

Resolution 487 in honor of the story and contributions of Korean Americans.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 487, supporting the goals and ideals for Korean American Day.

On January 13th, we will celebrate the 103rd Anniversary of Korean American Day. It was on that day, 103 years ago, that a boat carrying 102 Korean immigrants arrived in Hawaii. According to the 2000 census, there are now more than 1 million Korean Americans. Over that time, Korean Americans have made an untold number of contributions to American society.

Whether in education, science, business, or the arts, Korean Americans have played and continue to play a vital role in shaping communities throughout New Jersey and the entire country.

For instance, there are over 4,000 Korean Americans currently serving in our Armed Forces and a large number of them are deployed overseas keeping our nation safe from terrorism. Furthermore, Korean Americans own more than 135,500 businesses across the U.S., employing nearly 334,000 individuals and generating gross receipts and sales of \$46 billion.

Many of today's Korean Americans came to this nation in the 1950s fleeing the war and poverty that followed the invasion of South Korea by North Korea. Today, that region continues to face threats to its overall security. I promise to continue to work with my colleagues and Korean officials to find a long term solution to the nuclear crisis on the Korean peninsula. Ensuring safety in the region and seeking a diplomatic resolution to the conflict are two of my top priorities.

Korean American Day is an excellent opportunity for Americans to remember the many contributions that Korean Americans have made to our society and I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 487, supporting the goals and ideals of Korean American Day.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of Korean American Day.

I would like to recognize my colleagues Representatives DAVIS, RANGEL, CAPUANO and ROYCE for their leadership on this bill.

As Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC), I am proud to stand here to honor the accomplishments and contributions of the Korean American community.

On January 13, 1903, the first wave of Korean immigrants arrived in Hawaii. Like all immigrants, they arrived in this country with hope that they would find opportunities and a better life for themselves and their children. After World War II and the Korean War, two separate streams of Korean immigration took place. The first included those searching for political and educational freedom from the war. The larger stream occurred after the 1965 Immigration Act, which abolished the "national origins" quota system and allowed for family reunification provisions. After being hardened through years of war in Korea, these immigrants felt determined to build better lives and thrive in the United States.

For Korean immigrants, the American dream of building a better future for their families is alive and well. Korean Americans make this dream a reality through a focus on entrepreneurship. Korean American entrepreneurs

have successfully developed businesses in all parts of our cities and suburbs.

The path to the American dream has not been easy for Korean Americans. The community has faced language and cultural barriers, discrimination and racism. Despite these obstacles, the Korean American community—like so many other immigrants who arrive in this country—are helping to make and keep America strong.

The Korean American community has made lasting contributions to our society through a variety of professions including business, education, and the military. They have made significant contributions in medicine and the sciences such as the South Korean researcher Hwang Woo-Suk, a national hero in Korea for back-to-back world firsts in embryonic stem cell (ESC) research. Additionally, the Korean American community provides a bridge for the U.S. in building a stronger relationship with Korea. As a nation, we are benefiting from the knowledge and talent from their contributions.

Today, there are over 2 million Korean Americans living in the United States and Korean immigration remains an important part of our nation's history. The contributions through their culture, talents and knowledge continue to add to the diversity of this great nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support and as a cosponsor of H. Res. 487, supporting the goals and ideals of Korean American Day. This resolution marks the upcoming 103rd anniversary, on January 13, 2006, of the day that the first Korean immigrants arrived in the United States.

Today we acknowledge and celebrate the economic, academic and cultural contributions made by the immigrant Korean community to the United States. Korean Americans have made a significant and positive impact in this country, in the proud tradition of immigrants that for generations have traveled to come to the United States.

I am pleased to work with various Korean American groups in my State of Maryland that have helped new immigrants gain access to social services, health care, and continuing education programs that allow them to prosper in America. I am also pleased that many groups are working to assist qualified legal permanent residents to become U.S. citizens and to participate in local, State, and national elections.

I call on my colleagues to recognize the contributions made by Korean Americans and to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 487.

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. CANNON. 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.

#### MONT AND MARK STEPHENSEN VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4295) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12760 South Park Avenue in Riverton, Utah, as the "Mont and Mark Stephensen Veterans Memorial Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4295

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

#### SECTION 1. MONT AND MARK STEPHENSEN VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12760 South Park Avenue in Riverton, Utah, shall be known and designated as the "Mont and Mark Stephensen Veterans Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Mont and Mark Stephensen Veterans Memorial Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANNON. 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 bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1430

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

Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 4295 to honor two individuals for their patriotic service and ultimate sacrifice for their country. All members of the Utah congressional delegation have cosponsored this legislation to pay homage to these brave and capable soldiers.

Mont and Mark Stevenson were brothers who shared many things. Both were born in Riverton, Utah; both attended Brigham Young University; and most importantly, both answered their country's call to war.

Mont joined the Army Air Corps and served during World War II, while Mark joined the Air Force and served during Vietnam. Mont achieved the rank of captain, while his brother achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Sadly, both of these brave men were killed serving their country. In a

bombing mission over Germany on December 23, 1944, Mont's plane was shot down, and he was reported as being killed in action. He was initially buried in Luxemburg, but was moved and buried in Riverton with full honors after the war's end.

During Vietnam, Mark was shot down on his 94th combat mission, a recon flight over Hanoi. He went down with the plane and was reported missing in action or killed in action on April 29, 1967. Mark was declared dead by the government in 1978, and in 1988 his remains were discovered. Mark was also buried in Riverton with full military honors.

This legislation is not the first honor that these heroes have received. In 1982, Hill Air Force Base renamed their base theater in honor of these two men. Passage of this legislation will allow two brothers that lost their lives while defending our great Nation to receive the honor of having their names placed on their hometown's post office building.

I want to thank Chairman DAVIS for his support and work on this legislation.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 4295, legislation naming a postal facility in Riverton, Utah, after Mont and Mark Stevenson. This measure, which was introduced by Representative CHRIS CANNON of Utah on November 10, 2005, and unanimously reported by our committee on November 16, 2005, enjoys the support and close sponsorship of the entire Utah delegation.

Mont Stevenson, a native of Riverton, Utah, joined the United States Army Air Corps, where he served as a flight commander in the 559th Bombardment Squadron. Sadly, while on a bombing mission over Germany, Captain Stevenson's plane was shot down, and he was reported as being killed in action. Later, his remains were found and brought to the United States, where he was buried in Riverton with full military honors.

Mont's brother, Mark Stevenson, also served in the military. He joined the U.S. Air Force and served in Vietnam. While on his 94th combat mission, Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson was shot down, captured as a prisoner of war and reported MIA/KIA, or missing in action, killed in action. On April 29, 1967, he was declared dead; and in 1988, 21 years later, his remains were found, and he too was buried in Riverton with full military honors.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great honor to recognize the enormous sacrifice of the Stevenson family. Two

brothers, one who served in World War II, the other in the Vietnam war, both died while defending our Nation. These soldiers are more than deserving of a memorial in their hometown of Riverton, Utah.

I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the service of Captain Mont F. Stevenson and Lieutenant Colonel Mark Lane Stevenson, two heroic men who gave their lives for this country; and I urge swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4295.

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 Utah (Mr. CANNON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4295.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARYLAND STATE DELEGATE  
LENA K. LEE POST OFFICE  
BUILDING

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4107) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1826 Pennsylvania Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Maryland State Delegate Lena K. Lee Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4107

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

**SECTION 1. MARYLAND STATE DELEGATE LENA K. LEE POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1826 Pennsylvania Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Maryland State Delegate Lena K. Lee Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Maryland State Delegate Lena K. Lee Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4107, legislation authored by the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS). The bill would designate this post office in Baltimore, Maryland, as the Lena K. Lee Post Office Building. All Members of the Maryland delegation have cosponsored this legislation.

A woman with undying ambition and an unstoppable desire to help others, the Honorable Lena K. Lee, was often referred to as a master teacher, union leader, lawyer, and legislator. Her leadership example through the years has provided countless opportunities for young and determined African Americans in Maryland.

Delegate Lee received her bachelor's degree from Morgan State University in 1939 and her master's from New York University in 1947. Before her days in politics, Delegate Lee was a teacher and eventually a principal in the Baltimore City public school system. In 1952, she became the third woman to receive her law degree from the University of Maryland School of Law.

In 1967, she began a 16-year term as the first African American female lawyer to serve in the House of Delegates. During her tenure, she fought to eradicate social inequality and advocated tirelessly for women's rights. In addition, Delegate Lee was instrumental in helping Morgan State College achieve university status and in saving the Orchard Street Church, a site of the Underground Railroad, from destruction. She has also served as an advocate for the health of Maryland prisoners as well as a supporter in the reconstruction of the new Provident Hospital.

She served as a member of numerous organizations, such as the NAACP, the Urban League, the League of Women Voters. Most notably, she was the first African American woman to serve as the vice-chair of the Baltimore City delegation to the general assembly, and one of the founders of the Women Legislators of Maryland and the Maryland Legislative Black Caucus.

She has been the recipient of numerous awards, honors, and citations, including the Presidential Citation from the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education and membership into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

I encourage all Members to come together to pass H.R. 4107 to honor Delegate Lena K. Lee for her constant perseverance and courage in her quest for equality.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to thank our