

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 4037.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4037.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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.

□ 1430

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING POST OFFICE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3855) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 607 Pershing Drive in Laclede, Missouri, as the "General John J. Pershing Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3855

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 607 Pershing Drive in Laclede, Missouri, shall be known and designated as the "General John J. Pershing Post Office".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the General John J. Pershing Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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 gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3855, which honors one of our

Nation's greatest patriots and champions of freedom, General John Joseph Pershing. This legislation designates the U.S. Postal Service facility in Laclede, Missouri, as the General John J. Pershing Post Office.

John Joseph Pershing was born on September 13, 1860, in Linn County, Missouri. As a teenager, Pershing became a teacher at a school for African American children in Laclede. While later teaching at Prairie Mound, he entered and won a competitive examination for an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, enrolling in 1882.

Pershing was only average in his studies at West Point, but he excelled in leadership roles and displayed extraordinary soldierly qualities. Pershing held the highest possible rank in the Cadet Battalion each year; and in 1886 he was elected president of his class, and he graduated as senior cadet captain, the highest honor at West Point.

Mr. Speaker, General Pershing worked his entire life to protect and preserve freedom. His nickname, Black Jack, dates from his service with the 10th Cavalry, a unit of the Buffalo Soldiers in Montana. It became a subtle accolade to both him and the Buffalo Soldiers he fought with and praised. Pershing took the nickname with pride as an honor to the soldiers that he fought with. He was concerned about the welfare of all soldiers, especially minorities; and as a result of his service in the 10th Cavalry, Pershing remained instrumental in coordinating minority organizations throughout his entire military career.

Mr. Speaker, General Pershing was a man who consistently praised his soldiers and understood their commitments to freedom and to this great Nation. Despite his numerous awards and honors, General Pershing was a man of humility.

He was promoted to brigadier general in 1906 over 862 senior officers. As a major general, Pershing was appointed commander of the American Expeditionary Forces following the U.S. declaration of war against Germany.

The Regular Army at that time consisted of only 25,000 men, and there was no reserve core as we know it today. General Pershing literally organized an army from scratch. And within a year and a half, the national Army consisted of approximately 2.5 million men, a result of recruiting and training programs initiated by Pershing. These same programs stood as a model for the mobilization training plan of World War II.

Following the Great War, General Pershing became chief of staff to the U.S. Army in 1921. Up until his death, he worked to ensure American forces were prepared in a changing global environment. He was truly ahead of his time as our Nation came to realize our importance on the global stage.

Mr. Speaker, General Pershing's service to this country in World War I

was so phenomenal that the 66th Congress revived the rank called the General of the Armies of the United States. General Pershing was appointed to that office on September 3, 1919. He accepted the appointment on September 8 of that year and retired with that rank on his birthday in 1924.

General Pershing passed away on July 15, 1948, at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington D.C. He was a great American. He stands as an inspiration to all those who have served this great Nation in our Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Missouri for honoring General Pershing. This post office will stand as a testament to his dedication to freedom and as a permanent token of appreciation from a grateful Nation. I encourage all Members of the House to support H.R. 3855.

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. Speaker, as a Member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 3855, legislation naming a postal facility in Laclede, Missouri, after General John J. "Blackjack" Pershing. This measure, which was introduced by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) on February 26, 2004, and unanimously reported by our committee on March 4, 2004, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Missouri delegation.

John Pershing was born in a small town in Missouri in 1860. He graduated from West Point and served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines Insurrection, the Mexican Expedition, and was the overall American commander in Europe during World War I.

Long on experience and recognized as a celebrated hero and soldier, the United States Congress honored John Pershing by creating a new title, General of the Armies. And following the war, he served as Army chief of staff.

General Pershing died in Washington D.C. at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. His funeral, held at the Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery, was attended by thousands of Americans as well as leaders of government and the military. He was buried according to his wishes, under a simple white grave stone in section 34 near the grave sites of his Doughboys from World War I.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a fitting honor to name the postal facility in Missouri after General Pershing, especially one who was so celebrated for his great courage, exceptional ability, and the ability to command troops from different races and backgrounds at a time unheard of.

I support this resolution and urge its swift passage.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman

from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) and urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3855, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3855.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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.

DOSAN AHN CHANG HO POST OFFICE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1822) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3751 West 6th Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1822

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

SECTION 1. DOSAN AHN CHANG HO POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3751 West 6th Street in Los Angeles, California, shall be known and designated as the "Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Post Office".

(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 Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I rise today in support of H.R. 1822. This post office designation introduced by the distinguished gentlewoman from

California (Ms. WATSON), also a member of the committee, honors one of the earliest Korean American leaders of our Nation, Dosan Ahn Chang Ho. Each of the other 52 members of the California congressional delegation has also cosponsored the legislation, which I think in itself is worthy of mention.

Ahn Chang Ho emigrated to San Francisco from Korea in 1902. After Japan colonized Korea in 1910, Ahn Chang Ho traveled around the world to pull together financial and political opposition to Japan's imperial rule in Korea, and that lasted until the end of World War II. In addition to fighting for Korean freedom, Ahn Chang Ho worked hard here in the United States to establish schools, social organizations, and job-training programs for Korean Americans in California.

In 1932, the Japanese arrested Ahn Chang Ho in Shanghai, China, and accused him of a bombing incident in which he was not involved. He was taken to prison and ultimately died at a Korean hospital in 1938.

Mr. Speaker, Dosan Ahn Chang Ho was an extremely important political leader and educator and a humanitarian for people in the United States and Korea at the beginning of the 20th century. Therefore, I am pleased that the House is considering H.R. 1822. I commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) for her work.

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. Speaker, as a Member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 1822, legislation naming the postal facility in Los Angeles, California, after the honorable Dosan Ahn Chang Ho. This measure, which was introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) on April 11, 2003, was unanimously reported by our committee on April 1, 2004. It enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California delegation.

Mr. Ahn was emigrated from Korea in 1902. He moved to San Francisco with his new wife. While en route to America, Mr. Ahn resolved to stand tall above the sea of turmoil existing at that time in Korea and to call himself Dosan, which means Island Mountain.

While living in San Francisco, Dosan organized and guided the Koreans living in the area to form the first Korean American community. Two years later, he moved with his family to Riverside, California, and again worked tirelessly to unite and organize Korean Americans. He established the first English school for Koreans and formed a cooperative association which later became the basis for the Korean National Association. Years later, Mr. Ahn served as president of that association.

Nine years later in 1913, Dosan Ahn Chang Ho moved to Los Angeles and

again played a significant role in the growth of the Korean American community in that city. In Los Angeles, he founded the Hung Sa Dahn, the Young Korean Academy. Mr. Ahn is credited with helping to relieve the blighted living conditions of his fellow Korean Americans and became the spiritual leader of the Korean Independence Movement.

Except for a brief 2-year return to the United States, Mr. Ahn then went to Shanghai to establish the Korean provisional government. He was a devoted independence fighter in China until his death in 1938.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON), for seeking to honor the spiritual and humanitarian legacy of Dosan. His efforts to assist, organize, and lift up the Korean community in California were noble indeed. Naming a postal facility in Los Angeles after this great man is recognition of all his work on behalf of Korean Americans, and all Koreans.

I urge the swift adoption of this measure.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support H.R. 1822, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1822.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. 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.

RECOGNIZING THE 91ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 97) recognizing the 91st annual meeting of the Garden Club of America.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 97

Whereas The Garden Club of America is holding its 91st annual meeting in Washington, DC April 24 through 27, 2004;

Whereas The Garden Club of America has 195 member clubs in 40 States and the District of Columbia, representing more than 17,000 members;

Whereas since its founding in 1913, The Garden Club of America has become a recognized leader in the fields of horticulture, conservation, historic preservation, and civic improvement, and an influential organization in the protection of America's environment; and