

the war effort, which the Six Triple Eight recognized with the motto: "No mail, low morale."

In 1946, Mrs. Hunt-Martin returned to the United States and received an honorable discharge. She then worked at the United States Department of Labor for 41 years. During this service, she met her husband and had a daughter, Janice Martin.

After her service to the Nation, Mrs. Hunt-Martin became an active member of several veterans organizations and mentored young Black women who served in the military.

Sadly, on September 21, 2020, Indiana Hunt-Martin passed away.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill to honor Indiana Hunt-Martin's exemplary life of service.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), the author of this important bill.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2142, legislation designating the Central Park Post Office in Buffalo, New York, as the Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building.

It is fitting that consideration of this bill celebrating the life and service of an American trailblazer take place today during Black History month and upon Women's History Month.

Born in 1922, Indiana Hunt-Martin moved to Niagara Falls as a child and graduated from Niagara Falls High School before joining the Women's Army Corps in 1944.

Following enlistment, she traveled by railroad to Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia, where she underwent training.

She recalled encounters with segregation as she traveled south: a train stop in Washington, D.C., where passengers were separated into railcars based on race; separate restrooms and drinking fountains; and fellow military members getting in trouble for refusing to sit in the back of the bus.

Indiana Hunt-Martin was a member of the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion within the Women's Army Corps, the first Black female battalion and the only all-women battalion to be deployed overseas.

The unit sorted and redirected millions of backlogged letters and packages sent to soldiers, working around the clock to deliver approximately 65,000 pieces of mail each shift.

Indiana Hunt-Martin served this Nation selflessly and was honorably discharged from the United States Army on November 10, 1945.

After the war, she worked for the New York State Department of Labor for 41 years, retiring in 1987.

In addition to serving her country, she served her community through numerous veterans, church, and neighborhood organizations.

In 2014, we had the distinct privilege of presenting her with the medals she earned while serving in the United

States Army, including the Women's Army Corps Service Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Honorable Service Lapel award for her service during World War II.

The idea for this legislation was brought to us by Korean war veteran Sandi Williams, who serves as president and founder of the United Veterans of Buffalo.

The bill has the bipartisan support of the entire New York congressional delegation, the Bennett-Wells American Legion Auxiliary Post, the Johnetta R. Cole AMVETS Post, the Jesse Clipper American Legion Post, and many others.

From 1978 until her passing, Indiana Hunt-Martin frequented the post office on Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo weekly to purchase stamps, pick up mail, and send letters.

There are post offices named for Presidents and famous celebrities, but I might argue that there would be none more fitting than the one paying tribute to the legacy of Indiana Hunt-Martin and her service to our country.

I am proud to lead this effort, and I urge my colleagues to join me in approving this legislation.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, with no further speakers, I urge passage of H.R. 2142, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2142, to honor Ms. Indiana Hunt-Martin, a member of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) groundbreaking 6888 Central Postal Directory Battalion (Six Triple Eight), the only all-black WAC battalion deployed overseas during WWII.

As a cosponsor of this bill and the author of the House measure to award a Congressional Gold Medal to all the women of the Six Triple Eight that the Congress will soon enact, Ms. Hunt-Martin's story is the story of most of the women who served in the 6888.

According to her daughter, "she was born in a time and place where share cropping, lynching, and hatred of people, especially males of color were everyday occurrences."

Yet, she was not deterred from serving her country. Born in Georgia, she moved to New York in the 1920's when she was still a young child. After graduating high school, she read about an effort by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founding president of the National Council of Negro Women, to ensure that women of color could join the war effort as part of the WAC. So she applied. And waited. And after, her application was apparently "lost", she did not give up. She applied again, was accepted, and enlisted.

She was subsequently chosen to serve in the Six Triple Eight. And served honorably with that groundbreaking unit.

After her military service, she worked for the New York State Department of Labor, retiring after some 40 years of service. In 2014, in a story that is very familiar to me, she reached out to her local congressman, Mr. HIGGINS, for help getting the medals she had earned

through her service so many decades earlier. This story is familiar to me because my own constituent, Ms. Anna Mae Robertson, who also served with the Six Triple Eight, similarly reached out to my office around the same time to help her get the service medals she had earned.

This evening, I will have the honor of hosting Ms. Hunt-Martin's daughter in my office as we celebrate the passage of this bill and my Six Triple Eight Gold Medal bill (H.R. 1012/S. 321). While Ms. Hunt-Martin and the vast majority of the women who served with the 6888 may no longer be with us, today we make sure that their service and sacrifice is not forgotten.

As noted by Debbera Ranson, the commander and founder of the Johnetta R. Coles AmVets post in Buffalo, NY, "There are so many times when African American soldiers have done wonderful things but it takes forever for them to get recognized. Many times, the honors that they eventually received—if they even do—is way after they have passed. And so, as we do these different honors, at least family members will be able to enjoy knowing that their loved ones have been honored."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2142.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

"SIX TRIPLE EIGHT" CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 321) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight", on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr.

PERLMUTTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]
YEAS—422

Adams	Crow	Hinson
Aderholt	Cuellar	Hollingsworth
Aguilar	Curtis	Horsford
Allen	Davids (KS)	Houlahan
Allred	Davidson	Hoyer
Amodei	Davis, Danny K.	Hudson
Armstrong	Davis, Rodney	Huffman
Arrington	Dean	Huizenga
Auchincloss	DeFazio	Issa
Axne	DeGette	Jackson
Babin	DeLauro	Jackson Lee
Bacon	DelBene	Jacobs (CA)
Baird	Delgado	Jacobs (NY)
Balderson	Demings	Jayapal
Banks	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Barr	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Barragán	Deutch	Johnson (LA)
Bass	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (OH)
Beatty	Dingell	Johnson (SD)
Bentz	Doggett	Johnson (TX)
Bera	Donalds	Jones
Bergman	Doyle, Michael	Jordan
Beyer	F.	Joyce (OH)
Bice (OK)	Duncan	Joyce (PA)
Biggs	Dunn	Kahele
Bilirakis	Ellzey	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	Emmer	Katko
Bishop (NC)	Escobar	Keating
Blumenauer	Eshoo	Keller
Blunt Rochester	Espallat	Kelly (IL)
Boebert	Estes	Kelly (MS)
Bonamici	Evans	Kelly (PA)
Bost	Fallon	Khanna
Bourdeaux	Feenstra	Kildee
Bowman	Ferguson	Kilmer
Boyle, Brendan	Fischbach	Kim (CA)
F.	Fitzgerald	Kim (NJ)
Brady	Fitzpatrick	Kind
Brooks	Fleischmann	Kinzinger
Brown (MD)	Fletcher	Kirkpatrick
Brown (OH)	Fortenberry	Krishnamoorthi
Brownley	Foster	Kuster
Buchanan	Fox	Kustoff
Buck	Frankel, Lois	LaHood
Bucshon	Franklin, C.	LaMalfa
Budd	Scott	Lamb
Burchett	Fulcher	Lamborn
Burgess	Gaetz	Langevin
Bush	Gallego	Larsen (WA)
Bustos	Garamendi	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Garbarino	Latta
Calvert	Garcia (CA)	LaTurner
Cammack	Garcia (IL)	Lawrence
Carbajal	Garcia (TX)	Lawson (FL)
Cárdenas	Gibbs	Lee (CA)
Carey	Gimenez	Lee (NV)
Carl	Gohmert	Leger Fernandez
Carson	Golden	Lesko
Carter (GA)	Gomez	Letlow
Carter (LA)	Gonzales, Tony	Levin (CA)
Carter (TX)	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (MI)
Cartwright	Gonzalez,	Lieu
Case	Vicente	Lofgren
Casten	Good (VA)	Long
Castor (FL)	Gooden (TX)	Loudermilk
Castro (TX)	Gottheimer	Lowenthal
Chabot	Granger	Lucas
Cheney	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Cherfilus-	Graves (MO)	Luria
McCormick	Green (TN)	Lynch
Chu	Green, Al (TX)	Mace
Cicilline	Greene (GA)	Malinowski
Clark (MA)	Griffith	Malliotakis
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	Maloney,
Cleaver	Grothman	Carolyn B.
Cline	Guest	Maloney, Sean
Clyburn	Guthrie	Mann
Clyde	Harder (CA)	Manning
Cohen	Harris	Massie
Cole	Harshbarger	Mast
Comer	Hartzler	Matsui
Connolly	Hayes	McBath
Cooper	Hern	McCarthy
Correa	Herrell	McCaul
Costa	Herrera Beutler	McClain
Courtney	Hice (GA)	McClintock
Craig	Higgins (LA)	McCollum
Crawford	Higgins (NY)	McEachin
Crenshaw	Hill	McGovern
Crist	Himes	McHenry

McKinley	Raskin	Stefanik
McNerney	Reed	Steil
Meeks	Reschenthaler	Steube
Mejler	Rice (NY)	Stevens
Meng	Rice (SC)	Stewart
Meuser	Rodgers (WA)	Strickland
Mfume	Rogers (AL)	Suozzi
Miller (IL)	Rogers (KY)	Swalwell
Moolenaar	Rose	Takano
Mooney	Rosendale	Tenney
Moore (AL)	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Moore (UT)	Rouzer	Thompson (MS)
Moore (WI)	Roy	Thompson (PA)
Morelle	Roybal-Allard	Tiffany
Moulton	Ruiz	Timmons
Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Titus
Mullin	Rush	Tlaib
Murphy (FL)	Rutherford	Tonko
Murphy (NC)	Ryan	Torres (CA)
Nadler	Salazar	Torres (NY)
Napolitano	Sánchez	Trahan
Neal	Sarbanes	Trone
Neguse	Scalise	Turner
Nehls	Scanlon	Underwood
Newhouse	Schakowsky	Upton
Newman	Schiff	Valadao
Norcross	Schneider	Van Drew
Norman	Schrader	Van Dyne
O'Halleran	Schrier	Vargas
Obenrotte	Schweikert	Veasey
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Vela
Omar	Scott, Austin	Velázquez
Owens	Scott, David	Wagner
Palazzo	Sessions	Walberg
Pallone	Sewell	Walorski
Palmer	Sherman	Waltz
Panetta	Sherrill	Wasserman
Pappas	Simpson	Schultz
Pascrell	Sires	Waters
Payne	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Pelosi	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Pence	Smith (NE)	Welch
Perlmutter	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Perry	Smith (WA)	Westerman
Peters	Smucker	Wexton
Pfuger	Soto	Williams (GA)
Phillips	Spanberger	Williams (TX)
Pingree	Spartz	Wilson (FL)
Porter	Speier	Wilson (SC)
Posey	Stansbury	Wittman
Pressley	Stanton	Womack
Price (NC)	Stauber	Yarmuth
Quigley	Steele	Young

NOT VOTING—11

Cawthorn	Miller (WV)	Weber (TX)
Cloud	Miller-Meeks	Wild
Gallagher	Pocan	Zeldin
Gosar	Taylor	

□ 1905

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Ms. SEWELL changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin	Cuellar (Correa)	Johnson (TX)
(Arrington)	Deutch (Rice)	(Jeffries)
Barragán	(NY)	Kahele (Correa)
(Correa)	Doggett (Beyer)	Kelly (PA)
Bass (Kelly (IL))	Doyle, Michael	(Keller)
Bilirakis	F. (Evans)	Kirkpatrick
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan	Fletcher	Lawson (FL)
F. (Beyer)	(Wexton)	(Evans)
Brooks (Moore	Frankel, Lois	Mann (LaTurner)
(AL))	(Wexton)	Manning (Beyer)
Buchanan	Gohmert	McEachin
(Waltz)	(Boebert)	(Wexton)
Cárdenas	Gonzalez,	Meijer (Moore
(Gomez)	Vicente	(UT))
Carter (TX)	(Correa)	Meng (Kuster)
(Hudson)	Granger (Van	Nehls (Jackson)
Clarke (NY)	Duyn)	Pascrell
(Kelly (IL))	Green (TN)	(Pallone)
Crist	(Fleischmann)	Payne (Pallone)
(Wasserman	Grijalva (Garcia	Pfuger (Ellzey)
Schultz)	(IL))	

Raskin	Sessions	Trone (Connolly)
(Cicilline)	(Duncan)	Underwood
Roybal-Allard	Sires (Pallone)	(Jeffries)
(Takano)	Speier (Escobar)	Van Drew
Rush (Evans)	Strickland	(Reschenthaler)
Ryan (Kildee)	(Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
Salazar	Suozzi (Beyer)	(Cicilline)
(Jackson)	Tenney	Yarmuth (Beyer)
	(Jackson)	

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAGEDORN

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Minnesota delegation as we honor the life and mourn the passing of our colleague, Jim Hagedorn of Blue Earth, Minnesota.

Public service was a defining feature in the life of Representative Hagedorn. As a young man, he worked here in the House for 7 years as a legislative assistant with Congressman Arlan Stangeland. He then served as a legislative and congressional affairs officer for two U.S. Department of Treasury agencies, the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Since 2019, Congressman Hagedorn represented the cities, towns, and farms of southern Minnesota's First Congressional District.

On the Small Business and Agriculture Committees, Jim worked to expand broadband access to rural communities, as well as provide additional support for farmers and ranchers during the pandemic.

Even as Jim bravely endured the personal challenge of cancer treatment, he did so with dignity and grace. Jim continued to serve our country and his constituents.

Despite our policy differences on many issues, Jim and I were united in the common goal of achieving greater opportunities for future generations of Minnesotans.

I offer my deepest condolences to Jim's family, his friends, his staff, and the people of the First Congressional District during this difficult time.

Minnesota's Congressional district delegation is grateful for Congressman Hagedorn's service to our country.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER).

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I too, rise today to honor our dear friend, Congressman Jim Hagedorn. It is amazing that in this day and age with all of our differences, proud Minnesotans, regardless of our political perspective, can stand together in memory of one of our great colleagues, and we thank everybody in this Chamber for doing the same.

It is fitting that we hold this tribute on the House floor. I never saw Jim more proud than when he was here in this Chamber representing the State of Minnesota and the communities that he loved so much.

Jim showed us the best of Minnesota. Born in Blue Earth, as Betty told you, Jim was born in 1962, and he grew up on his family's farm near Truman, Minnesota. The son of former Minnesota