

record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Myron V. George Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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 bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Government Reform and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN), the sponsor of the bill, I rise in support of H.R. 3733 that designates this postal facility in Altamont, Kansas, as the "Myron V. George Post Office." This is a well-deserved honor for Congressman Myron George, who, despite passing away more than 30 years ago, remains one of Kansas's favorite sons to this day.

Congressman George served four terms in the House representing the people of southeast Kansas.

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His respected career in the Congress followed his service in the United States Army during World War I, and when he returned safely home from the war, he learned the printing trade on the staff of his father's newspaper, the Altamont Journal. George ultimately became the owner and the publisher of the Edna Sun in Edna, Kansas, and he published that newspaper for 17 years until 1941.

While he still owned the Edna Sun, Myron George became an officer with the Kansas State Highway Commission in 1939 and, as a result of his decade of work with the Commission, he was elected to the first of his four terms to the United States House of Representatives in 1950. During his tenure in the House, Congressman George was known for his modesty and effectiveness. His greatest achievement was using his experience on the Kansas Highway Commission to work with President Dwight Eisenhower to implement the Federal Interstate Highway System for which the Eisenhower administration was famous.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge every Member of the House to support this legislation that honors Congressman Myron George, and I certainly congratulate the gentleman from Kansas for shepherding H.R. 3733 through the committee process. I look forward to hearing his words.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 3733, legislation naming a postal facility in Altamont, Kansas after Myron George. This measure was introduced by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN) on January 27, 2004 and unanimously reported by the Committee on Government Reform on February 26, 2004.

Myron Virgil George was born in Kansas in 1900 and attended grade school and high school in Altamont, Kansas. He served in the United States Army for 2 years before he learned the printing trade at the Altamont Journal.

After serving as an officer with the Kansas State Highway Commission for 11 years, Myron George ran for Congress in 1950 in a special election. He served in the United States Congress until 1959. He returned to his home State and engaged in public relations in the transportation and construction fields until his death in 1972.

Madam Speaker, I urge the swift adoption of H.R. 3733.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN).

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise as the sponsor of H.R. 3733, a bill to honor the memory of former southeast Kansas Congressman and favored son, Myron George.

First of all, I want to thank the entire Kansas delegation for their cosponsorship and support of this bill. I also want to offer my thanks to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) for their efforts.

This proposal has widespread support throughout the Altamont and surrounding communities. I have received letters of support from the Labette County Board of Commissioners, the mayor and city council members of Altamont, as well as the owner of the post office building.

Born at the turn of the century, Congressman George grew up in Altamont, Kansas. He was a World War I veteran, stationed in Panama, and a newspaper publisher. George served as an officer of the local American Legion post, a member of the Disabled American Veterans, and a member of the local Methodist church.

In 1939, Congressman George turned to official public life. For over 10 years, he served on the Kansas State Highway Commission, followed by 8 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. During his time in Congress, his first priority was to provide excellent constituent services. Legislatively, he is best remembered for his continued efforts on behalf of transportation issues. He

worked with another great Kansan, President Eisenhower, to develop and implement the Federal Interstate Highway System.

Congressman George also worked towards securing local funds for water projects. He helped establish an Army ROTC unit at Kansas State Teachers College, and he fought for continued operation of the Kansas Ordnance Plant in Parsons.

In 1959, Congressman George returned to southeast Kansas where he lived until his death in 1972.

Madam Speaker, renaming the Altamont Post Office in honor of Congressman George is a fitting reminder of his role and dedication to his community and to all Kansans. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I urge that all Members support the passage of H.R. 3733.

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 gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3733.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF LUIS A. FERRÉ

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 433) honoring the life and legacy of Luis A. Ferré.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 433

Whereas Luis A. Ferré was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on February 17, 1904, soon after Spain ceded control of Puerto Rico to the United States in 1898;

Whereas in 1917, when Luis Ferré was 13 years old, the people of Puerto Rico were granted United States citizenship;

Whereas Luis Ferré's respect for the United States was fostered by his years as a college student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts;

Whereas Luis Ferré returned to Puerto Rico with a degree in engineering and a firm belief in Puerto Rican statehood;

Whereas Luis Ferré built his father's business, Puerto Rico Iron Works, into a hugely successful industrial enterprise;

Whereas Luis Ferré, who entered politics at a propitious time in the island's history, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1951 and was elected to the Puerto Rican House of Representatives in 1953;

Whereas Luis Ferré saw the opportunity to advocate Puerto Rican statehood in 1967, the year of the first political status plebiscite on the island;

Whereas, although Puerto Rico remained a commonwealth after the 1967 plebiscite, Luis Ferré utilized the plebiscite to mobilize statehood forces and to establish a new political entity, the New Progressive Party;

Whereas in 1968 Luis Ferré ran for Governor of Puerto Rico as the New Progressive Party candidate and won a close race;

Whereas Luis Ferré served as Governor for one term, from 1969 to 1973;

Whereas, as Governor, Luis Ferré ordered the liberation of all political prisoners incarcerated in Puerto Rican prisons as an act of national reconciliation;

Whereas when Luis Ferré was elected Governor he launched an effort to address what he called "the inequalities of Puerto Rican society", with initiatives to grant property titles to people living on public lands and to build multiple housing structures in rural and urban areas of Puerto Rico to provide homes for low-income families;

Whereas, during his term as Governor, Luis Ferré signed into law several pieces of social legislation that contributed to the betterment of Puerto Rican workers, including pay increases for teachers and policemen as well as other public employees and "Christmas bonuses", whereby workers received a check for at least 4 percent of their annual salary during the holiday season;

Whereas, as Governor, Luis Ferré appointed the first woman to a cabinet-level position, selecting Julita Rivera de Vicenty as Secretary of Labor of Puerto Rico;

Whereas Luis Ferré made great contributions to Puerto Rican cultural life, founding the Ponce Museum of Arts and giving scholarships to artists to further their studies in disciplines such as painting, visual arts, and music;

Whereas, throughout his life over the past century, Luis Ferré became an honored elder statesman and philanthropist;

Whereas Luis Ferré is one of four Puerto Ricans who have received the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and

Whereas Luis Ferré passed away on October 21, 2003, at the age of 99: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors Luis A. Ferré for his outstanding political leadership, business savvy, advocacy for social justice, and great love and support of the arts; and

(2) expresses condolences on his passing to his wife, Tiody de Jesus, and his two children, Antonio Luis and Rosario, and grandchildren.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan. (Mrs. MILLER).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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 resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 433 honors Luis A. Ferré, perhaps the greatest political figure in Puerto Rico during the last half century. Luis Ferré passed away in San Juan at the age of 99 on October 21, 2003, and this resolution recognizes his lifelong devotion to the United States, and to social justice in his native Puerto Rico.

Luis Ferré spent his life as a successful businessman and a human rights advocate for people on the small Caribbean island. He was elected to terms as Governor and to Representative in Puerto Rico.

Madam Speaker, Luis Ferré loved the United States and his greatest hope was to see his native Puerto Rico become an American State. In 1917, at the age of 13 years old, Ferré and the Puerto Rican population were granted United States citizenship. In the year of 2000, Ferré once recounted that he could not distinctly remember the event but, he said, "Ever since I have been very proud of that day. I feel it is a great privilege and a great honor to be a citizen of the greatest republic that we have had in the history of the world."

In 1951, Ferré was elected delegate to the Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention and he was able to directly contribute to the island becoming an official United States Commonwealth in 1952.

In 1968, Ferré was elected Governor and he continued to work towards Puerto Rican Statehood. He remained active in politics up to his death, most notably as the chairman of the Republican Party in Puerto Rico.

To recognize Luis Ferré's life of public service, former President George H.W. Bush awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest government award a civilian can receive, in 1991. Ferré is one of four Puerto Ricans to ever receive this Presidential honor.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for his efforts to bring House Resolution 433 to the floor today, and I urge its adoption.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the term "renaissance man" is tossed around far too casually because people do not truly understand what it means. The artist and scholars in the Italian Renaissance venerated people who were accomplished in many different fields. Present diversification rather than specialization, was the ideal of the time. As a term of admiration, "renaissance man" has few peers. It is a term that was often used to refer to Luis A. Ferré, the former Governor of Puerto Rico, who passed away in October of 2003.

Mr. Ferré, in addition to being the Governor, was a successful business-

man and a philanthropist and engineer, a classically trained musician, a political pioneer, and a patron of the arts: a renaissance man indeed.

Luis A. Ferré was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico on February 17, 1904, the son of an engineer of French descent. After spending his early childhood in Ponce, he attended high school in Morristown, New Jersey, before enrolling at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received degrees in mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. In addition, he studied at the New England Conservatory of Music where he became an accomplished classical pianist.

Mr. Ferré is perhaps best remembered as an advocate for Puerto Rican statehood. After running for Governor twice on the ticket of the Republican Statehood Party, he formed his own party, the New Progressive Party, on whose ticket he was elected Governor of Puerto Rico in 1968. He served for one term, from 1969 to 1973, during which time he established his legacy of positive progress for Puerto Rico. He granted property titles to those living on public lands, built housing for low-income families, and made a positive step forward for gender equality in Puerto Rico by appointing the Commonwealth's first female Cabinet Secretary.

After leaving office, Mr. Ferré continued his advocacy of Puerto Rican statehood. He was passionately dedicated to the principle that not only should Puerto Rico be made more fully a part of the United States, but the United States should be aware of how important Puerto Rico was to it. During one of his many appearances before Congress, Mr. Ferré reminded the Members of how much Puerto Rico is engrained in the American experience. "Not only are Puerto Ricans citizens by birth," Mr. Ferré said, "but one would be hard-pressed to find a Puerto Rican without a sister in New York, a son in Chicago, a cousin in Orlando, or a daughter in Honolulu or Oklahoma City." A statement such as this from a man born just 6 years after Puerto Rico was taken from Spain as a prize of war shows just how far Puerto Rico came in his lifetime.

Mr. Ferré's dedication to the arts defined him almost as much as his political accomplishments. Realizing that culture was as important to the future of Puerto Rico as prosperity, he founded and endowed the Ponce Museum of Art and the city library in Ponce. He saved the local newspaper from folding, and El Nuevo Dia, now based in San Juan, is the island's biggest newspaper.

Luis A. Ferré, one of the finest and most prominent Puerto Ricans of the past century, liked to describe himself as a revolutionary in his ideas, liberal in his objectives, and conservative in his methods. He was a friend to Presidents and a titan to Puerto Rican politics. He was an honorable protector of Puerto Rico's past and its future. And, with the condolences of the House, he

is deserving and worthy of this resolution in his honor.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I have no other speakers at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. SERRANO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Speaker, I thank both Members for bringing this resolution to the floor.

When I introduced this resolution, I did it with the full understanding that we would be honoring the legacy of Luis A. Ferré, a true Puerto Rican visionary who wanted so much to continue to be part of this great Nation of ours. As many of my colleagues know, Luis lived 99-plus years and, during that time, he dedicated most of his life to public service. We usually do not like to talk about people's personal financial situations, but it is no secret that he was an extremely wealthy man who could have very easily just sat back and enjoyed spending money and living the life of someone who was very well off. Instead, he chose both to move forward what he felt was his vision of what the Puerto Rican society should look like and be like and act like and, at the same time, his deep belief to make Puerto Rico the 51st State of the Union. In fact, when he started this movement, it probably would have been the 48th or the 49th or the 50th State of the Union. He did that with the full understanding that the Puerto Rican community had a lot to offer to the United States and that the United States had a lot to offer through statehood to Puerto Rico.

At the same time that Luis pushed for statehood and advocated for what he believed was the proper route for Puerto Rico to take, he went about building the island's economy and building the island's cultural institutions. Museums, concert halls, television work and radio work all were part of his vision, and he pushed this to the very, very end of his life.

Every time he would visit Congress or come to Washington, he would visit my office. I was always taken by the fact that this man was such a gentleman, such a soft-spoken yet strong believer in everything that he stood for.

One of the things that he stood for was his belief that the poor had to have a better way in Puerto Rico. In fact, he gets credit for building the statehood movement amongst the poor by making sure that he expressed to them that statehood was not for the wealthy, but that statehood was for the poor. Before he came along, it was always seen as simply a Republican, wealthy kind of a situation.

□ 1445

He took it and brought it to everybody. I think it is important to note that in Puerto Rico the political structure is based on Commonwealth, statehood, or independence. But in those parties there are people who associate nationally with either the Republican or the Democratic Party. Within the statehood party there are people who are Democrats, there are people who are Republicans. It will please my colleagues to know that he was a staunch Republican who was very close to the Bush family and very close to Republican leaders throughout the country. It is for that reason that he received so many accolades from our government. In fact, in 1991, former President George H.W. Bush awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

I remember once I was talking, and I will be very brief, but I was talking to a member of the Independence Party, the people who are totally opposed to statehood. And I think the greatest compliment that you hear for someone like Luis Ferré came from this member of the Independence Party. We were talking about him and he said, "This man is a true patriot." I said, "Wait a minute. You are calling a person who pushes statehood a patriot and yet you are for independence?" He said, "Yes. He is a patriot because everything Luis Ferré has ever done is in Puerto Rico's best interest and mine. And that is what signifies who is a patriot and who is not." And I will always remember that there is no greater tribute from someone who is totally opposed to your philosophy to say that you are for the good of the people.

He never saw his dream come true of Puerto Rico becoming the 51st State. But he did see Puerto Rico grow from a poor economy to a vibrant economy, from an island considered by many to be somewhere in the Caribbean to an island that became very much a part of the American family, and an island that became very much a part of the Caribbean family.

He is truly one of the greatest Puerto Ricans and certainly one of the greatest Americans to have ever lived. And he will be missed. I will miss him as a friend, I will miss him for the gentleman that he was, I will miss him as a leader. And today we honor that legacy through this resolution.

I want to thank all of our colleagues for honoring the life and legacy of Luis A. Ferré.

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 433, honoring the life and legacy of Luis A. Ferré. Luis A. Ferré was a crucial figure in the history of Puerto Rico who led a life of service to his people. He was an accomplished businessman, skilled politician, and compassionate philanthropist.

Born on February 17, 1904, in Ponce, PR, he went on to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he earned a degree in engineering. Upon his return to Puerto Rico, he worked in his father's business, Puerto Rico Iron Works, and later became involved in

politics as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, a member of the Puerto Rico House of Representatives, and, in 1968, was elected Governor.

Ferré was a believer in Puerto Rican statehood, and his convictions led him to create the New Progressive Party, which to this day remains one of the leading political parties in Puerto Rico.

He dedicated his life to serving the people of Puerto Rico and working to improve their lives and futures. During his term as Governor, he created multiple government agencies and public projects to enhance the quality of life of Puerto Ricans, and launched several housing and labor initiatives of great importance.

In addition to his political achievements, Luis A. Ferré is also remembered in Puerto Rico as a great philanthropist and advocate of Puerto Rican culture. Among his biggest contributions to Puerto Rico's cultural life were the Ponce Museum of Arts, which began with a donation from his personal collection, scholarship programs for art and music students, and the largest-circulation newspaper in Puerto Rico.

Ferré's contributions to the development of Puerto Rico and the improvement of its society will be forever remembered and appreciated. Regardless of one's position on the issue of Puerto Rico's status, Ferré was an able statesman who dedicated his life to his beloved island.

This is why today I encourage you to support this resolution to honor the life of this respected and revered Puerto Rican. I thank my colleague from New York, Mr. SERRANO, for introducing this measure. I also have introduced a bill to immortalize Ferré, H.R. 3742, which would designate the United States Courthouse and Post Office Building located at 93 Antocha Street in Ferré's hometown of Ponce as the Luis A. Ferré United States Courthouse and Post Office Building. It is my hope that we can further remember the legacy of Ferré by bringing this bill up at a later date.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I rise in my capacity as the ranking Democrat of the Resources Committee to join in honoring Luis A. Ferré.

In 1967, a young man named Luis Ferré set out an agenda for his home island which has transformed the political landscape of Puerto Rico. The modern day pro-Puerto Rico statehood movement began with Luis Ferré and his efforts in forming the New Progressive Party.

Today we take the opportunity to honor the life on Don Luis Ferré, a veneration bestowed by the people of Puerto Rico.

Don Luis died at the age of 99. Having been an engineer, businessman, politician, pianist, and philanthropist, it is no wonder that he has been described as a renaissance man.

Born shortly after the United States gained possession of Puerto Rico from Spain, he was raised both in Puerto Rico and the United States mainland. After receiving his high school degree in Morristown, NJ, he pursued undergraduate studies in engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Before leaving MIT, Don Luis would earn a master's degree in electrical engineering. He returned to Puerto Rico thereafter to help build up the family business.

In 1937, Don Luis founded the Ponce Public Library. His love for education and the arts continued to mark major accomplishments in

his life when in 1950 he established a foundation in his own name. The Luis A. Ferré Foundation would result in the creation of the Ponce Museum of Art, regarded as a world-class repository for the classics and for Puerto Rican culture.

In 1967, following a political status plebiscite where the choice of "statehood" received 39 percent of votes cast, Don Luis, an ardent and impassioned believer in Puerto Rico becoming the fifty-first State of the Union, established the New Progressive Party.

The following year, running on a platform promoting statehood, Don Luis was elected Governor of Puerto Rico.

After serving one-term, Don Luis worked to strengthen his party and Puerto Rico. He continued to advocate statehood and promoted American democracy in the region. His words and actions inspired many Puerto Rican leaders of today. Former Governor Pedro Rosello and our former colleague Carlos Romero-Barcelo are but two of the notables who benefited from the path which Don Luis blazed.

In 1991, his life's work, as a visionary and public servant, was awarded with the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Don Luis Ferré was a statesman in the highest regard. His ideas and leadership were respected by all political parties and their leaders. His passing brought about mourning throughout Puerto Rico and for the tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans living in the United States mainland.

Don Luis Ferré was a lover of American democracy. He was a believer in making lives better, especially those in those in his home of Puerto Rico. In my view, Congress has an obligation to provide an opportunity for the 3.9 million people of Puerto Rico to achieve Don Luis's dream of membership in our Union if they so desire it.

It is an honor for me to honor him.

I encourage all my colleagues to support H. Res. 433, and I thank my colleague Mr. SERRANO for his effort to have this considered on the floor.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 433, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 433.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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.

## HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 87) honoring the life and legacy of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and recognizing his contributions on the anniversary of the date of his birth.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 87

Whereas President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, New York, on January 30, 1882;

Whereas his commitment to public service followed the example of his fifth cousin, the 26th President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt;

Whereas sixty years ago, President Roosevelt became the only President of the United States elected to a fourth term in office;

Whereas President Roosevelt fulfilled his promise to lead the Nation through the Great Depression by creating a series of New Deal programs that fundamentally changed the role of Government;

Whereas President Roosevelt's leadership was instrumental in extending freedom and democracy around the globe and uniting the world confronted by tyranny and aggression;

Whereas President Roosevelt unified and mobilized the American effort after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and World War II, encouraging patriotism and volunteerism;

Whereas through his war time leadership, President Roosevelt directed the Government into the most productive partnership with private enterprise in the Nation's history by appointing top businessmen to run the production agencies, exempting business from antitrust laws, allowing business to write off the full cost of investments, and guaranteeing a substantial profit;

Whereas as a result of his leadership, the United States was outproducing all the Axis and the Allied powers combined, contributing nearly 300,000 planes, 100,000 tanks, 2 million trucks, and 87,000 warships to the Allied cause;

Whereas 2004 is the 60th anniversary of D-Day, which commemorates the largest air, land, and sea operation undertaken before or since June 6, 1944;

Whereas in the spring of 2004, the National World War II Memorial will be dedicated in Washington, DC, to encourage Americans to celebrate and remember the contributions of President Roosevelt and the courageous men and women which were critical to the American war effort at home and American military successes overseas;

Whereas President Roosevelt supported the effort to find a cure for infantile paralysis (polio), by which he had been paralyzed in 1921; in 1938, President Roosevelt founded the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a national organization which raised funds to find a cure for polio; the following year, comedian Eddie Cantor asked the Nation to mail dimes to the White House to help the Foundation, and in one month, the White House received 2.5 million dimes; Cantor declared it "A March of Dimes" and, in 1979, the name became the lasting moniker for the Foundation;

Whereas President Roosevelt established the polio foundation hospital at Warm Springs, Georgia, for the treatment of polio patients, which had a profound impact on scores of young Americans;

Whereas in a broadcast launching the annual March of Dimes Campaign, President Harry S. Truman declared "The fight to con-

quer infantile paralysis is an unfinished task of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It must and shall be carried to complete victory."; thanks to President Roosevelt and the March of Dimes, polio is largely now a thing of the past in America and worldwide eradication of polio is expected by 2005;

Whereas Americans who encountered and conquered polio have benefited from the March of Dimes and from President Roosevelt's example of courage;

Whereas Eleanor Roosevelt more than fulfilled her traditional duties as First Lady;

Whereas she expanded the role, being voted the most admired woman in America and even called "the First Lady of the Western World" for her work on behalf of civil rights, women's rights, and human rights; she carried on the beliefs and ideals of her husband, serving as the foremost spokesperson for human rights around the world as the first chairperson of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights;

Whereas President Roosevelt is loved and admired by millions of Americans and by countless others around the world; and

Whereas a grateful Nation and world are better off because of President Roosevelt's inimitable leadership: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Congress, on behalf of the American people, honors the life and legacy of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and recognizes his contributions on the anniversary of the date of his birth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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 H.J. Res. 87.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 87 sponsored by my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

This resolution offers the House a chance to remember Franklin Delano Roosevelt's leadership over 120 years after his birth.

Madam Speaker, President Roosevelt who, of course, was known very affectionately around the world as FDR, skillfully guided our great Nation through the Great Depression and World War II during four terms in the White House.

When he first took office in 1933 FDR pushed through Congress legislation designed to stimulate the inactive American economy. FDR called these measures a New Deal for the American people.