

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
DESIGNATING "LARRY WINN, JR.  
POST OFFICE"

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 2006*

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, joined by my Kansas delegation colleagues—Representatives TIAHRT, RYUN and MORAN—I am today introducing legislation to designate the United States Postal Service facility located at 6029 Broadmoor Street in Mission, Kansas, as the "Larry Winn, Jr. Post Office Building."

Edward Lawrence "Larry" Winn, Jr., represented Kansas' Third Congressional District in the U.S. House from 1967 to 1985. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1919, he was an Eagle Scout who attended public schools and received a B.A. from the University of Kansas in 1941. Becoming an announcer for WHB radio, he later served as public relations director for the local branch of the American Red Cross. Returning to Kansas, he established and became vice president of Winn-Rau Corporation, a private home builder. For 14 years, he served as National Director of the National Association of Home Builders, and also served as President of the Home Builders Association of Kansas City.

In 1962, the incumbent U.S. Representative in the Third District, Robert Ellsworth, asked Winn, who had served as Republican Party chairman in that district, to be his campaign manager; he fulfilled that role in the 1962 and 1964 campaigns. In 1966, when Ellsworth unsuccessfully challenged incumbent U.S. Senator Jim Pearson in the Republican primary, Winn won election as his successor, defeating Overland Park Mayor Marvin Rainey. In later contests, among eight successful re-elections, Winn would defeat Lieutenant Governor James DeCoursey and Dan Watkins, the former chief of staff to Governor John Carlin.

Initially appointed to the House Committees on Space and Aeronautics [later renamed Science and Technology] and the District of Columbia, Winn later was appointed to the Select Committee on Crime, the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and the International Relations Committee, which was later renamed the Foreign Affairs Committee. Described by Congressional Quarterly's *Politics in America*, 1982 as a "quiet, unassuming man," Winn eventually rose to the ranking Republican seat on the Science and Technology Committee, where he was an active supporter of America's space exploration program. As *Politics in America*, 1982 noted, he also advocated research into alternative energy sources such as gasohol and solar and wind power, and tax credits for energy efficiency and conservation.

Winn was appointed by President Carter and confirmed by the Senate to serve as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in 1979. He also was a member of the Canadian Interparliamentary Group and was ranking Republican member of the U.S.-European Interparliamentary Group. Domestically, Winn was a leading advocate of "value engineering," a cost-saving government management system that was implemented in the early 1970s. He also was a leading advocate of a successful proposal maintaining ten regional federal office centers in the United States, which preserved Kansas City as a fed-

eral regional office center, rather than transferring those functions to Denver.

Winn also is remembered for his advocacy of a proposed Tallgrass National Prairie Park in Kansas; as a result of his initial efforts, the Kansas Flint Hills are now home to the Tallgrass National Preserve, a unit of the National Park System managed in partnership with the private National Park Trust dedicated to the rich natural and cultural history of the tallgrass prairie ecosystem.

In their 1972 analysis of Winn's career, the Ralph Nader Congress Project's *Citizens Look at Congress* review of Winn's activities concluded that: "Legislatively, Winn shows a good feel for Third District needs and interests. . . . Although Winn has had considerable experience in public speaking and writing, his style is more folksy than polished." During his tenure, he taped a weekly radio program on current congressional issues that was distributed to local broadcasters, as well as drafting and circulating weekly newspaper columns and twice-yearly congressional questionnaires that were sent to all in-district postal patrons. He estimated that over 2,000 Third District residents visited his Washington, D.C., office during the first four years of his tenure, and bumper stickers proclaiming: "I visited Congressman Larry Winn in Washington" were seen frequently across the Kansas City area.

Upon announcing his retirement from the U.S. House in 1984, Representative Winn published a column in the *Christian Science Monitor* decrying the increase in congressional partisan rancor. Twenty two years later, his words are even more relevant: "It is important now for both Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives to recognize that a continuation of this rancor will undercut the legislative process. Most Americans are neither Republicans nor Democrats but are independents. This expresses a desire for pragmatism over ideology. Members of the House, without abandoning their individual philosophical approaches, should also approach problems pragmatically."

Mr. Speaker, Larry Winn, Jr., served the Third District of Kansas as its Representative with diligence and decency for eighteen years. It is fitting that we now name a major postal facility in the Third District after him, and I hope the House will move swiftly to approve this measure.

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IN HONOR OF DR. JOSE PROTACIO  
RIZAL AND THE ORDER OF THE  
KNIGHTS OF RIZAL, CLEVELAND  
CHAPTER

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 2006*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal and the Order of the Knights of Rizal, Cleveland Chapter. The accomplished life and works of Dr. Rizal remains a great source of inspiration for the people of the beautiful island of the Philippines. His heroic and poignant writings and efforts, focused on freedom, continue to inspire and energize the people of the Philippines, and Filipino Americans as well.

During the 1800's Filipinos began expressing their anger and frustration over colonial

rule. Intellectuals, poets, artists and writers became the spiritual leaders in the Filipino quest for freedom and independence from Spain. It was the written works by an unknown, young doctor from Lugana Province, Jose Rizal, which set fire to the independence movement. Dr. Rizal's explosive first novel, "Noli Me Tanere," (Touch Me Not), shattered the facade of colonial rule and shed light on the destructive limitations forced upon the Filipino people. The novel, though immediately banned by the Spanish rulers, was disseminated underground with other highly charged passages by Dr. Rizal and others.

In Manila, 1892, Rizal founded the independence movement, Luga Filipina. By 1898, an armed struggle for independence had begun, and government officials accused Dr. Rizal of leading the charge. Following the circuslike spectacle of an unjust trial, Rizal was found guilty. On the evening of December 30, 1896, Dr. Rizal was executed by firing squad in what is now known in Manila as Rizal Park. The night before his scheduled execution, he wrote the poem 'Mi Ultimo Adios,' a heartrending and poignant expression of his abiding love for the people and country of the Philippines.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of the 2006 celebration of the influential life of Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal. Dr. Rizal rose from the quiet life of a village doctor to become a beloved and courageous national hero of the Philippines—a man whose words blazed a trail of freedom throughout the Philippines. I also want to honor and recognize the leaders and members of the Order of the Knights of Rizal, Cleveland Chapter, for keeping the significant spirit of Dr. Jose Rizal alive for each new generation to know and understand. The life of Dr. Jose Rizal reflects an innate quest for freedom for all people, and highlights the ideology that despite the seemingly endless struggle, justice and liberty will inevitably rise.

HONORING THE LIFE OF  
CONGRESSMAN ROBERT N. GIAIMO

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 2006*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay great honor to Congressman Robert N. Giaimo, who passed away on May 24, 2006. Bob proudly served in this body from 1958–1980, representing the New Haven area in Connecticut. Bob was a profound figure who believed in public service and worked tirelessly for the people of Connecticut.

The son of Italian immigrants, Bob was raised in North Haven, Connecticut and was elected in 1958 to serve the Third District of Connecticut. During his 22 years in Congress, Bob made many significant contributions to this country. Bob co-sponsored a bill that created the National Endowment of the Arts and Humanities, which has allowed people in this country to reach their creative potential. He also led the first successful effort to end funds for the fighting in Southeast Asia. Bob worked to eliminate the loyalty oath in the National Defense Education Act, and to include the old New Haven Railroad in the Penn Central merger. Bob's priority in Congress was to create meaningful change and he represented