

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.

Some have suggested that the New Deal jump-started the economy by stabilizing prices and triggering employers to hire in America work to emerge from the Depression.

Madam Speaker, President Roosevelt also mobilized the American spirit at home and energized the developing military forces abroad following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. His grace during World War II certainly encouraged patriotism, sacrifice from Americans everywhere, which helped the United States prevail in the massive global conflict that he was not able to see through.

President Roosevelt passed away as a result of cerebral hemorrhage just weeks after beginning his fourth term, on April 12, 1945. In large part because of President Roosevelt's vigilance the United States and the allies went on to defeat the Nazis in Europe and force the Japanese to surrender in the Pacific Theater later that year.

In a message to Congress in June of 1934, FDR stated that among the top priorities of his administration would be the security of the men, women, and children of the Nation first. The President stated that the security of the home and the security of livelihood constitutes a right that belongs to every individual. Securing America's future through frightening times was perhaps FDR's greatest legacy. And for that reason and many others, the House honors him today.

Madam Speaker, just as the Resolved clause of the resolution states, I urge the Congress to honor the life and legacy of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. I commend the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) for introducing House Joint Resolution 87 that honors one of America's most legendary leaders in history.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I will reserve my remarks for the RECORD and yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), my colleague and cousin.

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), my cousin, for introducing this resolution. And I appreciate the bipartisan support of the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) who is presiding today, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), all of whom joined in becoming original cosponsors of the measure.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was bigger than life when I was a youngster, and properly so, because he did such a wonderful job in leading America out of the worst Depression in our history and leading the United States toward victory against the Japanese and the Germans. Unfortunately, he died on April 12, 1945, and Missouri's Harry Truman, as you know, the Vice President, became President on that day.

We all know his legacy as a leader, a political leader, a wartime leader, and one who so many people looked up to for so long, the only President elected to four terms as President of the United States.

Let me touch on another subject as to why Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a true American hero. Should you come to my office in the Rayburn Building you will see in a prominent place a portrait, a signed portrait by the artist of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the unfinished portrait that was being made when he collapsed and died at his cabin known as the Little White House at Warm Springs, Georgia. Friends were present at the time when he was stricken and died within a few hours.

President Roosevelt's life and legacy has played a meaningful role in so many lives of untold citizens, far more than as President of the United States in his political leadership or as his world leadership, but it played a social role to those who contracted polio at a young age. And most people who have been so stricken were of a young age.

President Roosevelt established the March of Dimes in 1938 which caused Americans all across the country to send dimes to the White House or create their own March of Dimes fund. I remember very well being a Boy Scout, collecting the dimes on my main street in Lexington, Missouri, for the March of Dimes established by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

And he established the foundation at Warm Springs, Georgia, not too far from Columbus. This was an old resort and he changed it into the most modern hospital for the treatment of those who had polio. I have personal experience knowing of that. Warm Springs, Georgia became the mecca for the research, for the treatment, and for surgery involving those who had polio for so very, very long. And the March of Dimes that he created helped establish research funding that could, and, fortunately it did, for all intents and purposes, research that found a cure or a prevention, I should say, to polio.

So, many young people, and I have had the opportunity to know them, created lives that were meaningful which otherwise would not have been possible, thanks to the Warm Springs Foundation established by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is rather interesting, he called the patients down there "my kids." And as many Thanksgivings as he possibly could, he would go down and have Thanksgiving dinner with his kids. And that tradition lasted well past his passing from the scene.

The March of Dimes, the foundation at Warm Springs, Georgia, all of that enables others to participate in public life, to take their place as meaningful, hardworking citizens of the United States. But for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, that would not have happened. So it is not just during the Depression that he did such a masterful job in pulling this country out, it was not

just the war effort until he passed away in April of 1945, but his contribution to treating and to helping find the cure for the prevention of polio, that is what makes Franklin Delano Roosevelt such an outstanding person in the history of our country.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) who has been so gracious to me on so many occasions for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, first let me thank the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY) for introducing this resolution honoring President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It is important for Members of this House to not only remember but to acknowledge his many accomplishments and his unique place in our history. The vast majority of Presidential scholars consider FDR to be one of our country's greatest Presidents. As we all know, FDR assumed the Presidency as this Nation confronted the Great Depression. His inspirational words of hope helped Americans get through some of the most difficult economic challenges in our history, and his bold leadership and creative policies ultimately led us out of the Great Depression.

□ 1500

He showed us then, and I think we should all remember this now, that government can be a force for good. It can be an instrument to empower and to help people.

For example, Social Security is one of FDR's greatest legacies. Today, Social Security provides half the income of 60 percent of our senior citizens. It is a program that keeps countless seniors from falling into poverty, the kind of devastating poverty that plagued so many before FDR's efforts. As we honor Franklin Delano Roosevelt's efforts today, we must recommit ourselves to protecting and strengthening Social Security. It can be there for our children and our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren.

After America was attacked at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, FDR and the Greatest Generation rose to the defense of our country by fighting against the Axis Powers. Millions of men and women were mobilized for our war effort.

These Americans came from small towns, large cities, regardless of race or class. They courageously defended our freedom. They sacrificed much, and our country's eternally grateful for their service.

It is particularly fitting that we honor FDR now because 2004 is the 60th anniversary of D-Day. In honoring FDR, we honor the young soldiers who stormed the beaches of France and turned the tide of World War II.

This is also the year that we will dedicate the World War II memorial on the Washington Mall.

Madam Speaker, I attend veterans events in my district all the time, and never is there a time when a World War II veteran does not come up to me and tell me how honored he was to serve under Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He was an extraordinary Commander in Chief.

Following FDR's death on April 12, 1945, plans were formulated to honor FDR on the dime. The chief proponent of placing FDR's likeness on the dime was then-U.S. Representative Clyde Doyle of California; and Madam Speaker, at this point, I will insert the text of a letter written by Representative DOYLE to the U.S. Mint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

MAY 3, 1945.

Re To have the likeness of our late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt placed on the dime.

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
Department of the Treasury,  
Washington, DC.

MY DEAR FRIEND: A few days ago I received from you in compliance with my request the listing of the relative place in our currency circulation of the first three coins. I note the dime is No. 3. Thank you for this information.

As we stated in asking you therefor, I had in mind that it would be proper to have the likeness of our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, placed on the dime. I say "proper" for the following reasons, amongst others: First. The dime was made famous over the world because of the triumph by our great beloved President of great spirits, heart, mind, and soul over physical infirmities and handicaps. Second. It was made famous over the world because of the March of Dimes which was sponsored by him in order that the terrible disease of infantile paralysis might be eliminated in the experience of all mankind. The millions of dollars received has actually achieved a great deal in this worthy objective. Third. Other coins of our great Nation have had the likenesses of our great Presidents and citizens placed upon them. Fourth. The circulation of the dime, while No. 3 now in our Nation, is so rapidly increasing that it has become almost the most popular coin in business. Fifth. The dime has become a piece of money for which the average American has real affection because of the identity thereof with the March of Dimes.

The other most commonly used coins each have the head of a great American past President, to wit: The penny, Abraham Lincoln; the nickel, Thomas Jefferson; the quarter, George Washington. It would be very appropriate to have the replica of this great American on one side of the time and the replica of the Goddess of Liberty on the other side.

I do not purpose to offer a bill on the floor of the House in this regard, because I anticipate that a simpler and more efficient process of doing this timely act would be by your

Department deciding so to do. If I am in error in this important thought, I shall appreciate your advising in the premise.

I will say, from the Eighteenth Congressional District of California, which I have the honor to represent, there come frequent and very large numbers of requests that this development in honor of this great American take place as promptly as possible.

If there is any reason why this cannot be done by you, kindly call my attention thereto by reply mail.

I have the honor to be,

Sincerely yours,

CLYDE DOYLE,  
Member of Congress.

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
Department of the Treasury,  
Washington, DC.

Put a diamond on every dime.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You were good enough on May 1 to answer my inquiry of a few days before with reference to the circulation of the dime and other American coins. Thank you for the information.

On May 3 I briefly wrote you on the subject of my earlier phone communication to you. I see in my letter of May 3 that I did not there include a sixth item, which I had intended to do. So I do it now, and urge this sixth point to your attention as to why the dime should have placed on one side thereof, the likeness of our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is as follows:

Sixth. A diamond on every dime. If this statement seems at all odd at first glance, I hope that upon reflection it will occur to you that it is most significant and indicative of the fact that the American people, by and large, thought of him in his lifetime and always will, as a genuine diamond. Genuine diamonds being what they are in fact and in the minds of people, I submit the phrase I am using as psychological strength and reason for putting into effect this suggestion.

Shortly after the death of our great leader, I had intended to file a bill to effectuate the purpose of my suggestion to you, but feeling it was a matter which should logically be put into effect by our agreements between the proper Government officials, rather than by congressional legislation; and that it should be put into effect long before congressional action might be concluded, I am going to make remarks and put them in the Congressional Record in the next day or two.

Another suggestion I have is that if you do put the likeness of this diamond of democracy on the dime, then there should be nationwide—yes, worldwide recognition of your doing so. It might be that an extra March of Dimes campaign be conducted to raise additional money for the infantile-paralysis program, or conduct other or additional appropriate national and even world recognition thereof.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully yours,

CLYDE DOYLE,  
Member of Congress.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, as many people know, there is an effort underway by some of our colleagues to diminish FDR's legacy by taking his profile off the dime and replacing it with President Ronald Reagan's profile. I am not opposed to honoring President Reagan, who served our country with great distinction, but why in order to honor President Reagan must we dishonor President Roosevelt?

I would like to explain to my colleagues the reasons why FDR is on the dime. Having been paralyzed by infantile paralysis, polio, FDR was a long-time supporter of efforts to eradicate

the disease. In 1938, he 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 \$85,000 in dimes. Cantor declared it a March of Dimes, and the name became the lasting moniker for the foundation.

The new FDR dime was issued on January 30, 1946, the date that would have been FDR's 64th birthday. In a broadcast kicking off the annual March of Dimes campaign on the same day, President Harry S. Truman declared: "The fight to conquer infantile paralysis is an unfinished task of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It must and shall be carried to complete victory."

Madam Speaker, at this point, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the March of Dimes statement against removing FDR's profile from the dime.

#### MARCH OF DIMES STRONGLY OPPOSES REMOVAL OF FDR FROM THE DIME

The profile of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was placed on the dime in 1946 to memorialize his 4 term Presidency, his fight to find a vaccine to prevent polio, and the volunteer movement epitomized by the March of Dimes. For all these reasons, the March of Dimes strongly opposes efforts to remove FDR from the dime.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt dime commemorates a national movement that resulted in the eradication of polio from the United States and in the near future from the entire world. The efforts funded through the "March of Dimes" campaign initiated by Roosevelt provided care for the victims of polio while aggressively working to develop vaccines against it. This represented one of the first large-scale, nationwide biomedical initiatives, led by a charitable organization. It also helped make the volunteer movement an integral part of the fabric of American life.

In January 1938, alarmed by decades of worsening polio epidemics and the terrible toll the virus was taking on America's young, President Roosevelt established the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The National Foundation emphasized the nationwide significance and non-partisan character of the polio crusade. FDR believed that people could solve any problem if they worked together. Comedian Eddie Cantor coined the phrase "March of Dimes" (playing on the popular newsreel feature "The March of Time"), appealing to radio listeners all over the country to send their dimes directly to the White House. The campaign proved to be hugely successful with over 2.5 million dimes sent to the White House the first year. The National Foundation officially changed its name to the March of Dimes in 1979.

The FDR dime not only commemorates his presidency, but represents the American spirit of working together to help one another. The coin is symbolic of the struggle to end polio through the "March of Dimes" campaign and the worldwide eradication of polio is expected in 2005. The dime is a vehicle in which to explain what the volunteer spirit in America means, it would be a shame to lose that.

In response to the Reagan dime bill, I introduced H. Con. Res. 343, which expresses Congress's support for the FDR

dime. It currently has 130 cosponsors. In fact, Nancy Reagan supports leaving FDR on the dime. Mrs. Reagan said, "While I can understand the intentions of those seeking to place my husband's face on the dime, I do not support this proposal, and I am certain Ronnie would not. When our country chooses to honor a great President such as FDR by placing his likeness on our currency, it would be wrong to replace him with another. It is my hope that this proposed legislation will be withdrawn."

I, at this point, would insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Gainesville Times on this issue.

HONOR REAGAN? FINE. DISHONOR ROOSEVELT? No.

The latest lunacy to emanate from Congress needs to stop on a dime: literally.

Rep. Mark Souder, a Republican from Indiana, is miffed about the miniseries now airing on Showtime, a premium cable channel operated by CBS, on former President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy. The miniseries portrays Reagan, who suffers from Alzheimer's, as a doddering, rather pathetic figure and his wife as a calculating, domineering manipulator.

Therefore, according to Souder's logic, Reagan should replace former President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the dime.

Souder and other conservatives, inside and outside Congress, were outraged when CBS announced earlier this fall that it would air "The Reagans" on network TV. CBS backed off last month and sent the miniseries to Showtime, where it plays to much smaller audiences. That hardly mollified Souder and some of his colleagues in the House.

"It's what precipitated me introducing the bill . . . and why it was a lot easier to get a lot of support," Souder said of the miniseries, which he termed "vile" in a letter to colleagues in support of his proposal.

Souder claims to have the support of 88 other House Republicans for his ridiculous idea. More than a dozen of them are from California, where the Reagans make their home and where Reagan is a former governor.

In his effort to rewrite history and dishonor Roosevelt, Souder trots out the "L" word in what's becoming a tiresome exercise in partisan politics.

"I believe (Reagan) represents conservative values as we would see them implemented through a president better than anybody else we've had in American history," Souder said. "He, to conservatives, represents kind of the reverse of FDR, who is kind of the liberal icon. Ronald Reagan is the conservative icon."

We "kind of" miss Souder's point and why the obscure congressman believes it's proper to replace Roosevelt on the coin.

The presidencies of Roosevelt and Reagan occurred nearly 50 years apart under circumstances that were quite different.

While Reagan helped restore some resolve to American foreign policy in the aftermath of the caution that resulted from the disastrous Vietnam War and gets credit for cracking the facade of communism, Roosevelt governed in much more dire and challenging times.

In 1933, FDR inherited a nation that was reeling from the Great Depression, which began four years earlier when the stock market crashed and set into motion the most cataclysmic economic emergency in the nation's history. From Wall Street to Main Street, panic reigned. Tens of millions of

Americans watched their savings, jobs and fortunes vanish.

Roosevelt's innovative employment and economic programs, and the sweeping changes that guaranteed the financial future of older Americans with the creation of Social Security, lifted the nation out of the Depression's nightmare.

During World War II, Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill turned back the horror of Nazi Germany in North Africa and Europe and the brutal occupation of most of Asia by the Japanese in leading history's greatest and most successful coalition in the name of freedom.

While Roosevelt and Churchill were hesitant to partner with Soviet leader Josef Stalin and shortsightedly criticized for doing so, they pragmatically understood the war against Hitler could not be won without assisting the communists.

Roosevelt an icon? How else to describe a president so popular and successful he was elected to four terms as president?

We suspect that many of the Indiana voters represented by Souder were helped to no small degree by the policies that Roosevelt engineered until his death in 1945. Many of them still are beneficiaries of Roosevelt's work.

Reagan deserves an important place in history. And he has won recognition for his achievements in many ways. Ronald Reagan National Airport and the building that houses the Justice Department are named for the former president, as well as countless schools, streets, roads and bridges across America.

We respect the conservatism that Reagan personifies and the conservative values that Souder desires so passionately to honor. But removing Roosevelt from the dime is an illogical and disrespectful way to do so.

Roosevelt and Reagan both were great men and leaders. Few rise to the office of the president without the extraordinary qualities that both possessed.

We would urge Souder and his colleagues to find a less partisan and emotionally charged way to honor the accomplishments of Ronald Reagan. He deserves better than the outlandish scheme that Souder and his co-sponsors of the bill offer.

Mr. Speaker, FDR was a true liberal. He was a believer in dynamic and efficient government. He was not afraid to use government to lift people out of poverty or to help our children, our seniors, our farmers, our veterans, the unemployed, or those who have been forgotten by society.

In his second inaugural address, he said: "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand with my colleagues in honoring FDR. He was a wonderful President, and our Nation and our world is better for his service.

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

I have no further speakers at this time and I support the adoption of House Joint Resolution 87.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I would like to, if I may, bring up a recollection. When I was a teenager, I had the opportunity to go to the little White House at Warms Spring, Georgia, and there displayed is a copy of the undelivered address, now infamous undelivered speech, that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was to give on the following day, April 13, by radio, Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

Remember, those were very difficult times. We were involved in the Second World War, and it was a very hard time for our country; but I will never forget writing that speech down, and I copied it verbatim on a tablet with pencil, the final words of that undelivered address. The final words, "Let us move forward, with strong and active faith," and I think those words would be well-embazoned on what we say and what we do today. He added that the only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.

So let us take a page not just from his life but take a page from that undelivered address, apply it to the challenges, and we have challenges of today, and move forward with strong and active faith.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) for his eloquent recollections.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.J. Res. 87, which commemorates the contributions of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the anniversary of his birth.

As this legislation so eloquently states, FDR's leadership "was instrumental in extending freedom and democracy around the globe, and uniting the world confronted by tyranny and aggression."

Furthermore, he led the United States out of the Great Depression by initiating programs that provided employment and social services to the millions of people whose hopes had been dashed by joblessness and severe economic conditions nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, I have a particular connection to FDR's legacy: As a young man living in war-torn Europe, I wrote an essay about his economic policies that helped secure a scholarship to the University of Washington. I went on to earn a Ph.D. in economics and to teach the subject at university level for 30 years. And when I later was honored with the opportunity to become a Member of Congress, I was able to join the House International Relations Committee to help build on the alliances that FDR forged, and—through co-founding and guiding the Congressional Human Rights Caucus—to further the principles for which President Roosevelt stood.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I raised my voice in protest to a preposterous proposal late last year to replace the portrait of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the U.S. dime with a picture of Ronald Reagan. We can't let partisan politics simply wipe out national awareness of one of our greatest presidents. Our Nation and the world gained so much from the work of this one extraordinary man.

This spring, the National World War II Memorial will open on the Washington Mall. Along with the unique and moving memorial to FDR nearby—a thought-provoking collection of

sculptures and plaques, fountains and plantings, bordered by the Potomac and the placid Tidal Basin—the new monument will serve to remind Americans and visitors from around the globe of the accomplishments of this legendary leader.

I am proud to contribute now to a congressional statement affirming our appreciation for the life and legacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and I urge all of our colleagues to support H.J. Res. 87.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution honoring the life and legacy of the 32nd President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Unlikely to ever happen again, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency for four terms. Despite the health challenges of polio, his energy, wisdom, talent, and compassion for the common man lifted our country from the Great Depression and led our military against the Axis Powers of World War II.

Following the example of his cousin President Theodore Roosevelt, Roosevelt chose a political-life in service to the public. In 1910, he first entered politics as a State Senator in New York. He went on to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a Vice-Presidential candidate to James Cox, and then Governor of New York. It was during his governorship that he realized his political career could continue, even with polio. During 1932, with million unemployed, most banks closed, and a world questioning the realities of capitalism, Roosevelt was elected to his first term as President. His determination to resolve devastating economic problems led him to call a Special Session of Congress during the first 100 days of his Presidency. Under his leadership, Congress took up emergency legislation to end the banking crisis and worked towards improving economic problems. Over the next 5 years, Congress passed New Deal legislation. As a country facing large unemployment numbers, this President took bold steps through the Civil Works Administration and the Work Projects Administration to get Americans back to work. Furthermore, these programs led to the improvement of roads and the construction of new schools and libraries. Financial reforms were enacted to prevent future economic collapses. Programs, such as Social Security and unemployment insurance, were created to ensure that all Americans had enough money to survive in times of need. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 brought a minimum wage that guaranteed workers a wage that would keep workers out of poverty. His leadership provided our country with a new way of thinking that gave all citizens basic financial and economic stability. Later, as Hitler's armies marched through Europe and after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, FDR led our country into World War II. As commander-in-chief for most of the war, he was largely responsible for the victory of United States and Allied powers.

The accomplishments of Franklin Delano Roosevelt should be remembered by this Congress. His leadership gave hope to many who faced several years of economic hardships. Legislation passed during his Presidency allowed citizens to regain confidence in the national financial infrastructure. His New Deal programs, still leading political issues today, were significant in finding people new jobs and economic security. As commander-in-chief he successfully led our Nation into victory in

World War II. Historians continue to rank him with Washington and Lincoln as one the top three President. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this resolution and this distinguished leader.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise in support of H.J. Res. 87, a timely resolution that expresses Congress's admiration and respect for the 20th century's greatest American leader.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt started his political career in New York State by working vigorously for reform movements that would redefine the role of government, and he never stopped. The programs that epitomized the New Deal, had their genesis in Albany. As governor, Roosevelt implemented many of the innovative, progressive policies he would later introduce to the Nation as President. He expanded state assistance to social services and state agencies and eased the hardships on New York's agricultural industry by encouraging tax cuts for small farmers. Upon the onset of the Great Depression, he authorized the New York State Unemployment Relief Act and the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

In 1928, Roosevelt won the Democratic nomination for Governor at the Naval Armory in my home city of Rochester, New York. While serving as Governor, his successes elevated him to national prominence, and in 1932, he was elected President of the United States for the first of an unprecedented—and never to be repeated—four terms in office.

In 1932, the Nation was plunged into the Great Depression that affected every American. Businesses failed; soup kitchens were set up to feed the longer and longer lines of the unemployed. Banks failed, mortgages were foreclosed and the Nation was filled with fear and despair. Roosevelt began the most comprehensive and innovative programs to put Americans back to work in our history. The Public Works Administration alone funded over 34,000 projects that put people to work building airports, highways, hospitals, schools, and universities.

His Works Progress Administration (WPA) hired artists to enhance the projects and many of our most beautiful public buildings today were the work of the WPA. These publicly funded arts initiatives put famous artists such as Jackson Pollack, Milton Avery, and Stuart Davis to work. As an interesting side note, the red, white, and blue WPA logo remained on theater playbills and its initials were said to mean "Work Pays America." We cannot forget the Civilian Conservation Corps which built national forests and did remedial work to restore and protect the land.

Banking legislation protected deposits, and Social Security ensured that the elderly would not be destitute. The Tennessee Valley Authority brought electricity to parts of the country for the first time. Veterans returning home were given free education under the GI bill and bought homes with the VA low-rate mortgages. The middle class that emerged as a result of the policies of the Roosevelt administration has been the key to American economic stability, success, and innovation.

He understood the desire of able bodied and able minded Americans to work and created jobs. He led America out of an economic depression not merely by giving government handouts, but by creating jobs.

President Roosevelt showed his natural and inspiring leadership throughout World War II.

When the nations of Europe began falling to the Nazis, one by one, the United States was hardly a military superpower. If anything, we were poorly prepared and equipped. In 1939, the U.S. Army had barely entered the new century; we still had cavalry troops. In record time, the innovative partnership Franklin Roosevelt established between government and private enterprise enabled American industry to provide the U.S. military with a fleet of 300,000 planes, 100,000 tanks, and 87,000 warships to contribute in record time to the Allied cause. When the war effort outgrew all available space in Washington, Roosevelt's Department of Defense built the Pentagon in a scant 16 months. Roosevelt's creative, visionary leadership enabled the Allies to marshal the resources, troops and equipment to defeat the Nazis and free most of Europe from their domination.

Franklin Roosevelt embraced the unique capabilities of very individual and worked tirelessly to ensure that all Americans would be able to earn a living and build this great Nation. As a result of initiatives like the PWA, the WPA, and the CCC, the unemployed got jobs, people were able to support their families, and this Nation was able to grow and prosper. I hope that, as public servants, my colleagues will join me in following in his example by supporting honest policies that work to better the lives of American people.

Franklin Roosevelt had great regard for public service, and served with a sense of responsibility and honor. His respect for the American people and the value he placed on their well-being and security drove everything he did. President Roosevelt came to embody strength, hope and resolve during some of the most difficult days in our Nation's history. From the economic distress of the Great Depression to the horrifying attack on Pearl Harbor that caused the Nation to enter World War II, Roosevelt's steadfast leadership ignited an economic engine and calmed a frightened nation.

The legacy of his policies will certainly outlast my lifetime and will continue to benefit my children and grandchildren for years to come. We owe home an unpayable debt of gratitude.

Only those closest to him realized that he couldn't walk unaided. As former Governor of New York, Mario Cuomo said "Franklin Roosevelt lifted himself from his wheelchair to lift this nation from its knees."

Franklin Delano Roosevelt left us with some of the most memorable quotations of the century. He told us that, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." He offered "a new deal" to the Nation, and so perfectly encapsulated the American spirit by saying we would rather "die on our feet than live on our knees." Of all his many wise and eloquent pronouncements, however, I would leave you with this one:

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

I am honored to rise today to celebrate the extraordinary life and contributions of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I support the adoption of House Joint Resolution 87 that honors President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILCREST). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 87.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. 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.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

□ 1830

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 551, by the yeas and nays;  
H.R. 3733, by the yeas and nays; and  
H. Res. 433, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on H.J. Res. 87 will resume tomorrow.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 551.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 58]

## YEAS—392

Abercrombie	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kennedy (RI)
Ackerman	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kildee
Aderholt	Dicks	Kilpatrick
Akin	Dingell	Kind
Alexander	Doggett	King (IA)
Allen	Dooley (CA)	King (NY)
Andrews	Doolittle	Kingston
Baca	Doyle	Kleczka
Bachus	Dreier	Kline
Baird	Duncan	Knollenberg
Baker	Dunn	LaHood
Baldwin	Ehlers	Lampson
Ballance	Emerson	Langevin
Ballenger	Engel	Lantos
Barrett (SC)	English	Larson (CT)
Bartlett (MD)	Eshoo	Latham
Barton (TX)	Etheridge	LaTourette
Bass	Evans	Leach
Bell	Farr	Lee
Bereuter	Feeney	Levin
Berkley	Ferguson	Lewis (CA)
Berman	Filner	Lewis (GA)
Berry	Flake	Lewis (KY)
Biggert	Foley	Linder
Bilirakis	Forbes	LoBiondo
Bishop (GA)	Ford	Lofgren
Bishop (NY)	Fossella	Lowey
Blackburn	Frank (MA)	Lucas (KY)
Blumenauer	Franks (AZ)	Lucas (OK)
Blunt	Frelinghuysen	Lynch
Boehlert	Frost	Majette
Boehner	Galgely	Manzullo
Bonilla	Garrett (NJ)	Markey
Bonner	Gerlach	Marshall
Bono	Gibbons	Matheson
Boozman	Gilchrest	Matsui
Boswell	Gillmor	McCarthy (MO)
Boucher	Gingrey	McCarthy (NY)
Boyd	Gonzalez	McCollum
Bradley (NH)	Goode	McCotter
Brady (PA)	Goodlatte	McCrery
Brady (TX)	Gordon	McDermott
Brown (OH)	Goss	McGovern
Brown (SC)	Granger	McHugh
Brown, Corrine	Graves	McInnis
Brown-Waite,	Green (TX)	McIntyre
Ginny	Green (WI)	McKeon
Burgess	Greenwood	McNulty
Burns	Grijalva	Meehan
Burton (IN)	Gutknecht	Meek (FL)
Buyer	Harman	Menendez
Calvert	Harris	Mica
Camp	Hart	Michaud
Cannon	Hastings (FL)	Millender-
Cantor	Hastings (WA)	McDonald
Capito	Hayes	Miller (FL)
Capps	Hayworth	Miller (MI)
Capuano	Hefley	Miller (NC)
Cardin	Hensarling	Miller, Gary
Cardoza	Herger	Miller, George
Carson (IN)	Hill	Mollohan
Carson (OK)	Hinchey	Moore
Carter	Hinojosa	Moran (KS)
Case	Hobson	Moran (VA)
Castle	Hoeffel	Murphy
Chabot	Hoekstra	Murtha
Chandler	Holden	Musgrave
Chocola	Holt	Myrick
Clay	Honda	Nadler
Clyburn	Hookey (OR)	Napolitano
Coble	Hostettler	Neal (MA)
Cole	Houghton	Nethercutt
Collins	Hoyer	Neugebauer
Conyers	Hulshof	Ney
Cooper	Hunter	Northup
Costello	Hyde	Norwood
Cox	Inslee	Nunes
Cramer	Isakson	Nussle
Crenshaw	Issa	Oliver
Crowley	Jackson (IL)	Ortiz
Cubin	Jackson-Lee	Osborne
Culberson	(TX)	Ose
Cummings	Jefferson	Otter
Cunningham	Jenkins	Owens
Davis (AL)	John	Oxley
Davis (CA)	Johnson (CT)	Pallone
Davis (FL)	Johnson (IL)	Pascarell
Davis (TN)	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, Sam	Paul
Davis, Tom	Jones (NC)	Payne
Deal (GA)	Jones (OH)	Pearce
DeFazio	Kanjorski	Pelosi
DeGette	Kaptur	Pence
DeLauro	Keller	Peterson (MN)
DeLay	Kelly	Peterson (PA)
	Kennedy (MN)	Petri

Pickering	Saxton	Thomas
Pitts	Schiff	Thompson (CA)
Pombo	Schrock	Thompson (MS)
Pomeroy	Scott (GA)	Thornberry
Porter	Scott (VA)	Tiahrt
Portman	Sensenbrenner	Tiberi
Price (NC)	Serrano	Tierney
Pryce (OH)	Shaw	Towns
Putnam	Shays	Turner (OH)
Quinn	Sherman	Turner (TX)
Radanovich	Sherwood	Udall (CO)
Ramstad	Shimkus	Udall (NM)
Rangel	Shuster	Upton
Regula	Simmons	Van Hollen
Rehberg	Simpson	Velázquez
Renzi	Skelton	Visclosky
Reyes	Slaughter	Vitter
Reynolds	Smith (MI)	Walden (OR)
Rodriguez	Smith (NJ)	Walsh
Rogers (AL)	Smith (TX)	Wamp
Rogers (KY)	Snyder	Waters
Rogers (MI)	Solis	Watson
Rohrabacher	Souder	Watt
Ros-Lehtinen	Spratt	Waxman
Ross	Stark	Weiner
Rothman	Stenholm	Weldon (FL)
Roybal-Allard	Strickland	Weldon (PA)
Royce	Stupak	Weller
Ruppersberger	Sullivan	Whitfield
Ryan (WI)	Sweeney	Wilson (NM)
Ryun (KS)	Tancred	Wilson (SC)
Sabo	Tanner	Wolf
Sánchez, Linda	Tauscher	Woolsey
T.	Taylor (MS)	Wu
Sanchez, Loretta	Taylor (NC)	Wynn
Sanders	Terry	Young (AK)

## NOT VOTING—41

Beauprez	Hall	Rush
Becerra	Israel	Ryan (OH)
Bishop (UT)	Istook	Sandlin
Burr	Kirk	Schakowsky
Crane	Kolbe	Sessions
Davis (IL)	Kucinich	Shadegg
DeMint	Larsen (WA)	Smith (WA)
Deutsch	Lipinski	Stearns
Edwards	Maloney	Tauzin
Emanuel	Meeks (NY)	Toomey
Everett	Oberstar	Wexler
Fattah	Obey	Wicker
Gephardt	Platts	Young (FL)
Gutierrez	Rahall	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1854

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 58 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 58 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## MYRON V. GEORGE POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3733.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 0, not voting 39, as follows: