

West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan. These are the two original buildings out of the eight West Grand Boulevard buildings that Motown owned on the boulevard in the 1960's—before the company moved its headquarters to a ten-story office building on Woodward Avenue in downtown Detroit. The Motown Studio A remained at Hitsville, USA.

In light of Motown's historic musical contribution, I felt it necessary that we include recognition of the Motown Sound in this resolution and highlight a fantastic chapter of the Detroit area's place in history. Congratulations and thank you to Motown!

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

Mr. GOODLING. Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation, 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. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 509, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GOODLING. 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.

LES ASPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4241) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1818 Milton Avenue in Janesville, Wisconsin, as the "Les Aspin Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4241

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

SECTION 1. LES ASPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1818 Milton Avenue in Janesville, Wisconsin, shall be known and designated as the "Les Aspin 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 "Les Aspin Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Former Congressman Les Aspin faithfully served the people of Wisconsin's First Congressional District for

over 20 years as their elected representative. During his time in Congress, he was a credit to this institution we now serve in. A former U.S. Army captain, Aspin served as the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services from 1985 to 1993. When the President called on him, Aspin continued his hard work to improve our Nation's security by serving as the U.S. Secretary of Defense from 1993 to 1994. This dedicated public servant passed away, unfortunately, on May 21, 1995 at the age of 56.

Wisconsinites are very proud of Congressman Aspin and all that he has done for Wisconsin's First District and the Nation. I believe that it would be appropriate to honor the late Congressman Aspin by naming the U.S. Post Office in Janesville, Wisconsin, my own hometown, as the Les Aspin Post Office Building. Aspin's former Janesville office had been housed in the old Janesville Post Office downtown, which is now the Keeley Pharmacy, for over 2 decades.

As the Congressman who currently serves the First Congressional District, and as a member of the opposite party that Congressman Aspin served from, I believe that this still would be a fitting tribute to Congressman Aspin, especially since this marks the 30th anniversary to the year he was first elected to this congressional seat.

Les Aspin embodied honest public service and his example continues to inspire Members of Congress today. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Service, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, for their cooperation and leadership in bringing this bill to the floor today, and I would urge my colleagues to honor a great American statesman who gave much to this institution and to support H.R. 4241.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1245

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4241, joining my colleague, the gentleman from the great State of Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Les Aspin was a leader here in this Congress for many, many years dealing with issues related to national defense and the Armed Forces, but moreover, was a public servant who provided an extraordinary level of leadership to our Nation. He is someone who, as is obvious by the sponsorship of this bill, who enjoyed respect and support on both sides of the aisle. I would like to compliment the gentleman for the introduction.

Madam Speaker, we look forward to favorable, if not unanimous, support for this bill.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI).

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, for yielding time to me.

I would like to commend him for taking the leadership to bring this measure before the House today to honor a distinguished son of the State of Wisconsin and a friend of mine, Les Aspin.

While a member of the Democratic Party, Les was a person who took his responsibilities as a United States Representative, not as a party representative, seriously. He often broke party ranks to take actions that he felt were right, and his leadership influenced many others in this body, so that it ended up being quite effective.

I can remember myself wondering whether it made sense for us to get involved in military action in the Gulf at the time of that crisis, when Kuwait was invaded, or whether we should, as many counseled at the time, rely on an embargo, which is still in effect, to bring down Saddam Hussein and roll back the troops.

Les took the well of this House and repeatedly urged us to use military force, overwhelming military force, and predicted that if we marshaled that force it would not be effectively resisted, and we would have, and gasps went from the crowd, if any casualties, casualties in the hundreds, not the thousands.

At the time, people were predicting a quagmire and tens of thousands of American troops and allied troops losing their lives. While it did not seem to many that plausible at the time, Les proved to be absolutely right. His counsel by a narrow vote was followed, and we did roll back the invasion of Kuwait, and set an example that we hope will deter others from taking similar action.

He broke ranks from the military community in opposing the B-2 weapons system. He broke ranks again with party orthodoxy in supporting, but in a moderate way, the SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative, feeling that we should not try in Congress to cut it off, we should not throw money at it, but we should invest in research in that area, as we could prudently and as the defense community indicated could be absorbed.

He was well respected, a former educator, an economist at the Marquette University, and a person who has been honored by Marquette University; there is the Aspin Institute here in this city, which trains many young people who come out to learn about government. I have been pleased to have a number of Aspin Institute scholars in my own office. Others in Congress I think can say the same.

I really am very, very pleased that my colleague and the worthy successor

of former Defense Secretary and former Representative Les Aspin, former chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, has chosen to honor Mr. Aspin in this way.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and for introducing this resolution to name the building for somebody with whom many of us did serve in this House of Representatives who truly was a great statesman.

He started off with a great education, certainly, having gone through the Milwaukee schools, entering higher education, and then he became a professor, serving very well. He went through the staff positions where he worked for Senator Proxmire. He also worked for Walter Heller, who was the chairman of President Kennedy's Council on Economic Advisors.

Also, he served as a captain in the United States Army. He was an economic adviser to the Secretary of Defense. Then he was elected to the House of Representatives in the 92nd Congress. Then he was reelected to the 11 succeeding Congresses, serving, therefore, from 1971 in January until he resigned in January of 1993.

While serving here in Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Armed Forces, and he was its chairman from the 99th through the 102nd Congresses. We then know he became Secretary of Defense until his resignation in 1994.

Additionally, from August, 1994, until his death at the age of 57 in 1995, he was professor of international policy, Washington Center for Government, Marquette University. He was also chair of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and of the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community.

I want to point out, Madam Speaker, that here is a man who, from the beginning of his career until the very end at age 57, devoted himself in so many ways to the greatness of our country. He was indeed a patriot and a public servant.

I want to congratulate our colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), sponsor of the legislation, having introduced it in recognition of his predecessor, Les Aspin, who served this Nation and his constituency for many years with great ability, dedication, and finesse. I think he is indeed deserving of having the Post Office located on 1818 Milton Avenue in Janesville, Wisconsin, named after him. I urge all our colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Just to briefly reiterate, Madam Speaker, Les Aspin served the First

Congressional District for 22 years; served as Secretary of Defense, was a scholar, was a professor and academic. He was known as a good statesman, as an honest man.

Whether we agreed or disagreed on a given issue with Les Aspin, we always knew that he thought issues through, and that he was going to give good service to the First Congressional District of Wisconsin. He was a gifted statesman. His memory will live on for quite a while.

We thought it would be especially fitting that the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office be renamed after Les Aspin, given the fact that his own office was housed in the old Janesville Post Office for a good 20 years. I might add, Madam Speaker, that the Janesville City Council has passed a resolution affirming the designation of this Post Office.

Madam Speaker, I ask passage of this measure.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4241, legislation designating the United States Post Office in Janesville, Wisconsin as the "Les Aspin Post Office Building."

Les Aspin was a larger-than-life political icon who represented Wisconsin's 1st Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1971 to 1993. After being successfully reelected in 1992, Les was appointed by President Bill Clinton to become this nation's 18th Secretary of Defense, a position he held until February 3, 1994.

Les accomplished much in his nearly 57 years. Born in Milwaukee, Les received a B.A. from Yale University in 1960, an M.A. from Oxford University in 1962 where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and earned a Ph.D. in economics from MIT in 1965. As an officer in the U.S. Army from 1966 to 1968, Les served as a systems analyst in the Pentagon under Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. In 1970, after first contemplating running for other state offices, Les was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served for the next 22 years.

Once in the House, Les soon developed a special interest and expertise in defense matters. In 1985, as a junior member of the House Committee on Armed Services, Les leap-frogged Members much more senior to become chair of this powerful committee. As chair, Les proved to be a straight shooter, not one to always toe his party's political line. Les was a strong early supporter of the Persian Gulf War, predicting in advance that the U.S.'s military force would drive the Iraqis from Kuwait. In a paper written prior to the war, Les stated that the United States could win a quick military victory with light casualties. The accuracy of his prediction lent credence to his already strong reputation. As chair, Les' sentinel work on reshaping the Armed Forces after the demise of the Soviet Union was instrumental in the formation of post-Cold War strategies and policies for this nation.

In turn, Presidential candidate Bill Clinton relied on Les for his wisdom and once elected named him as his first defense secretary. During his tenure at the Pentagon, Les dealt with

such weighty issues as base closures, a shrinking Pentagon budget, and the growing threat of regional conflicts. As Secretary, Les will always be remembered for instituting the "bottom-up" review which took the first hard look at the organizational structure of the military in a post-Cold War world.

After leaving the Pentagon in early 1994, Les joined the faculty of Marquette University's international affairs program in Washington, D.C. In March 1995, he became a member of the Commission on Roles and Missions. In May, President Clinton chose him as chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. In March 1995, he began work as chairman of still another study group, this on the Roles and Capabilities of the Intelligence Community. Shortly thereafter, on May 21, 1995, he died of a stroke.

Les was a brilliant man who, through his tremendous energy and work ethic, worked tirelessly to shape this nation's vision for defense policy and armed forces to meet the changing demands of the 21st century. His intellect and perspective are sorely missed.

Wisconsin has sent a number of nationally known historical leaders to represent them in Washington. Robert LaFollette, Melvin Laird, Bill Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson to name just a few. Without question, Les Aspin's name must be certainly added to this list.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in paying tribute to former Congressman, Les Aspin.

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4241, to rename the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office the Les Aspin Post Office Building.

I served with Les from 1985 until 1993, when he left to serve the Clinton Administration as Secretary of Defense. Les was an incredibly talented public servant with a mind that worked quickly and saw the complexity of problems, both near-term and long-term. He was an amazing man who never lost touch with the people he represented. He could talk to farmers and mechanics as easily as he talked to presidents and prime ministers, a trait I greatly admire. He never lost a political race and worked his entire life to make this country a better place to live.

I think he surprised us all when he challenged Mel Price for the Chairmanship of the House Armed Services Committee, but for the face of the House Representatives, it was indeed a good thing. Les brought a new mindset and new way of thinking to the different problems that we faced as a country in the aftermath of the Cold War. He served in the Army for 2 years and understood the nature of the animal.

As the Secretary of Defense, he led the efforts to address the Quadrennial Defense Review to assess the needs of our military on a regular basis. From this effort came the philosophy that the United States may well need to fight two wars in the not-too-distant future and in the course of that scenario, a rogue state could easily attack the United States or exercise acts of terrorism against us. Les dubbed the U.S. strategy scenario in this instance as "win-hold-win." If the U.S. was indeed in the two-war scenario, Les devised a strategy that would win one war, hold our ground on a second war, and win the third.

Thankfully, we have not seen this worst-case scenario, fighting on two fronts and holding a third, but we have seen terrorism against the U.S. interests around the world, and despotism in Europe (again) required our military response there. Les Aspin's ideas changed the way the House Armed Services Committee operated and changed the way the United States assessed threats and disposed of resources.

Les Aspin made this a better country and was wholly dedicated to public service. I am proud that we will be naming the Janesville Post Office after this great American. I hope Les Aspin's name on the building will inspire pride in the young people in his community who did not have the opportunity to know this politically savvy, academically gifted creative thinker.

Mr. KLECZKA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4241, legislation which will rename the post office in Janesville, Wisconsin, as the "Les Aspin Post Office Building."

One of Wisconsin's favorite son's Les Aspin served his home state with distinction during his eleven terms as Congressman from the First District. He went on to serve the Clinton Administration as its first Secretary of Defense. He served his home state and his country with great honor.

Les began and ended his professional career as a professor at Marquette University in Milwaukee. The university's Washington program, which brings students to our Nation's capitol to experience firsthand the way our government works, was renamed in 1996 the Les Aspin Center for Government in his honor. I know Les would be proud to know that the institute which bears his name is building upon his legacy by teaching future generations of leaders about the values of civic involvement and public service.

Madam Speaker, throughout Les' service to his country, his love and commitment to his home state remained deep and unwavering. Today we have the opportunity to further recognize the outstanding achievements of one of our former colleagues who left us far too soon. Renaming the post office in Janesville as the Les Aspin Post Office Building is a fitting tribute to a man who served Wisconsin so well.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I rise today as an original cosponsor and strong support of H.R. 4241 which designates the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 1818 Milton Avenue in Janesville, Wisconsin, as the Les Aspin Post Office Building.

I had the distinguished honor of serving with Mr. Aspin. As a fellow Wisconsinite, I admired his dedication to public service that was evident throughout his tenure; not only as a Member of the House of Representatives, but as Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board, to name just a few.

Secretary Aspin did not begin his life's devotion to the public in the political arena. He served this country in the U.S. Army from 1966 to 1968. He then entered politics and went on to served in this body from 1971 to 1993. He served as the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee from 1985 to 1993. He was then appointed by President Clinton as his first Secretary of Defense.

Secretary Aspin was known to share his knowledge and passion for America in many circles. He continued his outreach by serving as a distinguished professor for Marquette University in Milwaukee, WI, and in Washington, DC. The naming of the Marquette University Washington program, the Les Aspin Center for Government, recognized his service to this program.

Secretary Aspin brought his love for his work and his sense of humor into her personal life as well. As an avid dog lover, my fellow Wisconsinite named his dog "Junket," and Junket was equally comfortable and welcome in the office and at home.

I believe that H.R. 4241 is a fitting tribute to a man who gave tirelessly to the people he represented in Wisconsin during his tenure as Congressman and the country during his tenure as Secretary of Defense. I am honored to speak in support of H.R. 4241 and believe that the recognition it would lend to Secretary Aspin, is well deserved.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4241.

The question was taken.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. 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.

MATTHEW F. MCHUGH POST OFFICE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3030) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 757 Warren Road in Ithaca, New York, as the "Matthew F. McHugh Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3030

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 757 Warren Road in Ithaca, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Matthew F. McHugh 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 "Matthew F. McHugh Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3030.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MORELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY), has introduced the bill before us, H.R. 3030. Pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform, the entire House delegation of the State of New York has cosponsored this legislation.

The bill designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 757 Warren Road in Ithaca, New York, as the Matthew F. McHugh Post Office.

The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 3030 and estimates that the enactment of the bill would have no significant impact on the Federal budget. Spending by the Postal Service is classified as off-budget, and thus is not subject to pay-as-you-go procedures.

Mr. McHugh studied at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland, the State that I represent. He graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1960 and was the President of the student body. He then received his Juris Doctor from Villanova Law School, where he was the editor of the Law Review. He was city prosecutor in Ithaca, New York, and was district attorney in Tompkins County, New York.

Matthew McHugh was the predecessor of the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) to Congress, and represented the 27th and 28th Congressional Districts of New York. Representative McHugh was elected to Congress in 1975 and he served until 1992. He served on the Committee on Appropriations, the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, and the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies from 1978 to 1992.

He served on numerous other committees and organizations while in the House, such as the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, where he was chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislation. He was acting chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and he served on the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families; the Committee on Veterans Affairs; the Committee on Agriculture; the Committee on the Interior; the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus; and as the chairman of the Democratic Study Group.

After leaving the House, Mr. McHugh continued his participation in improving our Nation and the world. He is