

order to save that Marine's life. He heroically shielded the injured man with his own body and tied a plasma unit to a rifle that he had planted upright in the sand. After stabilizing the patient and his injuries, Bradley pulled the man some 30 yards through that intense fire to safety.

His heroism did not end on that day. A few weeks later, he was wounded in both legs in a mortar attack. He refused evacuation until he had finished rendering aid to two other wounded Marines. He was subsequently awarded a Purple Heart for this action.

Bradley was a star attraction during the Seventh War Bond Drive, where he spoke in over 33 cities. This war bond drive collected over \$24 billion, which is the largest borrowing from the American people in the history of our country.

Bradley was the last surviving member, as we have heard, of the six flag-raisers. He died in 1994 at the age of 70. His son, James Bradley, is the author of the book "Flags of Our Fathers: Heroes of Iwo Jima."

As has already been mentioned by Chairman BUYER, this bill has the support of the Wisconsin delegation. It has my full support. And today, where a couple of hours ago we celebrated the Marine Corps birthday, it is a fitting tribute.

I urge all my colleagues to vote for this legislation.

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

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

I thank the gentleman from Texas for his support of this legislation and once again for his fine work on the Veterans' Committee.

This bill before us will name the VA outpatient clinic in Appleton, Wisconsin, as the "John H. Bradley Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic."

In the State of Wisconsin, they have a council; and this council is made up of many veterans organizations. They met on October 21 of 2005 to discuss H.R. 1691. The council had a discussion, a motion was made and was seconded and carried a unanimous vote, no objections, to support the bill that is before us today.

The veterans organizations that were in support of this legislation in the State of Wisconsin and offer this under the American people are the American Legion, the VFW, the DAV, the Navy Club of the USA, the Army Navy Union, the Catholic War Veterans, Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans, American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II, the United Women Veterans, Polish Legion of American Veterans, Wisconsin Association of Concerned Veterans Organizations, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Paralyzed Veterans of America, the County Veterans Service Officers Association, AMVETS, the Jewish War

Veterans, and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. These are 24 of the veterans organizations that supported the gentleman from Wisconsin's legislation.

In closing, I believe we can tell a lot about a nation by the individuals whom we choose to honor, and this is a very appropriate means and manner to honor one of America's true heroes. With that, I ask that all Members support H.R. 1691.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1691, legislation that would designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Appleton, Wisconsin, as the John H. Bradley Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

John "Doc" Bradley was a small town boy from Antigo, Wisconsin, who answered the call to duty to serve during World War II. As a Corpsman in the Navy, Doc Bradley participated in one of the defining events of our nation's history, the raising of the flag at Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima Island. The importance of the capture of Mount Suribachi extends well beyond its symbolic meaning and the inspiration it provided to our nation's military. The victory at Iwo Jima also served an important strategic role by allowing the U.S. Army's B-29 bombers to make emergency landings on the island, and helped lead to our triumph in the battle for the Pacific.

Despite Doc Bradley's numerous accomplishments as a soldier during World War II, which include receiving the Navy Cross for heroism, this brave American remained humble throughout his life and did not brag about his many accomplishments. In fact, much of Doc Bradley's family did not know that he had received a Navy Cross, one of the Navy's highest honors, until after his death.

I am pleased that this great honor is being bestowed upon Doc Bradley today and would like to close with his account of his participation in the flag-raising, which exemplifies the grace and humility of this great American: "People refer to us as heroes—I personally don't look at it that way. I just think that I happened to be at a certain place at a certain time and anybody on that island could have been in there—and we certainly weren't heroes—and I speak for the rest of them as well. That's the way they thought of themselves also."

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 1691, a bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Appleton, Wisconsin, as the "John H. Bradley Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic." While Americans may not recognize Mr. Bradley's name, we have all been inspired by his image.

John "Doc" Bradley was born in Antigo, Wisconsin, on July 10, 1923. During World War II, he was assigned to the 28th Marines of the 5th Marine Division, where he took part in the Pacific campaign at Iwo Jima, Japan. In 1945 Pharmacist's Mate Second Class Bradley, along with five U.S. Marines, raised the American flag on Mount Suribachi displaying victory over the Japanese during the Battle of Iwo Jima.

This act became a lasting symbol of the great bravery and courage of our troops, and a never-ending display of the enduring American spirit. It is appropriately depicted in the U.S. Marine Corps Memorial near Arlington

National Cemetery. Mr. Bradley was awarded the Navy Cross, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation with one star, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one star, and the World War II Victory Medal for "extraordinary heroism as a Hospital Corpsman in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima."

Upon Mr. Bradley's return to Antigo after his service, he owned a small business and gave generously of his time to his community. He passed away on January 11, 1994, after 47 years of marriage which was blessed with eight children. He was the longest surviving member of the six who "raised the flag on Iwo Jima". He rests in the peace that he deserves as a national hero, in his hometown today.

It is truly appropriate to honor Mr. Bradley, who gave so much to his country, as our brave men and women of the armed services continue to do today. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1691.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1691, a bill that would name the VA outpatient clinic in Appleton Wisconsin the "John H. Bradley Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic".

John "Doc" Bradley died at the age of 70 on January 11, 1994. After his appearances at the last bond tour, John married his childhood sweetheart, Betty Van Gorp, and raised eight children with her.

John served as a Navy Corpsman during World War II and was the longest surviving member of the six who raised the second flag on Iwo Jima.

Two days after landing with his regiment in Iwo Jima on his first campaign, Second Class Bradley earned the Nation's second highest award, the Navy Cross, for "extraordinary heroism."

Bradley rushed to the aid of a wounded Marine under heavy Japanese fire, bandaged his wounds and then pulled the soldier 30 yards to safety.

A few days later, Bradley received several shrapnel wounds to his legs, and was evacuated to a hospital in Hawaii.

John's family had no knowledge of him receiving a Navy Cross until after his death. It is a most appropriate honor that we name the VA Community Based Outpatient Clinic located in the town where he grew up, after the quiet and unassuming Mr. John Bradley.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1691.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUYER. 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 matter on H.R. 1691.

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

There was no objection.

ROSA PARKS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1285) to designate the Federal building located at 333 Mt. Elliott Street in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1285

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ROSA PARKS FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Federal building located at 333 Mt. Elliott Street in Detroit, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Rosa Parks Federal Building".

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF WILLIAM B. BRYANT ANNEX.

The annex, located on the 200 block of 3rd Street Northwest in the District of Columbia, to the E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Building and United States Courthouse located at Constitution Avenue Northwest in the District of Columbia shall be known and designated as the "William B. Bryant Annex".

SEC. 4. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the annex referred to in section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "William B. Bryant Annex".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. 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 S. 1285.

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 1285 honors two Americans by designating buildings in their honor. This bill designates the Federal building located at 333 Mt. Elliott Street, Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building," and the annex of the E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Building and Courthouse located in the District of Columbia as the "William B. Bryant Annex."

Last week, the House passed H.R. 2967, which would have named the building in Detroit after Rosa Parks. We are back here today because the Senate amended their version of this bill to include the designation in honor of Judge William Bryant.

Rosa Parks has been eulogized and honored by many people who knew her better than I, but I would like to take this opportunity to express my condolences to those who knew her and praise her to those that will hopefully follow her example.

Rosa Parks is well known for a simple, yet historic, act of defiance. To paraphrase something the Mayor of Detroit said at a service in her honor, "She stood for what was right, by sitting down." This act inspired further acts of civil disobedience and earned her the title of the "mother of the civil rights movement."

Hers is an example that we should commend to our children and our grandchildren, an example of fortitude and resolution to do what is right, even when it meant great risk to her personal safety. She is truly deserving of this honor we are bestowing today.

We are also here to honor Judge William B. Bryant, a Federal judge in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Judge Bryant was the first African American to be named Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Though born in Alabama, William Bryant moved with his family to Washington, D.C., at the age of 1 and made D.C. his home for the past 92 years. After serving in the United States Army and attending Howard University, he began his legal career working in private practice and as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. Judge Bryant was appointed to the United States District Court by President Lyndon Baines Johnson and was later named Chief Judge. His appointment to the bench was monumental during the civil rights movement, as African Americans struggled for rights as full and equal citizens of this Nation.

During the civil rights movement, Rosa Parks and Judge Bryant were viewed as heroic icons by African Americans. Today, they are recognized and remembered by people of all races for not only the effect they have on the civil rights movement but also for their subsequent accomplishments.

I believe this is a fitting honor to a woman whose actions helped transform and improve our society and to a distinguished jurist who has served our Nation for over 40 years.

I support this legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

I thank the gentleman for bringing forward this bill; and I rise in strong support of S. 1285, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 333 Mt.

Elliott Street in Detroit, Michigan, as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building." This bill also contains a provision to name the annex to the E. Barrett Prettyman courthouse here in the District of Columbia in honor of Federal District Court Judge William B. Bryant.

Both are legendary African Americans, and the agreement that Federal buildings should be named in their honor is both wide and deep.

I thank my good friend and colleague from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) for her diligent leadership on the Rosa Parks Federal building designation. I also want to thank my good friend of long-standing, the senior Senator from Virginia, Senator JOHN WARNER, for tirelessly working with me for more than 3 years to achieve this honor for Judge Bryant. I am deeply grateful as well to Senate Judiciary Committee ranking member PATRICK LEAHY, who also was particularly conscientious in pressing for this honor for Judge Bryant.

I spoke last Wednesday, Mr. Speaker, concerning the events that led Rosa Parks to challenge the daily humiliation of Montgomery, Alabama's black residents who were required to pay their bus fare to the driver, then get off and reenter through the rear door, and then relinquish their seats and move to the back of the bus upon the demand of any white passenger. Since then, Congress has broken with precedent and voted to allow Rosa Parks to lie in honor in the Capitol Rotunda, and she did so just a few days ago, the first woman and only the second African American who has been accorded this honor. In so doing, the United States of America recognized the unique and extraordinary contribution of Rosa Parks to her country. Her simple act of civil disobedience in refusing to relinquish her seat on demand from a white man on a segregated bus was the functional equivalent of a nonviolent shot heard around the world.

Fifty years later, time may blur the enormous personal risk Rosa Parks took on in America in 1955. During our country's tragic racial history, black men had been lynched for less. Grievances like those of African Americans after 400 years of slavery and humiliating discrimination had been resolved by violent revolution throughout human history.

Our country is enormously in Rosa Parks' debt because the revolution that led to the end of government and legally sanctioned discrimination began with a nonviolent revolutionary act, setting an example that endured. So brave was her act in the South in 1955 that even those of us who were young, in school, and had nothing to lose did not engage in the first sit-ins until 5 years later. The act of one woman finally led to the mass civil rights movement, the missing ingredient in the civil rights struggle. This movement was Rosa Parks' special gift to her people and to those who joined them, especially the residents of the