

whenever a problem arose. Jerry was committed to his profession and to the community and prided himself in providing the best possible postal service."

Along with serving in this capacity, Jerry Fiorenza was also involved in many other organizations, such as the Combined Federal Campaign, the United Way, and Toys for Tots. Locally, aside from being a member of the National Association of Postal Supervisors and a postmaster representative, he also served as a member of the Massapequa Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of Italy, the Columbia Association, American Legion Post 1066, and the Republican Club. In addition, he was named Massapequa's Man of the Year in 2001.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in recognizing this beloved and respected member of the Massapequa community by passing H.R. 3934.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 3934, legislation naming the postal facility in Massapequa, New York, after Gerard A. Fiorenza. This measure was sponsored by Representative Peter King on September 28, 2005, and unanimously reported by our committee on November 16, 2005. The bill has the support and cosponsorship of the entire New York delegation.

Gerard Fiorenza, a native of New York, was born in Brooklyn, attended St. Anthony of Padua Elementary School, graduated from Brooklyn Academy, and attended Queens Community College. Later, he moved his family to Massapequa and began his career with the U.S. Postal Service as a postal assistant. He was promoted to station manager and then officer in charge before attaining the rank of postmaster of the Massapequa Post Office.

A respected member of his community, Postmaster Fiorenza was active in postal management organizations such as the National Association of Postal Supervisors, NAPS; the National Association of Postmasters of the United States; and local organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, United Way, and Toys for Tots.

Sadly, he passed away, following a battle with cancer, on December 7, 2001. Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the legacy of Postmaster Gerard Fiorenza and urge swift passage of this bill.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 3934, legislation that would designate the United States Postal Service facility located at 80 Killian Road in Massapequa, New York, as the "Gerard A. Fiorenza Post Office Building."

I cannot think of a more fitting tribute to Jerry Fiorenza than to name the post office in Massapequa where he worked in honor of him. I am proud to have introduced this legislation and to have the support of the entire

New York delegation. Jerry, a native of Brooklyn, worked for the Postal Service for nearly 30 years starting as a postal assistant and rising to serve as postmaster in Hewlett, Massapequa Park, and Massapequa. He also served as president of the National Association of Post Masters, NAPUS, and was deeply involved in his community serving as a member of the Massapequa Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of Italy, the Columbia Association, and American Legion Post 1066. In 2001 Jerry was selected as Massapequa's Man of the Year.

Jerry was also a devoted husband to his wife, Carol, and loving father to his two children, Michael and Jessica. He is truly missed by so many on Long Island.

I urge the House of Representatives to pass H.R. 3934 to honor Jerry Fiorenza, a public servant and community leader.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3934.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DEWEY F. BARTLETT POST OFFICE

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4054) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6110 East 51st Place in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the "Dewey F. Bartlett Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4054

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

#### SECTION 1. DEWEY F. BARTLETT POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6110 East 51st Place in Tulsa, Oklahoma, shall be known and designated as the "Dewey F. Bartlett Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Dewey F. Bartlett Post Office".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Mr. 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 gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4054, offered by the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN). This bill would designate the post office in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the Dewey F. Bartlett Post Office Building.

Dewey Bartlett was born in Marietta, Ohio, on March 28, 1919. He was educated in the Marietta public school system and later went on to attend Princeton University. While in college, he returned home during his summers to work in the Oklahoma oil fields. In 1945, after serving in the military during World War II, he moved to Tulsa to assume a managing role in his family's business.

Dewey Bartlett's political career started in 1963, when he became an Oklahoma State senator. He then ran successfully for Governor of Oklahoma and served in this capacity for 5 years. Finally, in 1972, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1979.

During his service in government, Bartlett was dedicated to a strong national defense. He also fought for a lean government, with limited layers of bureaucracy, which he felt was important to protect the constitutional guarantees of individual liberty, freedom, and justice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to come together to honor a man who promoted excellence in government by passing H.R. 4054.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 4054, legislation naming a postal facility in Tulsa, Oklahoma, after Dewey F. Bartlett. This measure was sponsored by Representative JOHN SULLIVAN of Oklahoma on October 7, 2005, and unanimously reported by our committee on February 1, 2006. The bill has the support and cosponsorship of the entire Oklahoma delegation.

Dewey Bartlett was born and raised in Marietta, Ohio. He later attended Lawrenceville Preparatory School in New Jersey and graduated from Princeton University. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Marine Corps as a dive-bomber pilot in the South Pacific. After the war, Dewey Bartlett moved to Oklahoma, working as a farmer, rancher, and independent oil producer.

Politics called and Mr. Bartlett was elected to the State senate in 1962. Four years later, he made a successful run for Governor. He was recognized for his efforts in economic development, which benefited all Oklahomans, and for working in a bipartisan manner.

In 1972, Governor Bartlett was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he served

from 1973 to 1979. He did not seek reelection because he was battling lung cancer. Sadly, he passed away in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on March 1, 1979.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the legacy of Senator Dewey F. Bartlett by naming a postal facility in his hometown, and I urge swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN).

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in proud support of my bill, H.R. 4054, which will designate the 6110 East 51st Place post office in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the Dewey F. Bartlett Post Office.

Dewey F. Bartlett was a strong advocate for conservative values. A war veteran and public servant for Oklahoma and the Nation, he served as the second Republican Governor of Oklahoma and is a distinguished alumnus of the United States Senate.

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He was a true representative of Oklahoma values, leadership and drive. I am pleased that we are able to honor him in this way.

After graduating from Princeton University in 1942, Dewey Bartlett served in the Marine Corps as a combat dive-bomber during World War II. As a result of his courageous efforts in the South Pacific theater, he was awarded the Air Medal.

After the war, he moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and became a farmer, rancher and oil man. He was a partner in Keener Oil Company, one of the oldest independent oil companies. In 1963, Bartlett began his career in public service by joining the State senate, and in 1967 he became Oklahoma's 19th Governor. One of his priorities while in office was increasing industry in Oklahoma. As Governor, the results of his hard work helped to produce a record \$148.4 million in new industries or improvements on existing facilities and create an additional 7,500 jobs for Oklahomans.

From 1972 to 1978, Bartlett served as a Member of the United States Senate. During his tenure, this proud Oklahoman maintained a strong and consistent stance of limiting government bureaucracy, reducing burdensome taxes, and maintaining fiscal responsibility. I am proud to share Dewey Bartlett's vision of conservatism, and work daily towards the goal of promoting commonsense Oklahoma values in Congress.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation. By designating the Dewey F. Bartlett Post Office in Tulsa, we are commemorating an exceptional citizen who embodied the Oklahoma spirit.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support passage of H.R.

4054, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PUTNAM). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4054.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DENT. 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 question will be postponed.

#### HIRAM L. FONG POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2089) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1271 North King Street in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, as the "Hiram L. Fong Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2089

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

#### SECTION 1. HIRAM L. FONG POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1271 North King Street in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, shall be known and designated as the "Hiram L. Fong Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Hiram L. Fong Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Mr. 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 gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate bill S. 2089 offered by Senator AKAKA. This bill would designate the post office in Honolulu, Hawaii, as the "Hiram L. Fong Post Office Building."

Hiram Fong was born on the island of Oahu in Honolulu on October 15, 1906. The seventh of 11 children, Fong helped to support his family at an early age

by earning money selling newspapers, shining shoes and caddying on golf courses. After graduating from high school, he went on to attend the University of Hawaii and was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa as a graduate in 1930. He then graduated from Harvard Law School and began a career of public service that spanned over 40 years. He served in the Territorial House for 14 years, including 6 as Speaker of the House.

With the coming of statehood in 1959, he ran for a seat in the United States Senate and was elected to three consecutive terms until his retirement in 1976. While serving in office, he was highly regarded for his work on immigration and naturalization law, and for encouraging relations with the People's Republic of China and other developing nations of Asia. From providing timely answers to constituent concerns, to being widely respected by both sides of the aisle, Senator Fong was indeed a great leader.

I ask all Members to honor his leadership by passing S. 2089.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), the author of this legislation.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to amplify my formal statement with a few personal observations. The chairman has kindly indicated some of the history of Senator Fong. It is interesting when I look down and see the word Hiram L. Fong, because he is so much of the history of Hawaii, we all think of him as Senator Fong.

As has been noted, he was the seventh of 11 children of an immigrant family. If there was ever a story of Hawaii, of our rainbow people and our aloha spirit, it is Hiram Fong. He worked a lot of jobs and worked his way through school and did very, very well. He founded not only a prominent law firm but founded as well what became a financial empire.

I have some real interest in it because the very first campaign that I ever ran was funded by Senator Fong's Finance Factors. I went down to get a loan. I thought if I was going to run against him, I thought the least I could do, in the spirit of bipartisanship, was to ask him to help fund my campaign. As a graduate student at the University of Hawaii, I went down to borrow \$50. They said we cannot lend you \$50, we have to lend you \$200 if we are going to make any money on this. So I said, I will take it. I was able to run my very first campaign on Hiram Fong's dime, although I should say nickel, because that is what I passed out in the streets of Honolulu to represent the inflation that I thought we were going to have to deal with in those days. That was an innocent time.

Senator Fong was always gracious. Senator Fong was always able to reach out. As has been noted, he was elected