meetings and public hearings, executive branch agency and commission meetings, and selected oral arguments before Connecticut's Supreme Court. The network is

managed and operated by the Connecticut Public Affairs Network, a not-for-profit company founded to educate citizens about State government.

Having served as Senate President Pro Tempore during the years prior to the launch of CT-N, I recall those early discussions about how we could provide television coverage of State Capitol proceedings. It was a daunting task, since at that time only a handful of State legislatures were airing government activities. Yet, no one doubted that such programming would one day exist in Connecticut. CT-N is now available in more than one million households in the State.

What a thrill it is for me to now see CT-N's camera persons walking the halls of the State Capitol when I'm back in the district. They are now part of the Capitol press corps, ready to cover breaking news at a moment's notice.

Why does CT-N's viewership continue to grow every year? It's because CT-N President and CEO Paul Giguere is constantly looking for new opportunities for government programming, and creating unique educational resources. For example, "Joining the Debate: A Guide to Testifying at Public Hearings" is a video produced by CT-N; "CT-N State Civics Toolbox" is a free teacher resource combining research, discussion, and mock legislature classroom activities with video of actual legislative debates from the Connecticut General Assembly; "Capitol News Briefings" are programming segments that follow the story from hearing rooms to assembly chambers; and "State Agency Close-Ups" are CT-N video segments that describe each executive branch agency in detail.

Americans are certainly more educated about national public policy issues that affect them thanks to C-SPAN. In Connecticut, CT-N gives citizens the tools and education needed to understand these same issues closer to home.

Madam Speaker, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida introduced legislation providing for broadcasting both houses of Congress in 1944. More than three decades later, in 1977, the House passed legislation to broadcast its proceedings, thus making C-SPAN possible.

The vote on the necessary resolution, sponsored by TRENT LOTT, now a Senator from Mississippi, was 342 to 44, an overwhelming expression of hope that broadcasting would benefit both the American people and the House.

I was not here then, but I bet the results of the last 25 years have exceeded the House's expectations many times over. On behalf of my constituents in Connecticut, and the House, I am proud to offer my congratulations to Brian Lamb and the entire staff of C-SPAN on its 25th anniversary of House broadcast coverage. Thanks to C-SPAN, our democracy is stronger, making America a better place for us all. I have no doubt that, 25 years hence, C-SPAN will have made even greater strides than it has in its first quarter-century. I urge everyone to tune in and watch C-SPAN prove me right.

THOMAS P. "TIP" O'NEILL

On many a pleasant Thursday night, his former aides say, House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill would slip away to his beloved Cape Code for a weekend of golf. After all, even if the Congress were holding a Friday session, the speaker could tune in to C-SPAN to keep an eye on the floor, and he

could phone instructions to his staff on Capitol Hill if he saw something he didn't like.

Years later, former House Speaker Tip O'Neill would call televising the House of Representatives "one of the best decisions I ever made." In 1977, his first year as speaker, the Massachusetts Democrat agreed to put House television on his agenda; by March 1979, the first live, gavel-to-gavel telecast of the House went out by satellite to 3.5 million cable homes. "Thanks to television, the House of Representatives is now recognized as the dominant branch of Congress," wrote Speaker O'Neill in his 1987 autobiography, *Man of the House*.

However, wary of its impact on the legislative process, Tip O'Neill had not always supported House television. "We were disgusted with how the major networks covered the Republican and Democratic conventions," he wrote. "If a delegate was picking his nose, that's what you'd see. . . . No wonder so many of us were skittish."

But after six years of debate on the issue, the new speaker saw it was time to move ahead. So, with the help of Democratic Party leaders, a proposal was crafted that gave the office of the speaker control of the television cameras. "That," he says, "struck me as a reasonable compromise." On October 22, 1977, the House passed a measure permitting full coverage of its sessions—on its own terms and with tight controls—by a vote of 342-44.

After the measure passed, a telecommunications task force headed by Rep. Charlie Rose (D-North Carolina) helped Speaker O'Neill lay down the rules for the telecasts. A \$1.6 million system was installed. Cameras would be trained on the speakers at the podium, and would not be allowed to pan the chamber. During 15-minute votes, an electronic vote tally would cover the screen. Proceedings of the legislative body would be covered live, uninterrupted, and "gavel-to-gavel" and would be offered to all accredited news organizations. Only C-SPAN, however, committed itself to telecasting the House of Representatives whenever it was in session.

The speaker recalls that some members of the House continued to grumble about the television measure after it passed. "Many of the members, of course, were skeptical. . . . Today, of course, it's hard to imagine Congress without it, and the results of our broadcasting experience have exceeded my wildest hopes," he says.

It may have taken a few years, but House TV gained a loyal following among those members who saw the potential of the unblinking television eye. "I see a young fellow come on the floor with a blue suit and a red necktie, hair groomed back, and an envelope under his arm," the speaker explained, "and I know that he's going to make a speech and that speech is for home consumption. His office has already notified the local media that he's going to be on and he's going to give a talk."

The audience for congressional telecasts grew as well. Just five years into its run, the speaker was calling the audience for Congress "unbelievable." One avid viewer was the speaker himself, who said, "I really enjoy when I come in at night and put it on and see a committee hearing."

During his eight years of congressional TV coverage, the speaker became a familiar figure to many Americans. People began to recognize the speaker when they saw him in airports or on the street. Appearing in a televised interview with C-SPAN to mark House TV's fifth anniversary in early 1984, Speaker O'Neill said, "Television is here to stay now. . . . Everywhere I go, people say, 'Well, I saw so-and-so on the show,' or 'I listened to this bill,' or 'What are your views on that?'" He said he believed that coverage of the House had "whetted the curiosity of America

as far as the running of the government is concerned," call it "very informative for the American people."

Within months, though, a controversy would follow the speaker's rosy assessment. In May 1984, Speaker O'Neill asserted his control over the House cameras, provoking cries of protest from House Republicans and leading to a disruption on the House floor. In the process, the way that television covers the House underwent permanent change.

On May 10, 1984, the speaker ordered House cameras to break with precedent and provide a full view of the empty House chamber during Special Orders speeches. With Rep. Robert Walker (R-Pennsylvania) on the floor, the camera for the first time showed a representative gesturing and talking to a chamber of empty seats.

Minority whip Trent Lott (R-Mississippi), watching in his office, dropped what he was doing and raced to the floor to denounce the surprise camera angle as "an underhanded, sneaky, politically motivated change." The press picked up on the story immediately and gave it the name of "Camscam"; Washington Post TV critic Tom Shales called it a "knockabout slugfest" and wrote that "the brouhaha over control of the cameras has ignited the House and in the process served to dramatize again the huge presence television has in the political process."

"Camscam" came to a head on May 15, when harsh words flew on the House floor between Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Georgia) and Speaker O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill called a Gingrich speech "the lowest thing I have ever seen in my 32 years in Congress"—a remark that the House parliamentarian ruled out of order. The speaker's words were taken down and the phrase was struck from the official congressional record, the first such rebuke to a House speaker in this century.

In time, "Camscam" died down, but today the cameras continue to show the whole chamber during Special Orders, giving audiences a fuller view of the post-legislative business proceedings. Later, in response to an initiative by the Republican leadership, cameras also started showing varied shots of the House members during votes. Slowly, the early restrictions on what the viewing audience could see through television were easing.

Speaker O'Neill, 75, likes to say that his social policies brought many poor people into "the great American tent of opportunity." During his years as speaker, many Americans were brought into the halls of Congress via television. His decision to support televised coverage of the House of Representatives ushered in a new era of government accessibility. House TV went through its growing pains, but its success eventually influenced the Senate to follow suite, voting to let itself be televised in 1986. When future generations remember Tip O'Neill—the man who served the longest consecutive term as speaker—they may well remember him as the man who let Americans see their government at work.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the senior member of that delegation.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding me this time.

I rise to commemorate this great anniversary. I was elected to Congress in 1976 just as the great Tip O'Neill was

rising to become the Speaker of this great House. And there was a debate that raged in Congress over whether or not television should be allowed into this Chamber, and it was a debate that went on and on behind closed doors catalyzed by Brian Lamb, who had this idea that he could bring the United States House of Representatives to the American people. And of course the younger Members felt that that was a great idea because we had all grown up watching television. But the older Members, they were not quite so sure that that was a great idea, that the cameras would roam around and look for a Member who is nodding off, look for a Member reading a newspaper on the floor. And so this debate continued until a compromise was reached that the cameras would just focus upon the locations where the Members were speaking. And it was an incredible discussion.

But going back that 25 years, it is now clear that C-SPAN has long served the American people by opening the House of Representatives, the Senate, and thousands of congressional hearings and public safety discussions around the U.S. and the globe for the American public to see and to hear. And it is all because of this decision made by Tip O'Neill, Massachusetts' great man of the House, that all of this was made possible.

As we honor Brian Lamb and C-SPAN for 25 years of televised coverage of the House floor proceedings, we must also honor the memory of Tip O'Neill, whose singular decision it was to begin televising House proceedings, bringing the House of Representatives into the television age. Tip took an enormous risk in opening the House floor to the cameras. Television coverage had been debated for years; and many of, as I said, the more senior Members of the House were vehemently against it. The discussions raged in the well of the House for months on end over whether or not it was a good decision. There were those who preferred the status quo and resisted opening the House floor proceedings to television. But one of Tip's first decisions after he assumed the House Chair was to turn on the cameras. Tip intuitively knew it was an idea whose time had come. And when Brian Lamb went to Tip with his idea to take the television feed and send it across the Nation, gavel to gavel, and Tip agreed, neither of them quite knew what they had wrought.

Jack Farrell and his great biography, "Tip O'Neill and the Democratic Century," has Brian Lamb tell his story of his visit with the Speaker: "I was a nervous wreck. I was shaking." He said, "I don't think to this day that" Tip "understood what was going to happen, and I'll never understand why he did what he did. He had nothing to win in the process except a little openness."

I would say that Tip achieved a world of openness and brought great credit to this institution by allowing the Amer-

ican public to see for the first time what had previously been restricted to those who travel to Washington and come to visit us in the visitors' gallery. Tip let the people all across our country get a chance to see the people's House at work. Why did he do it? I would say it was his instinct kicking in about what was the right thing to do. And we could always trust Tip's instinct. He was right to let C-SPAN in 25 years ago, and today we join in expressing our appreciation for Tip's decision and our appreciation to Brian Lamb and C-SPAN for asking Tip to create this huge revelation which has brought democracy into the homes of every single American as well as people around the world. And I think that much of the revolution that has happened over the last 25 years in the world relates to their ability to see how we create our laws and our country. And Tip O'Neill and Brian Lamb deserve the credit.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just wanted to thank again the dean of the New England delegation and of Massachusetts for his thoughtful comments about the beloved Tip O'Neill and again associate myself with the remarks of the esteemed chairman from Ohio. Indeed, this is a very important event and certainly one where both Mr. Lamb and Mr. O'Neill deserve justified recognition.

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

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

Let me say in closing, again, I think this is a great day, and considering the holiday, and, in fact, my relatives came here under the name O'Ney, I would like to thank also the late Speaker, Tip O'Neill, our current Speaker O'HASTERT and Congressman O'LARSON for joining us today in honoring C-SPAN.

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution honoring the service of C-SPAN for the past 25 years.

Since first broadcasting daily floor proceedings of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1979, C-SPAN has fulfilled a great service for the American people. C-SPAN did the extraordinary and unthinkable—it brought the Federal Government into the homes of millions across the country. No longer were the proceedings of the House a mystery—the veil was finally lifted and Americans could now see their Government in action.

C-SPAN has continued to grow with the changing face of technology. In 1986, service was expanded to cover the Senate and beginning in 1997, C-SPAN launched live web coverage of the House and Senate proceedings.

In particular, I would like to salute the creative work of Brian Lamb, founder and CEO, for bringing C-SPAN to life. He is a native

Hoosier and hails from Indiana's Fourth Congressional District. Brian still speaks of the small town values he learned while growing up in Indiana and talks of the encouragement he received from family and teachers for having a tremendous impact on his life. He has not forgotten his roots and I thank him for his service to this country and to the Congress.

The vision of C-SPAN was for it to educate the country about the Federal Government and how it works on behalf of all of us. And for a quarter of a century, C-SPAN has connected people and government in a manner that puts the politics aside and focuses on the substantive issues. C-SPAN lives by the maxim that the better informed, the better we are as a society.

I am pleased to support this resolution commending Brian, C-SPAN, and its staff of 275 employees for 25 years of service and education to the American people.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 551.

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. NEY. Madam 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.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of H. Res. 551.

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

There was no objection.

#### MYRON V. GEORGE POST OFFICE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3733) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 410 Huston Street in Altamont, Kansas, as the "Myron V. George Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3733

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

#### SECTION 1. MYRON V. GEORGE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 410 Huston Street in Altamont, Kansas, shall be known and designated as the "Myron V. George Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other