

discussed the creation of Social Security and other programs that were integral to the New Deal. The collection also includes draft copy of the President's 1941 address to a joint session of Congress. The handwritten notes on the draft discuss the attack on Pearl Harbor and the President's timeless statement that December 7, 1941 was a "date which will live in infamy."

Beyond major statements and addresses, Ms. Tully's collection helps shed light on the important relationship the President had with Winston Churchill. There is personal correspondence between Roosevelt and Churchill which discuss important topics leading up to the Yalta Conference in 1945. But there is also more lighthearted correspondence including scorecards of poker games between the two heads of state.

The passage of this legislation will allow for the public to have access to this valuable collection, which provides important insight into one of the most important and transitional eras in the country's history. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1506.

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.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
POST OFFICE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1314) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 630 Northeast Killingsworth Avenue in Portland, Oregon, as the "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1314

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

SECTION 1. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 630 Northeast Killingsworth Avenue in Portland, Oregon, shall be known and designated as the "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. 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 "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I would 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to present Senate bill 1314 for consideration. This legislation would designate the United States postal facility located at 630 Northeast Killingsworth Avenue in Portland as the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Post Office. Hopefully, today we will finish an effort I've been involved with for the last two Congresses to accomplish this honor for Dr. King, but more important, for our community. This legislation passed last Congress, but the Senate somehow didn't get around to acting upon it, and we passed it again this Congress, September 22, by a 411-0 margin. The legislation enjoys the unanimous support of the entire Oregon House and Senate delegation.

Senate bill 1314 was introduced by my friend and colleague, Senator RON WYDEN, last June, and passed the Senate this summer by unanimous consent. Mr. Speaker, I would thank the Committee on Government Oversight and Reform for their continued partnership in moving the legislation through the House and bringing us to this consideration. I am pleased to have worked with Senator WYDEN to move his identical Senate version of the bill back to the House, as our legislation was held under a procedural hold in the Senate.

Regardless, we have an opportunity now to be able to put a final note on this chapter to make this important link to a postal service in our community. It is appropriate as we think about the United States Postal Service that has been voted for five consecutive years as the most trusted government agency. For Americans, the Postal Service provides a consistent and positive connection between the government and the people. And it's, I think, appropriate that the genesis of this legislation was the result of a community-led effort that was inspired by two local letter carriers from my district.

Back in 2007 Mr. Jamie Partridge and Mr. Isham Harris collected employees' signatures supporting the naming, as well as letters of support from all the surrounding neighborhood associations. These individuals brought the community together to honor not just Dr. King, but also Oregon's somewhat rocky path to racial equality and social justice. While our State ratified the 14th amendment expanding citizenship and providing equal protection under the law back in 1868, our State, sadly, continued to deny African Americans the right to vote under the terms of the original state constitution.

This was an area of great struggle in our community. Oregon had a sad chapter where it had a virulent, power-

ful, Ku Klux Klan presence, electing elected officials and inspiring some really unfortunate State legislation. In part, inspired by this struggle, in 1914, the NAACP opened a chapter in Portland which continues to this day as the oldest continually chartered chapter of the NAACP west of the Mississippi. They were part of the leadership that finally amended the Oregon Constitution in 1927 to remove the clause denying African Americans the right to vote. For the next 30 years they were involved in efforts with leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King not just to end segregation and racial discrimination, but to promote equality. It was a struggle that we faced continuously in our community in the 1950s, such as battles over open housing.

We are well familiar, all of us, with the remarkable life and legacy of Dr. King, who provided a face and a voice to the civil rights movement, one of the greatest orators in the history of the United States who provided national leadership and local inspiration in our community. I am pleased to honor this legacy with the full support of the Oregon congressional delegation. This post office will serve as a daily reminder of Dr. King's legacy and of the struggle in Oregon and around the country to reach our objective of individual dreams being fulfilled free of artificial barriers such as skin color, religious affiliation, gender, and sexual orientation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 1314 and achieve that goal.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to first commend my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon, for bringing this legislation to the floor today, and I rise to express my strong support for this bill designating the post office located at 630 Northeast Killingsworth Avenue in Portland, Oregon, as the "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Post Office." The leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during the civil rights movement helped to make America the country it is today. Because of Dr. King's many accomplishments in the pursuit of justice and liberty, he clearly deserves this simple honor and recognition that we can bestow on him.

Dr. King began his career as a Baptist minister who was also the leading civil rights figure in this country during the 1950s and 1960s. Dr. King's lifelong crusade to end all forms of racial inequity and discrimination was instrumental in enlightening the country with regard to civil rights for all citizens. Dr. King led the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955, helped to found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957, and was instrumental in orchestrating the famous Birmingham protest.

Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, which helped show the world that racial discrimination

could be ended through nonviolent means. He was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and a Congressional Gold Medal. In recognition of his many accomplishments for our country, in 1983 Congress established a national holiday as a tribute to his memory. Later in Dr. King's life, he expanded his message of equality to apply to impoverished Americans of all races and cultures. Dr. King dedicated his life to ensuring the principles this country holds so dear, those of liberty and justice for all of our citizens.

Not quite 4 years ago, Mr. Speaker, I was given the honor of being the grand marshal of the Martin Luther King parade in Knoxville, Tennessee. And I believe I have attended all but one of the many Martin Luther King celebrations at the Greater Warner Church in Knoxville. I'm also very proud of the fact that my father, who served for 6 years as mayor of Knoxville, led the peaceful integration of that city. And in 1962, Look magazine awarded Knoxville an All-America City Award, primarily because of the peaceful integration that we accomplished in our city.

I think this legislation is very fitting and appropriate, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I have no other speakers, and so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Tennessee for his thoughtful words of support, for his concern and his adding historical perspective on how we're all in debt to Dr. King and how it has, in fact, inspired people north, east, west and south to be able to deal with the legacy of promoting a world hopefully free of discrimination. Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the House would join us in approving this measure to honor not just Dr. King, but, as I mentioned, focus on the struggle in our community to reach these ideals, one that continues to this day. The designation of the post office in honor of Dr. King will be an ongoing reminder of what we have to do ahead as well as the progress we've made.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1314.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- S. 1314, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 3539, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 3767, de novo.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1314, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1314.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 0, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 889]
YEAS—373

Abercrombie	Boozman	Childers
Ackerman	Boren	Chu
Aderholt	Boswell	Clarke
Adler (NJ)	Boucher	Clay
Akin	Boustany	Cleaver
Altmire	Boyd	Clyburn
Andrews	Brady (PA)	Coble
Arcuri	Bright	Coffman (CO)
Austria	Broun (GA)	Cohen
Baca	Brown, Corrine	Cole
Bachmann	Brown-Waite,	Conaway
Bachus	Ginny	Connolly (VA)
Baird	Buchanan	Conyers
Baldwin	Burgess	Cooper
Barrow	Burton (IN)	Costa
Bartlett	Butterfield	Courtney
Barton (TX)	Buyer	Crowley
Bean	Calvert	Cuellar
Becerra	Camp	Culberson
Berkley	Campbell	Cummings
Berry	Cao	Dahlkemper
Biggert	Capito	Davis (IL)
Bilbray	Capps	Davis (KY)
Bilirakis	Cardoza	Davis (TN)
Bishop (GA)	Carnahan	DeFazio
Bishop (NY)	Carney	DeLauro
Bishop (UT)	Carson (IN)	Dent
Blackburn	Carter	Diaz-Balart, L.
Blumenauer	Cassidy	Diaz-Balart, M.
Blunt	Castle	Dicks
Bocchieri	Castor (FL)	Dingell
Boehner	Chaffetz	Doggett
Bono Mack	Chandler	Donnelly (IN)

Doyle	Latham	Reichert
Dreier	Latta	Reyes
Driehaus	Lee (CA)	Richardson
Duncan	Lee (NY)	Rodriguez
Edwards (MD)	Levin	Roe (TN)
Edwards (TX)	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (AL)
Ehlers	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Ellison	Linder	Rogers (MI)
Ellsworth	Lipinski	Rooney
Emerson	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen
Engel	Loeb sack	Ross
Eshoo	Lofgren, Zoe	Rothman (NJ)
Etheridge	Lucas	Royal-Allard
Fallin	Luetkemeyer	Royce
Farr	Lummis	Ruppersberger
Fattah	Lungren, Daniel	Ryan (OH)
Filner	E.	Ryan (WI)
Flake	Mack	Salazar
Fleming	Maloney	Sanchez, Linda
Forbes	Manzullo	T.
Fortenberry	Marchant	Sanchez, Loretta
Foster	Markey (MA)	Sarbanes
Fox	Marshall	Scalise
Frank (MA)	Massa	Schakowsky
Franks (AZ)	Matheson	Schauer
Frelinghuysen	Matsui	Schiff
Fudge	McCarthy (CA)	Schmidt
Gallely	McCarthy (NY)	Schrader
Garamendi	McCaul	Schwartz
Garrett (NJ)	McClintock	Scott (GA)
Gohmert	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Gonzalez	McCotter	Sensenbrenner
Goodlatte	McDermott	Serrano
Gordon (TN)	McHenry	Sessions
Granger	McIntyre	Sestak
Grayson	McMahon	Shadegg
Green, Al	McMorris	Shea-Porter
Green, Gene	Rodgers	Sherman
Griffith	McNerney	Shimkus
Guthrie	Meek (FL)	Shuler
Hall (NY)	Melancon	Shuster
Hall (TX)	Mica	Simpson
Halvorson	Michaud	Sires
Hare	Miller (FL)	Slaughter
Harper	Miller (MI)	Smith (NE)
Hastings (FL)	Miller (NC)	Smith (NJ)
Heller	Miller, Gary	Smith (TX)
Hensarling	Miller, George	Snyder
Herger	Minnick	Souder
Herseth Sandlin	Mollohan	Space
Higgins	Moore (KS)	Speier
Hill	Moore (WI)	Spratt
Himes	Moran (KS)	Stearns
Hinchey	Murphy (CT)	Stupak
Hinojosa	Murphy (NY)	Sullivan
Hirono	Murtha	Sutton
Hodes	Myrick	Taylor
Holden	Nadler (NY)	Terry
Holt	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
Honda	Neugebauer	Thompson (MS)
Hoyer	Nunes	Thompson (PA)
Hunter	Nye	Thornberry
Inglis	Oberstar	Tiberi
Inslee	Obey	Tierney
Issa	Olson	Titus
Jackson (IL)	Olver	Tonko
Jenkins	Ortiz	Towns
Johnson (GA)	Owens	Tsongas
Johnson (IL)	Pallone	Turner
Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell	Upton
Johnson, Sam	Pastor (AZ)	Van Hollen
Jones	Paul	Velázquez
Jordan (OH)	Paulsen	Visclosky
Kagen	Payne	Walden
Kanjorski	Pence	Walz
Kaptur	Perlmutter	Wasserman
Kennedy	Perriello	Schultz
Kildee	Peters	Waters
Kind	Peterson	Watson
King (IA)	Petri	Watt
King (NY)	Pitts	Weiner
Kingston	Poe (TX)	Welch
Kirk	Polis (CO)	Westmoreland
Klein (FL)	Pomeroy	Whitfield
Kline (MN)	Posey	Wilson (OH)
Kosmas	Price (GA)	Wilson (SC)
Kratovil	Price (NC)	Wittman
Kucinich	Putnam	Wolf
Lamborn	Quigley	Woolsey
Lance	Radanovich	Wu
Langevin	Rahall	Yarmuth
Larsen (WA)	Rangel	Young (AK)
Larson (CT)	Rehberg	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—61

Alexander	Brady (TX)	Capuano
Barrett (SC)	Braley (IA)	Costello
Berman	Brown (SC)	Crenshaw
Bonner	Cantor	Davis (AL)