

fitting to also say that we do look into the background of folks to see if they should be honored in this way. I think that when we talk about him, it is obvious that he has contributed quite a bit to his country. But one more thing that I think we need to understand is that he also was a victim of anti-Asian legislation in this country. And when he was able to reach and attain a certain level of responsibility, I think he also understood this concept of not perpetuating these kinds of behaviors, but correcting it and making it easier for other folks to be able to participate in this country. And I think that is why he is recognized in being able to work with other folks. I guess we call that "acting affirmatively in positions of influence." I think that he is a great example of someone who understood how to implement things like affirmative action and looking at going beyond the arena of comfort in doing the right thing and extending the conduct and the principles of the Constitution of this country.

I and other members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus have worked to highlight the accomplishments of and contributions to American society made by Asian American and Pacific Islanders.

In this spirit, I thank the Speaker and the other leaders for bringing forth this resolution and urge my colleagues to rise in support to honor a pioneering Chinese American who contributed much to this country.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I simply want to thank Speaker PELOSI for bringing this bill forward. I thank Mr. HONDA for his remarks and the ranking member for his comments as well. And I ask that all Members join us in honoring Lim Poon Lee by naming the San Francisco Chinatown Post Office in his honor.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3119.

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. CHAFFETZ. Madam 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.

APPROVING RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON BURMA

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 56) approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 56

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003

SEC. 101. AMENDMENT TO BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003.

Section 9(b)(3) of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-61; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking "six years" and inserting "nine years".

SEC. 102. RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS UNDER BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress approves the renewal of the import restrictions contained in section 3(a)(1) and section 3A(b)(1) and (c)(1) of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This joint resolution shall be deemed to be a "renewal resolution" for purposes of section 9 of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

SEC. 103. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

Section 13031(j)(3)(B)(i) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "January 31, 2018" and inserting "February 7, 2018".

SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution or July 26, 2009, whichever occurs first.

TITLE II—TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ESTIMATED TAXES

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Corporate Estimated Tax Shift Act of 2009".

SEC. 202. TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ESTIMATED TAXES.

(a) REPEAL OF ADJUSTMENTS FOR 2010, 2011, AND 2013.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 401 of the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (and any modification of such section contained in any other provision of law) shall not apply with respect to any installment of corporate estimated tax which (without regard to such section) would otherwise be due after December 31, 2009.

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR 2014.—Notwithstanding section 6655 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) in the case of a corporation with assets of not less than \$1,000,000,000 (determined as of the end of the preceding taxable year), the amount of any required installment of corporate estimated tax which is otherwise due in July, August, or September of 2014 shall be 100.25 percent of such amount, and

(2) the amount of the next required installment after an installment referred to in paragraph (1) shall be appropriately reduced to reflect the amount of the increase by reason of such paragraph.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN. Madam 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this joint resolution which extends and renews the import ban on products of Burma under the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. The joint resolution is necessary because the troubling human rights conditions in Burma persist, and thus renewal of the import ban is warranted.

Burma's military junta continues to be one of the world's most repression and abusive regimes. And while some have voiced concerns about the effectiveness of unilateral sanctions, Burma remains a major violator of basic human rights, which is why it is so important to renew the import ban for another year.

For over 45 years, Burma has been under the rule of authoritarian military regimes, all dominated by the majority Burman ethnic group. Not only have these military rulers suppressed democracy, but they have continually denied basic human rights to their own citizens. The Burma regime continues to hold Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest. She has been detained for 14 of the last 20 years and is currently on trial because an uninvited American swam to her lakeside home in May of this year. Most expect that she will be found guilty of violating the terms of her house arrest, extending her detention, and giving the junta an excuse to hold her through next year's elections.

Burma's legal system is a mockery to justice and to democratic principles. In addition to the wrongful detention and the current sham trial of Suu Kyi, nearly 2,000 additional political prisoners are being held, most without ever being formally charged. The military regime continues the practice of arbitrarily arresting and detaining regular citizens and pro-democracy activists. This past weekend, at least 50 members of the opposition National League for Democracy party were participating in the official ceremony marking the death of General Aung San, the country's independence hero.

These political activists were released later in the day. Other activists are not so fortunate. They often disappear for days, weeks and months, and some may never return. In prison they are subjected to physical abuse, receive little food, lack clean water and are refused sufficient medical care. They suffer, and so do their families, who may never discover the fate of their loved ones. But Burma's disregard for basic human rights extends far beyond its prison's walls. Violence and ethnic discrimination against children, women and ethnic minorities continue unabated.

For instance, there have been a number of reports of Burmese soldiers raping and killing teenage girls of the

Karen minority. Those who commit these despicable acts are rarely, if ever, brought to justice by this repressive regime.

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Additionally, workers' rights remain restricted; women and girls continue to be subjected to trafficking for purposes of prostitution; and children are often forced into military service.

Forced labor is frequently used to support military operations and infrastructure. Villagers are forced to build and repair military camps, often with materials they must buy or provide themselves.

It is Burma's suppression of democratic principles such as freedom of speech and assembly, and the regime's refusal to provide basic human rights, that leads me to urge my colleagues to extend the ban on the import of Burmese products for another year.

I commend Prime Minister Gordon Brown and Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon for their recent statements calling on the junta to end its oppression, and I hope that nations around the world, and in particular China and India and the ASEAN member countries, will work with the United States to pressure the Burmese military regime to embrace reform and address its troubling human rights record. Secretary Clinton's attendance at this week's ASEAN summit presents an important opportunity to renew this work.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 56. Our Burma sanctions are meant to promote democracy, develop respect for human rights, and improve living conditions for the Burmese people. Unfortunately, the ruling junta is still working against, not toward, these objectives. For that reason, I am in favor of reauthorizing our overall sanctions program against Burma for another 3 years and extending import sanctions against Burma for another year.

Burma's regime is one of the world's most oppressive and continues to oppress democratic movements and humanitarianism. Opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi is still being falsely detained by the regime, now on sham charges. As of April 2009, the regime held an estimated 2,100 political prisoners, more than 150 of whom were recently sentenced to prison terms of up to 104 years. Many of these prisoners were held for nearly a year without charge and were convicted of offenses relating to the participation in pro-democracy movements. The regime also jailed three lawyers representing opposition activists for contempt when the attorneys merely argued that the trials of their clients lacked due process. The regime also severely restricts freedom of assembly, expression, association, movement, and religion.

The Burmese regime does not limit its repugnant behavior to civic activists. Extrajudicial killings, rape, torture, recruitment of child soldiers, and forced labor are routine. Moreover, the regime has actually worked against the interests of its people following the May 2008 cyclone. Due to the regime's practice of applying unreasonable restrictions to humanitarian assistance to workers, the area the cyclone hit hardest continues to be in dire need of assistance.

The leaders of the regime will have greater incentive to cooperate with United Nations diplomatic efforts, their southeast Asian neighbors in ASEAN, and the Peoples Republic of China if its leaders and cronies come under targeted economic pressure that denies them access to personal wealth and sources of revenue. Some Burmese businesspeople with ties to the junta are now starting to feel the pinch, but there is a long way to go.

Another reason to reauthorize the sanctions program and extend the import ban for another year is that this Congress amplified the program last summer. The expansion eliminated trade in jewelry containing Burmese rubies and jadeite, even if the jewelry was made in, and exported from, a third country. It was designed to bring about multilateral pressure on the regime through the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, similar to successful legislation on conflict diamonds.

We are still in the process of assessing the effectiveness of the new law. The Government Accountability Office will be reporting to us this fall on the effectiveness of the expanded sanctions and will be making recommendations for improving administration of the program. It would be unwise for us to allow the lapse of this sanctions program without having the benefit of the GAO's research and report.

I view import sanctions with great skepticism and always have, but these Burma sanctions are crafted to maximize their ability to effect change. For one, they require the administration to issue annual reports on Burma that include whether U.S. national security, economic, and foreign policy interests are being served.

On this point, I note that the administration transmitted this year's statutorily required report late last night. We're still waiting for the administration to articulate its overall Burma policy. The State Department announced it would be conducting a high-profile review of U.S. policy some 6 months ago, but it's not out yet; and our Secretary of State will be showing up at ASEAN meetings tomorrow and Thursday with no new vision.

Perhaps the most critical aspect of the Burma sanctions program is that they require us to redirect our attention every summer to the question of whether these sanctions should be continued. They are not self-executing. We here in Congress must vote to continue them on an annual basis.

I continue to believe that our greatest hope for effecting real change in Burma is multilateralism. The whole world, particularly China and the ASEAN countries, must put real economic pressure on the regime. I support this resolution because it increases our chance to bring about this multilateral effort.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York will control the remaining time on H.J. Res. 56 on behalf of the majority.

There was no objection.

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, at this time I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise this evening in support of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, and let me thank both our friend from Texas for his comments, as well as my friend from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, for his comments as well with regard to this legislation.

This legislation was first enacted in 2003 under the leadership of former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and my good friend, Tom Lantos. Tom spent his life fighting for freedom and democracy for those who could not fully defend themselves. He is greatly missed here in the House of Representatives, but his legacy remains, and I have been proud to help carry on his efforts to secure democracy in Burma.

Former Chairman Lantos would be pleased that we are considering the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act. This legislation will reauthorize the current sanctions on imports from Burma's military regime for an additional 3 years, as well as maintain the ban on the importation of jade and other gems from Burma.

I introduced the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act because we must show the military regime currently ruling with an iron fist in Burma that there are consequences for their actions. Burma's military regime has carried out a brutal campaign against its own people. It has destroyed 3,000 villages, forced over 1 million people to flee as refugees, and has used rape as a weapon of war, and has pressed millions of civilians into forced labor, modern day slave labor.

The junta has also rejected recent diplomatic outreach, which would have been well received in the global community. Specifically, the junta refused United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon's request to release political prisoners, including Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the nonviolent movement for democracy and human rights in Burma.

Not only did the junta refuse Aung San Suu Kyi's release, they even refused Ban Ki-Moon's request to meet with him.

The Burmese regime must be stopped. If passed, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act will supplement President Obama's actions on

May 15, when he renewed investment prohibitions against the Burmese military regime that began during President Clinton's term in office.

The United States is not alone in using sanctions as part of a diplomatic strategy to help promote change in Burma. The European Union renewed its Common Position on sanctions; and Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and others have unilaterally imposed their own restrictions.

Aung San Suu Kyi and the other legitimate leaders of Burma have also called on the world to impose sanctions on their own country, just as Desmond Tutu and the leaders of the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa called for sanctions on South Africa in the 1980s.

We must maintain our sanctions against the junta in Burma, and I call on all my colleagues to vote for the renewal of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act.

And with that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, we have no further speakers; and in support of this resolution, I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CROWLEY. I thank the gentleman from Texas. Madam Speaker, at this point in time, we have no further speakers.

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H. J. Res. 56, a resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, P.L. 108–61. I am proud to have once again introduced this legislation this year with the gentleman from New York, Mr. CROWLEY.

In 2003 Congress passed the Burmese Freedom & Democracy Act, legislation that I co-authored with my friend, the late Tom Lantos. President Bush signed this bill into law and we have reauthorized these import restrictions every year since. The legislation bans imports from Burma and the issuance of visas to those officials affiliated with the State Peace and Development Council, SPDC, the military junta that rules Burma and brutally represses its people. This law also bans U.S. financial transactions that involve individuals or entities connected with the SPDC.

These sanctions are critically important to keeping the pressure on the Burmese junta. The government continues to have one of the worst human rights record in the world and routinely violates the rights of Burmese citizens, including the systematic use of rape as a weapon of war, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, as well as slave and child labor. The Burmese regime has destroyed more than 3,000 ethnic villages, displaced approximately 2,000,000 Burmese people, more than 500,000 of which are internally displaced, and arrested approximately 1,300 individuals for expressing critical opinions of the government. And it continues to detain Aung San Suu Kyi, the head of the National League for Democracy and the democratically elected leader of Burma, on bogus charges that she violated the terms of her house arrest. She is currently on trial and faces up to five additional years of confinement.

We must continue to stand with the Burmese people and expose the despicable and

reprehensible actions of the SPDC. Sanctions are critical to putting pressure on the junta. Last year Congress passed and President Bush signed into law Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE Act, P.L. 110–286, which bans the importation of Burmese gems into the United States and freezes the assets of Burmese political and military leaders. But we still need others to follow ours and the EU's lead. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, and the United Nations Security Council, UNSC, must impose multilateral sanctions against Burma's military regime including a complete arms embargo.

Finally, it is my hope that the new Administration promptly completes its policy review toward Burma, implements all the provisions of the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE Act, appoints a Special Coordinator for Burma, and supports the establishment of UNSC Commission of Inquiry on Burma.

I urge adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CROWLEY. I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the resolution, H.J. Res. 56, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL CHILDREN AND FAMILIES DAY

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 534) supporting the goals and ideals of "National Children and Families Day."

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 534

Whereas research shows that a supportive and encouraging family is critical to raising strong and resilient children;

Whereas strong healthy families improve the quality of life and the development of children;

Whereas spending time engaging in family activities supports the development of healthy and well-adjusted children;

Whereas families are of many compositions and sizes, it is the strength and support of the family that is essential to child rearing;

Whereas families play critical roles in the care of children, and in their children's health care, this is particularly true for children with special needs;

Whereas mental health plays a central role in child development, families should be encouraged to cultivate environments that are safe and secure, supportive, and that contribute to high-confidence and high self-esteem;

Whereas it is essential to celebrate and reflect upon the important role that all families play in the lives of children and their positive effect for the Nation's future;

Whereas the fourth Saturday of June is "National Children and Families Day", a day set aside to recognize the importance of children and families; and

Whereas the country's greatest natural resource is its children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of "National Children and Families Day".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 534, the resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Children and Families Day. The strength of our Nation relies heavily upon the future success of today's children. To ensure this success, families across the Nation work hard to instill resiliency, health and wisdom in their children.

This bill was introduced on June 11 and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The committee reported the bill by unanimous consent on June 10, and it comes to the House floor today with bipartisan support from over 56 cosponsors.

Madam Speaker, American families together make tremendous sacrifice each day to ensure the quality of their child's development. Families play a critical role in the care of children, including their health and developmental needs. Families, including those with children of special needs, should be encouraged to create safe and secure and supportive environments to foster confidence and self-esteem.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 534 gives us the opportunity to celebrate and reflect upon the role that all these families play in developing well-rounded, well-educated children and the positive outcomes this creates for the Nation's future. We sincerely thank them for their contribution to our country.

And with that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 534, supporting the goals and ideals of National Children and Families Day.

Families have long played a critical role in the development of America's youth and well being of our society as a whole. With this resolution, we celebrate those who create a positive family atmosphere and for the many families who commit to the challenging task of raising healthy, productive young men and women.