

Based on our survey, kids who have seen anti-drug ads on a regular basis are 20 percent less likely to use drugs. These results indicate that prevention and education tools like the media campaign work.

The key is that we work together—on a bipartisan basis—to keep these ads on the air as part of a comprehensive drug prevention effort. Passage of this bill, the Reauthorization of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, will help to improve the effectiveness of the media campaign and the reduction of drug abuse among our Nation's adolescents. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation as amended in a markup session before the Judiciary Committee.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has been the leader of federal drug policy in the United States since its inception in 1988. The Director of ONDCP serves as the President's primary advisor for drug control policy and has responsibility for implementing the ONDCP's mission of coordinating the Nation's efforts to reduce the use, manufacture, and trafficking of illicit drugs and reducing the associated crime, violence, and health consequences of illicit drugs. The Director is also responsible for advising the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, formulating the National Drug Control Strategy, reviewing and certifying the budgets of National Drug Control Program Agencies, and for ensuring that federal drug programs are adequately funded. The Director reviews the annual budget request for each federal department and agency charged with implementing a federal drug control program and is empowered to set forth funding requirements and initiatives that he or she believes are sufficient to meet those goals.

Given the ongoing problem of drug trafficking, use, and addiction in our country, the importance of reauthorizing the ONDCP is obvious. However, as we consider funding this important federal office, it is necessary to ensure that federal funds are allocated to the proper programs.

As it is presently drafted, H.R. 2086 directly undermines the use of important tools such as drug prevention and treatment programs that have been proven to considerably reduce the use of unlawful drugs. For example, ONDCP designates certain cities in America particularly burdened by narcotics as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). Under the provisions of the bill, HIDTA program participants are prohibited from using any of the funds they receive on prevention or treatment. The only HIDTA excluded from this prohibition is the Baltimore/Washington HIDTA.

In addition to the HIDTA prohibitions, H.R. 2086 inadequately advances prevention and treatment programs by failing to require the Director to certify, prior to approval of the budget, that federal drug treatment program funding is adequate. For instance the Department of Health and Human Services implements several drug treatment and prevention programs, such as the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Block Grant Program and the Targeted Capacity Expansion grant program. Under H.R. 2086, the Director is not required, as part of the National Drug Control Program budgeting process, to certify adequate funding of these programs prior to approval of the budget.

Another flaw in H.R. 2086, is the failure to break down statistical data by demographic group. The provisions of the bill include annual reporting requirements but the current provisions fail to include language that would require ONDCP to conduct and assess state and federal prevention and treatment programs to ensure the unique needs of minority groups, women, and youths are met. In addition, the reporting provisions fail to require that the drug-related crime information is required to be reported broken down by racial, ethnic, age, and gender lines. This information is useful to guarantee that the populations most affected by illicit drug use are allocated the greatest resources, to determine which localities to certify as HIDTAs, and to determine disparate treatment by law enforcement officials.

The ONDCP is a vital federal resource for minimizing the impact of drug crime and use in America. It is important to ensure that the ONDCP is authorized past its September 30, 2003 expiration date. However, we must not be hasty in reauthorizing the ONDCP. We must ensure that the reauthorization bill will allocate ONDCP resources to treatment and prevention programs as readily as law enforcement programs. We must ensure that there is data reporting that gives a thorough picture of our drug control efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I support the efforts of the ONDCP and believe it is important that my colleagues pass this legislation to authorize this federal agency to continue its mission. However, the flaws in H.R. 2086 must be corrected. I hope that all amendments that propose to address these flaws offered today will be given full consideration.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2086, 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.

CONGRATULATING THE NEW YORK YANKEES ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 306) congratulating the New York Yankees on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 306

Whereas the New York Yankees were officially acquired in 1903 and are celebrating their 100th anniversary in 2003;

Whereas what would become the most successful team in sports history actually began as the Baltimore Orioles in 1901. When that franchise folded after only two seasons, it was purchased for \$18,000 by two colorful New Yorkers, Frank Farrell and Bill Devery;

Whereas New York's third Major-League team, joining the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League, would play its home games in a hastily constructed, all-wood park at 168th Street and

Broadway. Because the site was one of the highest spots in Manhattan, the team was named the "Highlanders" and their home field "Hilltop Park." They played their inaugural game on April 22, 1903, losing 3-1 to the Senators at Washington. New York recorded the first win in franchise history the next day, a 7-2 decision at Washington;

Whereas the Highlanders nearly captured the American-League pennant in 1904—only their second season—as they finished only 1.5 games behind the Boston Pilgrims in the first of three second-place finishes from 1904 to 1910;

Whereas after a spectacular fire severely damaged the Polo Grounds in 1911, the Highlanders' owners invited the Giants to share Hilltop Park. Two years later the Giants returned the favor and allowed the Highlanders to move into their rebuilt and vastly superior park. With the move, the Highlanders officially changed their nickname to "Yankees (by which they had actually been known for most of their history)." Two years after the move—on January 11, 1915—Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Colonel Tillinghast L'Hommedieu Huston purchased the franchise from its by-now disgruntled owners;

Whereas from 1911 to 1919, the Yankees won as many as 80 games in a season only twice, but the franchise's fortunes would change forever on January 3, 1920. On what is perhaps the most significant date in club history, the Yankees purchased the contract of George Herman "Babe" Ruth from the Boston Red Sox for \$125,000 and a \$350,000 loan against the mortgage on Fenway Park;

Whereas Ruth's impact was immediate. The Yankees won 95 games in 1920, their highest victory total to date, and captured their first American-League pennant a year later. Their attendance at the Polo grounds doubled to 1,289,422 in 1920 and, in 1921, the Giants notified their tenant to vacate the Polo grounds as soon as possible. Now bitter rivals, the two teams squared off in the World Series in 1921 and 1922 with the Giants winning both times;

Whereas with their departure from the Polo Grounds inevitable, the Yankee owners set out to build a spectacular ballpark of their own. Baseball's first triple-decked structure with an advertised capacity of 70,000, it would also be the first baseball facility to be labeled a "stadium";

Whereas construction began on May 5, 1922 and, in only 284 working days, Yankee Stadium was ready for its inaugural game on April 18, 1923 vs. the Boston Red Sox. An announced crowd of 74,200 fans packed Yankee Stadium for a glimpse of Baseball's grandest facility while thousands milled around outside after the fire department finally ordered the gates closed. Appropriately, Ruth christened his new home with a three-run homer to cap a four-run inning as the Yankees coasted to a 4-1 win;

Whereas because it was widely recognized that Ruth's tremendous drawing power made the new stadium possible, it would immediately become known as "The House that Ruth Built". Later that season, the Stadium hosted the first of 36 World Series and the Yankees won their first World Championship over their former landlord, the Giants. Of course, as the Stadium became the stage for a staggering number of World titles—now totaling 26—it would also become known as "The Home of Champions";

Whereas on June 1, 1925 in a 5-3 loss vs. Washington, Manager Miller Huggins inserted a 21-year-old rookie first baseman as a pinch hitter for light-hitting shortstop Pee Wee Wanninger. No one could have imagined at the time that this appearance would be the first of 2,130 consecutive games played by Lou Gehrig, who, with Babe Ruth and later

Joe DiMaggio, anchored some of the greatest ball clubs of all time;

Whereas after a disheartening loss to the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1926 World Series, the Yankees rolled to World Championships in both 1927 and 1928, sweeping the Series both years. The 1927 club, the first Yankee team to be labeled "Murderers' Row", became the yardstick by which athletic greatness is measured. During that season, Ruth shattered his own single-season home run record with his 60th on the season's final day on September 30, 1927;

Whereas in his 15 seasons in pinstripes, Ruth helped build a tradition of winning with seven American-League pennants and four World Championships. He finished his unparalleled career (with the Boston Braves in 1935) with 714 home runs, 12 American-League home-run titles and six RBI crowns, including five seasons with more than 150. A charter member of Baseball's Hall of Fame, he remains widely regarded as the greatest player of all-time;

Whereas after the 1934 season, Ruth's last in New York, the Yankees purchased the contract of a budding star named Joseph Paul DiMaggio from the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League. Two years later, DiMaggio made his debut in pinstripes and helped the Yankees to an incredible string of four consecutive World Championships under Manager Joe McCarthy from 1936 through 1939. The decade of the thirties also produced one of the game's greatest lefty-righty pitching combinations in future Hall of Famers Lefty Gomez and Red Ruffing. A four-time 20-game winner—including 24-7 in 1932 and 26-5 in 1934—Gomez was also 6-0 in five World Series. Ruffing posted seasons of 20, 20, 21 and 21 wins on four World-Championship clubs from 1936-1939;

Whereas sadly, in 1939, Gehrig was diagnosed with a crippling disease and his streak of 2,130 games came to an end on May 2 when he did not appear in a 22-2 Yankees' win at Detroit. On July 4, the Yankees honored their captain with an emotional "Lou Gehrig Appreciation Day" at Yankee Stadium and his uniform number (4) became the first in Baseball to be retired. He died on June 2, 1941;

Whereas with the departure of Gehrig, DiMaggio became the pillar of the next generation of Yankee champions. In his 13 seasons in pinstripes, the Yankees played in the World Series in all but two years and won 10 World-Series titles. The legendary "Yankee Clipper" compiled one of the game's most remarkable—and perhaps unbreakable—records in 1941 when he hit safely in a record 56 consecutive games;

Whereas the Yankees also made a seamless transition after DiMaggio's retirement at the age of 37 after the 1951 season. With Whitey Ford and Mickey Mantle joining future Hall of Famers Yogi Berra and Phil Rizzuto, the Yankees won eight American-League pennants and six World Championships under Manager Casey Stengel during the 1950's. Their streak of five consecutive World-Series titles from 1949 through 1953 remains a Major-League record with no other winning as many as four straight;

Whereas Mantle would achieve greatness despite an arrested case of osteomyelitis and numerous injuries. The powerful switch-hitter belted 536 home runs, collected 2,415 hits and batted .300 or more 10 times in an 18-year career. In his first 14 seasons in pinstripes, the Yankees missed the World Series only twice (in 1954 and 1959);

Whereas Ford's lifetime record of 236-106 gives him the best winning percentage (.690) of any 20th century pitcher and he paced the American League in victories three times and in ERA and shutouts twice. He still holds many World Series records, including

10 wins, 33 consecutive scoreless innings and 94 strikeouts;

Whereas the heart of the Yankees for 18 seasons, Berra played on an incredible 14 pennant winners and 10 World Champions. He was a three-time MVP and was selected to the All-Star team in every season from 1948 through 1962;

Whereas Rizzuto was recognized as the glue of 10 pennant winners and eight World-Series Champions from 1941-56 and captured the league's MVP award in 1950, batting .324 with 200 hits and 125 runs scored;

Whereas not every contributor to Yankee—and Baseball history was a future Hall of Famer. In Game Five of the 1956 World Series vs. the Brooklyn Dodgers on October 8th at Yankee Stadium, right-hander Don Larsen authored what is perhaps the game's greatest pitching performance when he retired all 27 Dodger batters for the only perfect game in World Series history;

Whereas the Yankees opened the decade of the sixties in their usual fashion, winning pennants in the first five seasons (1960-64) and World Series titles in 1961 and 1962. Incredibly, in the 29 seasons from 1936 to 1964, the Yankees won a remarkable 22 pennants and 16 World Championships. The 1961 club is still regarded as one of the best teams in Baseball history. With Mantle and Roger Maris embroiled in a season-long race to break Ruth's single-season home-run record, the Yankees rolled to 109 wins en route to the World Championship. Maris smashed Ruth's record when he belted his 61st home run on October 1 at Yankee Stadium in the last game of the season;

Whereas but age finally caught up with the ball club after a seven game Series loss to the St. Louis Cardinals in 1964. The Yankees would finish in the first division only once in the next nine seasons and actually plummeted to last place in 1966 for the first time in 53 years;

Whereas the team's fall from grace ended on January 2, 1973, when the most storied franchise in sports history was sold by CBS to a group headed by George M. Steinbrenner III. With the addition of Catfish Hunter—Baseball's first marquee free agent—shrewd trades which brought Ed Figueroa, Mickey Rivers, Chris Chambliss and Willie Randolph and a strong nucleus which included Thurman Munson, Graig Nettles, Roy White, and Sparky Lyle, the Yankees would make their first post-season appearance in 12 years in 1976 by winning their first American-League-East title. Then on October 14, 1976, in the deciding fifth game of the League Championship Series vs. the Kansas City Royals, Chambliss launched a ninth-inning, pennant-winning home run to put the Yankees back in the World Series;

Whereas after a disheartening four-game sweep vs. the Cincinnati Reds in the 1976 World Series, the Yankees introduced Reggie Jackson—the most prolific slugger of his era—as the club's newest free-agent acquisition. Jackson then capped an exciting 1977 season with one of Baseball's greatest individual performances. In Game Six of the World Series vs. the Los Angeles Dodgers at Yankee Stadium on October 18, "Mr. October" belted three home runs on three swings of the bat;

Whereas in 1978, the Yankees overcame a 14.0-game deficit in the American League East to force a one-game playoff with the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park to decide the American-League pennant. Shortstop Bucky Dent erased a 2-0 Red Sox lead in the seventh inning with a dramatic three-run homer and the Yankees went on to a 5-4 win en route to a second straight World Championship;

Whereas the '78 season also saw the emergence of Ron Guidry as one of the franchise's

greatest pitchers. A four-time American-League All-Star, Guidry compiled one of the most dominating seasons in baseball history in 1978 and became known as "Louisiana Lightning". He went 25-3 with a 1.74 earned run average in leading the Yankees to their dramatic comeback, compiling a club-record 248 strikeouts and nine shutouts en route to a unanimous selection as the A.L.'s Cy Young Award recipient. On June 17, 1978 vs. the California Angels at Yankee Stadium, Guidry shattered the club record for strikeouts with 18. The Yankees' co-captain—with Willie Randolph—from 1986 through 1988, Guidry also won 20 games in 1983 (21-9) and 1985 (22-6);

Whereas the seventies ended with tragedy as Thurman Munson, the Yankees' first captain since Gehrig, was killed in the crash of his private jet on August 2, 1979. Only 32 at the time of his death, Munson was the undisputed leader of the clubs that won three consecutive pennants and two World Championships. After their Captain's death, the Yankees would make only one more World-Series appearance (1981) in 17 years despite compiling the best record in the Major Leagues during the decade of the eighties;

Whereas the eighties also saw the development of one of the franchise's greatest and most popular players, Don Mattingly, "Donnie Baseball," the team captain from 1991 through 1995, batted .307 in his Yankee career (1982-95) and compiled an incredible six-year stretch from 1983-89. During those years, he batted .327 and topped 100 RBI five times, including a career-high 145 in 1985 when he captured the A.L. MVP award. A year earlier, he outdueled teammate Dave Winfield on the final day of the season for the league's batting crown (.343 to .340);

Whereas Winfield, who came to the Yankees as the game's most-sought-after free agent in 1981, compiled Hall of Fame credentials in his eight-plus seasons in pinstripes (1981-90). He belted 205 home runs for the Yankees with 818 RBI and won five gold gloves;

Whereas after an absence of 13 years, the Yankees returned to post-season play in 1995 as the American League's first-ever "Wild-Card" entry. A devastating five-game loss to the Seattle Mariners in the Division Series was only the start of an incredible run for eight consecutive post-season appearances, a record shared only by the Atlanta Braves;

Whereas in 1996, under new skipper Joe Torre, the Yankees returned to the World Series and would win four of the next five World Championships, including three straight from 1998 through 2000. Their 114 victories in 1998 shattered the 44-year-old American-League mark of 111 wins by the 1954 Cleveland Indians (was broken by Seattle in 2001) and their 125 total victories (with 11 post-season wins) remains Baseball's best single-season total;

Whereas the Yankees' most-recent era of greatness featured a consistent lineup of great homegrown and acquired players to rival any period in franchise history. Since the arrival of Bernie Williams in 1991, the Yankees' farm system has produced All-Stars Derek Jeter, Andy Pettitte, Jorge Posada and Mariano Rivera. In addition, shrewd trades and free-agent acquisitions have brought such All-Stars as Wade Boggs, Scott Brosius, Roger Clemens, David Cone, Jason Giambi, Tino Martinez, Mike Mussina, Paul O'Neil, Mike Stanton and David Wells;

Whereas in 2001, the Yankees failed to become only the second team in history to win four consecutive World-Series titles, but captured the hearts of the nation in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks. The Yankees dropped the first two games of the Series vs. the Arizona Diamondbacks at Bank One Ballpark, but rallied to win the

next three at Yankee Stadium behind dramatic ninth-inning comebacks in both games Three and Four. On consecutive nights, Tino Martinez and Scott Brosius erased two-run, ninth-inning Diamondback leads with the Yankees winning both games in extra innings. It marked the first time in World Series history that a team won two games in the same series when trailing by at least two runs in the ninth inning;

Whereas as the Yankees begin their second century in 2003, they seek to extend their franchise record of consecutive post-season appearances to nine (a record matched only by the Atlanta Braves, 1995-02). They will do so by expanding upon the kind of innovation that set their first century—and its 26 World Championships—in motion. One hundred years ago, the original 1903 team was built with stars from no fewer than eight different Major-League teams. The 2003 Yankees—with the additions of Cuban All-Star pitcher Jose Contreras and three-time Japan Central League MVP Hideki Matsui—will be comprised of stars from no fewer than six nations;

Whereas the Yankees recorded their 41st first-place finish in team history in 2002, the most of any professional sports franchise . . . they are followed by the Montreal Canadians (32), Minneapolis/Los Angeles Lakers (27), Boston Celtics (24), Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers (24), Boston/Milwaukee/Atlanta Braves (23), New York/San Francisco Giants (21), Philadelphia/Kansas City/Oakland A's (20) and New York (football) Giants (20) . . . the Yankees' first-place total includes the strike-shortened 1981 season when they won the first half title; and

Whereas the Yankees have won 26 of the 97 World Series' played (27 percent) . . . they have won 38 of the 101 American League Pennants (38 percent). Since 1921, the Yankees have been a participant in 38 of the 81 World Series' played (47 percent). The Yankees have won a total of 127 games in the World Series . . . no other team has even played in that many World Series games: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives and the American people extend heartfelt congratulations to the New York Yankees on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, and express the sincerest gratitude to the entire organization.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 306.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution congratulates Major League Baseball's New York Yankees for their 100th anniversary. Let me make it clear at the outset, as my colleague from Illinois may as well, I am not a Yankees fan. My favorite year for the Yankees was 1959 when the White Sox won the American League Pennant, not all these Yankee championships. But I,

like most Americans, give begrudging respect to the Boston Celtics and the University of Notre Dame football, for over the years, like the New York Yankees, they have been able to retain a remarkable tradition of winning. And the Yankees have the most extraordinary history of any professional sports team.

It is one thing to win a few, but it is another thing to do it decade after decade as the New York Yankees have done. The Yankees franchise has won 38 American League pennants and 26 World Series championships in its history, both are the most of any major league baseball team.

In January of 1903, two New York businessmen named Frank Farrell and Bill Devery purchased the failing Baltimore Orioles franchise for a mere \$18,000. At the same time, the American League operated the Orioles, similar to Major League Baseball's management of today's Montreal Expos.

The team's new stadium in New York was located on a hill overlooking the Bronx. Consequently, the team was renamed the Highlanders. The team became the Yankees and moved to the Polo Grounds in 1913. Also, the team added its famous navy blue pinstripes in 1912. The team's ascension to greatness perhaps commenced on January 3, 1920 when the Yankees acquired from the Boston Red Sox, something which Boston has forever regretted, a rising star by the name of Babe Ruth.

During his first year with the Yankees, Ruth hit 54 home runs and the Yankees won 95 games. In 1923, the Yankees began playing at the newly-constructed Yankee Stadium, and they won their first World Series against the cross-town Giants.

The Yankees won 19 more World Series through the 1964 season. The franchise only won two more titles in 1977 and 1978 prior to 1996. But since 1996, the Yankees have been to five World Series and won four, in 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000. The Yankees have now won six straight American League Eastern Division titles and seven in manager Joe Torre's 8-year tenure in the Bronx.

On Sunday, the Yankees finished the season tied with the Atlanta Braves for having the best record in baseball, 101 wins and 61 losses.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) for his work on this bill.

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 have never really been a Yankee fan. As a matter of fact, I grew up as a Dodger fan; and, of course, the Yankees generally got the best of that competition. But over the past 100 years, the New York Yankees have spun memorable personalities and indelible moments.

The Yankees franchise is defined by team success and excellence. New York has won an American League pennant

and appeared in a World Series in every decade since the 1920s, however, that was not always the case.

The Yankee franchise formed in 1901 in Baltimore, Maryland as the Baltimore Orioles. They played their first game on April 26, 1902 in Oriole Park.

In 1903, the franchise moved to New York and was renamed the New York Highlanders. From 1905 to 1919, the club was a regular inhabitant of the second division, seldom posted a winning record and lost 100-plus games twice. In 1913, they were renamed the New York Yankees. In 1923, they moved in to Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, New York.

After spending their first 18 seasons, a cumulative 41 games, under the .55 percent, the Yankees swaggered into the Nation's consciousness with their first American League pennant in 1921. The legendary Yankee dynasty of the 1920s and 1930s won 11 pennants and eight World Series championships with players such as outfielders Babe Ruth, Earle Combs, and Joe DiMaggio; first baseman Lou Gehrig; infielder Tony Lazzeri; pitcher Waite Hoyt.

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From 1941 to 1947, New York continued its success, winning four pennants and three World Series titles.

Manager Casey Stengel guided the Yankees from 1948 through the 1960s, the team's most overpowering era. During this period, the club won 10 American League pennants and seven World Series championships, including five straight championships from 1949 to 1953, a major league record. The teams Stengel managed featured Joe DiMaggio, catcher Yogi Berra, pitcher Whitey Ford, and outfielders Mickey Mantle and Roger Maris. The Yankee dynasty continued through the early 1960s as the team won the American League pennant from 1961 to 1964 and World Series crowns in 1961 and 1962.

The next period of greatness came in the 1970s, after businessman George Steinbrenner bought the franchise and hired former Yankee Billy Martin as manager. Led by outfielder Reggie Jackson, the Yankees won three straight pennants from 1976 through 1978, going on to win the World Series in 1977 and 1978. The Yankees won another American League pennant in 1981. After a relative dry spell, the franchise returned to dominance in the late 1990s, winning the World Series in 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Yes, the Yankees are indeed the pride of millions of New Yorkers and millions of Americans who love the game of baseball, the great American pastime. I commend and congratulate them.

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

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

As I earlier mentioned, the famous Yankees dynasty compares like to the Boston Celtics who had Larry Bird from Indiana as one of their anchors

and the University of Notre Dame which, of course, is based in Indiana, although most people do not realize that.

I do want to pay tribute to two Yankee ties who clearly show that even the Yankees have Hoosier ties, which partly makes them successful. Don Mattingly will not be remembered in the same light as Ruth, Mantle, and DiMaggio given his lack of World Series rings; but this Evansville-native-turned-New York Yankees legend has made a claim to be one of the best pure baseball players the Yankees ever had. During his prime in the 1980s, he had an on-base slugging of over .900, bettered only by Wade Boggs. On top of his outstanding hitting, he also tied for having the best fielding percentage of any first baseman ever to play the game. Between 1985 and 1989, he won a Yankee record for five consecutive Gold Glove awards at first base. Indiana is proud to be the home of this Yankee legend.

The second Yankee I want to highlight with Hoosier ties is a man who never played a game for this proud organization. George Steinbrenner, better known as The Boss, has been called many things by his critics. Unsuccessful will never be one of them. During his tenure as the principal owner of the Yankees, he has guided this franchise to six World Series titles and put them back on top as the most recognized sports franchise in the world. I highlight this because Steinbrenner was a 1948 graduate of the Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana. The Steinbrenners are a three-generation Culver family. George Steinbrenner's father, Henry, was a 1919 Culver Summer Schools graduate, and each of his children graduated from the academy as well.

So I not only pay tribute to the New York Yankees but some of their Hoosier roots with the New York Yankees.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), a tremendous Yankee fan and the author of this resolution.

(Mr. SERRANO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank both gentlemen for the time and for bringing this resolution to the House floor. I cautiously stand to celebrate and with great joy 100 years of Yankee baseball. I do that because the gentlemen were very clear that they are not Yankee fans, that they are just carrying on their legislative duties today.

I am a very happy man. As a lover of music and of baseball, today's a great day for me. We will celebrate Johnny Cash later on and Bob Hope, and now we celebrate 100 years of Yankee baseball.

I grew up in the Bronx, coming from Puerto Rico; and if you grow up in the Bronx, you, of course, are aware of the fact that the Bronx Bombers reside

within your neighborhood. I am a fortunate man still. I reside a few city streets, or as we call them city blocks, from Yankee Stadium; and my office is a few city blocks from Yankee Stadium.

In that stadium for 100 years now, some of the best and most successful baseball has been played. If you are a Yankee fan, you deal with the fact that you have people who are very passionate about the Yankees and others who would want nothing more than to see them lose, starting today, they are playing right now, and never win again; and I understand that.

What we do here today, and I know the gentlemen have said that, is to celebrate America's pastime, baseball, and in so doing, celebrate the most successful franchise within that sport.

The Yankees have had, as has been stated here, many eras; and when you get into overlapping eras, you run the risk of leaving people out, but there was a Ruth-Gehrig era. There was the overlapping DiMaggio era. There was the area of Mantle and Berra and Rizzuto, Ford and Maris. There was later the exciting era for my children, where they became aware of baseball, with Jackson and Mattingly and Winfield and Guidry; and lately, we have the Williams-Posada-Jeter-Pettite era, joined very recently by, and I am sorry to say this for our Yankee and Orioles fans, by Clemens, Mussina, Wells, Giambi, Soriano and, of course, Joe Torre.

Just think of it, when the Yankees first started out they were made up of players from different baseball teams. This year, the winning Yankee team is made up of players from no fewer than six nations, including our latest additions of Cuban All Star pitcher Jose Contreras and Japanese Central League MVP Hideki Matsui.

Yankee baseball is, therefore, the American Dream personified. It is success on the field. It is a behavior for most of the time outside the field, off the field, which typifies how we are as a people and how we care for each other; but to celebrate the Yankees without speaking to some of their stats would be totally improper. So at the expense of being driven out by the chairman and the ranking member, let me just remind my colleagues of a few.

This was the Yankees' 42nd first-place finish. Of the 97 World Series played, the Yankees have won 26 of them or 27 percent. They have won 38 of 101 American League pennants. Since 1921, they participated in 38 of the 81 World Series seasons, played 47 percent, and they have won 127 World Series games. That is more victories than any other team has played in the World Series, and this will not end. Trust me, I just spoke to The Boss this morning; and there are a lot of Yankee players available, either through free agency or in the minor leagues.

This is, again, the beginning of another play-off season; and we celebrate this team's success, and we celebrate

what the Yankees mean to America, to the world now, to New York and to the Bronx.

At different times in the history of my congressional district, at different times in the history of the Bronx, some negative things have been said about our neighborhoods; but never has anyone questioned the success of the Yankees, and these new Yankees, the Yankees who take players from all over the world, personify truly what the Bronx is. It is a place where people come together to work, to live, to be patriotic, and to enjoy baseball.

So let this Yankee fan in the most diplomatic way, not to anger any Boston or Oriole fan, say that we are happy to celebrate 100 years of the Bronx Bombers, 100 years of New York Yankees baseball, and as the great Ernie Banks used to say, let us play two today, let us play three, and that is how many we can watch on TV today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) control the rest of the time for this side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

(Mr. TIERNEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the levity in which we all rise here today; and I think in the best of spiritedness, the question for us that this would be a time for the House of Representatives to pass a resolution congratulating just a single baseball team. Major league baseball is currently in the midst of a play-off series including the Yankees as well as seven other teams that are worthy of our praise and our congratulations. In the middle of the baseball play-offs, I think we will all be rooting for our own respective teams and promoting team unity and sportsmanship.

There are many other baseball teams that deserve our praise and congratulations, in particular the Boston Red Sox. In fact, this year the Red Sox are celebrating the 100th anniversary of their victory in the first-ever World Series. Red Sox history is peppered with record-setting victories, triumph over adversity, and the dedication of Red Sox players, coaches, and fans.

Now, it is true, Mr. Speaker, it is very true that in the long tradition of buying their way to the top, the Yankees were bought 100 years ago; but if we are to recognize any team for its 100th anniversary, we ought to congratulate the Red Sox for their World Series, not just congratulate a team simply for being acquired.

I have prepared an amendment to offer to this resolution to include congratulations to the Red Sox on the 100th anniversary of their victory in the first World Series; but I understand that since the bill was brought to the floor on the suspension calendar, that cannot be done. So I instead, Mr. Speaker, I will enter the amendment text in the RECORD at this point.

Amendment to H. Res. 306, Offered by Mr. Tierney of Massachusetts:

After "Congratulating the New York Yankees on the occasion of their 100th anniversary" insert "and the Boston Red Sox on the 100th anniversary of their victory in the first ever World Series;

Whereas the Boston Pilgrims (who would become the Boston Red Sox in 1907), in 1903 met the Pittsburgh Pirates in the first ever World Series in 1903 after winning the American league pennant by an unprecedented 14½ games;

Whereas Denton True "Cy" Young pitched a dramatic 11-2 win in Game 5 of the best-of-nine series, yielding only six hits and himself driving in three runs;

Whereas Bill Dinneen struck out Honus Wagner, widely considered the best player in the game at the time, to win the 1903 World Series;

Whereas Denton True "Cy" Young played for Boston from 1901 until 1908, beginning at age 34, and finished his eight years in Boston with a 192-112 record. In his first year with the Pilgrims, Young posted a 33-10 record, a 1.62 ERA, 5 shutouts and 158 K's, walking a mere 37 batters in 371 innings. In addition, Young was the only pitcher in baseball's first 100 years to win 500 games, including three no-hit shutouts and a perfect game on May 5, 1904;

Whereas in 1908 the Red Sox acquired from Kansas City "Smokey" Joe Wood, who was known as the successor to the great Cy Young. By the 1911 season, Wood was smoking and he showed his golden arm for the baseball world to see. His 23-17 record that year included a no-hitter against the St. Louis Browns on July 29. He also recorded 15 strikeouts in one game—a record that wouldn't be broken until Boston's Bill Monbouquette fanned 17 in 1961. In 1912, Wood's 34-5 record was the best in the league;

Whereas "Smokey" Joe's most memorable game came on September 6, 1912. Carrying a 13-game winning streak, the Washington Senators came to town and challenged the Red Sox to throw their bright, young talent a day ahead of his scheduled start against their staff's ace: Walter "Big Train" Johnson. Johnson's record-setting 16-game consecutive win streak had just been snapped. Wood accepted the challenge and the newspapers went wild. They compared the two hurlers to prize fighters. In the sixth inning, Tris Speaker and Duffy Lewis traded doubles off of Johnson and scored a run. It would be the only time either team crossed the plate that afternoon as Wood won his 14th straight. Wood went on to notch two more wins, tying Johnson's 16-game record, before losing;

Whereas in 1912 the Boston Red Sox moved from the Huntington Avenue Grounds to Fenway Park, the new stadium built specifically for the Red Sox. The season opener against the New York Highlanders (later known as the Yankees) was delayed two days by rain, but 27,000 "Fenway Faithful" showed up on April 20 to watch what turned into a three hour and 20 minute game that went into the 11th inning, when Red Sox player Tris Speaker knocked in second baseman Steve Yerkes to win the game 7-6. The

spectacular win was kept off the front page due to the sinking of the Titanic;

Whereas the 1912 Red Sox went on to post their best record ever: 105-47, (a mark which stands today). They also beat the New York Giants that year in the first "true" World Series match of the National and American League champions;

Whereas the Red Sox acquired Lefty Grove from the Philadelphia Athletics in 1934. He led the American League in strikeouts for seven consecutive years (1925-1931). Nine times he led AL pitchers with his stingy ERA in his 17-year career. Only two other pitchers led the league in ERA as many as five times. After a year plagued by arm problems that led him to pitch an 8-8 record, the first time he failed to win 20 wins since 1926, Grove was back to form in 1935, posting a 20-12 mark and a league-leading 2.70 ERA. Grove went 17-12 in 1936 for Boston 17-9 in 1937, 14-4 in 1938 and 15-4 in 1939. In four of his eight years with the Red Sox he led the league in ERA. On July 25, 1941, at 41 years old, Lefty Grove put the finishing touches on his spectacular career. Pitching through nine innings and 90-degree heat, Grove notched his 300th win in a 10-6 win over Cleveland and became the fifth all-time winningest pitcher in baseball history;

Whereas in just his third year, at only 23 years of age, Ted Williams went into the last day of the 1941 season hitting .3996, an average that officially rounds up to .400. The last major leaguer to hit over .400 was Bill Terry in 1930 and the last American League player was Harry Heilmann in 1923;

Whereas on June 18, 1953, the Red Sox scored 17 runs in one inning against the Detroit Tigers with 14 hits and six walks in the record-setting inning. The Red Sox broke or tied 17 major league records that day, including the most runs in one inning (17) and the most hits in a game (27);

Whereas on September 28, 1960 Ted Williams ended his Hall of Fame career when he sent 10,454 fans into a frenzy by launching a 1-1 pitch from Baltimore Orioles' pitcher Jack Fisher high into the damp gray sky and into the Red Sox bullpen for his 521st home run;

Whereas in 1961 Carl Michael Yastrzemski, later known simply as "Yaz," joined the Red Sox, replacing Ted Williams in left field. Yastrzemski tops the Red Sox charts for runs batted in, hits, games, at-bats, runs scored, extra base hits and total bases. He holds a top-ten rank in eight of baseball's offensive categories and became the first American Leaguer to reach the 3,000-hit and 400-home run milestone;

Whereas in 1967 Yastrzemski led "The Impossible Dream," He took a Red Sox team that led the majors in losses the previous season and guided it on one of sport's most engaging turnarounds. A .326 average, 44 home runs and 121 RBI gave "Yaz" the American League Triple Crown;

Whereas Carl Yastrzemski, at age 40, notched his 3,000th hit on September 12, 1979;

Whereas in 1964 Tony Conigliaro, known as "Tony C" to his fans, burst onto the baseball scene in Fenway Park, taking 24 homers over the "Green Monster" in 111 games while batting .290. In his second year with the Sox, Conigliaro belted 32 home runs, leading the American League. At 20 years old, Conigliaro became the youngest home-run leader in baseball history. He followed that effort in 1966 with 28 home runs;

Whereas on August 18, 1967, Conigliaro was gravely injured by a rising, inside fastball from California's Jack Hamilton. After missing the remainder of the 1967 season and all of 1968, Conigliaro surpassed remarkable odds and returned in 1969. He batted .255, hit 20 homers and won the "Comeback Player of the Year" award. He improved in 1970 when he belted 36 home runs and 116 RBI;

Whereas the Fenway Park fans showed great passion and sensitivity by avoiding wearing light-colored clothing in the center field bleachers to help Conigliaro see pitches;

Whereas Carlton Fisk, known as "Fudge," joined the Red Sox in 1972. In his rookie year he batted .293, hit 22 home runs and finished tied for the league lead with nine triples, marks which earned him the season's "Rookie of the Year" award. His most memorable moment turned into a scene that encompasses the tradition and faith of all Red Sox fans. The dominating catcher stepped to the plate in the bottom of the 12th inning of World Series Game Six in 1975. After Bernie Carbo's three-run pinch hit homer tied the game in the eighth and Dwight Evans' stunning catch gave the team life in the eleventh, Fisk was ready to close the door on a night of heroes. The catcher jumped on the second offering from Pat Darcy and lifted a high blast down the left field line that seemed to turn one of baseball's greatest games into a slow motion dream. Fisk stood at home plate, waving the ball fair like a man controlling the winds and leaped in elation as the game winning home run bounced off the foul pole, opening the gates for a wild celebration guided by a home run dance around the bases. It was a moment that typified a great career;

Whereas through 10-plus seasons in Boston, Fisk accumulated 162 home runs while compiling a .481 slugging percentage—tenth in club history. Fisk is among the leaders in three other offensive categories and is remembered for his uncanny stature in the field. For his career, Fisk caught more games (2,226) and hit more home runs (351 of his career 376) than any player at his position ever;

Whereas in 1975, a rookie named Fred Lynn made baseball history by earning both the 1975 Rookie of the Year and Most Valuable Player Awards, an accomplishment that had never been done before. Lynn also earned a batting championship and four gold gloves, played in six All-Star games and led the league in slugging percentage twice and doubles once;

Whereas outfielder Dwight "Dewey" Evans entered the big leagues in 1972 with the Red Sox and at the end of his career placed in the top five of ten offensive categories in the club's records, the most notable being the 379 home runs and 1,346 RBI that put him fourth, behind Ted Williams, Carl Yastrzemski, and Jim Rice. Evans also finished his career with the second most games played and at-bats in Boston history;

Whereas Jim Rice joined the Red Sox in 1974 after securing the International League's triple crown and in his first full year with the team batted .309 with 22 home runs and 102 RBI, leading the Sox to the American League pennant and the 1975 World Series. In 1978 he was named the A.L.'s MVP after setting staggering marks including major league leading totals of 46 homers, 139 RBI, 15 triples, 406 total bases, 213 hits and a .600 slugging percentage;

Whereas Roger Clemens warmed up a cannon before a Tuesday night game in April of 1986 and shot down 20 Seattle Mariners by night's end to break the Major League record for strikeouts in a nine inning game. It was an exhibition of sheer power and by the time the smoke cleared, the "Rocket" had fanned the side three times and during one stretch sat down eight Mariners in a row. He looked unhit. Seventy percent of his pitches were strikes, many of which topped the radar gun at 95 mph and higher;

Whereas in 1997 the Red Sox were treated to the arrival of a rookie named Nomar Garciaparra, who immediately turned into a superstar. The dynamic shortstop won "Rookie of the Year" honors by hitting .306

with 122 runs, 209 hits, 44 doubles, 11 triples, 30 homers, 98 RBIs and 22 stolen bases;

Whereas in 1998, after acquiring star right-hander Pedro Martinez, the Red Sox produced their first 90-win season since 1996. The 92-70 finish was good enough to vault them into the playoffs as the AL Wild Card. Nomar Garciaparra finished second in AL MVP balloting. The Red Sox snapped their postseason losing streak of 13 games by beating the Indians 11-3 in Game 1;

Whereas in 2000 Nomar Garciaparra earned his second consecutive batting title and Pedro Martinez earned his third Cy Young award in four years. Garciaparra's .372 batting average was the best batting average for a right-handed hitter in the past 50 years;

Whereas in 2001 the Red Sox signed superstar slugger Manny Ramirez off the free agent market, who clubbed a three-run homer in the first pitch he saw in a home uniform at Fenway Park;

Whereas on April 4, 2001, Hideo Nomo pitched Boston's first no-hitter since 1965. The start against the Orioles at Camden Yards was Nomo's first in a Boston uniform;

Whereas in 2002 the Red Sox began a new era, as the ownership group led by John Henry, Tom Werner and Larry Lucchino officially took over on Feb. 27. The Red Sox went 93-69 under new manager Grady Little, but missed the playoffs for the third straight year. Pedro Martinez and Derek Lowe gave the Sox their first 20-win tandem since 1949. The highlight of the season was Lowe's no-hitter at Fenway on April 27 against the Devil Rays. Manny Ramirez, despite missing six weeks with a fractured left index finger, won his first batting title;

Whereas Red Sox have appeared in the post-season seven times (1986, 1988, 1990, 1995, 1998, 1999 and 2003) since 1986;"

After "Resolved, That the House of Representatives and the American people extend heartfelt congratulations to the New York Yankees on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, and express the sincerest gratitude to the entire organization." Insert "Resolved, That the House of Representatives and the American people extend heartfelt congratulations to the Boston Red Sox on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its victory in the first World Series and express the sincerest gratitude to the entire organization."

So I join, Mr. Speaker, the Red Sox nation in congratulating the Red Sox on the 100th anniversary of their victory in the first World Series and for their recent wild-card victory in the 2003 play-offs. On behalf of the Red Sox fans across the country and the world, I hope that the 85th time is a charm and it is this year. Good luck for all the teams in the play-offs and the Red Sox in particular, as well as the Yankees.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 306, which congratulates the New York Yankees on their 100th anniversary.

Others who have spoken before me, and will speak after me, will have talked about the Yankees' prowess on the baseball field. Certainly their 26 World championships and 38 American League Pennants are unsurpassed in all of professional sports.

With my time today, however, I want to speak about one of the legendary New York Yankees, a man who has left his mark on this organization without ever taking to the field. That is George Steinbrenner, who bought the Yankees in January 1973 and has since then made it the most valuable sports franchise in the world.

Sports fans and non-sports fans alike know of George Steinbrenner's pride in the Yankees and his drive and desire to win the World Championship. Few people, however, know of his compassion and willingness to come to the aid of those most in need.

George Steinbrenner and his son Hal Steinbrenner devote much of their personal time in support of the Warrior Foundation, a nonprofit organization that assists the families of U.S. Special Operations Forces who make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of freedom. The Foundation provides scholarships for the children of these brave warriors who serve our Nation in anonymity.

George Steinbrenner and the New York Yankees also show their support of our troops throughout the season, by regularly honoring them at Yankee Stadium. During New York's Fleet Week, the Yankees honor thousands of sailors, soldiers, marines, airmen, and Coast Guardsmen while hosting them at baseball games. The Yankees regularly pay personal visits to our troops when they are hospitalized with injuries, and they honor those who are able to travel to Yankee Stadium.

Few people will ever forget the special bond that developed between the Yankees and the fire and police departments of New York City following the tragic events of 9/11. Our Nation will never forget the spiritual and emotional lift that those same Yankees gave our Nation with their never say die effort during the 2001 World Series.

Back home in the Tampa Bay area that I have the honor to represent, George Steinbrenner annually sponsors of series of holiday shows with the Florida Orchestra for underprivileged youth. Having participated in many of these shows, I can tell you that he brings greater happiness to thousands of children at these events each year.

He also reaches out to lend a helping hand to individuals and families with special needs throughout our community. He does not seek publicity for his efforts, he just does it because it's the right thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, George Steinbrenner is an American icon for his success as the owner of a professional sports team. For me, however, he is a true hero for his selfless acts to support our service members and our neighbors most in need. This is the side of George Steinbrenner few will ever see or read about but for which thousands are thankful and eternally grateful.

As we celebrate the 100th anniversary of this storied sports franchise, let us also say thank you to a great American with the heart of a champion. He has given our Nation much to cheer both on and off the playing field.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, to the city of New York, the New York Yankees are truly more than just a baseball team.

For 100 years, they have captured the imagination, brought New Yorkers together and given our city of champions a championship spirit.

The numbers speak for themselves: 26 World Series won. 38 Hall-of-Famers. 6 consecutive division titles—and counting.

From Manhattan to Moscow, The Bronx to Beijing, you're likely to see someone wearing the distinctive Yankees ball cap wherever you go.

The world over, everyone knows the Yankees. But my most cherished Yankees memory, and the one that confirmed the uplift-

ing, inspirational power the Yankees have was in the aftermath of the tragic attacks of 9/11.

It was the City's darkest hour and New Yorkers' most harrowing experience. Collectively, New Yorkers rallied around their neighbors, their leaders—and their championship teams.

That year, the Yankees put on an exhilarating, magical performance in the World Series, constantly fighting back from the brink of defeat to push the series to the limit.

That year, the Yankees' post-season performance was the first bit of good news many New Yorkers had received in weeks.

For that, and so many other memories, I am thrilled to join with my colleagues here and millions of New Yorkers back home in congratulating the New York Yankees for 100 years of thrills, excitement and excellence.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 306.

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.

BOB HOPE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3011) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 135 East Olive Avenue in Burbank, California, as the "Bob Hope Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3011

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

SECTION 1. BOB HOPE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 135 East Olive Avenue in Burbank, California, shall be known and designated as the "Bob Hope 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 Bob Hope Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

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