

one of the NBA's early defense greats. Earl Lloyd, also known as "Big Cat," played college basketball at West Virginia State College before being selected in the ninth round of the 1950 NBA draft by the Washington Capitols. Under Lloyd's leadership, West Virginia State became the only undefeated college team in the United States during the 1947-48 season.

After his years with the Washington Capitols, Lloyd joined the Syracuse Nationals and became the first black player to win an NBA championship. Later, with the Detroit Pistons, he was the first African American to be named an assistant coach and the first to be named the bench coach.

Mr. Speaker, let us also note that although Lloyd was the first to play in an NBA game, there were actually three African Americans to enter the NBA in the 1950-51 season. During this season, Charles "Chuck" Cooper played with the Boston Celtics, and Nat "Sweetwater" Clifton became the first African American to play for the New York Knicks.

Even today, as we continue to see African Americans break barriers and become the first in an array of fields from athletics to business, Presidential campaigns to research and discovery, let us take an opportunity to look back on what occurred 58 years ago to make our Nation a more perfect Union.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H. Con. Res. 286, which expresses the sense of Congress that Earl Lloyd should be recognized and honored for breaking the color barrier and becoming the first African American to play in the National Basketball Association.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I join in honoring Earl "Big Cat" Lloyd, a Northern Virginia native who rose to become the first black player in the history of the NBA.

Earl Lloyd grew up in Alexandria, learned his basketball on the always-competitive playgrounds of Washington, DC. He played his high school ball at the segregated Parker-Gray High in Alexandria. Today, of course, all students in the city attend T.C. Williams High. The merger of the three high schools that existed then served as the plot line for the movie "Remember the Titans." Today, the basketball court in the recently rebuilt T.C. Williams is named for him.

Lloyd actually was one of 3 African-Americans to enter the NBA at the same time. It was only because his team played its first game a day before the Boston Celtics unveiled Charles Cooper and 4 days before the New York Knicks' Nat "Sweetwater" Clifton made his debut that it was Lloyd who broke the color barrier.

Lloyd scored 6 points in that game on Halloween night of 1950 and averaged 8.4 points and 6.4 rebounds over his 560-game, 8-season career. But he, Cooper and Clifton endured the taunts, showed the class and provided the quality of play that paved the way for Michael, Magic, Kareem and all the rest who came behind. He also served as the first African-American assistant coach when he worked for the Detroit Pistons for two seasons after retiring as a player.

It also should be noted that Lloyd, a member of the National Basketball Hall of Fame, took 2 years out of his career to serve in the U.S. Army. His job these days—community outreach for a concern headed by Dave Bing, another product of the playgrounds of Washington, DC., to make good in the pros—seems a hand-and-glove fit for a man who, throughout his life, has made everyone around him better.

His play on the court made all his teammates better—he led his college team to two conference titles and his pro team to one NBA championship. His class on and off the court made those who signed him and helped him start his NBA career look smart. And his professional accomplishments make his teachers in those segregated schools in Alexandria, his professors at West Virginia State, his family and all those responsible for his upbringing and education justifiably proud.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 286 recognizing and honoring Earl Lloyd, the first African-American to play in the National Basketball Association.

Earl Lloyd was born April 3, 1928, in Alexandria, Virginia. It was at the city of Alexandria's segregated Parker-Gray High School that Lloyd began to develop his passion and skills for basketball. He began his collegiate career playing at West Virginia State College, a historically black college at the time. Before entering the NBA, Earl Lloyd earned titles for All-Conference and All-American for his tremendous basketball skills.

On October 31, 1950, Earl Lloyd integrated the NBA. Three years prior to Lloyd's integration of the NBA, Jackie Robinson became the first African-American to play Major League Baseball in 1947. Jackie Robinson has received national iconic status for breaking baseball's color barrier, yet Earl Lloyd has been overlooked for breaking that same barrier in basketball. Lloyd once said, "In 1950 basketball was like a babe in the woods, it didn't enjoy the notoriety that baseball enjoyed." It is now 2008 and the NBA is long out of the woods and the time is long overdue for us to recognize and honor one of its pathfinders, Earl Lloyd. He is responsible for lighting that path and since then many great African-Americans have traveled the road paved by Earl Lloyd.

Earl Lloyd's journey was beset with people yelling cruel and derogatory words. He used their insults to fuel his passion to excel. He proved that African-Americans could successfully enter into the National Basketball Association. He should continue to be a source of inspiration to all and for this reason he should be commemorated.

This accomplishment must be saluted as Mr. Lloyd's life serves as an inspiration to many, both athletes and non-athletes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. 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 Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 286.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. 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.

MAJOR ARTHUR CHIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5220) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3800 SW. 185th Avenue in Beaverton, Oregon, as the "Major Arthur Chin Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5220

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

SECTION 1. MAJOR ARTHUR CHIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3800 SW. 185th Avenue in Beaverton, Oregon, shall be known and designated as the "Major Arthur Chin 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 "Major Arthur Chin Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the author of this legislation, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU).

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, the history of America is the history of ordinary individuals who rise to extraordinary challenges and who volunteer their service in times of dire need. I rise today to recognize one such American, Major Arthur Chin.

Arthur Chin was born in Portland, Oregon in 1913. As a young man, he helped form a flying club, the Chinese Aero Club, a group of Chinese Americans who trained to fly fighter aircraft. He grew very concerned about Japan's invasion of China's northeastern provinces in 1931, and he volunteered to serve in the Chinese Air Force in 1932. Although he was safe at home in Oregon and did not need to do this, he saw the threat of fascist invasion and

the need to face it down, and he volunteered himself to face this challenge, not only to China, but to the world.

After receiving advanced fighter training, Major Chin was ultimately assigned to the 28th Fighter Squadron, and he saw his first aerial combat in 1937, four years before America entered the war. Soon he was credited with having shot down his first enemy aircraft of the war. Though he and his comrades were almost always outnumbered, Chin and his fellow aviators fought valiantly, and by mid-1939 he had downed five enemy aircraft, making him one of the first American fighter aces of the Second World War.

But Arthur Chin's heroism was not without personal sacrifice. He was shot down three times, and on December 27, 1939, he was badly burned when his Gloster Gladiator took enemy fire and exploded. Chin spent the next years of his life enduring a painful recovery in hospitals in China, India and the United States.

After America entered the war, he returned to service in 1944 as a major in the United States Army Air Force. Major Chin spent the remainder of the war flying desperately needed supplies from India to China over the Himalayas, the air route now known as "the hump." For his extraordinary service, Arthur Chin received numerous medals and awards, including the Distinguished Flying Cross.

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After the war, he returned to his native Portland where he raised a family and worked for the postal service in Beaverton. Arthur Chin passed away in September of 1997, and following his death he was honored as one of the first inductees into the American Combat Airmen's Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting that we should recognize Major Arthur Chin, both a former postal worker and a genuine war hero, with a post office named in his honor. It is an appropriate memorial to an individual who courageously answered the call of duty, whether at home or abroad, and who returned home to continue serving his country as a postal worker. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I will submit the majority of my remarks for the RECORD.

I would just like to say that after reading about this gentleman, Mr. Chin, I think it is a great honor for him to receive having his name put on this post office. But he earned it. He really earned it. When you read about his exploits, as my colleague just mentioned, you can see why people like this deserve recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great American, Arthur Chin, who passed away in 1997 at the age of 85.

Angered by the Japanese invasion of China's northeastern provinces, Mr. Chin sailed to China along with other Chinese-American flyers to volunteer for the Chinese Air Force in 1932. After enlisting in the Chinese Air Force,

Mr. Chin fought in many aerial battles against the more experienced Japanese.

Mr. Chin excelled in his military career and rose through the ranks to become a major in 1939. By this time, he had been shot down and wounded three times, and was severely burned when his Gloster Gladiator was hit by enemy fire at 3,000 feet and exploded.

Amazingly, he survived but he spent five years recovering in hospitals all over the world. Despite the extensive healing process, Mr. Chin valiantly flew again.

He transported supplies from India to China over the Himalayas until the end of the war.

After the war, Mr. Chin briefly flew for China National Airways Corporation in China until the Communists took over in 1949.

Upon returning to the United States, Mr. Chin settled back in his hometown of Portland, Oregon where he took a job with the United States Postal Service.

Because of his outstanding military service, he was awarded numerous medals, including the prestigious Distinguished Flying Cross. Soon after his death, Mr. Chin was also honored as one of the first American aviators inducted into the American Combat Airmen's Hall of Fame.

In recognition of his years of selfless public service to his State and country, I believe it is fitting to name a post office in Beaverton, Oregon, in Mr. Chin's honor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 5220, which renames the postal facility in Beaverton, Oregon after the legendary Major Arthur Chin.

The measure being considered was first introduced by Congressman DAVID WU of the State of Oregon on January 29, 2008, and is cosponsored by all members of the Oregon congressional delegation. The measure was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and on February 26, 2008, our committee approved the bill by voice vote.

H.R. 5220 allows us to pay homage to the service of Major Arthur Chin, whose tale of heroism and dedication should be known by every American. Born in the city of Portland, Oregon, which lies in the congressional district of my dear friend, Representative DAVID WU, on October 23, 1913, Arthur Chin is best known for his service as a member of the Guangdong Provincial Air Force which was the first and original group of American volunteer combat aviators to fight in World War II.

An American-born citizen of Chinese descent, Major Chin is deemed America's first World War II ace, and in appreciation for his valiant service he has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. This is in addition to having received the Five Star Medal, Six Star Medal, the Awe-Inspiring Medal 3rd Grade, and the list goes on.

Major Chin's public service didn't cease with the end of the war. After being honorably discharged from the military in 1945, Major Chin returned

to private life in his hometown of Portland, Oregon. It appears that Major Chin actually worked at the Beaverton Post Office before retiring in 1980. Major Chin passed away on September 3, 1997 in Portland, only a month before his October 4 Hall of Fame of the American Airpower Heritage Museum induction ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, given Major Chin's illustrious background, I agree that it is only befitting that we pass H.R. 5220 and name the U.S. postal facility on 185th Avenue in Beaverton, Oregon after this great American citizen.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5220.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SGT. MICHAEL M. KASHKOUSH POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5400) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 160 East Washington Street in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, as the "Sgt. Michael M. Kashkoush Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5400

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

SECTION 1. SGT. MICHAEL M. KASHKOUSH POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 160 East Washington Street in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Sgt. Michael M. Kashkoush 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 "Sgt. Michael M. Kashkoush Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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