

This book documents the history of our flag as a symbol of liberty from the colonial period to Pearl Harbor to present day. It documents in detail our patriotic customs. It describes the position and manner of displaying the flag, as well as how to fold and care for it. These days, our flag and its proper care have acquired a special significance.

Mr. Speaker, this has been a regular publication, I would note. It has been printed over time here in the House. It just so happens that, also due to a great amount of requests of flags, we also need to again reprint "Our Flag" so people will have the document available.

In light of the special circumstances, though, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and his staff, the ranking minority member, and also my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who is here on the floor today.

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and his staff who have worked hard to bring this bill to the floor, working with us in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to voice my strong support of this measure to reprint the congressional publication entitled "Our Flag."

Supplies of this document, last printed in the 105th Congress, have been exhausted. In the wake of the sinister attacks on our country and our way of life 4 weeks ago, millions of Americans have chosen to demonstrate their solidarity with the victims, their love for this great country, and their resolve to triumph over the forces of terror by proudly displaying our Nation's flag.

Increased desire by Americans to show our flag has naturally raised many questions about the guidelines for its proper display. The publication "Our Flag" answers all such questions. It also contains much historical information about our national flag and about the flags of several States.

It is fitting and proper that we reprint this document so Members may have it all available for constituents who need it at this crucial time in our Nation's history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 244.

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. NEY. 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 motion will be postponed.

□ 1415

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF REVISED VERSION OF "HISPANIC AMERICANS IN CONGRESS"

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 90) authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 90

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF REVISED VERSION OF "HISPANIC AMERICANS IN CONGRESS".

(a) IN GENERAL.—An updated version of House Document 103-299, entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress" (as revised by the Library of Congress), shall be printed as a House document by the Public Printer, with illustrations and suitable binding, under the direction of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(b) NUMBER OF COPIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in addition to the usual number, there shall be printed 30,700 copies of the document referred to in subsection (a), of which—

(A) 25,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(B) 5,700 shall be for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(2) ALTERNATIVE NUMBER.—If the total printing and production costs of the number of copies provided under paragraph (1) exceed \$220,000, there shall be printed the maximum number of copies of the document referred to in subsection (a) for which such total costs do not exceed \$220,000, with distribution allocated in the same proportion as in paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, this is House Concurrent Resolution 90 authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress," and it is an honor to be here today with my colleague from New York to present this resolution authorizing the printing of the impressive history of Hispanic Americans in Congress.

It is also a good time as we now have a number of Hispanic Americans serving in the 107th Congress. Seventy Hispanic Members have served in the

United States Congress from 1822 to the present. Currently, 21 serve as Members in the House of Representatives.

There has been a long and rich history of Hispanic Americans in Congress. The first Hispanic Member, Joseph Hernandez, elected by the territory of Florida, served in 1822-1823. Between the 1850s and the end of the 19th century the Hispanic Members who served hailed from the territory of Louisiana. By the 1960s, more Hispanics were elected to office than in the previous 140 years.

These numbers reflected the increase in the Hispanic population throughout the United States with the newly elected Members representing such States as Texas, California, New York, Colorado, and others. To date, Hispanics have served in Congress from 10 States in addition to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

The Hispanic membership in Congress promises to grow even more rapidly as the United States enters the 21st century. Since Joseph Hernandez was first elected, the membership has always reflected the diversity in the Hispanic community, which gives reason for us to be proud of the contributions Hispanic Americans have made to our country, to its history.

This underscores the importance of documenting, in detail and with illustrations, the invaluable contributions that Hispanic Americans have made for many years as Members of Congress. Each has made and continues to make a tremendous contribution to their country and to the constituents whom they serve. Each has made an important difference to Congress as an institution in itself and to the many issues which they have advocated before this body and also before the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), with whom I proudly serve. Additionally, I want to thank all who supported this resolution and have worked hard to bring it to the floor today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 90, a resolution authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Hispanic Americans in Congress." I have a copy here, and this was something that was done a few years ago. It needs to be updated now, and that is the reason we have the resolution on the floor today.

From September 15 to October 15 of every year since 1988, millions of Americans have celebrated the contributions of Hispanic Americans. This is a time for us to learn of and celebrate the many ways that Hispanic cultures have enriched American society. Beyond the most commonly recognized contributions such as cuisine, music, and language, Hispanics have left undeniable

marks in the worlds of science, literature, sports, the Armed Forces, and politics.

Mr. Speaker, in 1994 I asked the House to support legislation to produce a publication that commemorated Hispanic men and women who have served in the United States Congress. These House Members understood that Hispanic Americans in Congress would enrich the lives of those seeking knowledge of Hispanic American history and agreed to pass the bill.

This book serves as a record of history that documents political contributions and accomplishments of individuals from various Hispanic cultures. With such a publication available from the Library of Congress and on the Internet, a student writing a paper on Hispanics in American politics has access to a comprehensive reference book. Not enough publications exist that provide information about specific cultures, and that is just one reason why this publication is so necessary.

Mr. Speaker, that was 7 years ago, and history made each day since has not been documented. In order to maintain the integrity of such a publication, it must be updated. I introduced H. Con. Res. 90 to correct some typographical errors in the premier issue and to add new entries to commemorate new Hispanic American Members of Congress.

Because typical public school curriculum largely focuses on European and European American history, our children are too often denied valuable knowledge of their own or their classmates' cultures and histories. Hispanic Heritage Month and publications like Hispanic Americans in Congress present opportunities to impart knowledge to Americans of all ages who may not be aware of the impact and richness of such cultures.

Mr. Speaker, I must thank my colleagues for their continued support of this project. It is because of them that Hispanic Americans in Congress became a reality.

I want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for their support and for the opportunity for me to update my picture in the book.

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

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, we were also pleased to help the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) update that picture, although we felt it was fine as it was.

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he might consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA).

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 90 which will authorize the reprinting and updating of a publication entitled, "Hispanic Americans in Congress."

Hispanics and Hispanic Americans have played a fundamental role in U.S. history. From the early Spanish explorers, to the founding of the oldest city in the U.S. in St. Augustine, Florida, Hispanics have been a part of our history from its earliest beginnings.

The first Hispanic Members of Congress were elected from Florida, New Mexico, and California in the early 19th century. My home State of Texas elected its first Hispanic Representative in 1961, when it sent our friend, Henry B. Gonzalez, to Washington. Today, there are 21 Hispanic Members of Congress representing seven States, two territories, and coming from all walks of life. Hispanics still remain under-represented in Congress.

The 2000 Census figures show that Hispanics are now the largest minority group comprising 12.5 percent of the population, yet they make up only 4.8 percent of Congress. If Hispanic representation is to grow, we need young Hispanics to run for public office.

This publication will teach Hispanic students that no matter their background, they, too, can serve this country by becoming Members of Congress. I believe the most important gift we can give our children is to inspire them to reach beyond themselves and dream as big as they can dream.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution that will help give rise to the next generation of Hispanic leaders.

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

This has the support of our chairman of the Hispanic Caucus, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), all Members, and certain Members on both sides.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to support this concurrent resolution, introduced by my distinguished friend from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

During his more than 11 years in the House, the gentleman from New York has consistently led on issues of interest to Hispanic-Americans. I have admired his leadership and appreciated his counsel during the time we have served together.

It was through the work of the gentleman from New York and others that this handsome volume was originally compiled. It was also my friend from New York who, as chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus during the 103rd Congress, introduced the resolution that provided for the book's publication.

My friend from New York recognized, as should we all, that Hispanics and Hispanic-Americans have played a fundamental role in the history of the United States. Hispanics have every reason to be proud of their role. Christopher Columbus may have been born an Italian, but he was in the service of the King and Queen of Spain when he discovered the New World.

A Spaniard led the first European exploration of lands now part of the continental United States, in what is now Florida. Other Spanish explorers pushed still further into American territory.

Indeed, as Americans fought for independence from Great Britain on the east coast of

this continent, The Spanish were exploring and settling the west coast. Barely 2 months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Spanish founded a little settlement that we know today as San Francisco, CA.

Hispanics have also played a tremendous role in the history of this institution, And they continue to do so today.

Mr. Speaker, the first Hispanic-American to serve in Congress, Delegate Joseph Martin Hernandez, represented the newly acquired Florida territory in the House during the 17th Congress.

The first Hispanic-American Senator, Octaviano Larrazolo, represented New Mexico in the 70th Congress after a public career that included service as Governor of his State.

From 1822 to 1995, a total of 63 distinguished Hispanic-Americans served in the two Houses. Since then, 9 more distinguished Hispanic-Americans have served, all of whom continue serving today. Biographies of the newest Hispanic-American Members, and updated biographies of others, will be included in the new edition as appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, of the more than 11,600 individuals who have served in the two Houses since 1789, fewer than three-fifths of 1 percent have been Hispanic-Americans. In the Congresses of the 21st century and beyond, there is no doubt that many more Hispanic-Americans will have the honor of taking seats in the House and Senate.

There is every reason to be proud of the contributions of the Hispanic-Americans who have served to date, which is why it is so important to chronicle those contributions.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter the 21st century, we must continue to mark the service and record the substantial contributions that Hispanic-Americans are making to the deliberations of the most democratic legislative body on Earth.

A new edition of Hispanic-Americans in Congress will gather, in one updated volume, useful historical information for teachers, students, and others, describing the careers of the Hispanic-American men and women who have served in Congress.

I am certain the new volume, like the first edition, will quickly become a tremendous resource, inspiring young Hispanic-Americans, and indeed all young Americans, to pursue careers that could eventually bring them to Washington to represent their neighbors in Congress.

I urge the House to support the concurrent resolution. I thank the distinguished chairman for bringing it to the floor.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the House leadership for bringing House Concurrent Resolution 90 onto the floor today. This bill, offered by my colleague and former chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus JOSÉ SERRANO, would authorize the printing of an updated version of the book Hispanic Americans in Congress, 1822 to 1995. This book, by Carmen Enciso, Tracy North, and the Hispanic Division at the Library of Congress, was originally published in 1995 by the Government Printing Office under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This book, Hispanic Americans in Congress, has been the most comprehensive publication documenting

the service of every Hispanic American who has served in the U.S. Congress. Through its compilation of brief biographies of every Hispanic Member, from Joseph Marion Hernandez, elected to represent Florida in 1822, to our colleagues elected in the 1990s, this book will impress any reader with the diversity of Hispanic lawmakers and the contributions we have made to the country as a whole.

In reading this book, you will learn about the key leadership role played by Hispanic Members of Congress, from all parties, in advancing civil rights, assisting farmers and migrant farmworkers, feeding and housing the indigent, enhancing bilingual education, providing a voice for immigrant communities, serving our veterans, advocating democracy and development in Latin America, supporting small businesses, revitalizing our urban economies, and protecting our environment.

It is fitting that during Hispanic Heritage Month, the Congress act to direct the publication of an updated version of Hispanic Americans in Congress. Since it was published in 1995, nine additional Hispanic Americans have been elected to Congress. Anyone who reads this book today will find no mention of half of the current membership of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. I therefore urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 90 so that we can have an up to date and appropriate record of the service of Hispanic Americans in the Congress of this great Nation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this noncontroversial resolution and urge its immediate passage. It is most appropriate that we are considering this measure during the waning days of Hispanic Heritage Month.

My home state of New Mexico has sent 17 Hispanic-Americans to Congress—that is a record. New Mexico is also the only state that has ever elected two Hispanic-Americans to the United States Senate.

The presence of Hispanics predates the founding of our Nation, and, as among the first to settle on this continent, Hispanics and their descendants have had a profound and lasting influence on American history, values and culture. Since the arrival of the earliest Spanish settlers more than 400 years ago, these Americans have contributed immensely to our peace, freedom and legacy.

I am honored to represent a state that has one of the largest percentages of Hispanic-Americans. This month, as we remember with special gratitude the gifts that Hispanics bring to every aspect of our country, I urge Hispanic-Americans, and, indeed, all New Mexicans, to take great pride in their heritage. Mr. Speaker, for these and countless other reasons, I ask that we pass this measure at once to celebrate the contributions that Hispanic-Americans have made in the United States Congress.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I support House Concurrent Resolution 90, which authorizes the revision and reprinting of the book, "Hispanic Americans in Congress."

Within the pages of "Hispanic Americans in Congress" you will find inspirational stories of

bravery, commitment, dedication, and selflessness. Such examples include Congressman "Ed" Roybal. Since Romualdo Pacheco in 1876, the state of California had not had a Latino Representative to Congress. Congressman Edward Roybal became part of history in 1962 by becoming the second ever Latino Member of Congress from California. "Ed" Roybal has been an inspiration to countless numbers of Latino citizens, community activists and elected leaders. Congressman Roybal is one of the many examples of Latino leadership that will inspire our leaders of tomorrow.

Since 1960, more Hispanics have been elected to Congress than in the previous 140 years. We have reason to be proud of the contributions Latinos have made to our country. The future grows brighter everyday for Latinos. Latinos buying power is over one-third of a trillion dollars and every day a hard working American of Latino origin is setting up a business or buying a house. Little by little, Latinos have worked their way to recognition. This book will help inspire that joy of recognition, will serve history, and will motivate our youth with positive role models.

Mr. Speaker, I please ask that we pass H. Con. Res. 90, so we may recognize Latino achievement and inspire new generations of Latino Members of Congress. Let us commemorate Congressman Roybal and the many others that have helped our community prosper.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 90, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. 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 H. Con. Res. 90, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS IN CONGRESS"

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 130) authorizing printing of the book entitled "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress."

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 130

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS IN CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The book entitled "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress", prepared by the Library of Congress under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be printed as a House document.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The House document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 30,700 copies of the document described in subsection (a), of which—

(A) 25,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(B) 5,700 shall be for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; or

(2) such number of copies of the document described in subsection (a) as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of \$220,000, which copies shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate in the same proportions as described in paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, again it is my pleasure to be here today to speak on behalf of this resolution authorizing the printing of this rich history of the Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress. It is also timely, as we now have eight Members of Asian and Pacific Islander descent serving in both the House and the Senate in the 107th Congress. Thirty-two Asian Pacific Americans have served in the United States Congress from 1903 to the present, including 13 Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands elected to the United States Congress from 1907 to 1946. Currently six serve as Members to the House of Representatives and two serve as U.S. Senators.

The first Asian American elected to Congress was Dalip Singh Saund, a Democrat from California. Saund was a Punjabi Sikh who immigrated to the United States from India and fought for Asian Americans to have the right to be naturalized. This led the way for his election to the United States House of Representatives in 1954 and opened the door to other Asian Americans. Members who followed in office reflected the vibrant diversity of the Asian and Pacific Islander population in California and Hawaii.

The first Senator from Hawaii, Hiram Fong, was elected in 1959. DANIEL INOUE, who was also elected in 1959 was Hawaii's first Member of the House. He has the distinction of having the longest Congressional service from any Asian American, spanning until