

Theatre Campaign Medal, Marine Corps Medal, and the Gold Star Lapel Button.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in paying respect to this World War II hero by naming the post office at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, tonight, I am honored to speak about Private Jacob Cruz, a marine killed in the World War II Pacific campaign.

Private Cruz fought bravely alongside other marines and soldiers who were also killed in battle. However, until recently, many of these American heroes were laid to rest abroad in unknown or lost graves.

In 2019, thanks in part to the Virginia nonprofit History Flight, Private Cruz's remains were finally identified. Later in 2021, his remains were finally returned to the United States and returned to his family members. Private Cruz now lies in rest here in the United States, the country he gave his life defending.

Today, we honor this American hero by renaming a U.S. Post Office in his honor. I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this important bill, H.R. 5900, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5900.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6386) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6386

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

SECTION 1. VETERANS OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial 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 "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

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

There was no objection.

□ 2230

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY), who is the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I stand in honor of veterans across this country, in Illinois, and, of course, in my Eighth District of Illinois which I represent. I salute veterans for their bravery, their courage, their sacrifice, and their patriotism. I wish to honor the men and women who take up our flag in service for our great Nation and express my immense gratitude.

It is for this reason I have introduced this bill to rename the Post Office in Schaumburg, Illinois, in honor of the veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars. Since 2001, between 2 to 3 million servicemembers have served in post-9/11 war operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. The new name of this Schaumburg Post Office will be a constant reminder for my community of the bravery of veterans from these wars.

How we honor our veterans reflects who we are as a country. I look forward to passing my legislation today to rename this Post Office in honor of veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars.

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

Mr. Speaker, our soldiers sacrifice so much for our Nation. Naming a Post Office for those veterans who served in Iraq and Afghanistan is the least we can do to honor them. When local residents visit this Post Office in Schaumburg, Illinois, hopefully, they will be reminded of all the sacrifices made by our servicemembers in sup-

port of American freedom, democracy, and national security that we hold so dear here and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I support this post-naming bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I associate myself with the comments of my two colleagues.

Chair MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6386, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the "Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building."

Our nation's veterans do not sign up for a normal job. They enlist knowing full well that they may be injured or killed in service to our country.

Over the last 20 years of conflict, more than 2.3 million Americans served in Iraq and Afghanistan. Of these service members, more than 6,800 were killed and tens of thousands more have suffered the scars and trauma—both seen and unseen—of serving in combat.

It is our responsibly to remember and honor all of their sacrifices.

This bill will ensure that their service is never forgotten.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the brave men and women who sacrificed so much over the last two decades serving our country in Iraq and Afghanistan by supporting this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6386.

I congratulate Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY on his excellent bill. I am prepared to close. I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6386, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6386.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ROSA LOUISE McCAULEY PARKS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6614) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6614

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

SECTION 1. ROSA LOUISE MCCAULEY PARKS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the “Rosa Louise McCauley Parks 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 “Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6614 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

Mrs. Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. She attended elementary school in Pine Level, Alabama, and eventually went on to attend the Alabama State Teacher's College High School. Unfortunately, she was not able to graduate with her class due to the passing of her grandmother. Mrs. Parks further delayed her education to take care of her family when her mother fell ill. She eventually received her high school diploma in 1934 after marrying Raymond Parks on December 18, 1932.

In the 1930s, Mrs. Parks was an early activist in the effort to free the Scottsboro Boys. With her husband, Raymond, she worked as the secretary and later the youth leader of the local branch of the NAACP.

Mrs. Parks' refusal to surrender her seat to a White male passenger on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus on December 1, 1955, triggered a wave of protests that reverberated throughout the United States. Her courageous act changed America's view of Black people and redirected the course of history.

After her arrest, Black people in Montgomery organized and promoted a

boycott of the city bus line that lasted 381 days. Inspired by the Montgomery protests, other actions took shape in the form of sit-ins and eat-ins to demand equal rights for all people.

From 1965 to 1988, Mrs. Parks worked for Congressman John Conyers' staff as he represented what was then the First Congressional District of Michigan.

In February 1987, she co-founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development with Ms. Elaine Eason Steele in honor of her late husband Raymond. The goal of the institute was to motivate and empower youth not targeted by other programs to achieve their highest potential. Mrs. Parks saw the energy of young people as a real force for change.

Mrs. Parks received more than 43 honorary doctorate degrees, hundreds of plaques, certificates, citations, awards, and keys to many cities, such as the NAACP Spingarn Medal, the UAW's Social Justice Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Non-Violent Peace Prize, and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

In September of 1996, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. In the State of Michigan, the first Monday after February 4 has been designated as Mrs. Rosa Parks Day.

On October 24, 2005, Mrs. Parks peacefully passed away.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of this great civil rights activist by naming the Post Office at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Rosa Parks is known as the “Mother of the Civil Rights Movement.”

Her brave resistance set in motion one of the largest social movements in American history: the Montgomery Bus Boycott. After 381 days, the Montgomery Bus Boycott ended after the Supreme Court held that any law requiring racially segregated seating on buses violated the 14th Amendment.

Because of her brave actions, Mrs. Parks lost her job and faced death threats the remainder of her life, but she never gave up the fight. She moved with her family to Detroit in 1957, where she continued to support the civil rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I support this postal-naming bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 6614, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6614.

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.

□ 2240

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 91) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 91

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

SECTION 1. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin 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 “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 91 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street, Easley, South Carolina, as the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin was born in Easley, South Carolina, on November 10, 1992. In 2011, he graduated from Pickens High School. Following his graduation, he enlisted and was sworn in at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.