

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

the present, as he now serves as a Senator. Two Asian Pacific Islander Members have been women, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and Representative Patricia Saiki, who is also from Hawaii.

Overall, a grand total of 32 Asian Pacific Islanders have served with distinction. We have reason to be proud of the many achievements they have brought to Congress and their service here.

This is why the printing of this history is necessary. This book, "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress," memorializes, by detailed account, the invaluable legacy that Asian Pacific Americans have left in their many years as Members of Congress.

There is no doubt, that as individual Members, these Asian Pacific Americans have in different and invaluable ways, made important contributions to their country. As a whole, they have made a difference to Congress as an institution, to the positive side, and to the many issues which they have advocated before our Nation.

I wanted to thank in particular the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) with whom I proudly serve. I would like to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the Committee on House Administration and his staff; and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), who joins me here today. Additionally, I want to thank all who have supported this resolution and who 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.

I am delighted to support this concurrent resolution, introduced by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD). Let me just preface my comments by saying that I think it is proper today as a Hispanic Member of Congress from New York that we both honor our flag and honor the contribution of different Members because one thing September 11 and the aftermath has taught us in New York and throughout this country is that we are people that come from different communities from throughout the world, but we know how to come together as Americans.

Today no one should misunderstand out of a time of coming together that we single out different groups because it was their contributions that also helped us become the Nation we are today.

The new book authorized by this resolution will document the service of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress.

From 1903 to the present, no fewer than 33 distinguished Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have walked these halls. Nine are serving their States and district with distinction today. These Members have hailed from such diverse

racial and ethnic backgrounds as Chamorro, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan.

Of the 33 distinguished Members whose careers would be chronicled in this book, some are well known, such as the senior Senator from Hawaii, a bona fide war hero and Medal of Honor winner, and our Secretary of Transportation, Norman Mineta.

Others are less well known, such as Representative Dalip Saund of California. An Indian American, Mr. Saund came to California in 1920 to attend college. Within a year of acquiring American citizenship, he was elected to a local judgeship. Just 6 years later, he won the first of three elections to this House, and served from 1957 to 1963.

Mr. Speaker, these and other distinguished Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have played a critical role in the history of this institution. That role should be appropriately chronicled.

This resolution will bring that about, gathering in one volume useful historical information for teachers, students, and others, describing the careers of the Asian and Pacific Islander Americans who have served in Congress to date.

I am confident that this volume, like its predecessor volumes, "Black Americans in Congress," "Hispanic Americans in Congress," and "Women in Congress," will quickly become a tremendous resource, inspiring young people to seek careers in public service that may one day bring them to the halls of Congress.

I greatly appreciate the foresight of the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) for introducing the resolution and the work of the distinguished chairman to bring it to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a yes vote.

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

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I support H. Con. Res. 130, to authorize the printing of a book entitled "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress" to recognize the contributions and achievements of Asian and Pacific American members of Congress.

Since 1903 thirty-three Asian and Pacific American men and women have served the American people in Congress as members of the House and Senate. Today, I am proud to serve alongside nine such Members who continued to break down ethnic barriers while representing America's ever growing diversity.

In honor of this well deserved recognition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to one particular former Member, our current Secretary of Transportation, Norman Mineta. The Honorable Mineta's career has been one of historic firsts.

Norman Mineta's distinguished career has been marked by great achievements not only in his field of expertise, transportation, but as an Asian American in civil rights. Norman and his family were among the 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry forced from their homes and businesses into internment camps during World War II. Forty years later Mineta served as the driving force behind the passage of

H.R. 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which officially apologized for and redressed the injustices endured by the Japanese Americans during World War II.

Norman, like so many Asian Pacific Americans, has dedicated his life to public service. After graduating from the University of California at Berkeley, Mineta joined the Army and served as an intelligence officer in Japan and Korea. Norman entered politics in 1967, serving on the San Jose City Council until 1971 when he was elected Mayor. Norman Mineta was the first Asian Pacific American mayor of a major U.S. city. In 1975, Mineta was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he represented the heart of California's Silicon Valley until 1995. Norman Mineta was known in this chamber for his commitment to the people of his district, for bipartisan consensus building, and for his policy achievements in transportation, technology, trade and the environment.

After a brief turn in the private sector as a vice-president at Lockheed Martin Corporation, Mineta again answered the call of public service when he was appointed by President Clinton as Secretary of Commerce. Norman Mineta became the first Asian Pacific American to serve the cabinet. As a new administration came into office this year, Norman was again called into service by President Bush who appointed him as the Secretary of Transportation. Norman Mineta made another first as the first Secretary of Transportation to have previously served in a cabinet position.

Throughout his career, Norman Mineta has never forgotten his commitment to the Asian Pacific American community. In 1994 he founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and served as its first chairman. The caucus is committed to advancing and promoting issues of concern to Asian Pacific Americans (APA) and ensuring that the concerns and needs of the APA community are met. The Caucus also works to educate other Members of Congress and the public about the history, contributions, and concerns of Asian Pacific Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the publication of "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress" in honor of our colleagues who, like Norman Mineta, have made history serving our country with pride.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H. Con. Res. 130 which would authorize the printing of the book entitled, "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress."

This book will provide not only statistical information on Asians and Pacific Islanders who have served, and are serving our great Nation as Members of Congress. More importantly, this book expresses the deep conviction and belief that Asian and Pacific Islanders have in upholding and strengthening the freedom and democracy we all cherish and, indeed, need to protect.

Our diverse population is the texture of the American fabric. Our racial differences bring to it the quality and value of a society that is able to embrace ethnic equality. We are, assuredly, a Nation of opportunities for all.

The Asian and Pacific Islanders are proud of the 33 Members who have served in Congress from 1903 to present. Their contributions come from a broad range of cultures and experiences. Many served in our armed forces. Many have educated our children as

teachers. It seems fitting to recognize these individuals in a book dedicated to their contributions.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude to the House Administration Committee Chairman BOB NEY and Ranking Member STENY HOYER for their exemplary leadership in moving House Concurrent Resolution 130 to the floor today. I would also like to take the opportunity to extend my appreciation to fellow colleagues from the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus for their support and co-sponsorship of this resolution.

The passage of this resolution would authorize the Library of Congress to print a book entitled "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress" for the first time. This book would chronicle the histories of all Members of Congress of Asian and Pacific Islander descent from 1903 to the present and would complement the collection of historical references published by the Library of Congress which commemorate the histories of African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Women Members of Congress.

In the history of Congress, there have been 33 Members who have served our nation, including 13 Members who were Resident Commissioners from the Philippines during the time it was a U.S. Territory. Benito Y Tuason Legarda and Pablo Ocampo were the first Filipinos elected as Resident Commissioners in the 60th Congress in 1907.

Among the pioneers was Delegate Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaʻole, the first Pacific Islander in Congress who represented the Territory of Hawaii from 1903 to 1923. He also had the distinction of being a Native Hawaiian prince and member of the Hawaiian royal family.

The first Asian American in Congress was Congressman Dalip Singh Saund from Imperial Valley, California. Congressman Saund was born in Amritsar, India, and immigrated to the United States in 1920 to attend college. He later became a U.S. citizen and was elected to serve on the judicial branch in California before his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1957, where he served three consecutive terms.

The first Delegate from Guam and Chamorro in Congress was Antonio B. Won Pat, who served six consecutive terms in Congress after winning his seat in 1973. Nearly a decade later, Delegate Fofo Isoefe Fiti Sunia became the first American Samoan in Congress in 1981.

There have been many other pioneering Members of Congress, who broke through stereotypical barriers and stand with us today, including Senator DANIEL K. INOUE who was elected in 1959 as Hawaii's first Representative to the U.S. House of Representatives and Congresswoman PATSY MINK who has the distinction of having been the first Asian American woman in Congress. Another important pioneer is former Congressman Norman Mineta, who helped to establish the annual commemoration of Asian Pacific American Heritage month in May and founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. Today, Mr. Mineta continues to serve our nation as its Secretary of Transportation. His leadership in the Department of Transportation in the aftermath of the tragic attacks on our nation has been steadfast and strong. The security of our transportation systems have been reinforced and are now stronger than ever.

As our country continues to heal from the terrorists attacks on September 11, 2001, which took the lives of more than 6,000 men, women, and children in New York City, Pennsylvania, and in our backyard at the Pentagon, we also must consider the backlash that has ensued against South Asian Americans in our country. In the week following the tragic attack, 645 Americans of Asian and Arab descent experienced incidents of the hate crimes against them. It is my hope that the production of this book will help to educate all Americans and pay tribute to the contributions that Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have achieved as Members of Congress. These Members have been teachers, lawyers, and public officials before serving in Congress. Some have endured and overcome the backlash of internment and racial profiling experienced during World War II. Some have served with our Nation's military with distinction and have become highly decorated war heroes. However, one fact remains among all of these 33 individuals, each one has embraced the ideals of our Constitution and our flag, and has fortified the fabric of our great Nation.

The 107th Congress has 9 Members of Asian and Pacific Islander heritage, including three Members from Hawaii, two Members from California, one Member from Virginia, one Member from Oregon, and delegates from Guam and American Samoa. As members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, one of our goals is to inform other Members about the history and contributions of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. This concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of this book will not only enable us to meet the goal but also educate the general public on the diversity that exists in Congress. "Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress" will follow in the same tradition as "Hispanic Americans in Congress", "Black Americans in Congress", and "Women in Congress," which is also distributed to school libraries across the Nation.

Indeed Asian and Pacific Islanders are a diverse constellation of people from 40 major subpopulations including indigenous populations of Chamorros, Native Hawaiians, and Samoans and immigrant populations from India, Pakistan, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and other countries in Asia. Like the histories of Native Americans and Alaskan Natives, the histories of indigenous Pacific Islanders predates the history of the founding of our country, which has been historically populated by immigrants from Europe, Asia, South American and all points abroad.

Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have united with all Americans in condemning the terrorist actions. Members of these communities have lost family and friends from these horrendous attacks and are still mourning their loss. Yet these Americans have been victimized by hate crimes, committed by other Americans. As we fight terrorism at home and abroad, we must also address the bigotry and discrimination that threatens to tear apart our Nation from within. As Americans, we must continue to teach tolerance to future generations and value our nation's diversity. The passage H. Con. Res. 130 is an important step toward reaching that noble goal.

Once again I would like to thank my colleagues, Mr. NEY and Mr. HOYER, for their leadership in moving this important resolution

to the House floor and urge all Members to support the final passage of H. Con. Res. 130 in Congress.

□ 1430

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

Mr. NEY. 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 Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 130.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution 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 the subject of the concurrent resolution just agreed to, H. Con. Res. 130.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF ROGER W. SANT AS CITIZEN REGENT OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 20) providing for the appointment of Roger W. Sant as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 20

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the resignation of Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Washington, D.C., is filled by the appointment of Roger W. Sant of Washington, D.C. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date of enactment of this joint resolution.

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, it is again a pleasure to be here with my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), and to lay before the House Senate Joint Resolution 20, which provides for the appointment of Roger W. Sant to serve as a citizen regent on the Smithsonian Institution's Board of Regents.