

He integrated the Giants at a time when much of the league remained all white. He drafted running back Frank Gifford and offensive tackle Roosevelt Brown and then traded for quarterback Y.A. Tittle, all future Hall of Famers. He was the architect of the dominant Giant teams of 1958–1963. No one surpassed him, paralleled perhaps by Dan Rooney of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

During World War II, Mara briefly left his beloved Giants and joined the Navy. He served in the Atlantic and the Pacific theaters. He earned the rank of lieutenant commander. He returned to the Giants following the war.

□ 1515

In the early 1960s the Giants were the most valuable franchise in the league, and television was the next great revenue stream. You have already heard, Mr. Chairman, how we shared the revenue to make sure that the league survived.

In the late 1970s, Mara further strengthened the team by hiring George Young as the general manager, who became the architect of the dominant Giant teams of the late 1980s.

All told, in Mara's 81 years, 81 years with one football team, they appeared in 26 post seasons, won 16 division championships and six NFL titles. Those six championships represent the third most, as my friend from Pennsylvania pointed out.

In 1972, Fordham University inducted Mara into the Athletic Hall of Fame, and in 2002, he was honored at the Fordham Founders Dinner, the university's highest honor.

In 1997, Mara was introduced into the National Football League Hall of Fame, an honor he reluctantly accepted. He believed that since players and coaches made the game great, the Hall of Fame should be reserved for them and not for owners.

Mara was so highly regarded by his fellow owners that just yesterday the National Football League renamed their official game ball "The Duke," the nickname given to Mara as a child by the New York Giants players.

I am proud to have authored House Resolution 517 honoring the life and work of Wellington Timothy Mara. I respectfully urge my colleagues join me and support the passage of this resolution of not only a great football player, great owner, but a darn great human being.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory and legacy of Wellington Mara, former co-owner of the National Football League's New York Giants franchise and League businessman extraordinaire, and in support of Congressman PASCRELL's resolution recognizing the life of Wellington Mara and his outstanding contributions to the New York Giants football club, the National Football League and the United States of America.

Wellington Timothy Mara was a man among men. Wellington Mara was a man whose entire lifetime was dedicated to the National Football League and his family-owned Giants. Mara, who was given the nickname "The

Duke" as a youngster by Giants players, joined the Giants in 1937 as a part-time assistant to the president, started working full-time in 1938 as a club secretary and later served as vice president before becoming the team's president after the death of his brother, Jack.

Mara's extensive experience in organization, player personnel, trading and drafting helped produce 16 NFL/NFC divisional titles (two came after his induction into the Hall of Fame) and four NFL championships during his 68-season tenure that began with his graduation from Fordham in 1937. He engineered trades throughout the League solidifying deals with such stars as Frank Gifford and Roosevelt Brown—both future Hall of Famers—to mold the Giants into a dominant team in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

From 1956 to 1963, the Giants won six divisional championships and the 1956 NFL title. Mara's Giants went on to win Super Bowls XXI and XXV.

From 1984 to 2005, he served as president of the National Football Conference. He was inducted into the National Football League Hall of Fame in 1997 and into the Fordham Athletic Hall of Fame.

In spite of a busy, grueling schedule Wellington Mara always found time to serve his community as a member of the board of the Giants Foundation, a charitable organization founded by the New York Giants to provide financial and social support for disadvantaged youths in the New York Metropolitan Area.

Wellington Mara, who was born on August 14, 1916, in New York City, was respected as one of the most knowledgeable executives in pro football. He passed away on October 25, 2005. He leaves to cherish his memory his wife, Ann, his 11 children and his 40 grandchildren. He also leaves a legion of devoted admirers, friends and colleagues.

The NFL game ball was known as "The Duke" from 1941 to 1969. The NFL first used a ball in honor of Mara at the suggestion of Chicago Bears owner George Halas, who along with Tim Mara, Wellington's father, arranged for Wilson to become the league's supplier of game balls. "The Duke" ball was discontinued before the start of the 1970 season. The NFL owners recently voted unanimously to bring back "The Duke" game ball with the logo written on all game-day footballs.

I believe it is more than befitting that the National Football League pay tribute to the memory of this outstanding gentleman by bringing back "The Duke" football named in his honor and that this House pay him tribute with the passage of this Resolution today.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution to honor Wellington Timothy Mara.

Mr. Mara, a longtime constituent of mine from Westchester County, was a pioneer in the sports world who has left an indelible mark on the National Football League.

Having been closely associated with the New York Giants since its inception in 1925 and having assumed partial ownership of the team at the age of 14, Wellington Mara played a critical role in helping the Giants become one of the cornerstone franchises of the NFL. Under his leadership, the Giants achieved greatness—26 postseason appearances, 18 divisional championships, and six league championships, including two Super Bowl victories.

In his almost 80 years associated with the Giants, Wellington Mara attended almost every Giants practice and home game until falling ill last spring. In fact, the only extended time he ever spent away from the team was in brave service to his country. While serving in the Navy during World War II, Wellington Mara proudly achieved the rank of Lieutenant Commander while serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters.

It was Wellington Mara's vision and leadership in the 1960's that may provide the most lasting impact on the NFL. His willingness to share television revenue from the largest television market with smaller market teams enabled a balanced economic playing field which continues in the NFL today.

In addition to his leadership in the NFL, Wellington Mara was a generous, caring man whose compassion can be summed up in one phrase: once a Giant, always a Giant. He was well known for providing medical care for current and former players and their families, including finding doctors and covering their medical expenses. Additionally he often kept advisors and scouts on payroll long after their service to the team ended, simply as a means of showing appreciation for their service.

Simply put, Wellington Mara was football in America. A member of the NFL's founding generation, Mara served on the NFL's Executive Committee, Hall of Fame Committee, and Competition Committee and was elected to the Hall of Fame himself in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer my condolences to the entire Mara family, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at the moment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 517.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 517.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING THAT ATTORNEYS EMPLOYED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHALL BE ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATORY TIME OFF FOR TRAVEL

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4057) to provide that attorneys employed by the Department of Justice shall be eligible for compensatory time off for travel under section 5550b of title 5, United States Code, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4057

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

SECTION 1. COMPENSATORY TIME OFF FOR TRAVEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Attorneys employed by the Department of Justice (including assistant United States attorneys) shall be eligible for compensatory time off for travel under section 5550b of title 5, United States Code, without regard to any provision of section 115 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(1) of Public Law 106-113 and reenacted by section 111 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2001 (as enacted into law by appendix B of Public Law 106-553)).

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to time spent in travel status on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members 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 gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4057 as amended. I want to thank the leadership for bringing this important legislation to the floor.

This bill, which has been introduced by myself, Government Reform Committee Chairman TOM DAVIS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DAVIS from Illinois and Mr. VAN HOLLEN, is intended to clarify that the Department of Justice attorneys are eligible to receive compensatory time off for time spent in travel status like all other General Schedule employees.

In 2004, Congress approved this government-wide "comp time for travel" in the Federal Workforce Flexibility Act. After the bill had passed, the Department of Justice determined that the bill as written did not give it the authority to waive certain limitations imposed on its attorneys by a previous appropriations measure. H.R. 4057 now, through the technical assistance of the Justice Department, unequivocally clarifies congressional intent.

This bill would allow Justice Department attorneys to be compensated for travel time during nonbusiness hours. This would greatly assist those employees who take early morning flights in order to attend to business away from the home office, but don't currently get compensated for their dedication. In light of the fact that quality-of-life programs are among the most effective recruitment and retention tools, I believe that Federal employees should receive compensation while traveling to do the Government's business.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you once again for your attention to this bill, and I urge passage of H.R. 4057 as amended.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Representatives DAVIS, WAXMAN, PORTER and VAN HOLLEN in introducing H.R. 4057, which would make attorneys employed by the Department of Justice eligible for compensatory time off for travel.

In 2004, Congress passed the Federal Workforce Flexibility Act which provided compensatory time off to Federal employees when they travel on official business during nonworking hours. If an employee must travel on a Sunday to attend an out-of-town meeting on Monday, that employee can receive credit for giving up his weekend to travel on official government business.

The Office of Personnel Management issued interim regulations that went into effect on January 28, 2005, allowing Federal workers to receive equal time off in exchange for work-related travel outside of regular business hours.

In February of last year, the Justice Department issued guidelines barring DOJ attorneys from receiving the benefit. In support of its decision, the Department cited provisions in its fiscal year 2000 appropriations, which banned overtime pay to Justice Department attorneys. However, those provisions sought to limit overtime pay for attorneys, not compensatory time.

H.R. 4057, which has bipartisan and bicameral support, will clarify that DOJ attorneys are entitled to compensatory time off. And therefore, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in introduction and urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that I am going to have any additional requests for time, and I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4057, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING DR. I. KING JORDAN FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY AND THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING COMMUNITY

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 680) recognizing Dr. I.

King Jordan for his contributions to Gallaudet University and the deaf and hard of hearing community.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 680

Whereas in 1988, Dr. I. King Jordan became the first deaf President of Gallaudet University, and the first deaf president of any institution of higher education in the United States;

Whereas Gallaudet University grants more bachelor's degrees to deaf people than any other institution of higher learning in the world, is the only such institution serving primarily deaf and hard of hearing students, and provides groundbreaking research in the field of deafness;

Whereas deaf and hard of hearing graduates of Gallaudet University serve as leaders around the globe;

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan graduated from Gallaudet University in 1970 with a B.A. in Psychology, and received both a master's degree and a doctorate in Psychology from University of Tennessee by 1973;

Whereas before his appointment as president, Dr. I. King Jordan served as the Chair of the Department of Psychology and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Science at Gallaudet University;

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan was a research fellow at Donaldson's School for the Deaf in Edinburgh, Scotland, an exchange scholar at Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland, and a lecturer at schools in Paris, Toulouse, and Marseille, France;

Whereas from 1997 to 2001, Dr. I. King Jordan led the first comprehensive capital campaign for Gallaudet University and successfully raised nearly \$40,000,000, which was used by the University to strengthen academic programs, increase the endowment, and construct the Student Academic Center;

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan established the President's Fellow program to increase the number of deaf and hard of hearing faculty members by providing support for deaf and hard of hearing college graduates to complete their terminal degree;

Whereas in 1988, Dr. I. King Jordan proclaimed to the world, "Deaf people can do anything, except hear.";

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan is a strong advocate on the national and international level for deaf people and people of all disabilities, and was a lead witness in support of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) during a joint session of Congress prior to the passage of ADA;

Whereas in July 2005, Dr. I. King Jordan received the George Bush Medal for the Empowerment of People with Disabilities, an award established to honor those individuals who perform outstanding service to encourage the spirit of ADA throughout the world;

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan served in the Navy from 1962 to 1966;

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan has shared nearly 38 years of marriage with Linda Kephart, with whom he has two children, King and Heidi;

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan is a strong supporter of physical fitness and has completed more than 200 marathons and 40 100-mile marathons;

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan will retire as the first deaf president of Gallaudet University on December 31, 2006; and

Whereas Dr. I. King Jordan is an accomplished, respected leader who devoted his life to Gallaudet University and efforts to improve the quality of life for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, and individuals with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—