

Award. He retired from the Air Force Reserve as a major. Furthermore, he has been awarded the highest honors by eight national veterans service organizations.

Since retiring, Congressman Hammerschmidt has been named Arkansas Citizen of the Year; and he has remained incredibly active in the fields of business, education, aviation, community service, and his local church.

Many of Congressman Hammerschmidt's close friends continue to serve in Congress today, and several will be submitting statements that were unable to be here today.

Finally, I want to take a moment to honor Ginny Hammerschmidt, who served the people of Arkansas alongside John Paul during his many years of service. We lost Ginny last year, but this bill, in recognizing the service of Congressman Hammerschmidt, also recognizes the sacrifices and service of Ginny and the rest of the family.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at this point. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to actually close, and I have no further requests for time.

But, in closing, let me just say, first of all, that I appreciate the kind comments and remarks made by my colleagues from Arkansas. As you can see, there is a tremendous amount of affinity for those of us who grew up in the land of opportunity.

But, also, I note that Representative BOOZMAN's wife came from the town where my family lived, and her uncle was actually the postmaster, and my father used to visit in the post office, along with many other people, and that was kind of like a neighborhood gathering place. That is one of the reasons that we hope that many of the small post offices will be able to remain intact, because they are more than just letter-dispensing areas in many of these communities.

So I commend Representative BOOZMAN for seeking to honor this outstanding American.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for this bill to name a post office in Harrison, Arkansas, in honor of the Honorable John Paul Hammerschmidt, and I am pleased to be an original cosponsor.

I had the distinct honor and privilege of serving for many years with John Paul on what was then known as the Public Works and Transportation Committee—now known as the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. He completed his 26 years of service in the House as the ranking minority member of the Committee—and he provided steady leadership as we worked together to build the roads, airports and waterways needed to keep America competitive and prosperous.

He was the ranking member during the legendary ISTEA transportation bill in 1991, which moved us beyond the Interstate construction era and provided a new vision for transportation in the U.S. For many years he was ranking on the Aviation Subcommittee and has always had a keen interest in aviation issues. In 1998, after his retirement from the

House, President Clinton nominated him to serve as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority. John Paul led many Committee trips to his district in Northwest Arkansas—and that usually entailed having your photo taken sporting the famous Arkansas Razorback hog hat.

While many of us are familiar with his Congressional career, some may not know of his heroic service to our country during World War II. A member of the Third Combat Cargo Group in the China-Burma-India theater from 1942 to 1945, John Paul flew 217 combat missions—primarily in Burma and China. These missions included drop missions where he dropped supplies to our troops in the jungle, all in an unarmed plane flying low over the jungle in some of the worst weather conditions imaginable while frequently coming under enemy fire. He also “flew the hump” as it was called, dangerous missions high over the Himalayas.

Giving constant support to John Paul was his beloved wife Virginia, who sadly passed away earlier this year. Known to all as Ginny, she was recognized for her compassionate and gentle nature. Together Ginny and John Paul served their district well.

Through John Paul's decades of service to our country, first in the Army Air Corps in World War II, here in the House of Representatives, and even today as he remains active in his community, he is thoroughly deserving of this honor. He served this House with distinction and worked effectively with Members of both parties to move important initiatives forward. He is a true gentleman, and I am proud to call him a friend.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4811.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4811.

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.

#### GOVERNOR JOHN ANDERSON, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4674) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 North Chestnut Street in Olathe, Kansas, as the “Governor John Anderson, Jr. Post Office Building”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4674

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

#### SECTION 1. GOVERNOR JOHN ANDERSON, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 North Chestnut Street in Olathe, Kansas, shall be known and designated as the “Governor John Anderson, Jr. 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 “Governor John Anderson, Jr. Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. 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 gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 4674, offered by the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE), would designate the Post Office Building in Olathe, Kansas, as the “Governor John Anderson, Jr. Post Office building”.

John Anderson was born near Olathe, Kansas, in 1917. He earned his undergraduate degree from Kansas State University and from there went on to receive his law degree from the University of Kansas in 1944.

After serving on the staff of U.S. District Court Judge Walter Huxman for 2 years, John Anderson was successful in running for the position of Johnson County Attorney, a capacity in which he served for 6 years. He was a Member of the Kansas State Senate from 1953 to 1956 and was appointed Kansas Attorney General serving in 1956.

In 1960, John Anderson was elected Governor of the State of Kansas and worked tirelessly to revise the State's pardon and parole systems, to create a combined State medical and psychiatric hospital, and to restructure the State's public school system into unified districts.

The hard work and dedication of Governor John Anderson, one of Kansas's most important leaders, should not go unnoticed. I urge all Members to come together and honor a man who strived to achieve excellence in government by passing H.R. 4675.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the sponsor of this legislation, Representative DENNIS MOORE from Kansas.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation I introduced with my Kansas colleagues, TODD TIAHRT, JIM RYUN and JERRY MORAN, to designate the United States Post Office located at 110 North Chestnut Street in Olathe as the “Governor John Anderson, Jr. Post Office Building”.

Governor Anderson was born near Olathe in 1917, educated at Kansas State University and the University of Kansas, where he received a law degree in 1944. After serving on the staff of U.S. District Court Judge Walter Huxman for 2 years, John Anderson won election as Johnson County Attorney in 1947, where he served for 6 years. He was a member of the Kansas State Senate from 1953 to 1956 and was appointed Kansas Attorney General, serving from 1956 to 1961.

He was elected Governor of Kansas in 1960 and 1962, he defeated incumbent Governor George Docking, served as Governor during Kansas's centennial celebration, and appointed James B. Pearson to the United States Senate upon the death of Senator Andrew Schoeppel.

John Anderson's tenure as Kansas Governor was marked by numerous achievements, including revision of the State's pardon and parole systems; creation of a combined State medical and psychiatric hospital; restructuring the State's public school system into unified districts; increasing the State's per-pupil expenditure allowance; addition of the University of Kansas to the State board of regents system; sanctioning of fair employment practices standards; approval of an advanced public employee retirement system; advancements in highway construction; expansion of vocational-technical schools in Kansas; authorization of a State library consultant; improvements in the public welfare system; and reorganization of state agencies, commissions and boards.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honoring an important Kansas leader is long overdue, and I know that my delegation colleagues look forward with me to its speedy enactment. I thank the leadership of the Government Reform Committee for bringing it before the House in such an expeditious manner, and I urge all of my colleagues to support today this legislation for my friend, Governor John Anderson of Kansas.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at this time. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As a member of the Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 4674, legislation naming the postal facility in Olathe, Kansas, after Governor John Anderson, Jr. This measure was sponsored by my colleague, Representative DENNIS MOORE, on January 31, 2006, and unanimously reported by our committee on March 9, 2006. The bill has the support and cosponsorship of the entire Kansas delegation.

Born and educated in Kansas, John Anderson became involved in local politics by winning an election for county attorney for Johnson County. He

served three terms and then ran successfully for a seat in the Kansas Senate. John served as a State senator until his appointment as a attorney general, a position he held until he decided to run for Governor of Kansas.

In 1960 John was elected Governor of Kansas and served until 1964. His tenure was marked by a number of achievements, including the restructuring of the State's public school system, expansion of vocational-technical schools, and advancements in highway construction.

After serving as Governor, Mr. Anderson went back to practicing law. He remained involved in public service and is currently retired in Olathe, Kansas.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I have had the opportunity actually to see this post office, and Olathe, Kansas, is a beautiful small town, and I would urge passage of this legislation.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4674, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4674.

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.

#### RONALD BUCCA POST OFFICE

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4995) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Columbus Avenue in Tuckahoe, New York, as the "Ronald Bucca Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4995

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

#### SECTION 1. RONALD BUCCA POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Columbus Avenue in Tuckahoe, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ronald Bucca 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 "Ronald Bucca Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. 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 gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4995, offered by the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), would designate the post office building in Tuckahoe, New York, as the "Ronald Bucca Post Office."

Ronald Bucca was nicknamed the "Flying Fireman" in 1986 after he fell spectacularly from a tenement fire escape, spun around a cable strung through a backyard, and lived to tell the tale. His specialty was rescuing frightened people from the smoke and flames of burning buildings during his 23 years as a firefighter. His last 9 years of service he acted as the fire marshal. He was also a former nurse and reservist in the United States Army Special Forces. Bucca was trained as an antiterrorist intelligence expert. And on September 11, 2001, Ronald Bucca responded to his call to duty and headed into the city toward the Twin Towers. In his quest to assist all those trying to flee the fiery scene that day, he lost his life on the 78th floor when the South Tower collapsed in flames.

A valuable member of the fire department and the community, Ronald Bucca is sorely missed; and it is only appropriate that we honor him by passing H.R. 4995.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman and the distinguished chairwoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which would rename the U.S. Post Office in Tuckahoe, New York, after Ronald Bucca. I want to thank Mr. DAVIS and the other members of the Government Reform Committee for their support of this bill.

Born on May 6, 1954, Ronald Bucca spent his life in public service, defending our Nation overseas and protecting our communities here at home. Over the course of his long and distinguished career as a member of the Fire Department of New York, Ron Bucca served with Engine 95, Ladder 2, Rescue 1, the Fire Department of New York Terrorist Task Force and as a fire marshal. During his time with Rescue 1, Ron was severely injured when he fell five stories while attempting to rescue a fellow firefighter. When he triumphantly returned to work, he earned the nickname the "Flying Fireman."

During the 9/11 attacks, Ron Bucca was one of only two firefighters to