Resolved. That the House of Representa-
tives—
(1) recognizes the celebration of Filipino
American History Month as a study of the
advancement of Filipinos Americans, as a
time of reflection and remembrance, and as
a time to renew efforts toward the research
and examination of history and culture in
order to bring awareness to all people
in the United States to learn and appre-
ciate more about Filipino Americans and
their historic contributions to the Nation;
and
(2) urges the people of the United States to
observe Filipino American History Month
with appropriate programs and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursu-
ant to the United States Public Law from
Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the
gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Mc
HERN) each will control 20 min-
utes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from
Massachusetts.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unan-
imous consent that all Members may
have 5 legislative days within which to
revise and extend their remarks and
add any extraneous materials.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Com-
munity in present-day Louisiana. These early settlers were

Whereas the earliest documented proof of
Filipino presence in the continental United States was the date of October 18, 1587, when the fourth son of Doña Leonor de Villafranca, Don Juan de la Cosa, set foot onto the San Blas Bay, California, on board the Manila-built galleon ship Nuestra Senora de Esperanza;

Whereas the Filipino American National Historical Society recognizes the year of 1763 as the date of the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States in St. Malo Parish, Louisiana, which set in motion the focus on our Nation’s past from a new perspective by concentrating on the economic, cultural, social, and other notable contributions that Filipino Americans have made in countless ways toward the development of the history of the United States;

Whereas the Filipino American community is the second largest Asian American group in the United States with a population of ap-
proximately 3,100,000 people;

Whereas Filipino American servicemen and servicewomen have a longstanding history serving within the armed services of the United States, from the Civil War to the present Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts, in-
cluding the 250,000 Filipinos who fought under the United States flag during World War II to protect and defend this country;

Whereas Filipino Americans are an inte-
gral part of the United States healthcare system as nurses, doctors, and other medical professionals;

Whereas Filipino Americans have contrib-
uted greatly to the fine arts, music, dance,
literature, education, business, literature, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, science, technology, and other fields in the United States which enrich the land-
scape of the country;

Whereas efforts must continue to promote
the study of Filipino American history and culture, as mandated in the mission state-
ment of the Filipino American National His-
torical Society, because the roles of Filipino Americans and other people of color have been overlooked in the writing, teaching, and learning of United States history;

Whereas it is imperative for Filipino American youth to have positive role models to inculcate in them the importance of edu-
cation, complemented with the richness of
their ethnicity and the value of their legacy;

Whereas Filipino American History Month
is celebrated during the month of October:

Now, therefore, be it

residents, making the Filipino American group in the United States. And while the majority of our Filipino American population is concentrated in the States of California and Hawaii, Fili-
pino contributions in the field of public service, literature, entertainment, and other areas have deeply enriched the lives of all Americans across our Nation.

Whether we recall the approximately 250,000 brave Filipino Americans that served during World War II, or our Fili-
pino Americans deployed in the sup-
support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and
Operation Enduring Freedom in Af-
ghanistan, our brave Filipino American servicemen and -women have continually demonstrated their commitment to safeguarding our Nation at great personal sacrifice.

Accordingly, I would like to thank the sponsor of this resolution, my friend and colleague Mr. FILNER of California, for his great work as chair-
man of our Veterans’ Affairs Committee and for ensuring that the econ-
omic stimulus legislation signed by President Obama earlier this year in-
cluded a provision which required that our roughly 15,000 living Filipino vet-

ers of World War II receive their full
and deserved veterans benefits.

The contributions of Filipino Ameri-
cans to our national history are also evident in various areas includ-
ing government and journalism. Nota-
bly, in 1994, Benjamin J. Cayetano be-
came the first Filipino American elect-
ed a United States Governor. And in
1997, Filipino American journalists Byron Acohido and Alex Tizon of The
Seattle Times were the recipients of Pulitz-
er Prizes for their outstanding contribu-
tions to American journalism.

Mr. Speaker, these are only a few of the
many Filipino Americans whose achieve-
ments have greatly contributed to our
national history. It is my hope that we can commemorate the con-
tributions of all Filipino Americans

Today, according to the most recent United States Census Bureau estimate, the Filipino American population in the United States is nearly 3.1 million, making the Filipino American commu-

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Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Com-
munity in present-day Louisiana. These early settlers were
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through the passage of House Resolution 780 and by recognizing the significance of Filipino American History Month.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting H. Res. 780.

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

I rise today in support of this legislation and the two other commemorating resolutions the Oversight and Government Reform Committee has put forth for consideration today on the House floor.

I believe Congress should instead, though, be focusing on high-priority initiatives. We are facing record unemployment deficits that threaten to bankrupt this country and a stimulus that is failing to create new jobs, yet this Congress is considering legislation that is not a high priority for the American people. The Congress should be considering legislation that provides a real and immediate economic solution for the American people before naming and commemorating resolutions.

But I do rise today, Mr. Speaker, in support of this resolution in celebration of Filipino American History Month. We have all seen the countless ways in which these Filipino Americans have strengthened our Nation politically, economically and culturally. Filipinos have significantly contributed to this country through arts, science, math, sports, commerce and every other aspect of American culture since they first arrived in the 16th century.

During World War II, over 200,000 Filipinos served in our U.S. military. They served in a variety of roles, such as the Philippine Scouts, the Philippine Commonwealth Army under U.S. command and as guerrillas during the Japanese occupation of their islands. The history of our country has shown that Filipino Americans have strengthened the United States in all facets of our growth and development. Over 3 million Americans have traced their lineage to the Philippines, making them the second-largest Asian American group in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. But I do want to point out that the reason we are here, dealing with noncontroversial items and commemorative items, in fact, is because the House is not scheduled to take up votes, according to the calendar, until 6:30. So we use this time to take up matters that are noncontroversial, and we postpone votes so that Members can come in during the day. They are flying in during the process.

So we have a regularly scheduled event here. This is when we take up matters that are noncontroversial, such as this one, which recognizes the importance of Filipino Americans. This is important to the Filipino American community. It is very, very important and well deserved. I think it is appropriate at a time like this to take the time to recognize their accomplishments and for being an important part of our Nation's history.

I resent the fact that the inference has been made here that somehow we are using valuable time in the House when this particular time has been segmented so as to not interrupt the important business to be taken up later in the week. We are taking this time now, while Members are flying in and we don't have a full quorum, to address these commemorative issues. We will be in for the full week, so we'll have plenty of time to take those other matters up when the House is fully assembled.

Again, I have no further speakers, but I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would say in response to my colleague, I certainly appreciate the substance of this resolution. It is important. However, my colleague's characterization is only one day that we do suspensions here in the House actually doesn't comport with the reality that we've faced over the last few weeks in the House of Representatives.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, the House of Representatives considered suspension items, which are noncontroversial pieces of legislation, many of which are commemorating in nature and are certainly important to the Members and to the group they're commemorating, absolutely. I agree. But we do have major work that we must contend with, and that was certainly the reason why I started this discussion by saying that we needed to deal with real major economic issues as a Congress and take those very seriously and, adding further, that the stimulus has failed our people, and I think we should be working to fix that, rather than simply to commemorate or change the building names of different Federal agencies and different governmental buildings.

I certainly appreciate my colleague's comments, but we certainly have a different focus on that matter and that characterization, and I would say that I share the same focus as my colleague from Massachusetts, and that is trying to do what's right for the American people. I certainly appreciate his work in that regard as well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, the point I was making is that this time, this time right now, has been reserved for this purpose specifically; and this is a regular occasion during the week that we do this. And we have extended a courtesy to Members of the Republican side, from the minority, so that they would know when votes are expected on the floor, and we have put that to a time certain.

The reason that we are dealing with ceremonial matters, commemorative matters here, is because Members are not all in the District of Columbia; many are in service in Washington. They are traveling here. This is a matter of courtesy, a courtesy extended to the minority Members so that when matters of contest and of dispute might arise, they would be here in full numbers, having the opportunity to debate those matters.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 780, which I introduced along with several of my colleagues on the U.S.-Philippines Friendship Caucus.

H. Res. 780 recognizes Filipino American History Month, which was in October, and celebrates the heritage and culture of Filipino Americans and their immense contributions to our nation.

The Filipino American National Historical Society established Filipino American History Month in 1988. However, the U.S. House of Representatives has never recognized Filipino American History Month.

Consideration of H. Res. 780 is long overdue.

I am pleased to honor the Filipino American community and pay tribute to the extraordinary contributions that Filipinos make to this nation. Filipino Americans have been part of the American experience, confronting many difficult challenges while being resolute and steadfast in their cultural heritage.

Today, we honor Filipino Americans, from factory workers to nurses on the frontlines to the brave and courageous soldiers who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with American service members. This country is indebted to the Filipino veterans of World War II for their extraordinary sacrifices.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in honoring the history, culture, and contribution of Filipino Americans in the United States by supporting this important resolution.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I extend my commendation to H. Res. 780, which recognizes and celebrates Filipino American History Month in October.

The first Filipino in the United States arrived at Morro Bay, California, on October 18, 1587 in the Manila-built galleon, Nuestra Senora de Esperanza. In 1763, the first permanent Filipino settlement was established in the United States in St. Malo Parrish, Louisiana. For over 200 years, since before the founding of our great country, Filipino Americans have made varied contributions to American culture and society in countless ways and doctors to the brave and courageous soldiers who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with American service members. This country is indebted to the Filipino veterans of World War II for their extraordinary sacrifices.

Today, there are more than 3 million Filipino Americans and persons of Filipino ancestry living in the United States, including nearly 6,000 in my own 9th Congressional district in Houston, Texas. Filipino Americans count among the most diverse community prominent politicians, artists, businessmen, athletes, scientists, educators, writers, television personalities, scholars, and entertainers.

Moreover, they are people who have paid the ultimate sacrifice for the safety of our country. Filipino American servicemen and women have a long and steadfast history of serving in the Armed Services of the United States, from the Civil War to the present Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts, including more than 250,000 Filipinos who valiantly
Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McNcory) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

On behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present House Resolution 159 for consideration. This resolution pays tribute to the New Hampshire State Senate for becoming the first statewide legislative body in United States history with a majority of women in the United States.

HONORING NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SENATE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 159) honoring the New Hampshire State Senate for becoming the 1st statewide legislative body with a majority of women in the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 159

Whereas for over 200 years the citizens of the State of New Hampshire have elected State senators to serve in the legislature;

Whereas from 1801 to 1933, E. Maude Ferguson served as the first female member of the New Hampshire State Senate;

Whereas Vesta Roy served as the first female State senate president, and in 1983 she became the first female Governor of the State of New Hampshire;

Whereas women currently hold the offices of both the Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and the Senate President of New Hampshire;

Whereas the New Hampshire State Senate was comprised of 13 women and 11 men for the legislative session beginning on December 3, 2008; and

Whereas the New Hampshire State Senate had nine women chairing committees and five men chairing committees for the legislative session beginning on December 3, 2008: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the New Hampshire Senate for becoming the 1st statewide legislative body with a majority of women in the United States;

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Hodes) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McHenry) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

On behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present House Resolution 159 for consideration. This resolution pays tribute to the New Hampshire State Senate for becoming the first statewide legislative body in United States history with a majority of women members.

House Resolution 159 was introduced on February 11, 2009, by my friend and fellow New Englander, Representative Paul Hodes of New Hampshire. In addition, this resolution was favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on October 29, 2009, and enjoys the support of nearly 60 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 159 honors the New Hampshire State Senate for the remarkable distinction of becoming the first statewide legislative body to consist of a majority of women members. According to 2008 Census Bureau estimates, women comprise roughly 50.7 percent of the American population, yet despite the extent of their representation in the U.S. population, women remain significantly underrepresented at local, State and Federal Government levels. Notably, of the 435 Members of Representatives, women hold 77 congressional seats. Moreover, in the United States Senate, women hold 17 of the Senate’s 100 seats.

In light of these and similar statistics, evidencing the underrepresentation of women in government, the advancement of female legislators in the New Hampshire State Senate can be characterized as a defining moment in our Nation’s history.

Now, the State legislature elections of November 2008, the State of New Hampshire began its current legislative session on December 3, 2008, with a historic female majority in the State Senate. Specifically, women legislators currently hold 13 of New Hampshire’s 24 State Senate seats. In addition, nine female Senators are currently serving as Chairs in the State Senate, which consists of 14 standing committees. Moreover, the Honorable Terie Norrell is currently serving her second consecutive term as State Senate president with the Honorable Terie Norelli also serving her second consecutive term as Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize that this watershed moment in American history would not have been possible without the efforts of previous female leaders in New Hampshire politics, including the Honorable E. Maude Ferguson and the Honorable Vesta Roy, Senator Ferguson, who served in the New Hampshire State House from 1931 to 1933, has the distinction of becoming the first woman elected to the New Hampshire State Senate. Senator Roy made history as the first woman elected to serve as president of the New Hampshire State Senate as well as the first woman to serve as the Governor of New Hampshire from 1962 to 1968.

Mr. Speaker, the remarkable achievements of these women legislators are as inspirational as they are historic, to all those Americans that are committed to the equality of all citizens regardless of race, ethnicity, religion or gender.

Let us as a body take this opportunity to honor the great State of New Hampshire and its State Senate for this fine achievement by passing House Resolution 159. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As I said in the previous resolution that I was managing here on the floor, while I am supportive of this legislation, the previous commemorating resolution and the additional one that the Oversight and Government Reform Committee is offering here for consideration today, I believe that Congress should be, instead, focusing on higher priority initiatives. We’re facing record