

others who have died in wars past, making this ultimate sacrifice, there would be no America as we know it today.

The tremendous freedoms we all enjoy, including freedom of speech, the right to representation in government and the right to assemble were all earned because tremendous human beings were willing to fight for those freedoms. Although no gesture can ever do justice to the work done by our men and women of the Armed Forces, with the designation of a National Military Appreciation Month, our Nation can do no more to thank these brave Americans for the unbelievable service they have provided to all of us.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 328 and urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Throughout the course of American history, nearly 48 million men and women have dedicated their lives to the defense of our land, our people and our principles as members of the Armed Forces. The strength of the United States is a direct result of their courageous, patriotic and dedicated service.

Last year, I introduced this important resolution to recognize and honor both those who have served throughout our history and those serving around the world today, and to support the goals and objectives of National Military Appreciation Month. This resolution is a follow-on effort to Senate Resolution 33, introduced by Senator McCAIN in the 106th Congress and unanimously passed by the Senate on April 30, 1999.

While we always appreciate the men and women of the military, it is fitting that we set aside time to do so publicly. National Military Appreciation Month seeks to coordinate and provide a framework to do so by capitalizing on the various observations throughout the month of May, including Loyalty Day, the National day of Prayer, Military Spouses Day, Victory in Europe Day, Armed Forces Day, and Memorial Day.

Many groups are already supporting these efforts through various means, and they should be applauded. With passage of this resolution we call on federal, state and local entities, civic and fraternal organizations, places of worship, schools, businesses, the media and all Americans to commemorate and celebrate the men and women of our Armed Forces. It is exactly what a grateful nation should do.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this important resolution.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I simply would urge all Members to support the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 328, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 328, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

LLOYD L. BURKE POST OFFICE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3059) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 304 West Michigan Street in Stuttgart, Arkansas, as the "Lloyd L. Burke Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3059

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

SECTION 1. LLOYD L. BURKE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 304 West Michigan Street in Stuttgart, Arkansas, shall be known and designated as the "Lloyd L. Burke Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Lloyd L. Burke Post Office.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3059.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3059 designates the Stuttgart, Arkansas, postal facility as the Lloyd L. Burke Post Office. All members of the Arkansas congressional delegation have signed on as cosponsors to this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, through this point in the 108th Congress, the House has passed 43 meaningful bills that name post offices after physicians, after political leaders, athletes, military servicemen and certainly other worthy individuals as well, but we may never consider a commemorative piece of legislation that honors a braver person than Lloyd Burke.

Colonel Lloyd Burke served in the Army during World War II, the Korean and Vietnam wars. Most notably, he was a legitimate hero of the Korean

War. Facing a battle over a strategic hill outside of Seoul, then Lieutenant Burke led a group of only 35 battle-weary American soldiers toward a brigade of over 300 Korean fighters in December of 1951. On this day, Lloyd Burke practically defeated this overwhelming enemy force with only his bare hands.

Lloyd Burke led the charge against the Korean brigade by firing his rifle and throwing grenades. He attacked enemy trenches all by himself, clearing out enemy machine gun positions. During his attack, his rifle jammed, and then he was forced to catch three grenades thrown at him and hurled them back at the enemy soldiers. He ultimately manipulated his rifle and returned it to working order, firing it until he ran out of ammunition. At that point, he used only his pistol to attack the heavily armed Korean soldiers.

Burke's bravery inspired his fellow troops. When the dust settled, most of the 300 enemy soldiers had been killed and the remaining Army troops had captured the hill. It was estimated that Lloyd Burke had killed 100 of the enemy himself. It was an unbelievable scene, and an important strategic victory for the 5th Cavalry Regiment that day.

Mr. Speaker, when Lloyd Burke returned home the following spring, President Harry S. Truman awarded him the Medal of Honor at the White House on April 11, 1952. Many years later, Colonel Burke was a guest of another President here in Washington, President Bill Clinton, at the dedication of the Korean War Memorial in July of 1995. These were two highly deserved honors for a serviceman to whom all Americans owe a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, Lloyd Burke passed away in his sleep at the age of 74 at his home in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on June 1, 1999. Therefore, I want to commend the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY) for working to permanently honor Colonel Lloyd L. Burke with this post office dedication. Colonel Burke's bravery and commitment to his country was above and beyond the call of duty, and therefore I am pleased today that the House remembers his service today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, when I lived in Arkansas, we used to call Stuttgart the "rice, duck and mosquito capital of the world."

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), the author of this resolution.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to rise to ask for support of H.R. 3059, a bill to designate the Stuttgart, Arkansas, post office, as the Lloyd L. Burke Post Office.

Mr. Burke was born in Tichnor, Arkansas, a small community in the south end of Arkansas County. He later graduated from Stuttgart High School in 1942 and served his country during World War II and the Korean War.

Mr. Burke was a hero to this great Nation. His unselfish acts during times of conflict have already been recognized with the Congressional Medal of Honor for his outstanding courage while serving as a First Lieutenant in the United States Army during the Korean War.

Over the past year, I have received numerous letters from citizens of Stuttgart citing undeniable reasons why they would be honored to name their postal facility after Mr. Burke. I would like to read to you a description of the incidents for which Mr. Burke received the Medal of Honor, as I feel this account best displays his courageous and selfless nature during his service in the Korean War.

"On October 28, 1951, intense enemy fire had pinned down leading elements of Mr. Burke's company committed to securing commanding ground when the First Lieutenant left the command post to rally and urge the men to follow him toward three bunkers, impending the advance.

"Dashing to an exposed vantage point, he threw several grenades at the bunkers, returned for an M-1 rifle and adaptor, and made a lone assault, wiping out the position and killing the crew. Closing on the center bunker, he lobbed grenades through the opening, and with his pistol, killed three of its occupants attempting to surround him.

"Ordering his men forward, he charged the third emplacement, catching several grenades in midair and hurling them back at the enemy. Inspired by his display of valor, his men stormed forward and overran the hostile position, but were again pinned down by increased fire.

"Securing a light machine gun and three boxes of ammunition, First Lieutenant Burke dashed through the impacted area to an open knoll, set up his gun and poured crippling fire into the ranks of the enemy, killing at least 75. Although wounded, he ordered more ammunition, reloaded and destroyed two mortar emplacements and a machine gun position with his accurate fire. Cradling the weapon in his arms, he then led his men forward, killing some 25 more of the retreating enemy and securing the objective.

"First Lieutenant Burke's heroic action and daring exploits inspired a small force of 35 troops, resulting in victory over the enemy. His unflinching courage and outstanding leadership reflect the highest credit upon himself, the infantry, and the United States Army."

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no better tribute to Mr. Burke than to allow his name to live on in the City of Stuttgart. The heroism displayed on October 28, 1951, was an invaluable contribution to his city, the State of Arkansas, and

this great Nation for which he served so admirably.

I ask that Members please support H.R. 3059 in honor of Mr. Burke's patriotic achievements.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will close by just simply saying that as we celebrate Military Appreciation Month, I can think of no better way to do that than by naming a post office in honor of Lloyd Burke, whose display of courage is an indication of all that has made this Nation the great Nation that it is. I strongly support this resolution.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3059.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3059.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING SECURITY PRINTING ACT OF 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3786) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents at the request of foreign governments on a reimbursable basis.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3786

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing Security Printing Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Section 5114(a) of title 31, United States Code (relating to engraving and printing currency and security documents), is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) The Secretary of the Treasury" and inserting:

"(a) AUTHORITY TO ENGRAVE AND PRINT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(2) ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents for foreign governments if—

"(A) the Secretary of the Treasury determines that such production will not interfere with engraving and printing needs of the United States; and

"(B) the Secretary of State determines that such production would be consistent with the foreign policy of the United States.

"(3) PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES.—Articles, material, and supplies procured for use in the production of currency, postage stamps, and other security documents for foreign governments pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be treated in the same manner as articles, material, and supplies procured for public use within the United States for purposes of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.; commonly referred to as the Buy American Act)."

SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT.

Section 5143 of title 31, United States Code (relating to payment for services of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting "or to a foreign government under section 5114" after "agency";

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting "and other" after "including administrative"; and

(3) in the last sentence, by inserting ", and the Secretary shall take such action, in coordination with the Secretary of State, as may be appropriate to ensure prompt payment by a foreign government of any invoice or statement of account submitted by the Secretary with respect to services rendered under section 5114" before the period at the end.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

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GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation, and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my strong support for H.R. 3786, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Security Printing Act of 2004, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING). The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to print, under certain conditions, currency and security documents for foreign governments if it is consistent with our foreign policy objectives.

Mr. Speaker, while the United States Mint is allowed in law to produce coins for other countries, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or BEP, as we know it, is not. This prohibition has prevented the BEP from responding to a number of requests or opportunities to help smaller countries strengthen their economies by producing currency or security documents such as stamps or deeds or passports that are difficult