

Awards in 1939, and won the Oscar for Best Writing and Original Story.

In 1941, Mr. Stewart enlisted in the Army, where he was assigned to the 445th Bombardment Group stationed out of Sioux City Army Base in Iowa. Mr. Stewart was eventually promoted to the rank of captain and commanded the 703rd Bombardment Squadron for the duration of World War II. Notably, in 1959, Mr. Stewart was promoted to brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve and served as a non-duty adviser during the Vietnam War.

In 1989, Mr. Stewart became a co-founder of the American Spirit Foundation, which applied entertainment industry resources and talent to help develop innovative approaches to public education and to assist emerging democratic movements in the former Soviet satellite states. Mr. Stewart also worked with President Reagan and Chief Justice Warren Burger on initiatives to promote awareness of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Sadly, Mr. Stewart passed away on July 2, 1997.

Mr. Speaker, let us honor the life and legacy of Jimmy Stewart through the passage of H.R. 5606, which will designate the postal facility located at 47 South 7th Street in Indiana, Pennsylvania, in his honor. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5606.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILBRAY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will join in supporting this motion. Frankly, I think that we appreciate Mr. Stewart for much service in the military, but mostly most of us remember him as a great actor. The fact is many of us may remember him doing one of the extraordinary, almost a solo performance as Charles Lindbergh in scenes where he is talking to himself and getting across. I have just got to say that I think it is quite appropriate, as some people may not know, that Jimmy Stewart did not fly across the Atlantic and land in Paris alone. He was playing the role of Charles Lindbergh. But as San Diegans we're very sensitive to that scene that the plane might have been called the Spirit of St. Louis, but it was actually built in San Diego right at what is now Lindbergh field. But I think that this motion for the great actor, great American, great veteran, is quite appropriate.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 3 minutes to the sponsor of the legislation, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CRITZ).

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

Mr. CRITZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5606, which would rename the United States Postal Service building in Indiana, Pennsylvania, after Jimmy Stewart, one of the most distinguished and acclaimed actors of American history.

James Maitland "Jimmy" Stewart was born on May 20, 1908, in Indiana, Pennsylvania. He studied at Princeton University, where he developed his love of acting before pursuing a career in theater and film. He starred in several movies, including the 1938 Academy Award-winning Best Picture, "You Can't Take It With You." In 1939, he starred in the acclaimed "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," a film in which he played an idealist statesman trying to make a difference for his constituents.

After his early Hollywood success, a sense of patriotism compelled Stewart to serve his Nation during World War II. He enlisted in the Army in 1941, becoming the first major American movie star to wear the uniform during the war. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, he helped with recruiting efforts, and in 1944 he was sent to Europe where he participated in 20 air missions over Nazi Germany. After the war he continued to play an active role in the Air Force Reserve and was eventually promoted to the rank of Major General. He served during the Vietnam War as a nonduty adviser and retired in 1968, after 27 years of military service.

Stewart resumed his acting career following World War II, and in 1946 he starred in the classic "It's a Wonderful Life." In 1989, he cofounded the American Spirit Foundation, which helped to develop new approaches to public education and assisted in budding democratic movements in former Soviet satellite states. He retired from acting in 1991, after providing the voice for Sheriff Wylie Burp in "An American Tail: Feivel Goes West." In his 35 years of acting, Stewart appeared in 92 films, television programs, and shorts. He passed away on July 2, 1997, in Beverly Hills, California.

Mr. Speaker, renaming the Indiana, Pennsylvania, post office after one of its most accomplished natives is fitting for one of the most inspiring and patriotic actors of the 20th century.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5606.

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. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL POST OFFICE

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5605) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 47 East Fayette Street in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, as the "George C. Marshall Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5605

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

SECTION 1. GEORGE C. MARSHALL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 47 East Fayette Street in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "George C. Marshall Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "George C. Marshall Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BILBRAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the author of the legislation, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CRITZ).

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

Mr. CRITZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5605, which would rename the facility of the United States Postal Service in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, after its most famous son, George C. Marshall, Jr. Most notable for the Marshall Plan, he was born on December 31, 1880, in the coal hills of southwestern Pennsylvania. Marshall was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in 1902, following his graduation from the Virginia Military Institute. He quickly rose through the ranks and was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army in 1939 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Marshall inherited an Army on the cusp of a Second World War and oversaw the largest military expansion in U.S. history. In 1944, he became the first American General to be promoted to a five-star rank, the newly created General of the Army.

Marshall resigned his post of Chief of Staff of the Army in 1945 and devoted himself to international security and peace. Between 1945 and 1946, he served

as the envoy for President Truman in China to peacefully resolve a conflict between the nationalists and the communists. President Truman appointed him as Secretary of State in 1947, where he oversaw the Marshall Plan, the \$13 billion economic recovery plan that was instrumental in the rebuilding of Europe. For his efforts, Marshall received the Nobel Peace Prize. He retired from the State Department in 1949 and became the president of the American Red Cross. In 1950, President Truman appointed Marshall Secretary of Defense. During his tenure he oversaw the formation of a United Nations international force that turned back the North Korean invasion of South Korea. He retired from public life in 1951 and passed away on October 16, 1959.

Mr. Speaker, George C. Marshall had a profound impact on the 20th century, not only here in the United States, but across the globe. This year we celebrate the 130th anniversary of his birth, and renaming his hometown post office is a fitting and worthy tribute to this great soldier, general, secretary and true American statesman.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

At this time I would like to yield to the gentlelady from North Carolina.

□ 1430

Ms. FOXX. I thank my colleague from California for yielding.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, I think that General Marshall was a great man and deserves recognition. In fact, he received a great deal of recognition during his lifetime. He received the Nobel Prize.

However, this Congress has shown an unfortunate propensity for bringing up bills that are not exactly high priorities in the minds of the American people. Yet our colleagues across the aisle, Mr. Speaker, are not even trying to deal with legislation that the American people do want and are clamoring for. The failed trillion-dollar stimulus, the government takeover of health care, and billions of dollars in bailouts were all pushed through by Democrats in charge; but when it comes to making a budget or to staving off the largest tax increase in American history, these Democrats are sitting on their hands. It would be a travesty for this body to adjourn this week and to leave a \$3.9 trillion tax increase looming over the heads of American families and small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, we stand here today with more than 30 Members of your own party who are making a simple request: let us have a full and open debate before you impose those job-killing tax hikes on the American people. Give us an up-or-down vote, and let the will of the American people have its way. Let's stop frittering away our time.

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

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I would just remind the Members that this is a consent agenda, an agenda for which Republicans and Democrats have come together and for which the Members are not here to cast votes. They will be here tomorrow for our votes for the week. This is an opportunity for Members of both sides to bring legislation forward which we have recognized, certainly throughout my year and a half in Congress, and it is due to the bipartisan nature of the work that is done in Oversight and Government Reform, which we should be proud of.

So I don't apologize for bringing these bills to the floor today. I think the Republicans have made laudable efforts here, and I think we have made laudable efforts here. I would like to remind the Members that this is a consent agenda which has been agreed upon by both parties.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BILBRAY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Marshall was not a perfect man. He made mistakes. Those of us who have studied history know the fact is anyone who does very much is going to make mistakes; but Marshall, obviously, was a very, very noted figure in history.

I think, if nothing else, when we talk about naming something after someone, we have got to remember we are not doing it for that person. We are not honoring that person as much as we are inspiring future generations to try to live up to an idea. So even though Mr. Marshall might have made mistakes and was flawed, overall he is still a role model to present for future generations.

I am not going to ask how old the Speaker was in 1959, Mr. Speaker, but the fact is Mr. Marshall passed away. It is sad that we have waited this long and that so many generations have grown up in this community who have not recognized that Marshall was a hometown boy. Maybe every time, in having gone to the post office, some grade school child might have been able to have been inspired to think big, to have tried harder—and, yes, even having failed sometimes.

As we go through all of these consent items, one of the things I would ask us to consider is, as I am sure the gentlewoman from North Carolina has said: What about the things that we aren't doing? We have got to recognize that. A lot of the frustration out there is that we are naming a lot of post offices. Yet I think this one is appropriate.

As my cousin says, who is actually a former Democratic Congressman from Las Vegas and a member of the commission that handles these post offices, if we don't get together in Washington and talk about how we are going to continue to provide the money and the resources to keep these post offices open, we will have the right to name them, but will they be around to inspire future generations? Will our ac-

tions actually have the staying power if we don't talk about those tough things like the budget, like the financial crisis, and like many other things that we have basically swept under the rug?

I think that this is an appropriate bill at this time, but there is the frustration that we are doing these bills again and again and again; and it seems we are not addressing or finding bipartisan support on a lot of other things that the American people would like to look at, which is why I brought up Mr. KING's bill, because it is one of those little things that, too bad, sadly, leadership will not consider.

I mean, we just had a case last week. Rather than talking about eliminating the tax deduction for the employers of illegal immigrants, they had a comedian at a hearing, and I think a lot of people were very embarrassed—Democrats and Republicans. I guess, if there were a bipartisan response last week, it was: My God, have we allowed things to get to this point? I appreciate good comedy, obviously, while serving in Congress, but I think that there are mistakes we have made.

This bill should pass, but, sadly, we should be talking about a lot of other issues that are not even allowed to come to the floor, Mr. Speaker, which the American people want us to work on. I hope that we will be able to get leadership, especially the majority, to sit down with the minority and to ask, Okay, where are those substantive issues that we can agree on? and do that. There are little things that could make a lot of difference, like Mr. KING's bill, which would eliminate the tax deduction for people who are exploiting illegal labor.

At this time, again, I would support the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the gentleman for his support in the legislation before us. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5605.

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. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

M.R. "BUCKY" WALTERS POST OFFICE

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6014) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 212 Main Street in Hartman, Arkansas, as the "M.R. 'Bucky' Walters Post Office."

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

H.R. 6014

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

SECTION 1. M.R. "BUCKY" WALTERS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 212 Main Street in Hartman, Arkansas, shall be known and designated as the "M.R. 'Bucky' Walters Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "M.R. 'Bucky' Walters Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BILBRAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am proud to present H.R. 6014 for consideration. This legislation will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 212 Main Street, in Hartman, Arkansas, as the "M.R. 'Bucky' Walters Post Office."

H.R. 6014 was introduced by our friend and colleague, Representative JOHN BOOZMAN of Arkansas, on July 30, 2010. It was favorably reported out of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee on September 23, 2010. The legislation enjoys the support of the entire Arkansas House delegation.

M.R. "Bucky" Walters was born on May 22, 1920, in Lincoln, Nebraska; and he dedicated his life to the service of his country and to his beloved Hartman, Arkansas. Mr. Walters served his country proudly for 58 years, spending 5 years in the Army during World War II and an astonishing 53 years with the United States Postal Service.

After serving as a master mechanic in the Arkansas National Guard at Camp Robinson in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Walters was appointed as a full-time letter carrier for the Hartman Post Office in Hartman, Arkansas, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

After 11 years of exemplary service, Mr. Walters was appointed postmaster of the Hartman Post Office by President Lyndon Johnson.

As both a letter carrier and as a postmaster, Mr. Walters developed a reputation as a tireless employee who always went the extra mile for his community.

Sadly, Mr. Walters died on March 16, 2010, at the age of 89. He is survived by his wife, Maurine; his son, Neal; his sister, Doris; and by his two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, let us further honor the life and legacy of Mr. Walters through the passage of H.R. 6014, which will designate the postal facility located at 212 Main Street in Hartman, Arkansas, in his honor.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6014.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1440

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the leadership on this item. I appreciate the fact that this naming is more punctual than the last. Maybe we're seeing a positive train here, but I think that the gentleman from Ohio explained it quite appropriately and articulated perfectly exactly why we're willing to take this action.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6014.

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. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3751. An act to amend the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005.

SUPPORTING UNITED STATES MILITARY HISTORY MONTH

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1442) supporting the

goals and ideals of United States Military History Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1442

Whereas United States citizens of every race, class and ethnic background from every State and territory have made memorable sacrifices as members of the United States Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, and Navy that have revolutionized armed conflict;

Whereas the United States has produced a legacy of pioneering military minds since Congress first appointed George Washington in 1775 as general and commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution;

Whereas since then, citizen soldiers of the United States have valiantly overcome monumental odds, exhibited leadership in the face of superior forces, and achieved victory on battlefields at home and around the world when this Nation or its people have been threatened;

Whereas 3,468 Medals of Honor—the Nation's highest decoration—have been awarded to United States veterans for Homeric courage and sacrifices above and beyond the call of duty in the line of fire defending the Nation;

Whereas the names of these recipients and other veterans of the United States Armed Forces have been recorded in the histories of other nations where they served in air, on land, and at sea defending freedom and protecting liberty;

Whereas the founding of the United States and its continued existence can be documented through the actions, leadership, and protection of its freedoms through the efforts of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas November 11 was originally declared Armistice Day to commemorate the sacrifices of United States soldiers in World War I and later designated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954 as a day to honor all United States veterans;

Whereas members of the United States Armed Forces have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural, and societal role in protecting the life of the Nation by their dedicated service, prowess, and resolve;

Whereas despite these contributions, the role of veterans and the wars in which they served have been consistently undervalued and overlooked in the history of the Nation, and their stories diminished in American education;

Whereas November would be an appropriate month to designate as United States Military History Month and State legislatures and assemblies have been requested to issue proclamations designating November as United States Military History month and to encourage students to study this vital subject and participate in Veterans Day activities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of United States Military History Month; and

(2) encourages the President to issue a proclamation to emphasize the importance of United States Military History Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BILBRAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.