

THANKS TO THE TROOPS

(Mr. PRICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare for the Christmas holiday, it is important that we remember those who will not be home for Christmas, our men and women in the armed services. Next week is Thank the Troops Week. While we celebrate the holiday, our troops all over the world defend our freedom.

Since 9/11, much support and concern has been shown, with yellow ribbons and clothing drives and helping families and sending care packages. Just recently, I posted a thank you letter to our troops on my Web site and shared it on TownHall.com.

A creative program that caught my eye is based in my own district in Georgia. It is called Armor 4 Troops Foundation, which is doing great things for our soldiers. Founded in December 2004 by marine officers, it provides state-of-the-art antiballistic glasses and other critical equipment directly to our troops in the field, and it also provides financial assistance to families of our soldiers who have been admitted to Walter Reed or Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a district that will not forget those who serve, and we are all blessed to live in a Nation of heroes like the men and women in our military who fight every single day.

WE MUST DO MORE

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, back in Indiana, when a tree falls on your house, first you tend to the wounded, then you start the clean-up, then you sit down and figure out how to pay for it.

Well, the Congress of the United States in the wake of the worst national catastrophe in our Nation's history responded to the need of the wounded and the clean-up, appropriating more than \$60 billion in 6 days. But this week, in conjunction with the Senate, this Congress will come together to figure out how we are going to pay for it.

After passing the Deficit Reduction Act, which found more than \$50 billion in savings in entitlement spending over the next 5 years, Congress this week will come together on that measure as well as, it is our fondest hope, an across-the-board cut in this year's Federal budget. It is absolutely imperative that this Congress demonstrate the ability to make tough choices even during tough times to put our fiscal house in order.

President John F. Kennedy said it best when he said, To lead is to choose. In this week perhaps at some late hour into the weekend or early next week,

we will see who is willing to come to the floor and make the hard choices to put our fiscal house in order. We must do more, Mr. Speaker, but we dare not do less.

BREAK THE MEDICARE BARRIERS

(Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, would you work for an employer who told you he was going to cut your pay next year 4½ percent? Would you work for an employer who told you he was going to cut your pay every year for the next 6 years 4½ percent? Would you work for an employer who told you he was going to cut your pay every year for the next 6 years 4½ percent and your costs were going up 21 percent? Of course you would not.

Our seniors are already finding it hard to find a doctor who will take a new Medicare patient. What a hollow promise Medicare is if you cannot choose your own doctor. Only you, Mr. President, can require bureaucratic minds to take the actions necessary, fair and appropriate to break through the barriers to a destructive, unworkable, and outdated law. Only you, Mr. President, can give the order for administrative actions to allow budget-neutral repeal of the old SGR law and adoption of a modern pay-for-performance bill so you can fulfill the progressive vision that you have had that we all share of a Medicare program that can control costs by improving the quality of health care delivered to our seniors. I call on you to act, Mr. President.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF KOREAN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 487) supporting the goals and ideals of Korean American Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 487

Whereas the influence of Korean Americans may be observed in all facets of American life, including entrepreneurship, the arts, and education;

Whereas on January 13, 1903, 102 pioneer Korean immigrants arrived in the United States initiating the first chapter of Korean immigration to America;

Whereas the centennial year of 2003 marked an important milestone in the history of Korean immigration;

Whereas Korean Americans, like other groups of immigrants that came to the United States before them, have settled and thrived in the United States through strong family ties, community support, and hard work;

Whereas Korean Americans have made significant contributions to the economic vitality of the United States and the global marketplace;

Whereas Korean Americans have invigorated businesses, churches, and academic communities in the United States;

Whereas Korean Americans have made enormous contributions to the military strength of the United States;

Whereas today, at least 4,000 Korean Americans serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, with approximately 25 percent of them currently serving in Iraq; and

Whereas the Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean Americans have designated January 13 of each year as "Korean American Day" to commemorate the first step of the long and prosperous journey of Korean Americans in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a Korean American Day;

(2) urges all Americans to observe Korean American Day so as to have a greater appreciation of the invaluable contributions Korean Americans have made to United States; and

(3) honors and recognizes the 103rd anniversary of the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States.

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 H. Res. 487.

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 today in support of H.R. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of a Korean American Day and recognizes the 103rd anniversary of the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States.

Korean Americans have played an important part in American society since January 13, 1903, when over 100 pioneer Korean immigrants arrived in America.

□ 1415

I am proud to say this last century is chock-full of significant, creative Korean-American accomplishments from Jam Kim, the first Korean-American to serve in the United States House of Representatives, to Eugene Chung, first Korean-American to be selected in

the first round of the NFL draft. To commemorate this remarkable period, the Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean-Americans designated January 13 of each year as Korean-American Day.

The Korean-American community has created a successful community at large and has established a deep sense of culture and heritage for the upcoming generations. It has become a centralizing force that promotes progress and unity of Korean-Americans, as well as preserves their close historical ties with Korean-American ancestors.

Korean-Americans have played an integral part in helping the United States grow our principles of strong family ties, support for our community as well as aspiring for success. With their contributions to the economic vitality of the U.S. global marketplace, they have also rejuvenated businesses, churches and academic communities in the United States.

The Korean-American population has made enormous contributions to all facets of American life, including to the United States military. At least 4,000 Korean-Americans serve in the U.S. Armed Forces with approximately 25 percent serving in Iraq currently. In addition, Korean-Americans score among the top tier in academic tests and scholastic accomplishments.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that H. Res. 487 will serve to bring the well-deserved recognition to a community that has given so much in leadership and heritage to our Nation.

I would like to thank Chairman TOM DAVIS for introducing this important resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in its adoption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Korea and the United States entered into their first treaty, the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, in 1882. The signing of the treaty ushered in a sustained period of cooperation between the two Nations. Not long after the treaty was signed, Korean citizens began immigrating to the United States and, since that time, have made rich contributions to the ethnic and cultural fabric of America.

Korean emigration to the United States can be divided into three major waves. The first, from 1903 to 1905, consisted of about 7,500 Koreans, mostly men, who left their homes to work on Hawaii's sugar plantations as contract laborers. The second, beginning in 1950, consisted of women who married American soldiers and children adopted into American families. The third wave began in 1967 with the occupational and family reunification preferences of the 1965 Immigration Act. These waves of immigration followed growing U.S. involvement in Korea during the 20th century.

Immigrants from Korea thrived in the United States despite social, eco-

nomic and language barriers. Korean-Americans have made contributions in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, the military, as well as in other areas. Four thousand Korean-Americans serve proudly in the United States Armed Forces, many of them in Iraq.

The United States has remained firmly committed to its allies in Korea, as shown not only by military support during the Korean conflict, but through the support of the Korean community in the United States. In June 2002, the United States Senate passed a historic resolution that recognized the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in the commemoration of Korean-American Day. This resolution celebrates the success of the Korean-American community, the contributions Korean immigrants have made and the contributions they continue to make to America.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that I have any additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague and friend from the Commonwealth of Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme pleasure today that I rise in support of H. Res. 487. This resolution supports the goals and ideals of Korean-American Day and honors the many important contributions Korean-Americans have made to the United States.

January 13, 1903, marked the arrival of the first 102 Korean immigrants to America. For more than 100 years, Korean-Americans, like the immigrants from other Nations who came to the United States before them, have established roots and thrived in the United States through strong family ties, community support and hard work. The influence of Korean-Americans has been observed in all facets of American life, including, but not limited to, entrepreneurship, the arts and education.

Since my first term in Congress, I have had the pleasure of working hand-in-hand with a large Korean-American community in Northern Virginia. Through this warm and prosperous relationship, I have only become more impressed with a people whose heritage displays such a strong sense of determination, discipline and compassion. I am very proud of how rapidly the Korean-American community has spread its roots in Northern Virginia and am extremely appreciative of their numerous contributions to our community.

From Annandale to Fairfax to Prince William County, Korean-American-owned shops and businesses dominate the retail landscape. Their children are succeeding in our schools and going on to start their own businesses and bring up their families, making our community better and more prosperous by far.

I traveled and led a congressional delegation to the Republic of Korea in August of 2004 to discuss the prosperous relationship between our two countries. The Republic of Korea is an important ally and trading partner of the United States, and this is why many Korean immigrants have chosen to make the U.S. their home. It is the United States' seventh largest trading partner and is the third largest source of foreign students studying in the United States.

In addition, the U.S. embassy in Seoul is the busiest American consular post in the world. I have been working diligently with the Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security to help create a roadmap which will eventually admit Korea into the Visa Waiver Program.

In closing, I want to remind my colleagues that it is all too easy to overlook the invaluable contributions that Korean-Americans have made, not just in Northern Virginia but to our Nation as a whole. This bill provides well-deserved recognition to the Korean-American community for the indelible mark they have made upon the diversity and prominence of our great Nation.

I also want to thank the distinguished representative from Utah for handling this bill on the floor, thanks to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), who has been a leader in these efforts, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) for their work as original sponsors on this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), my friend and colleague.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for the time, and I rise also in support of this resolution supporting the goals and supporting the ideals of Korean-American Day, and as mentioned by Chairman DAVIS, I am an original cosponsor of the bill.

The Republic of Korea has been an ally and a friend of the United States now for many decades, and over this time, South Korea has emerged as a major economic partner for the United States. Korea is the U.S.'s seventh largest trading partner. That is ahead of Western European countries such as France and Italy, and frankly, it is our sixth largest export market. The U.S. is Korea's largest export market, its second largest source of imports and the largest supplier of foreign direct investment into South Korea.

South Korea is also a very key ally of the United States, and as chairman of the U.S.-Republic of Korea Interparliamentary Exchange, I can report that many in this body recognize the importance of this resolution. I frequently travel to South Korea on the mission of building this relationship. It is vital that the two countries work closely together to address the difficult security challenges in northeast Asia.

There are now more than 1 million Korean-Americans living in the United States. A large body of Korean-Americans are in southern California. From the first 100 who immigrated to the United States in the early 20th century, Koreans have become an integral part of our country. Today, one out of every eight Korean-Americans is an entrepreneur, owning his or her own business.

In my own district, I am continually impressed with the Korean community and their commitment in upholding their own rich heritage and their commitment to education. The United States, and California in particular, have been enriched and defined by the contributions of Korean-Americans in a wide variety of fields.

Korean-Americans have invigorated businesses and civic institutions, certainly academic communities and science across the country. Korean-owned businesses employ more than a third of the million men and women, generating sales and receipts of around \$50 billion a year.

This legislation gives Congress the chance to recognize the importance Korean-Americans play in our community by establishing Korean-American Day.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield so much time as he may consume, given the constraint that we may have, to the gentleman from the Commonwealth of Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Utah for yielding me the time, and I will not take much of it, but I would like to underscore what has already been said.

We have a very close, almost unique relationship with the people of Korea. Thousands of our young men and women died to enable the South Koreans to live in democracy. They have taken advantage of that opportunity and have been a model for the rest of the world in terms of free enterprise and an active democratic system. Hopefully, the people of North Korea will one day understand that South Korea's gone in the right direction, and North Korea's gone in the wrong direction.

In addition to that strong relationship, Korean-Americans have contributed to this country in a way that is paralleled by very few other nationalities. They have contributed in ways to our economy and our society that are incalculable and that are worthy of great appreciation. Their work ethic, their strong values have done so much for the business community and, really, for the stability of our society.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that one way that we might substantively express our appreciation for what Korean-Americans have done for this country's economy and society is to pass the Visa Waiver bill. I am a sponsor of this, and what it would do is to grant the same kind of opportunities for Koreans to come from South Korea and to visit their relatives as are

granted to 27 other countries, including all of our European allies and many of our Asian allies; Bosnia and Japan, for example. Yet today, there are thousands of South Korean families waiting in line, trying to get a visa to visit their own families here in the United States of America. They are not able to because they are not afforded the same visa waiver that our other allies are. In fact, they are really the only strong ally that is not granted that privilege. I think we should grant that privilege, and I think that would be a further expression of the very strong and genuine sentiments that are expressed in this resolution.

I obviously strongly support this resolution, and I appreciate the opportunity to say so on the floor. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends, the gentleman from Utah, and the gentleman from Illinois for offering it and certainly my good friend and colleague from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to again thank both the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for their work on this bill and bringing it forward, and I want to urge all Members to support the adoption of H. Res. 487.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, aloha and annyong ha shimnikka!

I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of Korean American Day and, in doing so, recognizes the rich history of Korean immigration to our country dating back well over a century now and the broad and deep contributions of Korean Americans to all facets of our diverse American life.

The history of our country's Korean American community is commonly traced to January 13, 1903, when the *SS Gaelic* arrived in Honolulu Harbor carrying our first immigrants from Korea. The 56 men, 21 women, and 25 children who stepped onto my Hawaii's shores that day marked the beginning of the remarkable Korean cultural thread that has woven itself so deeply and uniquely into our American tapestry.

Today, 1.2 million Americans of Korean ancestry live throughout our Nation, with 41,000 in Hawaii alone. Korean American contributions in our Hawaii, built on the foundation of dedication and sacrifice by their predecessors, have been notable in a plethora of fields, ranging from government, law, finance, technology, medicine, and business, to arts, sports, education, and military service.

As just some examples, Chief Justice Ronald Moon of the Hawaii Supreme Court is the first Korean American in our country to serve on a state supreme court. Others are recipients of the Hawaii Korean American Foundation's 2005 Light of the Orient Award: Hawaii County Mayor Harry Kim, Honolulu City Councilwoman Ann Kobayashi, community advocates Agnes Rho Chun, Reverend Tongjin Samuel Lee, Frank Min, Evelyn Choi Shon, and Duk Hee Lee Murabayashi. And, of course, our most well-known American of Korean ancestry is professional golfer Michelle Wie.

But what proud father would not take the opportunity as well to highlight his own two fa-

vorite Korean Americans: James Kahele Case and David Espenett Case. My sons carry a quarter Korean ethnicity gifted them by their grandmother, Grace Moon, who emigrated to Hawaii from Korea shortly after the Korean War, and so join this great community in the responsibility of bringing forward this great heritage, American style, into the coming generations.

In closing, I thank Congressmen TOM DAVIS, CHARLES RANGEL, MICHAEL CAPUANO, and ED ROYCE, the chief sponsors of this measure, for providing us all with this opportunity to recognize the many contributions of Korean Americans, past, present and future. Kamsamnida to them, and to all Korean Americans, wherever you might be.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 487, which recognizes the goals and ideals of a Korean American Day and which honors the contributions that Korean Americans have made in the United States.

On January 13, 1903, 102 Korean immigrants arrived in the United States. They arrived on the *SS Gaelic* in Honolulu in the U.S. Territory of Hawaii where they established residence and labored on Hawaiian sugar plantations. These immigrants pioneered the migration of Koreans to America. Today this movement continues and remains strong. The island of Guam is home to many Korean immigrants and Korean Americans alike.

In the 1960s, President John F. Kennedy lifted the United States security clearance requirement for travel to and from Guam. This was an important step with respect to the future growth and development of Guam's economy and trade with Asian nations. The removal of the security clearance requirement was followed by an influx of new immigrants to Guam, the westernmost territory of the United States. Koreans began to establish communities on Guam as early as in the 1970s, and in 1980s many new Korean families arrived on island to establish a beginning in America. Many Korean immigrants opened new businesses and several have risen to assume important leadership roles in advocating for the small business community.

The contributions of Korean Americans are not only found in Guam, but in every community across the United States. Korean Americans are key contributors in the economic, medical, academic and religious fields. Notably, at least 4,000 Korean Americans are currently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces, with 25 percent serving in Iraq. Whether they are serving as leaders in their communities or fighting alongside their fellow Americans in defense of our country, Korean Americans have demonstrated their significant presence in and contributions to the United States.

I wish to express my heartfelt support in recognizing the 103rd anniversary of the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States. On this occasion, I also take the opportunity to recognize the growth and contributions of the Korean Association of Guam. The Korean Association of Guam was established to advance the professional and civic interests of Korean Americans in Guam. Today, the Association serves as an important welcoming support group for new immigrants from Korea. Through the continued efforts and contributions of Korean Americans, our nation's ties with Korea will be strengthened in the years to come. I urge passage of House

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