

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.

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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

Woodhull was captured by the 17th British Regiment on August 28, 1776. Woodhull peacefully tendered his sword to the British and accepted his detainment.

Though the details surrounding Woodhull's capture remain imprecise, legend purports that the British were unwilling to accept Woodhull's diplomatic surrender and ordered him to exclaim "God save the King" as punishment for his loyalty to the colonies. Woodhull refused, instead uttering "God save us all" when pressed by his captors.

Furiously, one British officer lashed out at General Woodhull and slashed him across the head and arm with his saber. The wounds to General Woodhull were debilitating. General Woodhull was incarcerated aboard a prison ship docked in New York Harbor, where he was neglected and contracted gangrene due to his untreated wounds. Woodhull's agonizing demise and the apparent refusal of the British to allow medical care galvanized the colonists, reinforcing the stigma of brutality surrounding their enemies. Nathaniel Woodhull died on September 20, 1776, the first high-ranking colonial officer killed in action during the American Revolutionary War.

Mr. Speaker, Nathaniel Woodhull embodied the patriotism and sacrifice of the early revolutionaries in the struggle for American independence. I hope you agree that naming the post office in Mastic is an appropriate honor given General Woodhull's service and ultimate sacrifice to the United States.

I urge a "yes" vote on this legislation.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to pass this bill to continue to promote the legacy of Brigadier General Nathaniel Woodhull, and having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 5954, 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. 3912.

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.

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SERGEANT LESLIE H. SABO, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5954) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 7th Street in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, as the "Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5954

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

SECTION 1. SERGEANT LESLIE H. SABO, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 7th Street in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, 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 "Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. 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. 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.

H.R. 5954, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE), would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 7th Street in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, as the Sergeant Leslie H. Sabo, Jr. Post Office Building. The bill is cosponsored by the entire Pennsylvania State delegation and was favorably reported by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on September 20.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Leslie Sabo, Jr., was known for his heroism while serving in the Army during the Vietnam War. He is a recipient of the United States military's highest decoration, the Medal of Honor. He earned the medal for leading his company during an attack by a North Vietnamese force. Sergeant Sabo distributed ammunition to his fellow soldiers during heavy fire and provided cover to medical evacuation helicopters as they retrieved his injured comrades. During the battle, he was killed by enemy fire.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly grateful for the brave and heroic service of Sergeant Sabo and for all those who serve and defend our Nation every day.

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

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

I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of H.R. 5954. And at this time, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE).

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today to speak in support of my legislation to name the Ellwood City Post Office in honor of Sergeant Leslie Sabo. By passing this bill, we are playing a small part in paying tribute to an exceptionally heroic man and his family for the sacrifices they made for this country.

Sergeant Sabo grew up in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania. He reflected the values of the blue collar steel town in which he grew up: kindhearted, hardworking, and dependable. He was drafted in 1969 and left the next year for Vietnam.

In the early months of 1970, Sabo was platooned in Vietnam. They were difficult years for him. They endured unbearable heat and humidity as they pushed through jungles and rice paddies as well as monsoon rains that seemed to never end.

In May of that year, Sergeant Sabo and his platoon were ambushed by the North Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia. Amidst heavy fire, he ran to distribute ammunition to his fellow soldiers and was wounded as he threw himself over a wounded combatant to shield him from a grenade blast. Despite his wounds and the danger confronting him, Sergeant Sabo continued to provide cover to the medical evacuation helicopters as they retrieved wounded soldiers until he, himself, was killed by enemy fire.

For his bravery, Sergeant Sabo was recommended to receive the Medal of Honor. However, the recommendation languished for decades until it was discovered in the National Archives in 1999 by Alton Mabb, a Vietnam veteran from Florida. After many more years and some prodding by my friend Congressman GERLACH, who is a native of Ellwood City, and myself, the Department of Defense finally announced in December of 2010 that it would officially recommend to the President the award to Sergeant Sabo for the Medal of Honor.

I was honored to attend the Medal of Honor ceremony with my friend Congressman GERLACH this past May. The award was long overdue and much deserved for Sergeant Sabo, his family, and the entire community.

Sergeant Sabo left behind a wife who loved him, a brother who adored him, parents who cherished him, and a community that admired him. After many years, those who called Leslie a husband, brother, son, and friend are able to celebrate the man that made them all so proud. This year, Ellwood City dedicated a memorial and a bridge to Sergeant Sabo. This bill will allow the town to continue to celebrate its hero in another fitting tribute by naming the town's post office after Medal of Honor recipient Sergeant Sabo.

I want to thank Chairman ISSA and Congressman CUMMINGS, the ranking member, for moving this bill through their committee and allowing it to come to the floor for the vote later this week. I urge my colleagues to support it.