

Judge Bryant. In the last Congress, Ms. NORTON was instrumental in House consideration of H.R. 4294, a bill to name the annex for Judge Bryant. Unfortunately, the Senate did not consider the bill. In this Congress, Ms. NORTON introduced H.R. 1015 to continue her effort to honor this distinguished jurist.

Judge Bryant is 94 years old, and is legendary in District legal circles. He practiced law in the 1940's and 1950's when the city was segregated. He could not join the D.C. Bar Association or use its facilities. Yet, he has achieved great stature as a trial lawyer and enjoys an enviable reputation.

Judge Bryant is a lifelong D.C. resident who attended D.C. public schools and Howard University Law School, where he graduated first in his class. He began his legal career in private practice in the District with the legendary African American law firm of Houston, Bryant and Gardner. In 1965, he was nominated by President Johnson to the federal bench and confirmed by the Senate later that year. Judge Bryant is the first African American to hold the post of Chief Judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

During his long, productive legal career Judge Bryant also served as the first African American Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, and taught at Howard University Law School.

The judges of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia unanimously agreed to name the annex in honor of Judge Bryant and approached Congresswoman NORTON and Senator JOHN WARNER for their help. For the past several years, Ms. NORTON and Senator WARNER have worked to overcome Senate objections to naming the annex in honor of Judge Bryant because he continues to serve in active, senior status.

It is an extraordinary testament to Rosa Parks that, even in her death, her work is not done. The bill to honor her became the unstoppable legislative vehicle to ensure that Judge Bryant, this extraordinary African American jurist, be honored with this designation while he is still living.

I strongly support S. 1285 and urge my colleagues to join me in honoring these legendary American heroes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the proposed legislation "To designate the Federal building located at 333 Mt. Elliott Street in Detroit, Michigan, as the 'Rosa Parks Federal Building'."

More than 50 years ago, on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks boarded her normal bus home and sat down in one of the "colored" aisles toward the back of the bus. Soon, the bus began to fill, and Rosa was ordered to vacate her seat to accommodate the white passengers. She simply but stubbornly refused.

This peaceful act of protest sparked a city-wide boycott of the bus system by the African American community. Men, women and children of Montgomery, Alabama refrained from riding the bus and instead either walked, rode their bikes or carpooled to work. In an impressive show of strength and courage, the boycott endured for over a year, and people across the nation joined with those in Montgomery. After 381 days, the City bus line finally relented and desegregated the buses.

Four days after the initial incident on the bus, a young man stood up in front of a large audience, having just been appointed as the head of the boycott: "There comes a time,"

the man said, "that people get tired. We are here this evening to say to those who have mistreated us for so long, that we are tired, tired of being segregated and humiliated, tired of being kicked about by the brutal feet of oppression." The name of that young man spurred to action by Rosa Parks was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Rosa was found guilty that very same day of breaking the city's segregation law. It was over 50 years ago that Rosa Parks chose to peacefully but willfully stand up—or rather sit down—against the abhorrent laws that segregated this country. Let us honor and celebrate what Rosa Louise Parks helped this country accomplish half a century ago by urging for this federal building be named in her honor. But let us also remember that her fight is not over. Let this building, the "Rosa Parks Federal Building," stand as a pillar of remembrance for this and future generations. Let this building always remind us of the battle she fought for freedom and equality, and the battles still being fought here and across the world today.

I support the proposed resolution for the foregoing reasons, and I urge my colleagues to follow suit.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1285.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOLF. 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 motion to instruct on H.R. 2862.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 2862, SCIENCE, STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXII and by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2862) making appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MS.

SCHWARTZ OF PENNSYLVANIA

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2862, be instructed to insist on the House level for the Small Business Administration's Business Loan Program Account and recede to the Senate on Section 525 of the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ).

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

The motion the gentleman from New York and I are offering has two parts. First, it calls for maintaining the Senate-passed provision requiring the Federal Trade Commission to investigate gasoline prices and determine if price gouging is occurring; and, secondly, it supports allocating \$79 million for the Small Business Administration 7(a) loan program, the same level of funding provided last year and the same level supported by 234 Members of the House this year.

First, Mr. Speaker, with regard to gasoline prices. Last week, oil companies announced record high third quarter profits. Exxon-Mobil corporation posted more than \$9 billion in profits, the largest amount ever by a U.S. company. Royal Dutch Shell Group generated \$9 billion, an increase of 68 percent over last year. ConocoPhillips made \$3.8 billion, an increase of 89 percent over last year. British Petroleum brought in \$6.53 billion, up from almost \$5 billion last year.

All told, these profit levels have put the world's five largest publicly traded oil companies on track to earn more than \$100 billion before year's end. Yet, at the same time that Big Oil's bottom line is going up, so are Americans' energy costs. This year, the average American family will pay \$4,500 to meet their energy needs, up nearly 19 percent from last year. These increases in cost are reflected in 30 to 70 cents per gallon cost of gasoline. These increases mean that everyday Americans are likely to pay double-digit increases in home heating oil and costs this winter. From my own constituents in northeast Philadelphia and Montgomery County, these increases are seriously affecting their budgets and forcing them to stretch their hard-earned dollars even further than they have before.