

HONORING SPECIALIST FOURTH CLASS PETER C. LEMON

(Mr. LAMBORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the valiant efforts of Specialist Fourth Class Peter C. Lemon of the United States Army.

Specialist Fourth Class Peter C. Lemon was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy in Vietnam.

When the base came under heavy enemy attack, Sergeant Lemon engaged a numerically superior enemy with machine gun and rifle fire from his defensive position until both weapons malfunctioned. He then used hand grenades to fend off the intensified enemy attack launched in his direction. After eliminating all but one of the enemy soldiers in the immediate vicinity, he pursued and disposed of the remaining soldier in hand-to-hand combat. Lemon carried a more seriously wounded comrade to an aid station, and as he returned, was wounded a second time by enemy fire. Disregarding his personal injuries, he moved to his position through a hail of small arms and grenade fire. Sergeant Lemon immediately realized that the defensive sector was in danger of being overrun by the enemy, and he unhesitatingly assaulted the enemy soldiers by throwing hand grenades and engaging in hand-to-hand combat. He was wounded yet a third time, but his determined efforts successfully drove the enemy from the area.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Specialist Fourth Class Peter C. Lemon.

HONORING COLONEL DONALD E. BALLARD

(Mr. YOHO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the valiant efforts of Colonel Donald Everett Ballard of the Kansas National Guard and formerly of the United States Navy.

Colonel Ballard, a Corpsman Second Class at the time, was with the 3rd Marine Division and was awarded the Medal of Honor for extreme fortitude and gallantry in action on May 16, 1968, in Vietnam.

Colonel Ballard's company was ambushed as they were evacuating a landing zone. Upon seeing wounded fellow marines, Colonel Ballard braved enemy fire to render medical assistance. As they prepared to move the wounded marines, an enemy soldier hurled a grenade that landed near the marines. After shouting a warning, Colonel Ballard threw himself upon the grenade to protect his fellow soldiers from the

blast. When the grenade failed to detonate, Colonel Ballard continued his treatment and saved countless marines.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Colonel Donald Everett Ballard.

ROLL CALL OF HEROES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YOHO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is again an honor for me to be here today with my colleagues to honor the 79 living Congressional Medal of Honor recipients.

To continue what we started earlier, I'd like to yield to my colleague from the great State of Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

HONORING CAPTAIN HOWARD V. LEE

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague and friend for the recognition and for the opportunity to recognize Captain Howard V. Lee from Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Captain Lee was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy in Vietnam.

When Lee realized that the unit had suffered numerous casualties, depriving it of effective leadership, and being fully aware that the platoon was even then under more heavy attack by the enemy, Major Lee took seven men and proceeded by helicopter to reinforce the beleaguered platoon. Major Lee disembarked from the helicopter with two of his men, and braving withering enemy fire, led them into the perimeter, where he fearlessly moved from position to position, directing and encouraging the overtaxed troops. Although painfully wounded by fragments from an enemy grenade in several areas of his body, including his eye, Major Lee continued undauntedly throughout the night to direct the valiant defense, coordinate supporting fire and apprising higher headquarters of the plight of the platoon. The next morning, he collapsed from his wounds and was forced to relinquish command.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Captain Howard V. Lee. Semper Fi.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you, my good friend Mr. SHIMKUS.

At this point, I would like to yield to my colleague from the 20th Congressional District of the great State of New York (Mr. TONKO).

HONORING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS FRANCIS SHERMAN CURREY

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois and the gentlewoman from Hawaii for bringing us together in a bipartisan, spirited way to recognize the living Medal of Honor winners, who are much applauded and much recognized and deeply loved by this Nation.

I rise this evening to honor the heroic efforts of Sergeant First Class Francis Sherman Currey of the United States Army.

Sergeant Currey served with the 30th Infantry Division and was awarded the Medal of Honor for acts of conspicuous gallantry on December 21, 1944, near Malmedy, Belgium.

While defending a strong point, Sergeant Currey's platoon was overrun by German tanks, leading to the withdrawal of his platoon. Sergeant Currey was able to obtain a bazooka despite taking heavy fire from enemy tanks and infantrymen just a short distance away. Pushing forward, Sergeant Currey eliminated one tank and cleared three German soldiers from a house. In discovering five trapped American soldiers, Sergeant Currey acquired several anti-tank grenades. In driving the tank men from their vehicles, he provided enough cover fire to free the five soldiers.

It is for his indomitable heroism and consummate devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Sergeant First Class Sherman Currey. I thank you for the opportunity to share with you this evening on behalf of this wonderful gentleman.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you, sir. Thank you very much for being here to honor a true hero.

I would like to now yield to my colleague from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN).

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HECTOR ALBERT CAFFERATA, JR.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois and the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Private First Class Hector Albert Cafferata, Jr., of the United States Marine Corps.

Private Cafferata was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery in action in Korea on November 28, 1950, while serving with the famed 1st Marine Division.

As the only unwounded member of his squad, he singlehandedly engaged the enemy while under heavy fire from machine guns, mortars and grenades. For over 7 hours, he was able to successfully fend off wave after wave of enemy attacks until reinforcements could arrive. However, as reinforcements moved in, an enemy grenade landed in his trench. The private immediately grabbed the grenade and threw it from the trench before it detonated. Though wounded by the blast,

he saved the lives of many of his men serving with him that day.

It is for his supreme bravery and courageousness in carrying out his duties that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Private First Class Hector Albert Cafferata, Jr.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you to my colleague from Florida.

I would like to now yield to my colleague Mr. HECK from Washington's 10th Congressional District.

HONORING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS LEROY
ARTHUR PETRY

Mr. HECK of Washington. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my expression of gratitude both to the gentleman from the State of Illinois and to the gentlelady from the State of Hawaii for the honor of participating in this.

I rise now to acknowledge the gallantry of a couple of more residents of Washington State's 10th Congressional District who are recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor. I've had the great privilege of meeting both of these gentlemen.

First, I rise to honor the heroic efforts of Sergeant First Class Leroy Arthur Petry of the United States Army.

Sergeant First Class Petry was with the 75th Ranger Regiment and was awarded the Medal of Honor for exceptional bravery in action on May 26, 2008, in Afghanistan.

Though seriously wounded following an enemy attack, Sergeant First Class Petry was able to move himself and a companion to safety and communicate the situation to the rest of the squad. When another Ranger moved forward to assist them, a grenade fell between the men. Sergeant First Class Petry unhesitatingly sprang for it and attempted to throw it away. Although he saved the lives of the two men with him, the grenade exploded and seriously wounded Sergeant First Class Petry. Indeed, he lost a good part of his right arm, and his right hand is a prosthetic.

□ 1900

I've shaken that hand on multiple occasions, and I cannot explain the magic that it is among the warmest handshakes I've ever experienced.

It is for his extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty thought I'm proud to honor and remember the actions of Sergeant First Class Leroy Arthur Petry, a resident of Steilacoom, Washington.

HONORING MASTER SERGEANT WILBURN KIRBY
ROSS

Mr. HECK of Washington. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Master Sergeant Wilburn Kirby Ross of the United States Army.

Master Sergeant Ross was with the 3rd Infantry Division and was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in action on October 30, 1944, near Saint-Jacques, France.

After his company had attacked a German company, Master Sergeant

Ross placed his machine gun in front of their line in order to absorb the initial impact of a counterattack. Master Sergeant Ross then fired with deadly effect on the assaulting force and repelled it. He continued to man his machine gun, holding off six more German attacks. Master Sergeant Ross killed 40 and wounded 10 of the enemy, broke the assault single-handedly, and forced the Germans to withdraw. Master Sergeant Ross remained at his post that night and the following day for a total of 36 hours.

In a coda to his story, he was a careerist in the United States Army and was inadvertently shipped to Korea after World War II, which was against Department of Defense policy. Not discovered until he was halfway to Korea, his commanding officer asked him what he was doing there. He said, Well, I can hardly swim back now, sir. On the very first day in Korea, Sergeant Ross was wounded again, for which he received the Purple Heart.

It is for his extraordinary bravery that I'm proud to honor and remember the actions of Master Sergeant Wilburn Ross, a resident of Dupont, Washington.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my good friend from the great State of New Jersey (Mr. LANCE).

HONORING COLONEL JACK H. JACOBS

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to honor the military service record of Colonel Jack H. Jacobs of Far Hills, New Jersey.

Colonel Jacobs was awarded the U.S. Army's Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy in Vietnam.

Under intense heavy machine gun and mortar fire from a Viet Cong battalion, Colonel Jacobs called for and directed air strikes on the enemy positions to facilitate a renewed attack. Due to the intensity of the enemy fire and heavy casualties to the command group, including the company commander, the attack stopped.

Although wounded by mortar fragments, Colonel Jacobs assumed command of the allied company, ordered a withdrawal from the exposed position, and established a defensive perimeter. He returned under intense fire to evacuate a seriously wounded adviser to the safety of a wooded area where he administered lifesaving first aid. He then returned through heavy automatic weapons fire to evacuate the wounded company commander.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Colonel Jack H. Jacobs.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you, Mr. LANCE.

Mr. Speaker, since the first Medal of Honor was given on March 25, 1863, only 3,461 men have also earned it. Today, as has been mentioned, only 79 living recipients remain.

In order to properly honor these heroes, as you know, we've invited our

fellow Members of Congress in bipartisan fashion to come to the floor and speak on each one of the living recipients of this great Medal of Honor. But I'd first would like to personally thank my colleague, Congresswoman TULSI GABBARD, for joining me in this effort across the aisle. As a veteran and a current member of the Hawaii National Guard, Tulsi exemplifies the values and discipline of our armed services.

I would also like to recognize Garrett Anderson, my district staffer, who handles veteran issues and who was able to join me tonight for this special occasion. Garrett is a veteran of the Iraq war and has become a leader for all veterans and wounded warriors not only in his home community of Campaign-Urbana, but throughout our Nation.

Representative TULSI GABBARD and Garrett Anderson are not only role models to young folks across this great country, but to my own children as well. I'm honored to have their support tonight.

I now yield to my colleague, TULSI GABBARD.

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, I'm so proud personally to be able to join with my friend and colleague, Representative RODNEY DAVIS, as we lead this bipartisan Special Order to remember and to honor the extraordinary sacrifice and displays of true love of country that have been exemplified by the proud warriors who served in conflicts past and present.

President Kennedy once said:

A Nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors and the men it remembers.

I had the privilege last year as the reunion was held in Hawaii for these remaining living Medal of Honor recipients. We had a dinner on the bow of the Mighty Mo at Pearl Harbor, and it was so incredible and moving to be there in the presence of people I had read about, been inspired by, and been motivated by as a child but also throughout my time training when those days felt dark and you felt tired and you felt like maybe I just can't do this. It was these men who truly exemplified and gave us, as we were training, energy to move forward.

Each of these 79 living veterans has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, our Nation's highest military decoration for valor in combat. As we stand here this evening, we represent our constituents and the sentiments and appreciation of a grateful Nation.

HONORING STAFF SERGEANT ALLAN JAY
KELLOGG, JR.

Ms. GABBARD. The select few, like Staff Sergeant Allan Jay Kellogg from my State of Hawaii, who also lives in my hometown of Kailua, consciously made the decision, at the point when it mattered most, to do an extraordinary thing: that if need be, they would give their lives for others. And what is so incredible about all of these men we have had the honor to meet is they are humble heroes who would do it in a heartbeat again if necessary.

They made tremendous sacrifices protecting our ideals and freedoms to keep our Nation safe. It's because of their sacrifice and their service that we can be here today to speak our minds—sometimes agreeing, sometimes disagreeing—where we can practice our faith, and pursue our dreams. That's the reason we gather today—Members of Congress from both parties and from across the country—to stand in awe of their sacrifice and to pay tribute to their heroic actions.

We also remember the parents and the community that raised these heroes, the families that stood behind them, the military that trained them, and their battle buddies, the men and women who served by their side.

I think I can safely say that I speak for all Americans when I say that we are incredibly grateful for what they have done for us and what they have done for our country. The courage they have shown, the example they have set for us is truly special. None of the words that we can say will ever be truly worthy of their sacrifice or their service, but we do our best to pay our tribute and express our gratitude.

HONORING SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Ms. GABBARD. While tonight we're honoring the remaining living veterans who have been recipients of the Medal of Honor, I would like to take a moment to remember a Medal of Honor recipient who is near and dear to my heart, to the State of Hawaii, to the country, and who is no longer with us.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye enlisted in the U.S. Army at age 17 just after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He served with E Company of the 442 Regimental Combat Team, made up entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry at a time when our country was putting Japanese Americans in concentration camps. In 1945, Senator Inouye lost his arm and suffered multiple injuries as he charged a series of German machine gun nests on a hill in Italy. His selfless acts during this battle later earned him the Medal of Honor. Continuing his lifelong commitment of service to Hawaii and the Nation, Danny Inouye was Hawaii's very first Congressman and served in the Senate since 1963. Senator Inouye was a true servant leader and an American hero of the highest order, and he continues to be an inspiration to me and countless others around the world.

Congressman DAVIS and I now have the honor to be joined by some of our colleagues as we continue to honor these courageous heroes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you, Tulsi. It is an honor to be standing here with you in this great Chamber to honor our heroes.

I now yield to my good friend from the great State of Washington (Mr. KILMER).

HONORING SERGEANT JOHN HAWK

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Representative DAVIS and Representative GABBARD for organizing this important time.

It's my honor to stand on the floor and recognize the heroic actions of two distinguished recipients of the Medal of Honor that I have the pleasure of representing, John Hawk and Bruce Crandall.

Sergeant Hawk was with the 90th Infantry Division and awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry while serving in France during World War II and particularly for his actions on August 20, 1944.

While manning a light machine gun, Sergeant Hawk successfully pushed back the infantry forces with his machine gun fire. When an artillery shell knocked out his gun and wounded his thigh, Sergeant Hawk secured a bazooka and pursued the remaining tanks, forcing them into a wooded section. While organizing two machine gun squads and facing intense enemy fire and with tanks in close proximity, Sergeant Hawk repeatedly climbed to an exposed knoll in order to direct fire until two of the tanks were knocked out and the third was driven off. Even while suffering a painful wound, Sergeant Hawk continued to direct fire until the enemy surrendered.

He showed that day, like many of our soldiers do, fearless initiative and heroic conduct.

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL BRUCE PERRY CRANDALL

Mr. KILMER. That heroism was also displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Perry Crandall of the United States Army. Assigned to A Company, 229th Assault Helicopter Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Crandall was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in Vietnam.

On November 14, 1965, then-Major Crandall led the first major division operation of air mobile troops into Landing Zone X-Ray, bringing ammunition and supplies and evacuating the wounded. Flying more than 14 hours in a single day in unarmed helicopters, Major Crandall and his team rescued more than 70 wounded soldiers. Under the most extreme fire, his brave decision to land under fire instilled in the other pilots the will to continue and ensured that the ground forces would be resupplied.

It's for his indomitable heroism I'm proud to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Crandall.

Let me just say in closing that our Nation is stronger for the service and sacrifices of these two distinguished Medal of Honor recipients, for all of the recipients of the Medal of Honor, and for all of those who serve our country.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you.

Now I yield to my colleague from the great State of California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

HONORING SERGEANT MAJOR JON R. CAVAIANI

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the courageous acts of Sergeant Major Jon R. Cavaiani. Sergeant Major

Cavaiani earned his Medal of Honor during the war in Vietnam.

On the morning of June 4, 1971, Sergeant Major Cavaiani's camp came under intense enemy fire. Repeatedly exposing himself to that enemy fire in order to move about the perimeter, Cavaiani was able to direct the platoon's fire in a desperate fight for survival. When the platoon was called to be evacuated, Sergeant Major Cavaiani volunteered to remain on the ground and to direct the evacuation. The following morning, the enemy attack continued. Unable to slow down the assault, Sergeant Major Cavaiani ordered his platoon to escape while he stayed behind to provide cover fire, thus protecting the men of his platoon.

On behalf of a grateful Nation and a respectful and loving community, I'm proud to salute the heroism and recount the actions of Sergeant Major Jon R. Cavaiani of Columbia, California.

□ 1915

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you, Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

Right now I would like to yield to my good friend from the great State of Indiana (Mr. MESSER).

HONORING SERGEANT SAMMY L. DAVIS

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the heroic efforts of a great Hero, Sergeant Sammy L. Davis of the United States Army. Sergeant Davis, then Private First Class Davis, distinguished himself while serving in a remote support base in Vietnam.

On November 18, 1967, Sergeant Davis' support base came under enemy mortar attack, and he was also threatened with a ground assault from across the river. Detecting a nearby enemy position, Sergeant Davis seized a machine gun and provided cover for his gun crew. But the enemy managed a direct hit. Ignoring warnings to seek cover, Sergeant Davis returned to the howitzer, which was burning furiously.

Although he was painfully injured by enemy mortar, Sergeant Davis relentlessly continued firing. Disregarding his injuries and his inability to swim, Sergeant Davis crossed the river on an air mattress, where he aided in returning three soldiers to the support base. Refusing medical attention for his own wounds, he joined another gun crew, firing at the enemy until they fled.

I am proud to honor and remember the extraordinary heroism of Sergeant Sammy L. Davis.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you, Mr. MESSER.

I would like to now yield to my colleague from the great State of Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

HONORING CLARENCE EUGENE SASSER

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleagues for allowing me to join you this evening in what I think is an enormously important tribute.

As I present this distinguished gentleman, this hero, I just want to make mention of my friend Clarence Eugene

Sasser, a Medal of Honor winner born September 12, 1947, who received his Medal of Honor for his actions in the Vietnam War. He's now passed, and I know that those who live recognize their fellow recipients for their heroism.

But we are honoring tonight those who live. And so it is my privilege to be able to salute Sergeant Major Kenneth E. Stumpf of Tomah, Wisconsin.

HONORING SERGEANT MAJOR KENNETH EDWARD STUMPF

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the heroic efforts of Sergeant Major Kenneth Edward Stumpf of the United States Army. Sergeant Major Stumpf was with Company C of the 25th Infantry Division and received the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action on April 25, 1967.

Might I just say, Mr. Speaker, we know that as our Vietnam vets came home, the response was not an American response. I'm grateful to be able to stand on the floor today to say that their valiant service evidenced by so many, and certainly through the honoring of this great Medal of Honor winner, now comes to the full attention of America where we will never, never welcome our soldiers home in any other manner than to say "thank you."

Sergeant Major Stumpf's company approached a village and encountered a well-fortified bunker complex. Three men were wounded in front of a hostile machine gun emplacement. Sergeant Major Stumpf and his squad successfully eliminated two bunker positions, but one still remained a serious threat.

Armed with hand grenades, Sergeant Major Stumpf ran through enemy fire, and as he reached the bunker, he pulled the pins on two grenades and directed them directly into it. With the bunkers eliminated, Sergeant Major Stumpf was able to rescue the three wounded servicemen.

It is for his fighting spirit and ultimate concern for the lives of his fellow soldiers that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Sergeant Major Kenneth Edward Stumpf. We will always remember the valiant efforts of our soldiers. Wars have agreement and disagreement, but no one, no one in America ever disagrees with the service, the sacrifice, the love, the valiant efforts of our men and women in the United States military.

Sergeant Major Kenneth Edward Stumpf, Medal of Honor winner, we salute you.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you to the gentlelady from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to now be in the process where Ms. GABBARD and I are going to read some of the remaining speeches in honor of some of our heroes who are living today. And I would first like to go through a few for my colleagues that are going to be submitted for the RECORD but are unable to be here tonight due to extenuating circumstances.

HONORING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS GARY LEE LITRELL

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. My good friend BILL YOUNG from Florida submitted for the RECORD a speech in honor of Sergeant First Class Littrell of Florida. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty in the Republic of Vietnam on April 8, 1970.

Sergeant First Class Littrell was assigned to the United States Military Assistance Command, and he distinguished himself while serving as a light weapons infantry adviser with the 23rd battalion.

HONORING COLONEL ROGER HUGH CHARLES DONLON

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. I would also like to submit for the RECORD in honor of my colleague LYNN JENKINS from the State of Kansas, to honor Colonel Roger Hugh Charles Donlon of Leavenworth, Kansas, who was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1964 for distinguished service in Vietnam. While defending a U.S. military installation against an attack by hostile forces, Colonel Donlon directed the defense operations in the midst of an enemy barrage.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL PATRICK HENRY BRADY

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Also submitting for the RECORD on behalf of my colleague from Texas, LAMAR SMITH, we are going to honor Major General Patrick Henry Brady. Major General Brady was awarded the Medal of Honor for extreme heroism on January 6, 1968, in Vietnam as a member of the 54th Medical Detachment. He rescued dozens of seriously wounded men from an enemy-held territory blanketed by fog and braved enemy fire to save his comrades.

HONORING PETTY OFFICER ROBERT INGRAM

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Also, on behalf of my colleague ANDER CRENSHAW from the great State of Florida, I would like to honor Petty Officer Robert Ingram from Jacksonville, Florida, for the valiant efforts of Hospital Corpsman Third Class Robert Ingram, who was in the United States Navy and was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in the Republic of North Vietnam on March 28, 1966. He accompanied a point platoon as it engaged an outpost of a North Vietnamese battalion. As the fighting moved from a ridge to a rice paddy, the tree line exploded with a hail of bullets from 100 North Vietnamese regulars. In mere moments, the platoon ranks were decimated, but he proceeded to collect the ammunition from the dead and offered aid to the wounded.

I would also like to now yield to my colleague from the great State of Hawaii to honor some more of our heroes.

Ms. GABBARD. Thank you. Also, on behalf of two of my colleagues who unfortunately could not be here, I will honor their honorees.

HONORING FIRST LIEUTENANT BRIAN THACKER

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of CHRIS VAN HOLLEN from the State of Maryland, I would like to honor First Lieutenant Brian Thacker of the United States Army. He was with the 92nd Field Artillery Regiment and received his Medal of Honor for actions on March 31, 1971, in Vietnam.

When his base was attacked, he assisted in its defense and remained in position when it became apparent that the evacuation of the base was necessary. He organized and directed the withdrawal of the remaining friendly forces with complete disregard for his personal safety. Lieutenant Thacker remained inside the perimeter alone to provide covering fire until all friendly forces had escaped. Due to his selfless acts, he remained trapped behind enemy lines for 8 days before he was finally rescued.

HONORING CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FOUR HERSHEL WOODROW WILLIAMS

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, also on behalf of my colleague Congressman RAHALL from West Virginia, I, with great pleasure, rise to honor Hershel Woodrow Williams and his heroic efforts and service.

I had the honor of meeting Hershel last year when he and the other Medal of Honor recipients were in Hawaii and heard directly from him. Even as he sat in a wheelchair, his courageous and bold spirit was alive and well. And it was such an honor to meet him, I asked him for his autograph.

He was with the Third Marine Division when he was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry on February 23, 1945, on the island of Iwo Jima. Flanked by just four riflemen, time and again Corporal Williams advanced into the enemy defenses to set charges and wipe out enemy positions with a flamethrower. He brazenly charged pillboxes and enemy defenses to pave the way for his fellow soldiers. Truly, his "unyielding determination and extraordinary heroism" are legendary.

But Woody's devotion did not end there. Back home, upon returning to his family, he served as a civilian counselor and as a volunteer in his church, community, and with veterans' organizations. He continued to dedicate his life to repay those who gave all so that he and countless others could come home, resulting in a lifelong commitment to service.

For his valiant devotion to our Nation, I'm so proud to honor Chief Warrant Officer Four Hershel Woodrow Williams.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS J. KINSMAN

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. I would like to now, Mr. Speaker, rise today to honor the valiant efforts of Private First Class Thomas J. Kinsman of the United States Army.

Private First Class Kinsman was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy in Vietnam.

As his company was proceeding up a narrow canal in armored troop carriers, it came under sudden and intense rocket attack, automatic weapons and small arms fire from a well-entrenched Vietcong force. The company immediately beached and began assaulting the enemy bunker complex. As they were moving through heavy enemy fire to effect a link-up, an enemy soldier in a concealed position hurled a grenade into their midst. Mr. Kinsman immediately alerted his comrades of the danger, then unhesitatingly threw himself on the grenade and blocked the explosion with his body. As a result of his courageous action, he received severe head and chest wounds.

Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his personal safety, and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, Private First Class Kinsman averted loss of life and injury to the other seven men of his element. It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Private First Class Thomas J. Kinsman.

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOE M. JACKSON

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Joe M. Jackson was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy in Vietnam.

Colonel Jackson volunteered to attempt the rescue of a three-man U.S. Air Force combat control team from the Special Forces camp at Kham Duc. Hostile forces had overrun the forward outpost and established gun positions on the airstrip. The camp was engulfed in flames, and ammunition dumps were continuously exploding and littering the runway with debris. To further complicate his landing, the weather was deteriorating rapidly, thereby permitting only one airstrike prior to his landing.

Although fully aware of the extreme danger and likely failure of such an attempt, Lieutenant Colonel Jackson elected to land his aircraft and attempt the rescue. Displaying superb airmanship and extraordinary heroism, he landed his aircraft near the point where the combat control team was reported to be hiding. Once that team was onboard, Colonel Jackson succeeded in getting airborne despite the hostile fire.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant General Joe M. Jackson.

HONORING CHAPLAIN ANGELO J. LITEKY

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the valiant efforts of Chaplain Angelo J. Liteky of the United States Army. Chaplain Liteky was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Chaplain Liteky was participating in a search and destroy operation when Company A came under intense fire from a battalion-size enemy force. Observing two wounded men, Chaplain

Liteky moved to within 15 meters of an enemy machine gun position to reach them, placing himself between the enemy and the wounded men. Inspired by his courageous actions, the company rallied and began placing a heavy volume of fire upon the enemy's positions. In a magnificent display of courage and leadership, Chaplain Liteky began moving upright through the enemy fire, administering last rites to the dying and evacuating the wounded. Upon the unit's relief on the morning of December 7, 1967, it was discovered that, despite his painful wounds in the neck and foot, Chaplain Liteky had personally carried over 20 men to the landing zone for evacuation during the savage fighting. Through his indomitable inspiration and heroic actions, Chaplain Liteky saved the lives of a number of his comrades and enabled the company to repulse the enemy.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Chaplain Liteky. And for reasons unbeknownst to many of us, Chaplain Liteky has renounced his Medal of Honor, but still on this floor of the House deserves to be honored for the heroism that he demonstrated that day in 1967.

HONORING MASTER SERGEANT NICHOLAS ORESKO

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Master Sergeant Nicholas Oresko was a platoon leader with the Company C, 94th Infantry Division of the United States Army and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his action on January 23, 1945, in Germany.

While Company C was conducting an attack, it came under heavy enemy fire from its flanks, pinning the unit down. Master Sergeant Oresko swiftly moved forward alone, engaging the first bunker at point blank range and eliminating the enemy. Despite being wounded by grenade shrapnel, he pushed forward and managed to eliminate a second bunker with a grenade and clearing the remaining enemy with rifle fire.

□ 1930

Although severely wounded, Master Sergeant Oresko refused to leave the field until the mission was complete. It's for his quick thinking, indomitable courage, and devotion to duty in this attack that I'm proud to honor and remember the actions of Master Sergeant Nicholas Oresko.

HONORING SERGEANT EINAR H. INGMAN, JR.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit, for the RECORD, on behalf of my colleague from the great State of Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY), in honor of the valiant efforts of Sergeant Einar H. Ingman, Jr., of the United States Army.

Sergeant Ingman's company was pinned down by enemy fire that wounded all squad leaders and several other men. Then-Corporal Ingman assumed the command, reorganized and combined the two trapped squads, and proceeded to charge the enemy machine guns alone.

He took out one crew with a grenade before being hit by a second machine gun. Seriously injured, and with incredible courage and stamina, Corporal Ingman rose and killed the entire gun crew, using only his rifle, before falling unconscious from his wounds.

As a result of this singular action, the defense of the enemy was broken, his squad secured its objective, and more than 100 hostile troops abandoned their weapons and fled in disorganized retreat.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion that I'm proud to honor, on behalf of my good friend and colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY), and remember the actions of Sergeant Einar H. Ingman, Jr.

HONORING PRIVATE GEORGE TARO SAKATO

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Private George Taro Sakato served with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the most highly decorated unit in the United States Army's history to this day. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for extreme gallantry on October 29, 1944, in France.

During a devastating assault by his platoon, Private Sakato killed five enemy soldiers and captured four. When his unit became pinned down by enemy fire, and without regard for that enemy fire surrounding him, Private Sakato charged forward and encouraged his squad to advance as well.

During the maneuver, Private Sakato's squad leader was killed. In taking charge, Private Sakato relentlessly pushed his men forward. Private Sakato and his unit were ultimately victorious in halting the enemy's attack. During this entire action, he managed to kill 12 enemy soldiers, while wounding two others.

It is for his gallant courage and fighting spirit that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Private George Taro Sakato.

HONORING LIEUTENANT THOMAS ROLLAND NORRIS

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Lieutenant Thomas Rolland Norris of Hayden Lake, Idaho, on behalf my colleague from Idaho (Mr. LABRADOR.)

Lieutenant Norris was a SEAL Advisor, and was awarded the Medal of Honor for supreme bravery in action from April 10 to April 13, 1972, in Vietnam.

During the 3-day period, Lieutenant Norris and a 5-man team established a Forward Operating Base deep within heavily-controlled enemy territory to conduct a rescue of several downed pilots. Although the first pilot was located and rescued on the evening of the first night, a second pilot was missing.

On the last day, Lieutenant Norris and one Vietnamese, dressed in fishermen disguises, traveled in a sampan up-river and located the last pilot. Lieutenant Norris and his companion were then able to safely return the pilot for medical care and evacuation.

It is for his outstanding display of leadership and courage that I am proud

to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant Thomas Ross Norris.

HONORING PRIVATE 1ST CLASS ROBERT ERNEST SIMANEK

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Private 1st Class Robert Ernest Simanek was serving in Company F, 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, and received his Medal of Honor for his heroic actions in Korea on August 17, 1952.

When his unit came under attack by mortar and small arms fire, this private displayed an enormous level of commitment to his fellow troops by throwing himself on a grenade that was hurled in the midst of his unit. Although sustaining serious wounds, Private 1st Class Simanek's valiant action saved his fellow Marines from serious injury and death.

It is for his act of great personal valor and service to his country that I am so proud to honor the actions of Private 1st Class Robert Ernest Simanek.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my friend and colleague from the great State of South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL JAMES EVERETT LIVINGSTON

Mr. SANFORD. I thank both of you for what you're doing tonight.

Mr. Speaker, as we well know, there are many heroes from across this country. Most recently we've seen them here in the Capitol with the tragedy of the Naval Yard. But I think that you all are doing something very special by recognizing military heroes in their different acts of heroism and courage over the years.

I'd like to single out a resident from my home State of South Carolina, Major General James Everett Livingston. And his story's an interesting one, as are so many of the stories that you've read.

But back on May 2 of 1968, he found himself as a young captain in the most unenviable of positions, in that a Marine company had been, basically, partitioned and was separated, and he and other men courageously went in to basically extract that Marine company.

In the process, he was hit twice by grenade shrapnel, but he, himself, declined medical help until they were able to go in, extract those Marines, and get them out.

I think it's in keeping with the military tradition of never leaving a man or a woman behind, and it says a lot about his personal courage, that he would, again, keep in the fight, even after withstanding personal injury, until those Marines were, again, up, out and extracted.

And so with that, I would simply like to single out his 33 years in the Marines, single out his wife, Sara, and his daughters, Melissa and Kimberly, for what they know, which is they have a hero for a dad and, indeed, a recipient of the Medal of Honor.

Thank you again for what you all are doing.

HONORING LIEUTENANT JOSEPH R. KERREY

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant Joseph Kerrey, of the United States Navy, was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in taking action against the enemy in Vietnam.

Kerrey led his SEAL team on a mission to capture important members of the enemy's area political cadre, known to be located on an island in the bay of Nha Trang.

Splitting his team into two elements, and coordinating both, Lieutenant Kerrey led his men in the treacherous downward descent to the enemy's camp. Just as they neared the end of their descent, intense enemy fire was directed at them, and Lieutenant Kerrey received massive injuries from a grenade which exploded at his feet and threw him backward onto the jagged rocks.

Utilizing his radioman, Lieutenant Kerrey called in the second element's fire support, which caught the confused Viet Cong in a devastating crossfire. Lieutenant Kerrey resolutely directed his men, despite his near unconscious state, until he was eventually evacuated by helicopter.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am so proud to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant Joseph R. Kerrey.

HONORING COLONEL BERNARD FRANCIS FISHER

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague from the great State of Idaho (Mr. LABRADOR), I rise to honor the heroic efforts of Colonel Bernard Francis Fisher of the United States Air Force and of Kuna, Idaho.

Colonel Fisher was with the 1st Air Commando Squadron, and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his conspicuous gallantry on March 10, 1966, in the Republic of Vietnam.

A Special Forces camp was under attack, and hostile troops had positioned themselves between the airstrip and the camp. Colonel Fisher observed a fellow airman crash on the airstrip. In the belief that the pilot was injured and in danger of capture, Colonel Fisher decided to land and attempt a rescue. Directing his own cover, he landed and taxied the full length of the runway to rescue the pilot.

Colonel Fisher's aircraft was struck 19 times. In the face of fire, he applied power and took off at the overrun airstrip.

It is for the risking of his life above the call of duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Colonel Bernard Francis Fisher.

HONORING LIEUTENANT THOMAS G. KELLEY

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant Thomas G. Kelley was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions, and going above and beyond the call of duty, against the enemy in Vietnam.

Lieutenant Kelley was in charge of a column of eight river assault aircrafts which were extracting one company of U.S. Army infantry troops on the east bank of the Ong Muong Canal in Kien

Hoa province when one of the armored troop carriers reported a mechanical failure of a loading ramp.

At approximately the same time, Viet Cong forces opened fire from the opposite bank of the canal. After issuing orders for the crippled troop carrier to raise its ramp manually and for the remaining boats to form a protective cordon around the disabled craft, Lieutenant Commander Kelley, realizing the extreme danger to his column and its inability to clear the ambush site until the crippled unit was repaired, boldly maneuvered the monitor in which he was embarked to the exposed side of the protective cordon, in direct line with the enemy's fire, and he ordered the monitor to commence firing.

Sustaining serious head wounds from the blast which hurled him to the deck of the monitor, Lieutenant Commander Kelley disregarded his severe injuries and attempted to continue directing the other boats.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant Thomas G. Kelley.

HONORING MASTER SERGEANT RONALD E. ROSSER

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my colleague from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) to honor the heroic efforts of Master Sergeant Ronald Eugene Rosser of the United States Army.

Master Sergeant Rosser was serving with the 2nd Infantry Division and received his Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in action on January 12, 1952, in Korea.

When Master Sergeant Rosser's platoon came under heavy enemy fire from two sides, he charged the enemy's positions, taking the hill, and killing seven. Master Sergeant Rosser then descended to rearm and retake the hill once more, while eliminating enemies along the way.

After he had taken the hill a third time, and killed at least 13, Master Sergeant Rosser helped retrieve the wounded men and make a successful withdrawal.

It is for his gallant actions and courageous and selfless devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Master Sergeant Ronald Eugene Rosser.

HONORING CORPORAL TIBOR RUBIN AND 2ND LIEUTENANT WALTER DAVID EHLERS

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, it is on behalf of my colleague from California, ALAN LOWENTHAL, that I am proud to honor two of his constituents who've been recipients of this prestigious Medal of Honor.

The first is Corporal Tibor Rubin, who served in the United States Army with the 1st Cavalry Division and received his Medal of Honor for his actions on July 23, 1950, to April 20, 1953, in Korea.

While the regiment was withdrawing, Corporal Rubin singlehandedly held off

enemy charges, allowing the 8th Cavalry to complete its withdrawal. On October 30, a number of Chinese forces mounted an assault on Corporal Rubin's unit. He maintained his firing position until he had exhausted all of his ammunition.

Although inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, Corporal Rubin was eventually captured. While in prison camp however, the Corporal continued his resistance and selflessness by caring for his sick comrades.

Also from Congressman LOWENTHAL's district is one of our heroes, 2nd Lieutenant Walter David Ehlers. He served with the 1st Infantry Division of the United States Army and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his service in France.

Second Lieutenant Ehlers was part of the second wave on D-day. When the first wave became pinned down, his unit was sent forward to assist. On June 9, he led his unit's attack against German forces and defeated several enemy machine gun nests.

The very next day his platoon came under heavy fire, and he singlehandedly diverted enemy fire so his fellow servicemen could withdraw. Despite being wounded, 2nd Lieutenant Ehlers carried another wounded rifleman to safety. Even after he was treated, he refused to be evacuated so that he could return to leading his squad.

It's for his display of indomitable courage that I'm so proud to honor and remember the actions of 2nd Lieutenant Walter David Ehlers.

HONORING TECHNICIAN 5TH GRADE ROBERT D. MAXWELL

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of my colleague from the great state of Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) to honor Technician 5th Grade Robert Dale Maxwell of the United States Army.

Technician 5th Grade Maxwell was in the 3rd Infantry Division and was awarded the Medal of Honor for supreme bravery in action on September 7, 1944, in France.

Technician 5th Grade Maxwell and three others, armed only with .45 caliber sidearms, defended the battalion headquarters against an overwhelming onslaught by an enemy platoon. Despite withering enemy fire, Maxwell aggressively fought off the advancing enemy and inspired his fellow soldiers to continue. When an enemy hand grenade landed among the squad, Mr. Maxwell unhesitatingly hurled himself upon it, using his blanket and body to absorb the full force of the explosion. The act of incredible heroism permanently maimed Technician 5th Grade Maxwell but saved the lives of his comrades and enabled vital communications to continue during the withdrawal from the headquarters.

It is for his valiant efforts and relentless spirit that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Technician 5th Grade Robert Dale Maxwell.

HONORING CAPTAIN THOMAS J. HUDNER, JR.

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Captain Thomas Jerome Hudner, Jr., served

with the United States Navy's Fighter Squadron 32 and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his brave actions on December 4, 1950, in the air over Korea.

When Captain Hudner's wingman was shot from the air and crash-landed behind enemy lines, he courageously circled his comrade and attempted to fight off enemy advancing on his wingman's position. Upon noticing that his wingman was stuck in his burning plane, Captain Hudner crash-landed his own plane into the rough mountains and in close proximity to the enemy's position in an attempt to save his buddy. Captain Hudner ran to his wingman's position and attempted to free him from the burning wreckage. Unable to free him, Captain Hudner returned to his aircraft to call in a rescue helicopter and support personnel.

It is for his exceptionally valiant actions that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Captain Thomas Jerome Hudner, Jr.

□ 1945

HONORING SERGEANT GARY BURNELL BEIKIRCH

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the bravery and courage of Sergeant Gary Burnell Beikirch of the United States Army.

Sergeant Beikirch was with the 1st Special Forces and was awarded the Medal of Honor for extreme gallantry in action on April 1, 1970, in Vietnam. When an enemy force launched an attack, the allied defenders suffered a multitude of casualties. Without regard for his own well-being, Sergeant Beikirch sprinted from position to position to treat the wounded servicemen. Upon receiving notice that an American officer had been wounded and left exposed, Sergeant Beikirch charged through enemy fire and carried the officer to safety. Instead of allowing for his own wounds to be treated, Sergeant Beikirch continuously ran between the aid station and the field of battle to retrieve the wounded.

It is for his complete and utter devotion to the welfare of his fellow soldiers that I'm proud to honor the actions tonight of Sergeant Gary Burnell Beikirch.

HONORING LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROBERT FRANKLIN FOLEY

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant General Robert Franklin Foley served in the United States Army, where he received the Medal of Honor for leading his unit, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry 25th Division, on November 5, 1966, in the Republic of Vietnam. While moving to aid a besieged unit, Lieutenant General Foley's company clashed with a strong enemy defense post. Lieutenant General Foley, directing three platoons, was able to attend to the wounded soldiers while advancing them. Coming under intense fire, the Lieutenant General, alone, continued to advance until the wounded had been evacuated. Then, after being struck by a grenade himself, Lieutenant General Foley refused

medical aid and led an assault to destroy three enemy positions.

It is for his outstanding leadership and selflessness that I'm so proud to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant General Robert Franklin Foley.

HONORING COLONEL HARVEY CURTISS BARNUM, JR.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the supreme heroism of Colonel Harvey Curtiss Barnum, Jr., of the United States Marine Corps. Colonel Barnum was with the 3rd Marine Division and was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in action on December 18, 1965, in Vietnam.

Colonel Barnum's company became pinned down by enemy fire. Upon discovering the company commander and radio operator were seriously wounded, he took control of the radio and assumed command of the rifle company. Colonel Barnum began positioning the men into firing positions and began identifying targets to engage. Behind his leadership, the units maintained their composure in the face of extreme danger and potential disadvantage. Colonel Barnum took point and led the platoon on a successful counterattack, eliminating key positions, and evacuated the wounded.

It is for his extraordinary courage that I'm proud to stand here to honor and remember the actions of Colonel Harvey Curtiss Barnum, Jr.

HONORING COLONEL GORDON RAY ROBERTS

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, Colonel Gordon Ray Roberts was a rifleman in the 101st Airborne Division and awarded the Medal of Honor for his service on July 11, 1969, in Vietnam.

Colonel Roberts' platoon was sent to provide assistance to a sister company. When his platoon became pinned down by heavy gun and grenade fire, Colonel Roberts, with utter disregard for his own well-being, charged forward beyond the perimeter and safety of his unit. Without fear or concern, Colonel Roberts eliminated four enemy positions and linked up with the imperiled company. He assisted with evacuating the wounded and supervised the withdrawal from the position before returning to his own unit.

It is for his gallant and selfless actions contributing directly to saving the lives of his fellow soldiers that I'm proud to honor and remember the actions of Colonel Gordon Ray Roberts.

HONORING LIEUTENANT JOHN JAMES MCGINTY, III

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lieutenant John James McGinty, III, of the United States Marine Corps, who is from Beaufort, South Carolina. He was with Company K and was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action on July 18, 1966, in Vietnam.

While providing rear security to guard the withdrawal of the battalion, Lieutenant McGinty's 32-man platoon came under heavy fire. During the barrage, two of McGinty's squads became

separated. Disregarding his own safety, McGinty ran through automatic weapons and mortar fire to convene with the separated squads. Upon arriving, he found 20 men wounded and the medical corpsman killed. He quickly reloaded ammunition for the wounded men and, though wounded, continued to encourage his troops and direct their fire. Through multiple close encounters, Lieutenant McGinty was able to adjust artillery and effectively fight off the enemy.

It is for his indomitable heroism and devotion to duty that I'm proud to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant John James McGinty, III.

Mr. Speaker, I want to yield to Ms. GABBARD for some closing comments.

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, it has truly been a privilege and a high note of my service as a Member of Congress to be able to stand here with my friend and colleague, Congressman DAVIS, to be able to read the highlights of the courageous actions of heroes whose service has allowed us to be here today. This is a moment that I will never forget—a moment that I look forward to sharing with many of my battle buddies, my servicemembers back home.

It's a time for us to reflect. As we've heard through reading through these courageous actions, it's like reading through a storybook. These are the actions of heroes and legends that maybe we imagined as children. But we know that these are living heroes who not only put their lives on the line in the service of our country overseas, but have come home and continued that service. They have only accepted this Medal of Honor in a humble way, and we honor those who did not make it home.

I look forward to us in our work here in Congress to be able to live up to the standard that they have set and to honor their service and sacrifice as we do our best working in the people's House to serve our country.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this would not happen without great people helping to put this information together to honor these true heroes. I want to thank some folks who have worked with me: Nick Cozzo, Jordan Wellinghoff, Cathryn Ayers, Shontee Pant, Jenny Baldwin, Drew Collins, Frank Santana, and Osborne Crosby, among many others that I'm sure I'm going to forget to mention tonight.

Remember, this is an honor tonight. We are not Republicans. We are not Democrats. We are Americans coming together to honor in a bipartisan fashion 79 individuals who fought to protect the freedoms that we enjoy and to be able to stand here on this House floor in freedom and to be Americans and to govern.

It is with great pride that I was able to be joined tonight by my colleague, my friend, TULSI GABBARD, also a member of our military today. Thank you for your service, TULSI. Thank you for your service to your country here and

your service as a member of the Hawaii National Guard.

It is with great privilege that I was honored to stand here tonight to recognize so many true American heroes. And it's a privilege that I will never forget throughout my career.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING COLONEL BERNARD F. FISHER

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Colonel Bernard Francis Fisher of the United States Air Force.

Colonel Fisher was with the 1st Air Commando Squadron and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his conspicuous gallantry on March 10, 1966 in the Republic of Vietnam.

A Special Forces camp was under attack and hostile troops had positioned themselves between the airstrip and the camp. Colonel Fisher observed a fellow airman crash on the airstrip. In the belief that the pilot was injured and in danger of capture, Colonel Fisher decided to land and attempt a rescue. Directing his own cover, he landed and taxied the full length of the runway to rescue the pilot. Colonel Fisher's aircraft was struck 19 times. In the face of fire, he applied power and took off at the overrun airstrip.

It is for the risking his life above the call of duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Colonel Bernard Francis Fisher.

HONORING LIEUTENANT THOMAS R. NORRIS

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Lieutenant Thomas Rolland Norris of the United States Navy.

Lieutenant Norris was a SEAL Advisor and was awarded the Medal of Honor for supreme bravery in action from April 10 to April 13, 1972 in Vietnam.

During the three-day period, Lieutenant Norris and a 5-man team established a Forward Operating Base ("FOB") deep within heavily controlled enemy territory to conduct a rescue of several downed pilots. Although the first pilot was located and rescued on the evening of the first night, a second pilot was still missing. On the last day, Lieutenant Norris and one Vietnamese, dressed in fishermen disguises, travelled in a sampan up-river and located the last pilot. Lieutenant Norris and his companion were then able to safely return the pilot for medical care and evacuation.

It is for his outstanding display of leadership and courage that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Lieutenant Thomas Rolland Norris.

HONORING FIRST LIEUTENANT BRIAN THACKER

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of First Lieutenant Brian Thacker of the United States Army.

First Lieutenant Thacker was with the 92nd Field Artillery Regiment and received his Medal of Honor for actions of great gallantry on March 31, 1971 in Vietnam.

When First Lieutenant Thacker's base was attacked he assisted in its defense and remained in position when it became apparent that evacuation of the base was necessary. He organized and directed the withdrawal of the remaining friendly forces with complete disregard for his personal safety. First Lieutenant Thacker remained inside the perimeter alone to provide covering fire until all friendly forces had escaped. Due to his selfless acts, First Lieutenant Thacker remained trapped behind enemy lines for eight days before he was finally rescued.

It is for his valiant efforts and selfless spirit in service to our nation that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of First Lieutenant Brian Thacker.

HONORING CORPORAL TIBOR RUBIN

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Corporal Tibor Rubin of the United States Army.

Corporal Rubin was with the 1st Cavalry Division and received his Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action from July 23, 1950 to April 20, 1953 in Korea.

While the Regiment was withdrawing, Corporal Rubin single-handedly held off enemy charges allowing the 8th Cavalry to complete its withdrawal. On October 30, 1950, a number of Chinese forces mounted an assault on Corporal Rubin's unit. Corporal Rubin maintained his firing position until he had exhausted all his ammunition. Although inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, Corporal Rubin was eventually captured. While in a prison camp, however, the Corporal continued his resistance and selflessness by caring for his sick comrades.

It is for his unyielding courage and bravery that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Corporal Tibor "Ted" Rubin.

HONORING TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE ROBERT D.

MAXWELL

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Technician Fifth Grade Robert Dale Maxwell of the United States Army.

Technician 5th Grade Maxwell was in 3rd Infantry Division and was awarded the Medal of Honor for supreme bravery in action on September 7, 1944 near Besancon, France.

Technician 5th Grade Maxwell and 3 others, armed only with .45 caliber side arms, defended the battalion headquarters against an overwhelming onslaught by an enemy platoon. Despite withering enemy fire Maxwell aggressively fought off the advancing enemy and inspired his fellow soldiers to continue. When an enemy hand grenade landed among the squad, Technician 5th Grade Maxwell unhesitatingly hurled himself upon it, using his blanket and body to absorb the full force of the explosion. The act of incredible heroism permanently maimed Technician 5th Grade Maxwell, but saved the lives of his comrades and enabled vital communications to continue during the withdrawal from the headquarters.

It is for his valiant efforts and relentless spirit that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Technician Fifth Grade Robert Dale Maxwell.

HONORING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS GARY LEE

LITRELL

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, comprised solely of Medal of Honor recipients. During this week, the recipients will assemble to honor and remember all who have served our country and to further the brotherhood among one another. This year, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania has been chosen as the site for the convention and Sergeant First Class Littrell of the United States Army and his valiant efforts will be recognized and he will be the featured hero of this year's convention.

Sergeant First Class Littrell was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in Kontum province, Republic of Vietnam, on 4–8 April 1970. Sergeant First Class Littrell was assigned to the United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, and Advisory

Team 21. He distinguished himself while serving as a Light Weapons Infantry Advisor with the 23d Battalion, 2d Ranger Group, Republic of Vietnam Army, near Dak Seang. After establishing a defensive perimeter on a hill on April 4, the battalion he was assigned was subjected to an intense enemy mortar attack which killed the Vietnamese commander, one advisor, and seriously wounded all the advisors except Sergeant First Class Littrell. During the ensuing four days, Sergeant First Class Littrell exhibited near superhuman endurance as he single-handedly bolstered the besieged battalion. Repeatedly abandoning positions of relative safety, he directed artillery and air support by day and marked the unit's location by night, despite the heavy, concentrated enemy fire. His dauntless will instilled in the men of the 23rd Battalion a deep desire to resist. Assault after assault was repulsed as the battalion responded to the extraordinary leadership and personal example exhibited by Sergeant First Class Littrell as he continuously moved to those points most seriously threatened by the enemy, redistributed ammunition, strengthened faltering defenses, cared for the wounded and shouted encouragement to the Vietnamese in their own language. When the beleaguered battalion was finally ordered to withdraw, numerous ambushes were encountered. Sergeant First Class Littrell repeatedly prevented widespread disorder by directing air strikes to within 50 meters of their position. Through his indomitable courage and complete disregard for his safety, he averted excessive loss of life and injury to the members of the battalion. The sustained extraordinary courage and selflessness displayed by Sergeant First Class Littrell over an extended period of time were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him and the U.S. Army. It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remind our fellow Americans of the actions of Sergeant First Class Littrell.

HONORING SECOND LIEUTENANT WALTER D. EHLERS

Mr. LOWNETHAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Second Lieutenant Walter David Ehlers of the United States Army.

Second Lieutenant Ehlers was with the 1st Infantry Division and was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in action near Goville, France.

Second Lieutenant Ehlers was of part of the second wave on D-Day. When the first wave became pinned down, his unit was sent forward to assist. On June 9th he led his unit's attack against German forces and defeated several enemy machinegun nests. The next day, his platoon came under heavy fire and he singlehandedly diverted enemy fire so his fellow servicemen could withdraw. Despite being wounded, Second Lieutenant Ehlers carried another wounded rifleman to safety. After treatment, he refused to be evacuated and returned to leading his squad.

It is for his display of indomitable courage that I am proud to honor and remember the action of Second Lieutenant Walter David Ehlers.

HONORING CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FOUR
HERSHEL WOODROW WILLIAMS

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Hershel Woodrow Williams and his heroic efforts and continued selfless service to his fellow veterans.

Corporal Williams was with the 3rd Marine Division when he was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in action on February 23, 1945, on the island of Iwo Jima. Flanked by only four riflemen, time and again, Corporal Williams advanced into the enemy defenses to set charges and wipe out enemy positions with a flamethrower. He brazenly charged pillboxes and enemy defenses to pave the way for his fellow soldiers. His "unyielding determination and extraordinary heroism" are legendary.

But Woody's devotion nor did he feel his duty ended there. Back home he served as a civilian counselor and as a volunteer in his church, community and with veterans' organizations. A lifetime dedicated to repay those who gave all so that he and countless others could come home; a lifelong commitment to assisting veterans, their spouses and children.

For all his valiant devotion to our Nation, I am proud to honor Chief Warrant Officer Four, Hershel Woodrow Williams.

HONORING SERGEANT EINAR H. INGMAN, JR.

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the valiant efforts of Sergeant Einar H. Ingman, Jr. of the United States Army.

Sergeant Einar H. Ingman, Jr. was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy in Korea.

Members of Sergeant Ingman's company were pinned down by pinned down enemy fire that wounded all squad leaders and several other men. Then Cpl. Ingman assumed command, reorganized and combined the two trapped squads, and proceeded to charge the enemy machine guns alone. He took out one crew with a grenade before being hit by a second machine gun. Seriously injured, and with incredible courage and stamina, Cpl. Ingman rose and killed the entire gun crew using only his rifle before falling unconscious from his wounds. As a result of this singular action, the defense of the enemy was broken, his squad secured its objective, and more than 100 hostile troops abandoned their weapons and fled in disorganized retreat.

It is for his courage and unwavering devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Sergeant Einar H. Ingman, Jr.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL PATRICK HENRY
BRADY

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we honor Major General Patrick Henry Brady of the United States Army.

Major General Brady was awarded the Medal of Honor for extreme heroism on January 6, 1968, in the Republic of Vietnam as a member of the 54th Medical Detachment.

Major General Brady rescued dozens of seriously wounded men from an enemy-held territory blanketed by fog. He braved heavy enemy fire and risked his own life to save the lives of them. By the end of the day, Major General Brady had employed three different aircraft to evacuate 51 wounded men, most of whom would otherwise have perished.

It is for his unwavering courage that we are proud to honor and appreciate the actions of Major General Patrick Henry Brady, who lives in New Braunfels, Texas.

HONORING COLONEL ROGER HUGH CHARLES
DONLON

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Colonel Roger Hugh Charles Donlon of the United States Army.

Colonel Donlon was with Army Special Forces Detachment A-726 and awarded the Medal of Honor for supreme gallantry in action on July 1964, in Vietnam.

While defending a U.S. military installation against an attack by hostile forces, Colonel Donlon directed the defense operations in the midst of an enemy barrage.

He marshaled his forces and ordered the removal of needed ammunition from a blazing building. He then dashed through small arms fire, detected the enemy and quickly dispatched them.

Colonel Donlon sustained a severe stomach wound and disregarded his own injury for the wellbeing of his men.

As daylight brought defeat to the enemy, Colonel Donlon reorganized his defenses and administered first aid to the wounded.

It is for his extreme display of bravery that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Colonel Roger Hugh Charles Donlon.

HONORING PETTY OFFICER ROBERT R. INGRAM

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the valiant efforts of Hospital Corpsman Third Class Robert R. Ingram of the United States Navy.

Petty Officer Ingram was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in Republic of North Vietnam on 28 March 1966.

Petty Officer Ingram accompanied a point platoon as it engaged an outpost of a North Vietnamese battalion. As the fighting moved from a ridge to a rice paddy, the tree line exploded with a hail of bullets from 100 North Vietnamese regulars.

In mere moments, the platoon ranks were decimated. Oblivious to the dangers, Petty Officer Ingram crawled across the bullet-splattered terrain to reach a downed Marine.

Ingram was injured, but he proceeded to collect ammunition from the dead and offered aid to the wounded.

From 4 pm until just prior to sunset, Petty Officer Ingram pushed, pulled, cajoled, and doctored his Marines. Despite pain and the probability of his own death, Petty Officer Ingram's actions, initiative and dedication to duty saved many lives.

In 2001, I was honored to be able to dedicate the Medical clinic at our local Navy base in honor of his courage and unwavering devotion to duty.

In Jacksonville, he continues his work as a nurse and is considered a local hero. I am proud to recognize the bravery and heroism of Petty Officer Ingram.

HONORING MASTER SERGEANT RONALD E.
ROSSER

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the heroic efforts of Master Sergeant Ronald Eugene Rosser of the United States Army.

Master Sergeant Rosser was serving with the 2nd Infantry Division and received his Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in action on January 12, 1952 in Korea.

When Master Sergeant Rosser's platoon came under heavy enemy fire from two sides, he charged the enemy's positions, taking the hill, and killing 7. Master Sergeant Rosser then descended to rearm and retake the hill once more while eliminating enemies along the way. After he had taken the hill a third time and killed at least 13, Master Sergeant Rosser helped retrieve the wounded men and make a successful withdrawal.

It is for his gallant actions and courageous and selfless devotion to duty that I am proud to honor and remember the actions of Master Sergeant Ronald Eugene Rosser.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO COMMIT, THREATEN TO COMMIT, OR SUPPORT TERRORISM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-63)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, is to continue in effect beyond September 23, 2013.

The crisis constituted by the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, in New York and Pennsylvania and against the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States that led to the declaration of a national emergency on September 23, 2001, has not been resolved. These actions continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13224 with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 18, 2013.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY FOR COOPERATION REGARDING ATOMIC INFORMATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-64)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, consistent with sections 123 and 144 b. of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153 and 2164(b)), the text of the Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Cooperation Regarding Atomic Information, including a technical annex and security annex (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "ATOMAL Agreement"), as a proposed agreement for cooperation authorizing the exchange of U.S. Restricted Data and Formerly Restricted Data within the context of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) between the United States of America and the following member of NATO: the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter the "New Party").

In addition, I am pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the ATOMAL Agreement with respect to the New Party, with a copy of the memorandum of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the agreement. The ATOMAL Agreement entered into force on March 12, 1965, with respect to the United States and the other NATO members at that time. The Czech Republic, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland, Spain, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic, and the Republic of Slovenia subsequently became parties to the ATOMAL Agreement. The New Party has signed this agreement and has indicated its willingness to be bound by it. The ATOMAL Agreement with respect to the New Party meets the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Although the ATOMAL Agreement continues in force with respect to the United States and the other current parties to it, it will not become effective as an agreement for cooperation authorizing the exchange of atomic information with respect to the New Party until completion of procedures prescribed by sections 123 and 144 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

For more than 40 years, the ATOMAL Agreement has served as the framework within which NATO and the other NATO members that have become parties to this agreement have received the information that is necessary to an understanding and knowledge of, and participation in, the political and strategic consensus upon which the collective military capacity of the Alliance depends. This agreement permits only the transfer of atomic information, not weapons, nuclear material, or equipment. Participation in the ATOMAL Agreement will give the New Party the same standing within the Alliance with regard to nuclear matters as that of the other current parties to the ATOMAL Agreement. This is important for the cohesiveness of the Alliance and will enhance its effectiveness.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the Department of Defense (DOD) and other interested agencies in reviewing the ATOMAL

Agreement and have determined that its performance, including the proposed cooperation and the proposed communication of Restricted Data thereunder with respect to the New Party, will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the ATOMAL Agreement with respect to the New Party and authorized the DOD to cooperate with the New Party in the context of NATO upon satisfaction of the requirements of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

The 60-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 begins upon receipt of this submission.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 18, 2013.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. CÁRDENAS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to be here on the floor to speak to America and those around the world who watch and understand all that we try to do in this Congress. It gives me great pleasure and honor to speak tonight about a very important issue that faces America but is just as important to people from all over the world.

The United States of America is the country where dreams come true. It's not hard to see that citizenship is a cornerstone of that American Dream. We're a Nation of immigrants—and immigration remains one of the great strengths of our great Nation.

Yesterday, we celebrated Citizenship Day and were reminded of the important contributions immigrants have made to America—immigrants from all over the world.

As Congress continues to delay the passage of comprehensive immigration reform, we're again reminded that the inclusion of a pathway to citizenship is essential to ensuring that all immigrants are able to fully contribute to our economy, workforce, and to our communities.

One of the major reasons that we have so many undocumented workers in this great Nation is because our legal immigration system is broken. We should work as hard as possible to ensure that hardworking men and women who simply want to live the American Dream can do so—and that they can do so as American citizens.

What happens when immigrants are able to become citizens rather than just seeing their immigration status legalized? The answer is simple. We—all of us in America—will have a stronger and more integrated Nation, a stronger