

(a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "J. Bennett Johnston Waterway".

SEC. 347. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND RECREATION PROJECTS.—Section 203(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (33 U.S.C. 2325(b)) is amended by striking "(8662)" and inserting "(8862)".

(b) CHALLENGE COST-SHARING PROGRAM.—The second sentence of section 225(c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 2328(c)) is amended by striking "(8662)" and inserting "(8862)".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SHUSTER

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHUSTER moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 640 and insert the text of H.R. 3592, as passed the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 3592) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3592 and S. 640, the bills just passed.

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

There was no objection.

OSCAR GARCIA RIVERA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 885) to designate the U.S. Post Office building located at 153 East 110th Street, New York, NY, as the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 885

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Post Office building located at 153 East 110th Street, New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH].

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that the legislation before us, H.R. 885,

was approved unanimously by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. This legislation, designating the U.S. Post Office Building located at 153 East 110th Street, New York, NY as the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building," was introduced by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. SERRANO], and was cosponsored by his full State delegation, as required by committee policy.

H.R. 885 honors the first Puerto Rican to be elected to public office in the continental United States. Oscar Garcia Rivera was born in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico on November 6, 1900. He came to the mainland after graduating from high school and worked part time in a Brooklyn factory. He pursued his studies while working and was assigned to the post office in City Hall. He was instrumental in organizing and establishing the Association of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Employees within the post office department. Mr. Garcia Rivera received his law degree from St. John's University, New York in 1930 and was elected assemblyman in the State of New York in March 1937 by the 14th District, which then included Harlem. He was reelected the following year and served until 1940. Soon thereafter, Mr. Garcia Rivera returned to Mayaguez where he continued to be known for his commitment to protecting the rights of manual laborers and remained a role model and a community leader. He dies in his hometown in 1969.

Mr. Speaker, I support the passage of H.R. 885 and urge our colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, rather than reiterate the points that my colleague from New York has already made, let me just say that I rise in support of H.R. 885, which designates the U.S. post office in New York City as the Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office.

This measure was introduced, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] said, by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SERRANO] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL] and supported by the whole New York congressional delegation pursuant to the committee rules.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this tribute to a pioneer whose work marked the beginning of Puerto Rican leadership in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, with passage of this bill, we not only pay tribute to a great American but we recognize in a small way the great culture and tradition of the Puerto Rican people.

This bill is the first step in the process of renaming the Hellgate Post Office in my congressional district in East Harlem after Oscar Garcia Rivera, the first Puerto Rican elected to public office on the mainland of the United States.

Born in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, Mr. Rivera personified all the virtues of hard work, dedication, and commitment to the service of his country that Americans hold dear. After migrating to New York City, he worked in a factory in Brooklyn while studying at night at my own alma mater, St. John's Law School.

Like so many minorities of his generation and still today, he found work in the post office, where he later helped establish the Association of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Employees of the U.S. Postal Service.

In 1937, he made history by becoming the first Puerto Rican elected to public office in the continental United States. His election to represent what was then the 14th State assembly district was unprecedented. His decision to run was courageous as well in a city in which, in those days, Puerto Ricans were a distinct minority and a Puerto Rican official of any kind was unheard of.

Though he served only until 1940, Mr. Rivera was a trailblazer for the more than 400 Hispanic Members of Congress, State Representatives, and judges who serve today throughout these United States. Today that representation—like that of African Americans—is under attack. But I am confident that the spirit of leaders such as Oscar Garcia Rivera will ultimately prevail.

During his short time of service in the New York State Assembly, Rivera made lasting contributions, not only to the Puerto Rican community but the labor movement. He defended minimum wage laws, fought for regulated work hours, was a dedicated champion of manual laborers. On the national level—he joined with fellow fighters against Jim Crow and racism by supporting a successful campaign for legislation to outlaw lynching.

Oscar Garcia Rivera holds a special place in the hearts of many of my older constituents in East Harlem. While I doubt that many of our younger contemporaries would recognize his name, this simple monument—a post office on east 110th Street—will give him a permanent place in the history of New York.

Oscar Garcia Rivera was a source of pride for his people back in the 1930's and '40's. The recognition that we offer today is well deserved not only by him but by all Puerto Ricans. In wartime they have fought bravely, and many have died to defend our country. They have made contributions large and small to American culture—in the arts, in music, in politics, and in law.

Oscar Garcia Rivera reminds us that like all Americans, the people of Puerto Rico are not only entitled but have earned respect. Their culture, their language, their communities, their choices of political leadership should be embraced and never challenged.

I wish to congratulate Jose Serrano, my dear friend and colleague from New York who has provided the leadership that has made passage of this bill possible. With his commitment and determination, he clearly walks in the footsteps of Oscar Garcia Rivera.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 885, a bill I introduced with Mr. RANGEL to designate the U.S. Post Office building located at 153 East 110th Street, New York, NY, as the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building" and to celebrate the 59th anniversary of the first Puerto Rican elected to public office in the continental United States.

Oscar Garcia Rivera, Esq., was elected Assemblyman in the State of New York from the 14th District, on March 7, 1937.

Born in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, on November 6, 1900, Oscar Garcia Rivera was raised on a coffee plantation. As a young man, Garcia Rivera demonstrated talent and leadership. He was president of his high school senior class in 1925, and excelled in his studies. After graduation from high school, Garcia came to the United States and began working part time in a factory in Brooklyn, while he continued to take courses to reach his goal of becoming a lawyer. He applied for a job at the U.S. Postal Service, obtained high recommendations, and was assigned to the post office in City Hall. He quickly became involved in union issues, and later encouraged the establishment of the Association of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Employees within the U.S. Postal Service.

Garcia Rivera attended law school at St. John's University, and graduated in 1930. Dedicated and committed to the struggles of Pioneer Puerto Ricans and Hispanics in East Harlem, where poverty and discrimination were rampant, Garcia Rivera announced publicly in 1937 that he would seek a seat in the New York State Assembly.

In March of the same year, he made history by becoming the first Puerto Rican elected to public office in the continental United States. He won re-election the following year and continued in this post until 1940.

During the short time that he served in the Assembly, Oscar Garcia Rivera initiated legislation that offered valuable and lasting contributions to his Puerto Rican community, the labor movement, and the working class. He introduced a bill guaranteeing safeguards against unemployment; this revolutionary piece of legislation was enacted into law in February of 1939. Garcia Rivera defended minimum wage laws, fought for regulated hours of labor, worked to establish tariff agreements, and most importantly, he was committed to protecting the rights of manual laborers and encouraged workers to organize themselves into active unions. He also supported the campaign which established a law which punished lynching throughout the United States.

The legislative career of Oscar Garcia Rivera ended barely 3 years after it began. He returned to Puerto Rico, and died in 1969 in the town where he was born, Mayaguez.

The anniversary of Oscar Garcia Rivera's election as the first Puerto Rican who attained a public office marks a proud moment in our history. Although his career as assemblyman was brief, Oscar Garcia Rivera became a great leader in his community and a role model for young people. His actions transformed the Puerto Rican community, and improved working conditions for all in the State of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this bill to honor Oscar Garcia Rivera and mark the beginning of Puerto Rican leadership in New York and the continental United States.

Mr. MCHUGH. 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 New York [Mr. MCHUGH] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 885.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 885, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

AUGUSTA "GUSTY" HORNBLOWER UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3768) to designate a U.S. Post Office to be located in Groton, MA, as the "Augusta 'Gusty' Hornblower United States Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3768

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Post Office to be located at 80 Boston Road in Groton, Massachusetts, shall be designated and known as the "Augusta 'Gusty' Hornblower United States Post Office".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Augusta 'Gusty' Hornblower United States Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH].

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

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight unanimously approved H.R. 3768. This bill before the House today designates the U.S. Post Office building which the Postal Service is constructing at 80 Boston Road in Groton, MA as the "Augusta 'Gusty' Hornblower United States Post Office." The legislation is sponsored by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BLUTE], and cosponsored by the entire Massachusetts State Delegation as required by procedures established by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Augusta Hornblower was known to be both outspoken and tough in the political arena, but a kind human being and a real friend on a personal level. "Gusty" Hornblower served many years in public service including as a trustee of the Plimoth Plantation, State chair and national board member of the American Legislative Exchange Council, and member of the Nashoba Community Hospital Board.

"Gusty" was the State Representative to the Massachusetts General Court from the First Middlesex District from 1985 to 1994 where she represented the towns of Groton, Ayer, Dunstable, Lunenburg, Pepperell, Townsend, and Tyngsborough. While in the Massachusetts House, she served on the Joint Committees on Election Reform and Taxation and the Special Commission on Tax Reform. She served as assistant minority whip in 1993-94.

"Gusty" Hornblower championed breast cancer research with great success in the Massachusetts State Legislature but died of the disease in August 1994.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support H.R. 3768.

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

□ 1230

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

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of H.R. 3768, which designates the Post Office in Groton, MA as the Augusta "Gusty" Hornblower Post Office. It is cosponsored by the entire Massachusetts delegation, particularly my friend and colleague, Mr. BLUTE. It is a fitting honor and duly notes the contributions made by Ms. Hornblower. She is a person well deserving of this honor, and we certainly support the bill.

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

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BLUTE], prime sponsor of this bill.

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Service for helping to move this bill expeditiously through the committee. I thank my good friend from Virginia for his kind words on behalf of this bill, and I would also like to thank my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN MEEHAN, for his cosponsorship, and the entire Massachusetts delegation for getting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, Augusta "Gusty" Hornblower was quite a woman and quite a good friend. She served as a State legislator in Massachusetts general court for 5 terms. She was one of the first women in our State to achieve the post of legislative leader. She was the minority whip for many years. She represented her constituents well on such important issues as the closing of Fort Devens, which is in her district and in my district. By recognizing the tremendous economic impact on her district with its closing, Gusty helped activate and steer the Fort Devens Enterprise Commission in sharing beneficial land use and industrial recovery for the area.

She was also an advocate for lower taxes, increased educational opportunities and tough crime laws. She served on the State House Joint Committee on Election Reform and Taxation as well as the Special Commission on Tax Reform.