

to enjoy the blessings of liberty they died to secure for our country and for a country half a world away.

□ 1400

A few years ago, I had the honor to visit members of the Third United States Infantry Old Guard, who tend the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers at Arlington Cemetery. Tourists will often watch them on warm spring days, meticulously dressed and painstakingly drilled, honoring the memory of these soldiers. Tourists don't often show up during hurricanes or in driving snowstorms or at 2 a.m. in sleet and hail, but the Old Guard does. They commit 2 years of their lives to this service, under the strictest of conditions. I asked a young sergeant, Why? Why do you do this? He said, Because, sir, we want to demonstrate to our fellow Americans that we will never forget.

Victor Dew will not be forgotten. His family will see to that. His friends and neighbors will see to that. His marine brothers will see to that. And his country will see to that. Today, the United States House of Representatives considers legislation to name the post office in Victor Dew's hometown of Granite Bay in his honor, as a simple token of that commitment.

All things mortal will pass. Someday this post office will be gone. Someday we will all be gone. But the selfless deeds and quiet patriotism of young men like Victor Dew are recorded, not in plaques and buildings and monuments, but, rather, in the eternal and indestructible archives of time itself. They will not tarnish or fade. They will stand for the ages as a testament to the value of liberty, the character of those who step forth to defend it, and as a most profound lesson of the true meaning of the words that Victor Dew awakened under from the time that he was 12 and that he now sleeps under for all eternity: *Semper Fidelis*.

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

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3892, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3892, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8771 Auburn Folsom Road in Roseville, California, as the 'Lance Corporal Victor A. Dew Post Office'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## HARRY T. AND HARRIETTE MOORE POST OFFICE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2338) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, as the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2338

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

### SECTION 1. HARRY T. AND HARRIETTE MOORE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore 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 "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent this 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 Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSAR. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2338, introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, as the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office. The bill is cosponsored by the entire Florida State delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on June 27.

Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting and proper that we name this post office in Cocoa, Florida, for Harry and Harriette Moore, leaders of the civil rights movement in Florida. Harry Moore established the first branch of the NAACP in Brevard County, Florida, and is considered the first martyr of the civil rights movement. Sadly, on Christmas night in 1951, the Moores were killed by a bomb planted beneath their home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to join with my colleague from Arizona in consideration of H.R. 2338, to name the post of-

fice in Cocoa, Florida, after Harry T. and Harriette Moore. In accordance with committee requirements, H.R. 2338 is cosponsored by all members of the Florida delegation and was reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent. It honors the legacy of Harry T. and Harriette Moore, who both fought tirelessly for civil rights and against voter discrimination.

In 1934, Harry and Harriette organized the first NAACP branch, as was mentioned, in Brevard County. In the face of discrimination, the Moores succeeded in establishing additional NAACP branches throughout Florida. In addition, the Moores worked with the Progressive Voters League to register over 100,000 African Americans in the State. Harry's hard work and determination led him to become the president of the Florida State Conference of NAACP branches.

Tragically, as was mentioned, in 1951, Harry and Harriette Moore were fatally injured when a bomb planted underneath their house exploded. The Moores were survived by their only daughter, Juanita.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill to commemorate the legacy of Harry T. and Harriette Moore, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Florida (Mr. POSEY), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. POSEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today we take an important step to honor the lives of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriette Moore. These leaders in the struggle for civil rights were taken from us 61 years ago this Christmas.

Harry T. and Harriette Moore propelled the struggle for justice and equality far beyond the borders of their home in Brevard County, Florida. Leaders in the modern civil rights movement, they are remembered for their dignity, compassion, and emphasis on education. They left a legacy that remains close to the hearts of community leaders and one that is sure to outlast the length of their lives that were so tragically cut short.

At a young age, the Moores were dedicated teachers and educators in our local community. Harry began his first job as an elementary teacher at Monroe Elementary School in Cocoa in 1925. Two years later, he began a decade of service as a high school principal in Titusville. Then, from 1936 to 1946, he served as a principal and fifth- and sixth-grade teacher at Mims.

The couple first met in Brevard County when Harry was serving as a principal in Titusville and Harriette was an elementary schoolteacher. They were married on Christmas Day in 1926, and were later blessed with two daughters. They committed the remainder of their lives to the pursuit of civil justice for African Americans.

The Moores first founded the Brevard County chapter of the NAACP in 1934,

which led to a statewide NAACP conference in 1941. Mr. Moore served as president of the Florida State Conference of the NAACP chapters, as well as the founder and executive director of the Progressive Voters League, as was mentioned earlier.

It was through these channels that the Moores championed such issues as equality, education, and voter registration. But their steadfast adherence to equality was not without a price, as both Mr. and Mrs. Moore were fired from their teaching jobs and found it difficult to find employment. To proclaim them as pillars of the community would be an understatement.

The couple celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Christmas Eve 1951. As they celebrated, a bomb exploded beneath their home. Mr. Moore died on his way to the hospital, and Mrs. Moore died as a result of her injuries 9 days later.

□ 1410

The tragic murders sparked an even more resounding outcry for civil rights.

Harry T. Moore has been called the first American civil rights martyr. Brevard County has honored the Moores' deep impact on the community by designating their homesite a Florida Historical Heritage Landmark, creating the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Memorial Park and Interpretive Center, and naming its Justice Center after the trailblazing couple.

Additionally, the NAACP posthumously awarded Mr. Moore the Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement by an African American. Both these fine citizens undoubtedly touched the lives of others with the dedication, integrity, persistence, compassion, and commitment each of them so courageously demonstrated.

I am pleased that the U.S. House of Representatives is acting today to pass this legislation to name the U.S. Post Office in Cocoa, Florida, in honor of Harry T. and Harriette Moore. Passage of H.R. 2338 will further honor the achievements and sacrifices of the Moores, the leaders and first martyrs of our Nation's modern civil rights era.

Designating the United States Post Office at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa as the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office will commemorate the Moores' legacy in a town where Mr. Moore began his service to others. This will serve as a constant reminder to our community of the important and lasting contributions the Moores made to Cocoa and the Nation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this legislation.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, let me thank and congratulate my good friend from Florida (Mr. POSEY) for bringing to this House, bringing to our attention these two great Americans and the legacy that they left this country. Thank you for doing that.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2338, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2338.

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.

#### BRIGADIER GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3912) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Mastic Road in Mastic Beach, New York, as the "Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3912

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

#### SECTION 1. BRIGADIER GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Mastic Road in Mastic Beach, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull 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 "Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. 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 Arizona?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3912, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Mastic Road in Mastic Beach, New York, as the Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building. The bill is cosponsored by the entire New York State delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on June 27.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Woodhull was a great Revolutionary hero. He was a leader of the New York Provincial Congress and a brigadier general of the New York militia during the American Revolution. Woodhull fought gallantly for the freedom that we know today. Despite hardship, never did he stray from his dedication to a free United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Woodhull is a very worthy designee of this postal facility naming, and I urge my colleagues to join me in strong support of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield as much time as my colleague would like to consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), who is the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank Mr. CLAY for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of an American Revolutionary War hero, Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull, and I urge my colleagues to support my legislation to name the post office in Mastic Beach, New York, the Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull Post Office Building.

I thank all of my colleagues in the New York delegation for cosponsoring this bill and the Oversight and Government Reform Committee for reporting it to the full House.

I also wish to thank the community of Mastic, an area of my district that was hit very hard by Hurricane Sandy and has since demonstrated tremendous strength and resiliency. This bill is a tribute to a favorite son of Mastic and to a community that deserves recognition.

Born in 1722 to a prominent farming family in Mastic, New York, Nathaniel Woodhull entered the British military in 1758 and quickly achieved the rank of major. After experiencing battlefield success as an officer in the French and Indian War, Woodhull rejected the Crown's repressive colonial policies. Entering politics, Woodhull was elected to represent Suffolk County in the Province of New York Assembly in 1769. Six years later, he was selected to lead the rebellious New York Provincial Congress in its attempt to break free from British colonialism and establish New York as an independent State.

In 1775, Woodhull was named brigadier general of the militia of Suffolk and Queens Counties due to his vast experience as a former British officer. General Woodhull was ordered to undertake the tactical role of removing imperative American materiel from Jamaica, Queens, during the Battle of Long Island by General George Washington.

Overwhelmingly outmanned and outmaneuvered, the Continental Army was issued a calamitous defeat by the British at the Battle of Long Island, leaving General Woodhull and his troops vulnerable to capture by the advancing British army. General