

interns in my office be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of today's session of the Senate: Greg Innocent and Matt Hanson.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE: REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for 2008 fourth quarter Mass Mailings is Monday, January 26, 2009. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states "none."

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-7116.

The Public Records office will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public Records office at (202) 224-0322.

2009 KOREAN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise in honor of Korean American Day, a time we set aside to commemorate the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States, more than 100 years ago. Since those original 102 immigrants set foot on our shores on January 13, 1903, the population of Korean Americans has grown to almost 2 million, bringing a wealth of talent, rich cultural heritage, and innovation to our Nation. In particular, Korean Americans have demonstrated tremendous bravery and skill in our country's armed forces, serving with distinction during both World Wars and the conflict in Korea.

Around 12,000 Korean Americans live in our own great State of Nevada, where they form a substantial part of Nevada's growing Asian community—in fact, Nevada's percentage of Asian Americans is now nearly 2 percent greater than the national average. Their entrepreneurial spirit has especially made significant contributions to Nevada's business sector, and I personally greatly admire and share their emphasis on the importance of strong family ties. As someone whose own life was transformed by education, I also commend the drive to academic excellence and pursuit of higher education which has led many Korean Americans to our country. As the Nevadan Korean-American community continues to increase, they enrich our state with this emphasis on close-knit families, a focus on cooperation, and a strong work ethic that has contributed to so much of their success.

Beyond our borders, the United States and South Korea share a long-standing, harmonious friendship. Our strategic partnership has brought substantial benefits to both our countries, and I look forward to a continued future of mutual cooperation.

I add my congratulations to all those joining together at events and cere-

monies across our country to recognize and honor Korean Americans' vibrant role in our society. The United States and Nevada have benefited greatly from their contributions, and I look forward to continuing to serve my Korea-American constituents as the senior Senator from Nevada.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—DIGITAL TELEVISION TRANSITION AND PUBLIC SAFETY ACT OF 2005

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005; further, that the bill be read three times, passed, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, and that there be no intervening action or debate.

To more specifically define the bill, it is for the consideration of the Rockefeller bill which is at the desk, a bill to delay the Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Act of 2005 until June 13 of 2009.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to the request?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we alerted the minority that we were going to offer this, and because there are some problems with time, I understand there would be an objection to this request. As a result, I will withdraw my request and renew it probably on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is withdrawn.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIFELONG SERVICE OF GRIFFIN BOYETTE BELL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 15), acknowledging the lifelong service of Griffin Boyette Bell, a legal icon, to the State of Georgia, and to the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid on the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 15) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 15

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell was born on October 31, 1918, in Americus, Georgia, to Thelma Leola Pilcher and Adlai Cleveland Bell, a cotton farmer;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell died on January 5, 2009, at Piedmont Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, after enduring long-term kidney disease and a battle with pancreatic cancer;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell was raised in the Shiloh community outside of Americus until his family moved into Americus to establish a tire retail store;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell proved himself a superior student in the Americus public schools, and later, at Georgia Southwestern College, also in Americus;

Whereas in 1942, Griffin Boyette Bell was drafted into the Army, where he served in the Quartermaster Corps and Transportation Corps;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, while stationed at Fort Lee, Virginia, met and married Mary Powell, who also had family ties to Americus, Georgia, and they later had one son, Griffin Jr.;

Whereas in 1946, Griffin Boyette Bell, after being discharged from active duty in the Army with the rank of major, enrolled in Mercer University School of Law in Macon, Georgia;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell worked at the law firm of Anderson, Anderson, and Walker while in law school;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, while still a law student, passed the Georgia bar examination and was appointed city attorney of Warner Robins, Georgia;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, after graduating with honors from Mercer University School of Law in 1948, practiced law in Savannah, Georgia and Rome, Georgia;

Whereas in 1953, Griffin Boyette Bell accepted an offer to join the Atlanta law firm of Spalding, Sibley, Troutman and Kelley, later renamed King and Spalding;

Whereas in 1958, Griffin Boyette Bell was appointed chief of staff to Governor Ernest Vandiver and, while serving in that capacity, was influential in organizing the Sibley Commission, which mapped Georgia's approach to school desegregation;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, while chief of staff to Governor Ernest Vandiver, helped moderate State policy concerning civil rights and was instrumental in keeping Georgia's schools open during that turbulent period;

Whereas in 1961, Griffin Boyette Bell was appointed by President John F. Kennedy to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, where he served for 14 years and often played an instrumental role in mediating disputes during the peak of the United States civil rights movement;

Whereas in 1976, President Jimmy Carter nominated Griffin Boyette Bell to be the 72nd Attorney General of the United States, and he was confirmed to that position on January 25, 1977;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell brought independence and professionalism to the Department of Justice during his tenure as Attorney General by daily posting his third-party contacts, including meetings and calls with the White House, Members of Congress, or other individuals who were not in the Justice Department;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell, in his capacity as Attorney General, advised the Carter administration and helped to increase the number of women and minorities serving on the Federal bench, including by recruiting Wade McCree, an African-American judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, to serve as Solicitor General of the United States and Drew S. Days III, an African-American lawyer for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, to head the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice;

Whereas Griffin Boyette Bell led negotiations to divide his former appellate court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, then spanning from Georgia to Texas, into two courts: a new United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit based in New Orleans and the United States Court