

snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

Clayton J. Smith, otherwise known as "C.J." to his friends and family, was one of these dependable couriers for the Postal Service. For 9 years, Clayton was a diligent letter carrier who worked out of the Post Office at Crafton, Pennsylvania. That was until June 23, 2003, when he was completing his route near the Crafton-Ingram Shopping Center.

He never finished his route that day. He was shockingly killed in a tragic accident. He was only 45 years old.

Among the family members by whom he was survived include his mother Jean Smith and his two sons. We wish his entire family the very best in the future and can only empathize how difficult the rebuilding of their lives has been over the last 2½ years.

It is with great somberness that I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. I sincerely hope naming the Post Office at 770 Trumbull Drive in Greentree in Clayton Smith's honor will be a meaningful tribute to his life, his family, his friends, and his colleagues in the Pittsburgh area. In so doing, we not only honor his memory but the service of all letter carriers and dedicated employers of the Postal Service.

I appreciate my Pennsylvania colleagues for joining me as cosponsors of this legislation to facilitate its advancement and thank the distinguished chairman TOM DAVIS of the Government Reform Committee for bringing this bill to the floor today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 3825, legislation designating the postal facility in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after the late Clayton Smith.

This bill was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) on September 19, 2005, and was unanimously reported by the Government Reform Committee on October 20, 2005. H.R. 3825 enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

Clayton Smith was a postal letter carrier who worked at the Greentree-Crafton Postal facility for 9 years before he was killed on June 23, 2003. Mr. Smith was killed by a stray bullet while taking a midday break in the parking lot outside his postal vehicle. For 2 years family and friends have marked the anniversary of his death.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no better way to acknowledge the dedication and work of this postal worker than naming a facility in his honor. I urge swift passage.

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

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the pas-

sage of H.R. 3825, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3825.

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.

LILLIAN KINKELLA KEIL POST OFFICE

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4053) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 545 North Rimsdale Avenue in Covina, California, as the "Lillian Kinkella Keil Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4053

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

SECTION 1. LILLIAN KINKELLA KEIL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 545 North Rimsdale Avenue in Covina, California, shall be known and designated as the "Lillian Kinkella Keil 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 "Lillian Kinkella Keil Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTMORELAND. 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 the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4053 offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS). This bill would designate this post office in Covina, California, as the Lillian Kinkella Keil Post Office.

Lillian Kinkella Keil, a registered nurse, was one of the first airplane stewardesses hired by United Airlines. Keil was happily attending to her passengers when the United States entered World War II. She decided to send a letter to the School of Evacuation in Bowman Fields, California, and within 2 weeks she was accepted. By the sum-

mer of 1943, she was in England pulling wounded and frost-bitten soldiers out of B17s returning from bombing raids over Europe.

Keil made 250 evacuation flights, including one to collect the wounded after the invasion of Normandy. Twenty-three of these missions were trans-Atlantic, moving from one man to another, stopping blood flow, bandaging wounds, and giving medicine and comfort.

After World War II ended, Keil returned to the United Airways as an assistant chief stewardess, but her career was interrupted again by the dawn of the Korean War. In 1950, she returned to her duties as an Air Force flight nurse. During the next 16 months, Keil flew 175 air evacuations out of Korea, logging 1,400 hours of flight time.

Her experiences as a flight nurse were used as the basis for the 1953 Hollywood movie "Flight Nurse" starring Joan Leslie and Forrest Tucker. Her experiences in World War II and Korea ultimately resulted in her being one of the most decorated women in American military history. She was awarded 19 medals, including a European Theater medal with four battle stars, a Korean service medal with seven battle stars, four air medals and a Presidential Citation from the Republic of Korea. Lillian Kinkella Keil was a true American hero.

I urge all members to come together to honor this brave and patriotic humanitarian by passing H.R. 4053.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 4053, legislation designating a Postal Service facility in Covina, California, after the late Lillian Kinkella Keil.

This measure, which was introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) on October 7, 2005, was unanimously passed by the Government Reform Committee on October 20, 2005. H.R. 4053 enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire California delegation.

Captain Lillian Kinkella Keil, a long-time resident of Covina, California, was a flight nurse for the United States Army Air Corps during World War II and the Korean War. Captain Keil flew over 400 combat evacuation missions and was one of the most highly decorated women in military history.

Lillian Kinkella Keil began her career as a stewardess with United Airlines. In 1943, she attended the Army Air Forces' Air Evacuation School near Louisville, Kentucky. She received training as a flight nurse and was involved with evacuating wounded in many missions, including operations in Normandy during D-Day invasions. She was also part of the team that followed General Patton's Army across France.

One year after the war ended in 1946, Lillian returned to United Airlines as a stewardess. She left her job 4 years later, signing up for military flight duty in the Korean War. After Korea, she returned to California, got married, had two children and became a home-maker. In 1954, the year she married Walter Keil, a Navy intelligence officer, Hollywood made a movie based on her life entitled "Flight Nurse;" and in 1961 her story was featured on "This is Your Life."

Sadly, Lillian Kinkella Keil passed away of cancer at the age of 88 on June 30, 2005. I commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) for seeking to honor the tremendous legacy of the late Captain Lillian Kinkella Keil. She will forever be remembered as the "Airborne Florence Nightingale" and the most decorated female veteran. The Keil story is an inspiration to all, and I am proud and pleased that the postal facility in Covina, California, will be dedicated in her honor. I also note that the mayor and the City Council of Covina join in support of this measure and urge its swift passage.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4053, a bill designating a post office located at 545 North Rimsdale, Covina, California, in honor of Lillian Kinkella Keil, the most decorated female veteran in U.S. military history.

The story of Lillian Keil is one of remarkable courage. Born in Arcata in Northern California, she studied to be a nurse before becoming an airline stewardess for United Airlines. In 1943, she joined the U.S. Army Air Corps (now the U.S. Air Force) as a flight nurse, where she rose to the rank of Captain. Captain Keil flew on 425 combat air evacuation missions in World War II and the Korean War. She helped load wounded soldiers onto airplanes and took part in 11 major campaigns, including the Battle of the Bulge in Normandy during World War II and the Inchon Invasion in Korea. She tended to about 10,000 soldiers while they were being flown to military hospitals. She endured hazardous conditions, sometimes sleeping on a keg of gunpowder or among medical supplies the planes were delivering to battle-fields.

To a wounded soldier, Captain Keil represented hope and home. She won the hearts and touched the lives of countless service members and their families. Her life and service to our country serves as an inspiration to all Americans, particularly women serving in the U.S. military. Captain Keil was awarded 19 medals and ribbons, including: 4 Air Medals, 2 Presidential Unit Citations, 1 World War II Victory Medal, 4 battle stars in World War II, and 1 Korean Service Medal with seven battle stars. In 1954, the Hollywood movie "Flight Nurse," starring Joan Leslie and Forrest Tucker, was based, in part, on her experiences. She was the honorary grand marshal of the National World War II Memorial Dedication parade in Washington, DC.

Keil was honorably discharged from the military in 1955. Her family moved to Covina in 1958, and she continued working as a nurse in emergency rooms and hospitals. After serving her country, she became an active member of the Veterans of War 8620, the Amer-

ican Legion Post 790, and the Chosen Few Veterans Military Organization. Captain Keil died of cancer at the age of 88 in June of this year. As a longtime resident of Covina, Captain Keil was not just a brave and self-sacrificing veteran, but she was a loving wife, a mother and a friend to many who live in the 32nd Congressional District.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in recognizing this beloved military hero. This bill is a tribute to all those who have died for our country and their families. The bill symbolizes the gratitude and admiration we have for our Nation's soldiers, who risk their lives to uphold our way of life and the American ideals of liberty, justice, and equality.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4053, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4053.

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.

FAIR ACCESS FOSTER CARE ACT OF 2005

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1894) to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for the making of foster care maintenance payments to private for-profit agencies.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1894

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fair Access Foster Care Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. FOSTER CARE MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT AGENCIES.

Section 472(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672(b)) is amended by striking "nonprofit" each place it appears.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1894, the Fair Access Foster Care Act of 2005. This legislation has recently passed the Senate by unanimous consent.

S. 1894 makes a technical change that will ease the administration of payments to families who assist foster children. It does so by permitting the transmission of foster care mainte-

nance payments through any agency that assists families caring for foster children in licensed settings. Current law prevents the transmission of these payments through private for-profit agencies.

As we have come to learn, public and private agencies that assist families who serve foster children play a pivotal role in promoting child safety and well-being.

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While we allow States the flexibility to determine what agencies can best serve children, current law creates administrative burdens that deter the transmission of Federal funds through private for-profit agencies. This legislation would rectify that inequity, ensuring that all public and private agencies that assist families caring for foster children are treated in the same way.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 is identical to bipartisan legislation introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), and I thank him for his work on this legislation. The legislation is supported by the American Public Human Services Association and the Child Welfare League of America. The Congressional Budget Office has informally estimated that the cost of this legislation would be insignificant.

Mr. Speaker, everyone agrees our Nation's children's welfare system is in need of improvement. Unfortunately, this change will only relieve one small facet of a much larger set of administrative burdens that today too often get in the way of ensuring child safety. This legislation is an important step in the right direction, and we must continue to pursue broader reforms in our Nation's child protection programs.

I thank all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their support of today's legislation. I urge all Members to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill, the Fair Access Foster Care Act, makes a minor technical change designed to broaden the agencies that can recruit and reimburse foster families to include private welfare agencies. The CBO, Congressional Budget Office, concludes that this modification would impact only "isolated cases" within the child welfare system. So it is not any big step forward.

In short, we should not give the American people the false impression that we are actually facing the urgent and unattended needs for countless vulnerable children in this country, because we simply are not. "Fair Access" in the title still will not bring any access for over half of the abused and neglected children in America today. Over half of America's most vulnerable children are not merely left behind, they are left out of access, and that simply is not fair.