

of his fellow letter carriers. Rather, Mr. Cortese's commitment to public service could be evidenced by his effort to benefit the entire San Jose community. Specifically, in 1990, Mr. Cortese established a local food drive initiative, sponsored by the National Association of Letter Carriers, that since 1991 has become a national food drive held every year on the first Saturday before Mother's Day.

Regrettably, Mr. Cortese passed away on February 11, 2007. However, while Mr. Cortese is no longer with us, his memory and legacy of public service will live on through his family, his friends, his community, and of course his fellow letter carriers.

Mr. Speaker, let us further honor the life and legacy of this letter carrier and former union president Anthony Cortese through the passage of H.R. 4543, which will designate the postal facility located at 4285 Payne Avenue in San Jose, California, in his honor. I urge my colleagues to join me and the bill sponsor, ZOE LOFGREN from California.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4543, designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4285 Payne Avenue in San Jose, California, as the Anthony J. Cortese Post Office Building.

□ 1415

A graduate of James Lick High School in San Jose, Mr. Cortese started working as a letter carrier in his early twenties. He was known for his outgoing nature and ability to work collaboratively to get things done, whether he was resolving workplace issues or organizing charitable work in the local community.

As president of the National Letter Carriers Association Branch 193 for over 26 years, Mr. Cortese had one of the longest tenures of any local labor official. Not only did Mr. Cortese help build membership of more than 1,000 local postal workers into a political force, he also helped to initiate a food drive in which letter carriers collected donations for the Second Harvest Food Bank for families in the San Jose area. This program served as a pilot for what ultimately became a national food drive sponsored by the NALC. The program continues today and is just one of the generous contributions Mr. Cortese made to his community and his country.

Sadly, this outstanding citizen of San Jose died of a heart condition on February 11, 2007. He leaves behind his wife, Barbara; his daughter, Caroline; his sister, Mary; and his grandchildren, Austin and Ashley.

For his tireless efforts for his fellow postal workers and people in need throughout the country, it is fitting that we name the post office in Tony Cortese's honor.

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

Mr. LYNCH. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for his kind remarks. And I would encourage my colleagues to join the lead sponsor of this measure, ZOE LOFGREN from California, in supporting H.R. 4543.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4543, a bill to designate the U.S. Post Office located at 4285 Payne Avenue in San Jose, California, as the Anthony J. Cortese Post Office.

For over four decades, Mr. Cortese was a proud and dedicated employee of the United States Postal Service. He was also a loving family man, respected community leader, and a friend to many of us in local government.

Mr. Cortese was born in the East Bay and moved to Santa Clara County with his family after his father went to work at the Ford Plant in Milpitas. A few years after graduating from James Lick High School in San Jose, Mr. Cortese started working as a letter carrier in the downtown San Jose post office.

Mr. Cortese was a tireless advocate for letter carriers in the region and made a significant impact on his community. In addition to his forty-two years with the Postal Service, Mr. Cortese served twenty-seven years as the president of the National Association of Letter Carriers Local 193. Under his leadership, Local 193 procured a building for its members, secured expanded health benefits, and provided an open forum for discussion with union members, community advocates, Postal Service supervisors, and local elected officials. Throughout his tenure, Mr. Cortese developed strong relationships with postal workers and management.

Mr. Cortese's service was not limited to advocacy of union members, but extended into the San Jose community and beyond. In 1990, Mr. Cortese started a food drive program through the Second Harvest Food Bank to help needy families in the San Jose area. Under Mr. Cortese's guidance, this program served as a pilot for what would become a national food drive sponsored by the National Association of Letter Carriers.

I urge all of my colleagues to join Congressman MIKE HONDA and me to vote in favor of this bill to honor our good friend, Anthony J. Cortese.

Mr. LYNCH. 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 Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4543.

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. LYNCH. 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.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SAM HOUSTON

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1103) celebrating the life

of Sam Houston on the 217th anniversary of his birth, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1103

Whereas Sam Houston was born at Timber Ridge Church, near Lexington, Virginia, on March 2, 1793;

Whereas Sam Houston as an enlisted soldier fought courageously in the War of 1812, and after receiving three near-mortal wounds at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, rose to the rank of first lieutenant;

Whereas Sam Houston studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1818, and commenced practice in Lebanon, Tennessee;

Whereas Sam Houston became District Attorney in 1819, Adjutant General of the State in 1820, and Major General in 1821;

Whereas Sam Houston was elected to the United States Congress for the State of Tennessee in 1823 and again in 1825 before serving as Governor from 1827 to 1829;

Whereas Sam Houston moved to Oklahoma, served as an advocate for Native American rights and a representative of the Cherokee Nation, and then became a Cherokee citizen on October 21, 1829;

Whereas Sam Houston moved to Texas in 1835 and joined the movement to establish separate statehood for Texas;

Whereas Sam Houston was elected as the commander-in-chief of the armies of Texas in 1836;

Whereas, on April 21, 1836, Sam Houston's forces defeated Mexican President and General Santa Anna, securing Texas' long sought independence;

Whereas the city of Houston, Texas, was named after then-President of the Republic of Texas, Sam Houston, on June 5, 1837;

Whereas Sam Houston was elected the first President of the Republic of Texas and served 2 terms, followed by 2 years with the Texas Congress, after which he returned to serve as President from 1841 to 1844;

Whereas, after Texas joined the Union in 1845, Sam Houston was elected Senator to the United States Congress and served from 1846 to 1859;

Whereas Sam Houston once again resigned his position with Congress to serve as Governor of Texas from 1859 to 1861;

Whereas Sam Houston was deposed on March 18, 1861, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States;

Whereas Sam Houston died in Huntsville, Texas, on July 26, 1863, and was then interred in Oakwood Cemetery;

Whereas Sam Houston is the only person in United States history to have been the Governor of 2 different States, Tennessee and Texas;

Whereas a memorial museum, U.S. Army base, national forest, historical park, university, and the largest free-standing statue of a United States figure recognize the life of Sam Houston; and

Whereas Sam Houston still stands as a symbol for Texas solidarity and is one of the most significant individuals in the history of Texas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the life and accomplishments of Sam Houston for his historical contributions to the expansion of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Resolution 1103 for consideration. This resolution honors the life and accomplishments of Sam Houston for his historical contributions to the expansion of the United States.

Introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative MIKE MCCAUL of Texas, on February 24, 2010, House Resolution 1103 was favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on April 14, 2010, by unanimous consent. In addition, the legislation enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress.

As we all know, Sam Houston, a 19th century American soldier, statesman and politician, played a pivotal role in the development of the State of Texas as well as our collective national history. As a soldier enlisted in the 7th Infantry Regiment, Private and then-First Lieutenant Houston fought courageously in the Battle of 1812 during which he received nearly mortal wounds at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in March of 1814.

As a practicing attorney in the State of Tennessee, Mr. Houston served as a district attorney in 1819, as the State's adjutant general in 1820, and then as a major general in 1821.

As a United States Representative elected to the 18th and 19th Congresses, Mr. Houston proudly represented the State of Tennessee before his service as the State's Governor from 1827 to 1829. As a subsequent resident of the State of Oklahoma, Mr. Houston served as a vocal advocate in support of Native American rights and in 1829 was recognized as a member of the Cherokee Nation by the Cherokee National Council. However, Mr. Houston is best known for his relentless efforts to secure statehood for Texas.

In 1835, Mr. Houston moved to the Texas territory and promptly served as a member of the convention at San Felipe de Austin, a gathering of colonists designed to promote and establish separate statehood for Texas. One year later, Mr. Houston was elected to serve as commander in chief of the Texas army and in this capacity successfully led his volunteer Texas forces against those of Mexican General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana in the Battle of San Jacinto. Notably, the battle cul-

minated with the signing of the Treaty of Velasco, which recognized the Republic of Texas.

In recognition of his service, Mr. Houston was subsequently elected to serve as the first President of the Texas Republic, a position that he held from 1836 to 1838 and again from 1841 to 1844. Fittingly, the city of Houston was named after the President of the Texas Republic in 1837.

Mr. Houston also served the Texas Republic as a member of the Texas Congress from 1838 to 1840, and upon Texas' admission as a State into the Union, served as a United States Senator from the 31st through the 34th Congresses. Mr. Houston would also serve as Governor of the State of Texas from 1859 to 1861, making him the only person in the United States to ever have served as the Governor of two different States. Notably, Mr. Houston's tenure as a Texas Governor ended with his refusal to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy following Texas' secession from the Union, an act that Mr. Houston deemed illegal.

Mr. Houston died on July 26, 1863, at the age of 70. Fittingly, his last words, as spoken to his wife, Margaret, were reportedly: "Texas, Texas, Margaret . . ."

Mr. Speaker, let us honor the lasting contributions of Sam Houston to the State of Texas and our national history through the passage of this resolution, H. Res. 1103.

I urge my colleagues to join Mr. MCCAUL of Texas in supporting H. Res. 1103.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in support of H. Res. 1103, introduced by a fellow Texan and colleague, Congressman MIKE MCCAUL, honoring the life and accomplishments of Sam Houston for his historical contributions to the expansion of the United States.

Sam Houston lived an amazing and vibrant life. Shortly after moving to Tennessee from his home in the State of Virginia, Sam was drawn to the Cherokee Indians, a tribe that would have a profound impact on his life.

At the age of 19, Sam Houston enlisted in the military to fight the British in the War of 1812, where he distinguished himself for his bravery and was wounded several times in battle. After the war, his attention shifted to the study of law. In 1823, he was elected to the first of two terms here in this body, the United States Congress, before being elected Governor to the State of Tennessee in 1827. In 1828, Houston resigned from Tennessee politics, returning to live with his longtime friends, the Cherokee Indians.

In 1835, Sam Houston left the Cherokee and his life in Tennessee and moved to Texas, where he quickly gained notoriety for his leadership in seeking independence from Mexico. In

the wake of defeat at the Alamo on April 21, 1836, Houston rallied the armies of Texas to victory, decisively defeating Santa Anna and the Mexican Army at the Battle of San Jacinto, securing independence for Texas and his heroic place in the Nation's history.

Shortly after securing independence, Sam Houston was elected the first President of the Republic of Texas, beginning a long and successful career in Texas politics. He went on to serve a second term as President of the Republic before being elected as a United States Senator after statehood in 1845. In 1859, Houston continued his public service when he was elected Governor of the State of Texas and became the only person in U.S. history to serve as Governor in two States.

Though sometimes embroiled in controversy, Sam Houston was a passionate, dedicated statesman who played an important role in shaping this great Nation. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and honor the accomplishments of this important, if not heroic, figure in American history and the history of my home State, the great State of Texas.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1103—Celebrating the life of Sam Houston on the 217th anniversary of his birth. Sam Houston was born March 2, 1793, in Tiber Ridge, Virginia.

General Houston was an American statesman, politician, and soldier. He is a key figure in the history of Texas, including periods as the 1st and 3rd president of the Republic of Texas, as Senator after annexation, and finally as governor.

In his early life, he moved to Tennessee, where he served in the military during the War of 1812 and later had a successful career in Tennessee politics. A fight with a Congressman led to his move to Texas, where he soon became a leader of the Texas Revolution.

Houston attended the Convention of 1833, representing Nacogdoches, and supported independence from Mexico. He was made a Major General of the Texas Army in November 1835, then Commander-in-Chief in March 1836, at the convention where he signed the Texas Declaration of Independence.

At the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, General Houston surprised General Santa Ana and the Mexican forces, and in less than 18 minutes, the battle was over. General Santa Ana was forced to sign the Treaty of Velasco, granting Texas independence. During the battle General Houston was shot, shattering his ankle.

The settlement of Houston was founded in August 1836 by the Allen brothers. It was named in Houston's honor and served as capital.

Houston was twice elected president of the Republic of Texas. He served from October 1836 to December 1838, and again from December 1841 to December 1844. While he initially sought annexation by the U.S., he dropped that hope during his first term.

After the annexation of Texas by the United States in 1845, Houston was elected to the U.S. Senate. He served from February 1846 until March 1859.

He twice ran for governor of Texas, unsuccessfully in 1857 and successfully in 1859.

Despite Houston's being a slave owner and against abolition, he opposed the secession of Texas from the Union.

Despite Houston's wishes, Texas seceded from the United States in February 1861 and joined the Confederate States of America in March 1861. This act was soon branded illegal by Houston, but the Texas legislature nevertheless upheld the legitimacy of secession. The political forces that brought about Texas's secession also were powerful enough to replace the state's Unionist governor.

To avoid bloodshed, Governor Houston chose not to resist, and instead retired to Huntsville, Texas, where he died before the end of the Civil War. Today, Governor Houston has a memorial museum, a U.S. Army base, a national forest, a historical park, a university, and the largest free-standing statue of an American figure, in his honor.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, again I encourage my colleagues to join Mr. McCAUL and Mr. OLSON of Texas in supporting H. Res. 1103, and 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 agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1103, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LYNCH. 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.

STEVE GOODMAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4861) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1343 West Irving Park Road in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Steve Goodman Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4861

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

SECTION 1. STEVE GOODMAN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1343 West Irving Park Road in Chicago, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Steve Goodman 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 "Steve Goodman Post Office Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am proud to present H.R. 4861 for consideration. This legislation will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1343 West Irving Park Road in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Steve Goodman Post Office Building."

Introduced by my good friend and colleague, Representative MIKE QUIGLEY of Chicago, on March 16, 2010, H.R. 4861 was favorably reported out of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee on April 14, 2010 by unanimous consent. In addition, this legislation enjoys the support of the entire Illinois House delegation.

□ 1430

A beloved native of the City of Chicago, American folk singer and songwriter Steve Goodman was born on July 25, 1948, on Chicago's north side. Mr. Goodman graduated from Maine East High School in Park Ridge, Illinois, in 1965, and subsequently enrolled at the University of Illinois.

After 1 year, Mr. Goodman left the University of Illinois in order to pursue a musical career. In 1968, he began performing at the famed Earl of Old Town folk club in Chicago's Old Town neighborhood where he first attracted a large popular following and where he soon became a regular performer throughout the city. Mr. Goodman's subsequent and distinguished musical career evidenced his dual mastery of songwriting and performance as well as his genuine devotion to his hometown, and he left an indelible mark on both American folk music and on the city of Chicago.

As noted by the Chicago Tribune earlier this month, Mr. Goodman's collection of songs told "wondrous, intricate stories," and "if you were a fan and you lived in Chicago when he was alive, you couldn't help but feel like he was a private pleasure."

Notably, Mr. Goodman released 10 folk music albums during his life, which were followed by five posthumous releases. Included among his most enduring songs was the "City of New Orleans," a song about the Illinois Central's City of New Orleans train that was recorded by Arlo Guthrie and which became a top 20 hit in 1972. The song would also become an American standard, covered by such musicians as Johnny Cash and Willie Nelson, whose

recorded versions earned Mr. Goodman a posthumous Grammy Award in the Best Country Song category in 1985. Mr. Goodman later received a second posthumous Grammy Award in the Best Contemporary Folk Album category in 1988 for his critically acclaimed album "Unfinished Business."

Additionally, Mr. Goodman is well-known for writing and performing a variety of humorous songs about the City of Chicago, including "Daley's Gone," which is a eulogy of the late mayor Richard J. Daley, and "A Dying Cubs Fan's Last Request," also "When the Cubs Go Marching In" and "Go, Cubs, Go!" in honor of his beloved Chicago Cubs. The latter song can be heard playing on the loudspeakers at Wrigley Field after every Cubs' home win.

In addition to his musical contributions, Mr. Goodman is equally remembered for the courage and positivity that he always evidenced throughout his 15-year battle with leukemia. While Mr. Goodman was diagnosed with the disease at the early age of 20, in the words of the Chicago Tribune, he was always "a little guy with a huge smile, and he was Chicago."

Regrettably, Mr. Goodman passed away on September 20, 1984, at the age of 36. Four days after his death, the Cubs clinched the National League's Eastern Division title, and on October 2, 1984, they played their first post-season game since the 1945 World Series. While Mr. Goodman had been asked to sing the national anthem for the occasion, Jimmy Buffet performed the "Star-Spangled Banner" in his absence and dedicated the song to Mr. Goodman, whose ashes were subsequently scattered at Wrigley Field.

Mr. Speaker, let us honor the life and legacy of Mr. Goodman through the passage of this legislation, H.R. 4861, to designate the West Irving Park Road Post Office in his honor. I urge my colleagues to join Mr. QUIGLEY of Chicago in supporting H.R. 4861.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4861, designating the facility of the United States Post Office, located at 1343 West Irving Park Road in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Steve Goodman Post Office Building."

Born on July 25, 1948, in Chicago, Illinois, Steve Goodman began his lifelong musical career as a teenager. After graduating from Maine East High School in 1965, Mr. Goodman entered the University of Illinois and started a band called The Juicy Fruits with friends from the Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity.

After 1 year, he left college to pursue his musical career full time. He was a regular performer in Chicago, and often supported himself by singing commercials. He often performed, but he was known as an excellent and influential songwriter. Known more prominently