

the mothers of every American. I am sure of that.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues would agree that it is inadequate to spend just 1 day a year celebrating the contributions of America's mothers, but as our small measure of gratitude, I urge this body to join its 56 cosponsors and agree to House Resolution 388. And I reserve our time.

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

Mr. Speaker, first let me thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his poignant remarks about motherhood. We appreciate that. And, Mr. Speaker, I also have the pleasure of rising today to call attention to this time-honored celebration of Mother's Day.

This past Sunday, I, along with millions of Americans, paused to uplift the women who have shaped our lives and our country because, as the House of Representatives declared in 1914, the service rendered to the United States by the American mother is the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration. Mothers have been celebrated throughout history in many languages, religions, and cultures.

Few traditions have withstood the test of time as the social celebration of motherhood. From its earliest roots in Egyptian society to our modern American holiday, the commemoration of mothers is timeless. On May 10, we celebrated the 101st anniversary of the first observance of the modern American Mother's Day when a woman from Grafton, West Virginia, named Anna M. Jarvis, held an observance in her mother's honor at St. Andrew's Methodist Church.

Afterward, when the junior Senator from Nebraska, Elmer Burkett, rose before Congress in 1908 to propose the establishment of Mother's Day at the request of Ms. Jarvis and the Young Men's Christian Association, he, interestingly, was originally met with opposition due to sensitivities concerning the role of women in society and the role of the Federal Government in honoring them.

It took until 1914, but Congress eventually passed a resolution declaring the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. President Woodrow Wilson then issued a proclamation directing the flying of the flag as a "public expression of the love and reverence for the mothers of our country."

Mr. Speaker, we now honor all mothers for their immeasurable contribution to the very core of our society. Mothers sustain and strengthen our Nation through their leadership in the family and community. And despite the dynamics of modern society, the ability of mothers to meet the challenge of raising their families with love, understanding and compassion remains constant. As we commemorate mothers for the integral role they play in shaping the course of our Nation's past, present and future, we also revere and emphasize the importance of the

role of the family and the home as the true and ever-present foundation of our country.

Mr. Speaker, some may question why Congress is considering this matter at all, but I would like to say that each day here we tirelessly debate the challenges and nuances of modernity becoming mired in such a dizzying array of interventions that it is easy to lose sight of our ever-enduring core values. We don't often take the time to reflect on the essential philosophical foundations that have guided this Nation through many turbulent times, so I think it is refreshing that we now take time to pause and consider a resolution such as this that is timeless.

So I encourage my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join in support of this resolution today honoring the 101st celebration of the modern Mother's Day.

And with that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I join and support the gentleman's words.

We have no further speakers on our side at this time, so I will continue to reserve.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I just want to ask all Members to join with Mr. FORTENBERRY, the gentleman from Nebraska, in support of this resolution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 388 "Celebrating the role of mothers in the United States and supporting the goals and ideals of Mother's Day." I would like to thank my distinguished colleague Representative FORTENBERRY from Nebraska for introducing this resolution, and today, I rise today in order to recognize and celebrate all of the mothers in our nation.

Mothers are the nurturers, and caregivers that prepare our Nation's young for the challenges that life may hold. Their work may be inside or outside of the home, or both, and their contributions to this society can never be fully appreciated or valued. Jane Sellman definitely hit the needle on the head when she said, "The phrase 'working mother' is redundant."

Our mothers are our first teachers and they should be celebrated everyday. However, like many things we can take them for granted. This Mothers Day, take a moment to call your mother or to visit with her if you can. I must pay special tribute to my mother Ivalita Jackson and my late aunt Valrie Bennett who was like a mom.

Remember that being a mom is no easy feat. Our mothers are strong, determined, with big hearts and always loving. A mother must be able to juggle three things at once and still manage to make dinner and read bedtime stories. No doctor can take away all the ailments of a sick child or even an adult for that matter, like a mother can. Mothers are caring and courageous women who make a difference in the lives they touch. As the Jewish proverb says, "God could not be everywhere and therefore he made mothers."

Mother's Day is also a celebration for grandmothers, mother-in-laws, stepmothers, foster

mothers, godmothers, mothers who take in children, mothers who adopt, those who act as mothers, for those women who have no relations by blood but who give the gift of mothering to children.

Mothers bring a unique and valuable perspective to all aspects of American life. Today, thousands of mothers in this country have become active and effective participants in public life and public service, promoting change and improving the quality of life for men, women, and children throughout the Nation. They serve with distinction as legislators, mayors, judges, doctors, lawyers, and administrators, and their impact in these areas has proved to be monumental.

I could not find words descriptive enough to fully express the depth of admiration that I feel for women who fill this important role in our society. They are committed to their families and community not for public acclaim, but for love. As American author Washington Irving put it best, "A mother is the truest friend we have, when trials heavy and sudden, fall upon us; when adversity takes the place of prosperity; when friends who rejoice with us in our sunshine desert us; when trouble thickens around us, still will she cling to us, and endeavor by her kind precepts and counsels to dissipate the clouds of darkness, and cause peace to return to our hearts."

My heart goes out to those mothers with children who are away at war, I cannot even imagine the fear that they must feel daily. I want to recognize the First Lady, Michelle Obama, who is striking a balance between motherhood and her duties as the First Lady. I want to congratulate and praise all of the mothers in America for all of their hard work. Another former First Lady, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis once said, "If you bungle raising your children, I don't think whatever else you do well matters very much."

I hope that we can all reflect on all the sacrifices our mothers made for us throughout the years. A mother's love is unending and her arms are always open. This resolution will ensure that Mothers throughout this nation are formally recognized, and the United States House of Representatives will acknowledge their importance and all that Mothers contribute to our society. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 388 as well. There are few things more important than celebrating the gift of having a mother. Finally to my mom—I love you for giving me my foundation.

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 agree to the resolution, H. Res. 388.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERBERT A LITTLETON POSTAL STATION

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2162) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 11th Avenue South in

Nampa, Idaho, as the "Herbert A. Littleton Postal Station".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2162

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

SECTION 1. HERBERT A LITTLETON POSTAL STATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 11th Avenue South in Nampa, Idaho, shall be known and designated as the "Herbert A Littleton Postal Station".

(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 "Herbert A Littleton Postal Station".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

□ 1630

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 2162 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at 123 11th Avenue South in Nampa, Idaho, as the Herbert A Littleton Postal Station.

Introduced by my colleague, Representative WALTER MINNICK, on April 29, 2009, and reported out of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee on May 6, 2009, by unanimous consent, H.R. 2162 enjoys the support of both members of the Idaho House delegation.

Marine Private First Class Herbert A Littleton was born on July 1, 1930, in Mena, Arkansas, to his loving parents, Paul and Maude Littleton. He attended high school in Sturgis, South Dakota, where he played both football and basketball and was subsequently employed by the Electrical Appliance Corporation in Rapid City, South Dakota.

On July 29, 1948, Private First Class Littleton enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at the age of 18. He completed boot camp in San Diego, California, before receiving additional training at nearby Camp Pendleton, which was then responsible for training the country's fighting force for the Korean War.

Private First Class Littleton was deployed to Korea in December of 1950,

bravely serving with the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Artillery Forward Observation Team, Company C, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines. His distinguished service and tremendous bravery during the conflict quickly earned him the admiration of his comrades and eventually resulted in his posthumous receipt of the Medal of Honor, the United States military's highest decoration. Private First Class Littleton also posthumously received the Purple Heart, the Korean Service Medal with one bronze star, and the United Nations Service Medal.

As recounted by the citation accompanying Private First Class Littleton's Congressional Medal of Honor, the young soldier exhibited conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and above and beyond the call of duty, in action against enemy aggressor forces on April 22, 1951, in Chungchon, Korea.

Specifically, in response to a violent night attack against his company, Private First Class Littleton quickly alerted his forward observation team and immediately moved into an advantageous position in order to assist in calling down artillery fire on the hostile force. Shortly after the arrival of other team members, an enemy hand grenade was thrown into PFC Littleton's vantage point. Without hesitation, the 21-year-old private sacrificed his life by hurling himself on the grenade and absorbing its full impact. PFC Littleton's Medal of Honor citation goes on to recognize that through his prompt action, he not only saved the other members of his team from serious injury or death, but also enabled them to carry on their vital mission which resulted in their ability to resist the hostile attack.

Mr. Speaker, Private First Class Littleton's dedicated service is a testament to all of the brave men and women in the United States Armed Forces who have offered this Nation the ultimate sacrifice. It is for this reason that the community of Nampa, Idaho, Private First Class Littleton's residence at the time of his death, marks every April 22 by holding a flag ceremony at the city's Herbert A Littleton flag pole in remembrance of his brave act. And it is for this reason that the city of Nampa has also named the road adjacent to PFC Littleton's grave in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, let us further this brave soldier's remembrance by passing this legislation to rename the Nampa postal facility after him. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2162.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in strong support of H.R. 2162, a bill designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 11th Avenue in Nampa, Idaho, as the Herbert A Littleton Postal Station.

Mr. Speaker, many of my words here will repeat the commemoration the

gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) just gave, but I think it is worth repeating because today we are honoring a man who paid the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of his fellow soldiers and on behalf of a grateful Nation.

Herbert Littleton was a private first class in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Company C, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. He was born in 1930 in Mena, Arkansas, and attended high school in Sturgis, South Dakota, where he played basketball and football. He enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on July 29, 1948.

Upon joining the Marines, he trained in San Diego and at Camp Pendleton before he was shipped out to Korea on December 17, 1950, fighting in South and Central Korean operations.

Serving as a radio operator with an artillery forward observation team, he was in action against enemy aggressor forces. Private First Class Littleton was standing watch when a well-concealed and numerically superior enemy force launched a violent night attack from nearby positions against his company. He quickly alerted the forward observation team and immediately moved into an advantageous position to assist in calling down artillery fire onto the hostile force.

It was during this fierce battle that an enemy hand grenade was thrown into his vantage point shortly after the arrival of the remainder of his fellow soldiers. As Mr. LYNCH pointed out, Private First Class Littleton unhesitatingly hurled himself on the grenade, absorbing its full, shattering, and explosive impact. Because of his quick action and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, he saved the other members of his team from serious injury or death and enabled them to carry on the vital mission which culminated in the repulse of that hostile attack. His unflinching valor in the face of almost certain death reflects the highest credit upon Private First Class Littleton and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

In addition to being awarded the Medal of Honor for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty," Private First Class Littleton was awarded the Purple Heart, Korean Service Medal with one bronze star, and the United Nations Service Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill in which a grateful Nation honors a man who courageously traded his life for the lives of his fellow soldiers and in service to our country.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I do want to say on behalf of WALTER MINNICK, who is the lead sponsor of this resolution who is flying in right now and did not have an opportunity to speak on

the floor, on his behalf I ask all Members to join with us. It is fitting, I think, that in this month of May, which marks Military Appreciation Month, let us join together once again to show our appreciation for all men and women in uniform by voting in favor of this resolution which would name this post office in memory of Private First Class Herbert A. Littleton and pass H.R. 2162.

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask our nation to honor the ultimate sacrifice made by Idahoan and American hero Herbert A. Littleton. I offer today H.R. 2162, a bill to rename Littleton's hometown post office in his honor. Private First Class Littleton, or "Herbie", as he was known by his fellow soldiers, was killed in Korea on April 22, 1951, when he hurled himself without hesitation on a deadly grenade, absorbing its full impact and thereby saving the lives of his fellow soldiers.

Littleton's actions enabled them to carry out their vital mission and repel an enemy attack. For that act, Littleton was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor by President Harry S. Truman. It is my hope that my colleagues will support today H.R. 2162 and the efforts of my constituents to remember Private First Class Herbert A. Littleton and all those heroes who serve our nation in uniform.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of my 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. 2162.

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. LYNCH. 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.

REPORT ON H.R. 2346, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

Mr. OBEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-105) on the bill (H.R. 2346) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

RECOGNIZING 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ELECTION OF MARGARET THATCHER

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 378) recognizing the 30th anniversary of the election of Mar-

garet Thatcher as the first female Prime Minister of Great Britain, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 378

Whereas May 4, 2009, marks the 30th anniversary of the first woman sworn in as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Hilda Thatcher;

Whereas Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and at the time of her resignation, was the longest continuously serving Prime Minister since 1827;

Whereas Prime Minister Thatcher was Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990 and the only woman to ever hold that post;

Whereas Margaret Thatcher is the only woman to have ever held the post of Prime Minister of the United Kingdom;

Whereas Margaret Thatcher is the only Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the 20th century to win three consecutive terms;

Whereas Margaret Thatcher gave birth to a new distinctive ideology known as "Thatcherism" which emphasized individual responsibility in the United Kingdom's monetary and social policies;

Whereas Time Magazine named Margaret Thatcher one of the 20 most influential leaders of the 20th century;

Whereas the strong, cooperative stances held by Prime Minister Thatcher, President Ronald Reagan, and Pope John Paul II are widely acknowledged to have been key forces in the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union;

Whereas the special relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom was greatly strengthened under the tenure of Prime Minister Thatcher;

Whereas, on January 19, 1976, Prime Minister Thatcher delivered a bold speech against the communist regime of the Soviet Union, which prompted the Soviet Union Army's newspaper, the Red Star, to coin her the "Iron Lady";

Whereas in 1990, Margaret Thatcher was honored by Queen Elizabeth II with the Order of Merit, one of the United Kingdom's highest distinctions; and

Whereas in 1992, Queen Elizabeth II bestowed a life peerage upon Margaret Thatcher, conferring upon her the title of Baroness and providing a lifetime seat in the House of Lords: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) acknowledges the 30th anniversary of the election of Margaret Thatcher as the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom;

(2) pays tribute to the remarkable professional achievements of Margaret Thatcher;

(3) recognizes Prime Minister Thatcher's dedicated work in promoting individual rights and free markets around the world; and

(4) appreciates the strong diplomatic relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom fostered by Prime Minister Thatcher.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 378, which pays tribute to the distinguished political career of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and I yield myself such time as I may consume. I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for introducing this measure that enables the House to acknowledge the 30th anniversary of her election as the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

On May 4, 1979, Margaret Thatcher was sworn in as Prime Minister. Holding this position until 1990, she became the U.K.'s longest continuously serving Prime Minister since 1827, and the only Prime Minister in the 20th century to win three consecutive elections.

The special relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States was strengthened during her tenure, particularly through her cooperative working relationship with President Ronald Reagan in addressing the threat of the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Thatcher spoke in this House to a joint session of Congress on February 20, 1985. In her remarks, she cited the three occasions on which Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed Congress. Those were worth remembering, she said, "because they serve as lamps along a dark road which our people trod together, and they remind us what an extraordinary period of history the world has passed through between that time and ours; and they tell us what later generations in both our countries sometimes find hard to grasp: why past associations bind us so closely."

Her words are as true today as they were during the height of the Cold War and World War II. We again find ourselves living in extraordinary times. And, thankfully, the United States and the United Kingdom stand shoulder to shoulder as we confront today's challenges together, just as we did throughout the last century.

I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the 30th anniversary of Margaret Thatcher's historic election and paying tribute to her professional achievements. We should also use this occasion to reaffirm the enduring friendship and partnership between our two nations.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Chairman BERMAN bringing this before the House for consideration today. Time Magazine named Margaret Thatcher one of the 20 most influential leaders of the 20th century, and for good reason. She is the only woman to have ever held