

help high school and college students prepare themselves for more responsible adult lives, help parents continue to provide for their children, and help retirees create sustainable plans for their golden years. Greater financial literacy will reduce the number of Americans forced to file for bankruptcy, increase the nation's private savings, and empower more Americans to make informed decisions in an increasingly complex market. Altogether, it will spur growth in our nation's economy.

In New Jersey, our credit unions have come together with the Department of Banking and Insurance for initiatives like the New Jersey Financial Literacy Awareness Network (NJFLAN) to help New Jerseyans better understand and manage their finances. NJFLAN partners with community organizations, schools, corporations, and financial institutions to distribute multilingual educational materials. The New Jersey Credit Union also set up a grant-making foundation to back initiatives to improve financial literacy within our state. These are two examples of positive, practical efforts that can be made at the state and district levels to further the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month.

I am proud to cosponsor this resolution and urge my colleagues to pass this resolution today.

Mr. BACA, Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Financial Literacy Month and in full support of H. Res. 737, which I have cosponsored. As a member of the Congressional Financial and Economic Literacy Caucus, I encourage all of my colleagues to use this time to raise awareness about the importance of financial education and to support efforts that prepare Americans with the skills and know-how they need to manage money, credit and debt.

I'd also like to take this time to call attention to an important consumer issue that is affecting millions of Americans all across the nation.

Among the most vital pieces of information that can prepare individuals to make informed financial decisions is a credit report. Understanding one's credit report plays a key role in home-ownership readiness, increasing financial literacy, and monitoring for identity theft and or/fraud.

In recognition of the important role a credit report plays in enhancing financial literacy and combating identity theft, Congress passed legislation that entitles all consumers to one free credit report each year.

However, since the law's passage in 2003 nearly 30 million Latinos within the United States including almost 3 million in Puerto Rico—who have limited English language skills, are being excluded from this new right. They cannot obtain access because the system to order free credit reports—a website and toll-free hotline—is only available in English. As a result, millions are denied this information, which is essential to making informed financial decisions and to guarding against identity theft.

Identity theft is a serious and pervasive crime that affects millions of American families. According to a recent study by the Department of Justice, an estimated 3.6 million U.S. households—or about 3 out of every 10—were victims of identity theft in 2004.

During last month's markup of the Financial Data Protection Act (H.R. 3997) in the House Financial Services Committee, I called on America's leading credit bureaus to implement new procedures and services to help Spanish

speakers obtain copies of their free credit report, understand the financial information it contains and learn about ways they can guard against identity theft, detect it or take corrective action if they discover they have been victimized. The right to a free credit report is a right for all consumers. In order for tens of millions of Spanish speakers to gain access, the system for ordering free credit reports must be made available in Spanish.

Last week, members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, of which I am First Vice Chair, met with executives from Equifax, Experian and TransUnion to discuss this issue and to ask them to take additional steps to protect Latinos who have limited English language skills. The CHC will continue to monitor this issue to ensure their full compliance with the law. They must be held accountable.

I urge my colleagues to support the adoption of H. Res. 737 and encourage all members to support the ideals and goals of Financial Literacy Month.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, in an era when Americans' dependence on federal entitlements is increasing, when the number of Americans filing for personal bankruptcy rose an astounding 30 percent in the past year, and when our national savings rate is at its lowest point since the Great Depression, it is imperative that our Nation's youth understand the importance of long-term financial planning, particularly personal savings and investment.

We need young Americans to develop basic financial skills and knowledge to help them prepare for their future. They need to learn and understand basic principles such as compound interest, market capitalization, and how to avoid credit card debt. Learning simple concepts such as these during childhood cultivates lifelong habits of responsible financial management.

In particular, we must emphasize the value of investing early. We must stress the significance of tax-advantaged savings opportunities such as Roth IRA's, Health Savings Accounts, and 401(k) contribution plans offered by employers—especially when a match is offered—as well as numerous other vehicles for building substantial nest eggs for retirement.

Improving the financial literacy of our youth will equip the American workforce of tomorrow with the tools to grow our national economy and to achieve personal financial success and security in retirement. I urge my colleagues to join me in offering House Resolution 737 their full support.

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

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 737, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 737.

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. DAVIS of Illinois. 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.

FRANCISCO 'PANCHO' MEDRANO POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4561) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8624 Ferguson Road in Dallas, Texas, as the "Francisco 'Pancho' Medrano Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4561

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

SECTION 1. FRANCISCO "PANCHO" MEDRANO POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8624 Ferguson Road in Dallas, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Francisco 'Pancho' Medrano 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 "Francisco 'Pancho' Medrano Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTMORELAND. 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 Georgia?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4561, offered by the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON). This bill would designate the postal facility in Dallas, Texas, as the Francisco "Pancho" Medrano Post Office Building.

Francisco "Pancho" Medrano was a driving force in bringing the Hispanic culture into the City of Dallas and working to eliminate discrimination. Medrano was an activist and a hero with Dallas' Hispanic communities and promoted the importance of civic responsibility and political participation.

Mr. Medrano is well-known for his years of union and civil rights work with the United Auto Workers. During his years with the UAW, he integrated lunch counters in Dallas, took part in civil rights marches in the Deep South and organized farm workers in the Texas valley. However, his work was

not just confined to the UAW. He participated in numerous equality campaigns in Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

I urge all Members to honor the perseverance of this honorable civil rights leader by passing H.R. 4561.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to the author of this resolution, the Honorable EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON from Texas.

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. TOM DAVIS and the ranking member, HENRY WAXMAN, of the House Government Reform Committee and also the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and the ranking member, Mr. DANNY DAVIS, for moving this important legislation through the committee. This resolution has been endorsed by every single Member from the Texas delegation.

Francisco "Pancho" Medrano played an integral part in bringing Hispanics into the cultural and social mainstream in Dallas. He was a leader to his community in the struggle against discrimination.

The son of a Mexican laborer, Pancho Medrano was born in Dallas in 1920. In his youth, in 1952, he was heavyweight boxing champion of Mexico, and grew up as a community activist in the fight for social and economic equality.

He grew up in an area of Dallas called Little Mexico and he encountered much prejudice and segregation. But he never was considered violent. As a young man, he was banned from public swimming pools and all of the other things, and frequently said that he didn't see that he should be any different from any other black American because he was treated the same way.

At the beginning of World War II, when unions began to form in the Dallas area, he was inspired by the political conditions around him. He was captivated by the political agenda of the United Auto Workers and he was then named by Walter Reuther to be organizer of the UAW Union in Dallas. His work had an immeasurable impact on the lives of thousands of working women and minorities.

In 1960, when television began to change the visibility of the American civil rights movement, the UAW president commissioned him to be an international representative for civil rights. So he participated in all the landmark marches with Martin Luther King. He was probably one of the only Mexican Americans in the Montgomery boycott and in Selma along with Dr. King.

He continued his organizing throughout the country, including Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, California and Arizona. He worked to help repeal the poll tax in 1964, and he really spoke all the time about understanding the struggle

of all of the African Americans, because he fought the same battle for all.

He was a father of five. Pancho, Jr., had preceded him in death. He died in 2002 but continued to be active up to his death. His only daughter, Pauline, is a member of the city council, his son Robert has been, and his son Ricardo has been on the school board.

It is important I think for all young people to know that we have had leadership that came along and made things better for them and did not have to be violent. He was always a gentleman, but never silent when it came to rights.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman TOM DAVIS and Ranking Member HENRY WAXMAN of the House Government Reform Committee for their leadership on moving this important resolution through the committee and to the House floor for its consideration today.

"Pancho" Medrano played an integral part in bringing Hispanics into the cultural and social mainstream in Dallas.

He was a leader to his community in the struggle against discrimination.

The son of a Mexican laborer, Pancho Medrano was born in Dallas in 1920.

Pancho Medrano, who in his youth was the 1952 Heavyweight Boxing Champion of Mexico, grew up to be a community activist in the fight for social and economic equality.

Growing up in the Little Mexico area of Dallas, Medrano encountered prejudice and segregation. As a young man, he was banned from the public swimming pool as well as banned from watching movies within the public park in Little Mexico.

Medrano attended St. Ann's Catholic School and Dallas public schools through the eighth grade. At the beginning of 9th grade, his high school principal told him he could no longer attend classes and directed him to go to work at the local rock quarry.

While working at the quarry, Medrano trained to become a riveter and eventually went to work at the North American Aviation Company. There were few skilled minority workers at the plant, and the majority of white workers refused to work with Medrano. Conditions at the plant were even worse for African Americans, as nearly all of them were assigned to cleaning restrooms. Medrano was surrounded by an environment where everything, even the punch clocks, were segregated.

At the beginning of World War II, unions began forming in the Dallas area.

Inspired by the political conditions around him Medrano was captivated by the political agenda of the United Auto Workers, in particular the motto that there shall be no discrimination based upon race, color, or creed, and sex.

Medrano played a key part in organizing the UAW union in Dallas.

His work made an immeasurable impact in the lives of thousands of working women and minorities.

In 1960, when television began to change the visibility of the American Civil Rights Movement, UAW President, Walter Reuther, commissioned Medrano as a special UAW International Representative for Civil Rights.

Medrano went on to participate in virtually all of the landmark events of the civil rights movement.

Mr. Medrano integrated lunch counters in Dallas, and took part in civil rights marches in the Deep South.

He organized demonstrations in Dallas and was involved in the integration in Little Rock.

Often times there were no Mexican-Americans organizing these civil rights demonstrations. Medrano played a key part in organizing and energizing the Mexican-American community throughout the South.

Medrano participated as one of the only Mexican-Americans in the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

He also marched in Selma along with Dr. King.

He continued his organizing throughout the country including: Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, California and Arizona.

In addition, he organized farm workers in the Texas Valley alongside civil rights leader César Chávez.

In 1967, Texas Rangers broke up a peaceful protest where Medrano and five women attempted to picket a train carrying melons picked by non-union workers. The protest in Mission, Texas, was part of a year-long effort by farm workers.

During this time, Medrano and others were subjected to persistent harassment and violence from law enforcement officers for their union-organizing protests. Medrano sued the Ranger who broke up the protest. He took his case all the way to the Supreme Court—overturning the Texas laws that barred mass demonstrations.

Medrano worked with the UAW to help repeal the poll tax in 1964. Mr. Medrano said, "I could understand the struggle of black people because my people were experiencing the same sort of thing." Medrano was driven to fight for economic and social justice for all individuals—Hispanics, Blacks, Women, and others.

Mr. Medrano's work to end discrimination and prejudice has had a profound and lasting effect on myself and on the lives of millions of Americans.

We must all work to carry on his remarkable legacy.

Even when he retired in Dallas, Medrano continued to be an active member of UAW Local 848's retiree group.

Mr. Medrano passed away in April of 2002.

In addition to his daughter, Pauline, he is survived by three sons, Robert, Ricardo, and Rolando.

There are many young people who may not know of, or did not experience Mr. Medrano's battle towards equality. It is imperative we recognize and celebrate our civil rights leaders as a nation. Honoring leaders such as Pancho Medrano teaches our young people about the leaders who came before them—and hopefully gives a new generation the inspiration to fight for change.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4561, to name the postal facility at Ferguson Road in Dallas, Texas in honor of Pancho Medrano.

□ 1330

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, just to close, I strongly rise in support of this postal facility naming for Mr. Frances Pancho Medrano, who was an outstanding community activist. I think it is the kind of people that he

was who really make America and have made America what it ought to be, and so I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the naming of a United States Postal Facility in Dallas, Texas as the "Francisco 'Pancho' Medrano Post Office Building." Pancho Medrano was the embodiment of the civil rights movement for the Hispanic community in Dallas. He was a decisive leader in encouraging Hispanics to actively participate in the political process in Dallas. Mr. Medrano brought Hispanics into the city's mainstream community and mentored a generation of Dallas political leaders. His operational base centered in Little Mexico, an enclave immediately north of downtown Dallas. In this neighborhood where he was banned from swimming in the public pool as a child, he raised a family whose name became synonymous with civic life.

Not only was he a strong civil rights leader, but along the way, he became a very talented and successful heavyweight prize fighter.

Today Pancho Medrano would be most proud of his family's achievements. One of his sons was a Dallas ISD school board member. Another was selected to serve on the Dallas City Council and Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport Board. Additionally, his daughter, Pauline Medrano, was recently elected to the Dallas City Council, representing the area that has long been home for the Medrano family. She proudly carries on the legacy of leadership and passion to serve the community. I will continue to work with her locally to better our great city.

Therefore, it is with distinction that I recognize the designation of the United States Postal Facility located at 8624 Ferguson Road in Dallas, Texas as the "Francisco 'Pancho' Medrano Post Office Building." I ask that all of my fellow colleagues support H.R. 4561.

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

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4561.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4561.

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.

COACH JOHN WOODEN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4646) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7320 Reseda Boulevard in Reseda, California, as the "Coach John Wooden Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4646

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

SECTION 1. JOHN WOODEN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7320 Reseda Boulevard in Reseda, California, shall be known and designated as the "Coach John Wooden 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 "Coach John Wooden Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTMORELAND. 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 Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4646, offered by the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN). This bill would designate the postal facility in Reseda, California, as the Coach John Wooden Post Office Building.

John Wooden is often referred to as the most successful coach in college basketball history. At UCLA, Mr. Wooden's team scaled unprecedented heights. The Bruins set all-time records with four perfect 30-0 seasons, 88 consecutive victories, 38 straight NCAA tournament victories, 20 PAC-10 championships, and 10 national championships in which seven of these championship victories were won consecutively.

Considered one of the finest teachers the game has ever known, Coach Wooden's approach was centered on conditioning, skill, and teamwork. Coach Wooden's principles both on and off the court dictated his success in creating what is certainly the greatest dynasty in basketball history. I urge all Members to honor this dedicated and inspiring teacher by passing H.R. 4646. And I want to wish Coach Wooden a speedy recovery and a return back to his home.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), the author of this resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting as we have concluded March Madness, the NCAA Championship playoff for men's basketball, that we reflect upon the great success of a man I think is the greatest coach of all time in any

sport. That is the Wizard of Westwood, Coach John Wooden, a man who meant so much to basketball players, fans, to sport in general, to our society, and especially to us in his home area, the San Fernando Valley.

I attended UCLA and graduated in 1975. I was there for 3 years. And in just my 3 years, I saw in the 1972-1973 season a 30-0 record, National Championship, and Coach John Wooden named Coach of the Year.

Then in my next year at UCLA, Coach John Wooden achieved a record of 26-4, reached the semi-finals in the national tournament, and coached the great Bill Walton in his final season. And then finally, not in Bill Walton's final season, but in Coach John Wooden's final season at UCLA, 1974-1975, a record of 28-3, and a National Championship. What a way to end a coaching career; a coaching career that included ten National Championships.

Now, as the gentleman pointed out, Coach John Wooden was hospitalized just a few days ago. He watched the UCLA team come in second in the nation from his hospital bed. But I am pleased to report that he is to be discharged from the hospital today and has been given a basically clean bill of health. I hope very much that he is watching us either as he is about to leave the hospital or as he has just returned home to his home in Encino.

Coach John Wooden was the first individual inducted to the Basketball Hall of Fame as both a player and a coach, and in fact, only three individuals to date have been so inducted. He is now 95 years old, has been a resident of my district for the 10 years that I have served with Congress, and for far longer than that.

He was born in 1910. He went on to Purdue University, where in 1932, he was National Player of the Year and led his team, the Boilermakers, to the National Championship.

In the 1940s, he came to us at UCLA, having first served his country as lieutenant in World War II. There at UCLA, he led us to 10 National Championships, including 7 in a row. Under his tutelage, UCLA had 7 perfect 30-0 seasons and won 19 conference championships. His teams once won 88 games in a row, the longest streak in basketball history and I believe the longest streak in any major sport. He also won a record 38 consecutive NCAA tournament games.

Wooden was the NCAA Basketball Coach of the Year six times. He was named Man of the Year By Sporting News in 1970, and by Sports Illustrated in 1973. When he reached retirement at UCLA in 1975, his total record was 620 wins versus 147 losses.

But his leadership was not just on the court. He inspired so many by his testament to leadership, to success, to dedication, and to sportsmanship. He wrote several books, including *Wooden On Leadership*, also including *My Personal Best: Life Lessons From An All-American Journey*, and even a children's book, *Inches and Miles: the*