forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PHILLIPS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

GUN REFORM

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, Jim Ramstad represented Minnesota's Third District in Congress as a principled Republican from 1991 to 2009.

His widow, Kathryn, a remarkable woman in her own right, wrote me last week and asked that I share her message with the country: "Jim voted for the 1994 crime bill and its gun control measures. He was one of only six Republicans to cast what was clearly a difficult vote, but he felt so strongly about the compelling need to act and believed it was consistent with his bipartisan, pragmatic, and commonsense approach to fighting crime.

"After so many mass shootings, I cannot understand why Congress does not at the very least," she wrote, "ban semiautomatic weapons like the AR-15 that have been used in so many recent mass shootings."

She continued, "I feel very strongly about this and ask sincerely, what can we do to legislate reasonable legislation like in 1994?"

What can she do? She asks; she and the country ask, I might add.

We all know what we can do. And I say, let's do it.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 660

Whereas Norman Yoshio Mineta (referred to in this preamble as "Norman Y. Mineta") was born in San Jose, California on November 12, 1931;

Whereas, as a young child during World War II, Norman Y. Mineta and his family were unjustly sent to Heart Mountain Relocation Camp in Park County, Wyoming by the United States Government due to their Japanese ancestry;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta returned to San Jose with his family after World War II, graduated from San Jose High School, and went on to earn a degree in business administration from the University of California, Berkeley:

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta honorably served as a United States Army intelligence officer in Japan and Korea before returning home and joining the insurance business run by his father; Whereas, in 1967, Norman Y. Mineta became the first person of color to serve on the San Jose City Council and, in 1971, was elected as the 59th Mayor of San Jose, becoming the first Asian American to serve as mayor of a major city in the United States;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1974, where he served as president of the freshman class and went on to spend more than 20 years, during which time he never forgot a name:

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was a champion of civil rights and cosponsored the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (50 U.S.C. 4211 et seq.), which—

(1) was signed into law by President Ronald W. Reagan; and

(2) expressed a formal apology to the thousands of individuals of Japanese ancestry in the United States who were forced into internment camps during World War II and offered \$20,000 payments to each individual;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta distinguished himself as an expert on transportation issues and an advocate for mass transit, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta entered the private sector after leaving Congress, but continued to serve the United States as Chairman of the National Civil Aviation Review Commission;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was nominated by President William J. Clinton in 2000 to be the United States Secretary of Commerce;

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was nominated by President George W. Bush in 2001 to serve as the United States Secretary of Transportation;

Whereas, while serving as Secretary of Transportation on September 11, 2001, Norman Y. Mineta secured the airspace of the United States by ordering all civilian air traffic to land immediately and implemented new security protocols to ensure the safety of air travelers:

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was the loving husband of Danealia Brantner Mineta, and father of David Mineta, Stuart Mineta, Robert Brantner, and Mark Brantner; and

Whereas Norman Y. Mineta was known for his warm personality, commitment to public service, accessibility and accountability, and passion for his work: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*. That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Norman Yoshio Mineta, former member of the United States House of Representatives, former Secretary of Commerce, and former Secretary of Transportation:

(2) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Norman Yoshio Mineta; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Norman Yoshio Mineta.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3499. An act to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to repeal certain obsolete requirements, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 68–541, as amended by the appropriate provisions of Public Law 102–246, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, and in

consultation with the Majority Leader, announces the appointment of the following individuals to serve as members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five year term:

Chris Long of New York.

Kathleen Casey of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 115–123, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, appoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Social Impact Partnerships:

Ryan T.E. Martin of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 115–123, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, reappoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Social Impact Partnerships:

Carol B. Kellermann of New York.

CONGRATULATING MASTER SERGEANT SILVERINE JAMES

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate retired Army Master Sergeant Silverine James on the naming of the Salem VA Medical Center's Women's Health Clinic in her honor.

Allowed to enlist by her mother, James joined the Army in 1949 and, after leaving in 1951, she eventually returned to the service in 1953 as an administrative specialist at the New York Point of Embarkation.

Though the Army was still segregated at the time of her rejoining, Mrs. James was given an assignment that would help lead to the integration of her company and later was a trailblazer while serving at Camp Zama in Japan as the only African American in the Judge Advocate General section of the Far East Command.

By the time she retired in 1973, Master Sergeant James had completed 22 years of service. Taking a well-deserved year off after retirement, James began a job at the Salem VA, where she spent nearly 5 years before taking a job with FEMA.

In an article chronicling her life, Master Sergeant James said simply, "I gave my country the best part of my life."

It was great to be with Mrs. James last week to name the center in her honor. She surely did give the VA the best part of her life and her country the best part of her life.

Congratulations on this well-deserved honor.

WHAT JESUS SAID ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY

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