

Whereas the income from the millions of jobs created by the New Deal lifted many people out of poverty and provided stability to every sector of the American economy;

Whereas these programs built renowned structures and facilities, including the Rincon Annex Post Office and Alameda County Courthouse in California; the Timberline Lodge in Mt. Hood, Oregon; the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington; the Fort Peck Dam in Montana; the Norris Dam in Tennessee; Greenbelt towns in Maryland, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Red Rocks Amphitheatre in Colorado; Skyline Drive in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia; and airports in New York City, Chicago, and the District of Columbia;

Whereas the Federal programs of the New Deal included projects for art, forest and soil conservation, distribution of food and clothing, education, historical surveys, library and book repair, music, recreation, writing, theater, disaster assistance, and medical, dental, and nursing programs;

Whereas the many cultural programs of the New Deal catalogued and supported the development of distinctive American art and oral histories, and further established the arts as a central and beneficial element of American society;

Whereas the New Deal created important institutions, including Social Security, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities Exchange Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board;

Whereas the New Deal illustrates the ability of the Federal Government to act as a positive and instrumental force for change in addressing social and economic crises for the benefit of all people in the United States;

Whereas the current economic crisis, growing income inequality, and the degradation of infrastructure and the environment elicit the need for programs similar to the New Deal, both in spirit and substance; and

Whereas June 15, 2008, through June 21, 2008, would be an appropriate week for the observance of National New Deal Week to promote recognition and appreciation for the New Deal and its legacy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the important social and economic contributions and accomplishments of the New Deal to our Nation on the 75th anniversary of legislation establishing the initial New Deal social and public works programs;

(2) acknowledges the inventiveness, resourcefulness, and creativity of the administrators and workers of the many New Deal programs; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National New Deal week.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MALARIA AWARENESS DAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 389) supporting the goals and ideals of Malaria Awareness Day, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 389

Whereas, despite malaria being completely preventable and treatable and the fact that malaria was eradicated from the United States over 50 years ago, more than 40 percent of the world's population is still at risk of contracting malaria;

Whereas more than one million people die from malaria each year, the vast majority of whom are children under the age of five in Africa;

Whereas 350 million to 500 million cases of malaria occur annually;

Whereas every 30 seconds a child dies from malaria, and more than 3,000 children die from malaria every day;

Whereas 90 percent of deaths from malaria occur in Africa;

Whereas pregnant women living with malaria and their children are particularly vulnerable; malaria is a major cause of complications during delivery, anemia, and low birth weights;

Whereas malaria costs African countries an estimated \$12 billion in lost economic productivity each year;

Whereas heightened efforts to prevent and treat malaria are currently saving lives;

Whereas funding for the control of malaria has increased tenfold since 2000 in large part due to funding under the President's Malaria Initiative (a United States Government initiative designed to cut malaria deaths in half in target countries in sub-Saharan Africa), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank, and new financing by other donors;

Whereas in just 18 months, the President's Malaria Initiative has purchased over one million artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT), protected over three million people through spraying campaigns, and distributed over one million insecticide-treated bed nets; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has distributed 18 million bed nets to protect families from malaria and provided 5.3 million malaria patients with ACTs; and the World Bank's Booster Program is scheduled to commit approximately \$500 million in International Development Association funds for malaria control in Africa;

Whereas public and private partners are developing effective and affordable drugs to treat malaria, with more than 23 types of malaria vaccines in development;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, vector control, or the prevention of malaria transmission via anophelous mosquitoes, which includes a combination of methods such as insecticide-treated bed nets, indoor residual spraying, and source reduction (larval control), has been shown to reduce severe morbidity and mortality due to malaria in endemic regions;

Whereas insecticide-treated bed nets have been shown to reduce all-cause mortality by about 20 percent in community-wide trials in several African settings;

Whereas in Africa, where 90 percent of malaria deaths occur, many of those suffering most from malaria—the rural poor—cannot afford even the modest cost (\$5) of an insecticide-treated bed net;

Whereas a malaria-free future will rely on a comprehensive approach addressing the range of health, development, and economic challenges facing developing countries; and

Whereas April 25 of each year is recognized internationally as Africa Malaria Day and in the United States as Malaria Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Malaria Awareness Day; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to raise awareness and support to save the lives of those affected by malaria.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUDIE HAMMERSTAD POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6489) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 501 4th Street in Lake Oswego, Oregon, as the "Judie Hammerstad Post Office Building," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6489

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

SECTION 1. JUDIE HAMMERSTAD POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 501 4th Street in Lake Oswego, Oregon, shall be known and designated as the "Judie Hammerstad 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 "Judie Hammerstad Post Office Building".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HELEN BERG POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6585) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 311 Southwest 2nd Street in Corvallis, Oregon, as the "Helen Berg Post Office Building," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6585

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

SECTION 1. HELEN BERG POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 311

Southwest 2nd Street in Corvallis, Oregon, shall be known and designated as the "Helen Berg 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 "Helen Berg Post Office Building".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 1494) recognizing the 100th anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor newspaper, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1494

Whereas on November 25, 1908, the 1st edition of The Christian Science Monitor was printed in Boston's Back Bay;

Whereas just over 100 days before The Monitor's 1st edition, its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, then 87 years old, told officers of her church to "start a daily newspaper at once";

Whereas Mrs. Eddy wanted The Monitor to blaze a path of unselfish service through journalism;

Whereas Mrs. Eddy, who had been the subject of inaccurate stories in the press, set as The Monitor's mission "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind";

Whereas The Monitor followed the first editor's request that the paper "cover the daily activities of the entire world" and "appeal to good men and women everywhere who are interested in the betterment of all human conditions";

Whereas The Monitor's focus was never local or denominational;

Whereas The Monitor is distributed to readers in all 50 States in print and online and has received worldwide respect for its international news coverage;

Whereas Mrs. Eddy became the first American woman to launch a lasting, general interest newspaper;

Whereas The Monitor has been honored with numerous major awards including seven Pulitzer Prizes for excellence in journalism; and

Whereas since 1966 The Monitor has sponsored 3,600 Washington newsmaker breakfasts, whose guests have included countless cabinet officers and congressional leaders, four presidents, and five vice presidents: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 100th anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this resolution recognizes the 100th anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor newspaper on November 25, 2008.

Thanks go to Congressman MIKE CAPUANO (MA), who agreed to be an original cosponsor

of this bipartisan resolution and whose district includes the Boston headquarters of The Christian Science Monitor. Rep. Capuano's public service is appreciated by all those who know him.

I also want to thank Ranking Member TOM DAVIS (VA) of the Government Reform Committee, who was an active supporter of this resolution. His energy and knowledge will be missed, since he is retiring at the end of this session.

Congressman HENRY WAXMAN (CA), Chairman of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, offered his essential endorsement of this resolution. Without his assistance, this resolution wouldn't be on the floor today.

I happen to have a personal interest in commemorating the 100th anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor because I worked at the paper in Boston for two years shortly after graduating from college.

Starting out as a copyboy, I then became a clerk and eventually a staff writer for the Business and Financial page.

So I was able to witness the high standards of journalistic integrity maintained at The Christian Science Monitor, which has rightfully gained a reputation for fair and objective news reporting. The Monitor has earned that reputation because of its dedicated and committed editors, reporters and staff.

This resolution highlights some of the ways in which The Monitor serves as an exceptional newspaper.

Established by Mary Baker Eddy 100 years ago, The Monitor remains the oldest surviving paper in the U.S. founded by a woman.

Its mission was and continues to be "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

And the Monitor has won worldwide respect for its international news coverage and been awarded seven Pulitzer Prizes for excellence in journalism.

I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the 100th anniversary of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Christian Science Monitor.

One of the great American contributions to culture has been the creation and growth of an independent and professional journalistic tradition.

And within that tradition the Christian Science Monitor has stood as a distinctive marker for excellence and service for one hundred years.

In 1908 Mary Baker Eddy, who herself had been subjected to inaccurate press stories, instructed the officers of the Church of Christ, Scientist to start a newspaper.

She could have made it clear that the paper was to provide the church's perspective on the news of the day, but instead she directed that the Monitor's mission would be "to injure no man, but to bless mankind."

This one instruction to serve the entire nation by unselfishly delivering the news, without vitriol or agenda, was a stroke of genius. Within a few years the Christian Science Monitor became a trusted arbiter of facts and events around the country.

Not being content with merely publishing a newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor has sponsored 3,600 Washington newsmaker breakfasts—becoming an institution in this city—where countless leaders have made their

cases and faced honest questions. In sponsoring these breakfasts the Monitor has provided the government and this city an invaluable service.

Throughout its history the Christian Science Monitor has worked hard to make sure that it appeals "to good men and women everywhere who are interested in the betterment of all human conditions."

For 100 years the Monitor has achieved this goal and there is little doubt that we need an institution like the Christian Science Monitor in this modern time more than ever before.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STAFF SERGEANT NICHOLAS RAY CARNES POST OFFICE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6902) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 513 6th Avenue in Dayton, Kentucky, as the "Staff Sergeant Nicholas Ray Carnes Post Office," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6902

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

SECTION 1. STAFF SERGEANT NICHOLAS RAY CARNES POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 513 6th Avenue in Dayton, Kentucky, shall be known and designated as the "Staff Sergeant Nicholas Ray Carnes 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 "Staff Sergeant Nicholas Ray Carnes Post Office".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. BERNARD DALY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 3015) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 18 S. G Street, Lakeview, Oregon, as the "Dr. Bernard Daly Post Office Building," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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