

territories into history for America's schoolchildren.

I stand here today proud of our own schoolchildren on Guam. This debate is on the heels of their participation last week for the first time in the national competition for National History Day, and my colleague spoke about this. His office is located right across from mine, and they all performed in the hallway. History students from George Washington High School, Untalan Middle School, Agueda Johnston Middle School and Guam High School all competed with students from all across the United States at the University of Maryland, College Park, in the national competition with research papers, exhibits, performance and documentaries. This occurred, as I said, just last week. And they also went on a field trip in Washington, DC.

So, Madam Speaker, I stand in full support, in strong support for the passage of this very important House Concurrent Resolution 2.

Mr. SARBANES. I inquire whether the gentlelady has any additional speakers.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I don't have any additional speakers, but I have some additional comments.

Mr. SARBANES. Madam Speaker, in that case, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I went over the list of differences in ways that Republicans have suggested that Americans become energy independent from foreign sources of oil. I want to give a summary of those now.

I have stated that the gap has been as much as 97 percent of House Republicans supporting increasing refinery capacity, and 96 percent Democrats opposing increased refinery capacity.

The summary of all of the issues I have outlined was 91 percent of House Republicans have historically voted to increase the production of American made oil and gas, while on average 86 percent of House Democrats have historically voted against increasing the production of American made oil and gas.

My interest and the interest of other Republicans is in keeping this country as the greatest country in the world and ending our dependence on foreign oil. I call on the Democratic majority to join with Republicans in taking action toward this goal.

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

Mr. SARBANES. Madam Speaker, I know it is incredibly difficult for the minority to resist the impulse to lob this energy rhetoric into every single discussion we have here on the floor. I am not going to take the bait, particularly on this resolution because this is such an important resolution that has been put forward. It encourages and it guides us on how we can teach this valuable, valuable history of the U.S. territories to all Americans so that they can gain a deeper appreciation of it. I

want to thank those who spoke today, Congresswoman BORDALLO and Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, for contributing their perspective on this important bill, and I want to urge my colleagues to support it unanimously if they could.

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I am tremendously proud to be a co-sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 2, which expresses the sense of this Congress that schools in the United States should honor the contributions of individuals from the U.S. territories by including such contributions in the teaching of American history. This Resolution will encourage schools to teach—and students to learn—about the rich history and vibrant cultures of the U.S. territories and the many achievements of individuals born there. I want to commend Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN for introducing H. Con. Res 2.

In the case of Puerto Rico, the impact that our native sons and daughters have had on every aspect of American society cannot be overstated. Can you imagine preparing a history of Major League baseball without devoting at least a chapter to Roberto Clemente and the hundreds of Puerto Rican players who have followed in his wake? Likewise, consider how much the film industry owes to great actors like Jose Ferrer, Raul Julia and Benicio del Toro—to name just a few. Beyond athletics and the arts, many Puerto Ricans have made important contributions in the fields of politics, business and law. With respect to national service, students and teachers may not be aware—but should be—that residents of Puerto Rico and the other U.S. territories serve in the U.S. military. They ought to know that Puerto Rico sends a higher percentage of its residents to the armed forces than all but one other U.S. jurisdiction and that four Puerto Ricans have won the Medal of Honor. H. Con. Res 2 will help ensure that students in our Nation's schools learn basic but largely unknown facts about the U.S. territories—how they were acquired, what political and civil rights residents of the territories have and do not have when compared to their fellow citizens in the states, and the prospects for change.

Unsurprisingly, there are still many people in our great Nation—children and adults—who do not know the names of the U.S. territories or their location on a map. It is my hope that, by teaching students about the history of the territories and the individual accomplishments of their residents, we can foster better understanding of and greater appreciation for the many contributions that the territories have made to American life.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 2, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that children in the United States should understand and appreciate the contributions of in-

dividuals from the territories of the United States and the contributions of such individuals in United States history."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO COMMISSION ON THE ABOLITION OF THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(a) of the Commission on the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade (Public Law 110-183), and the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following members on the part of the House to the Commission on the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade:

Mr. Donald Payne, Newark, New Jersey

Mr. Howard Dodson, New York, New York

Ms. Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

□ 1830

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H. Res. 1242; H. Con. Res. 372; and H. Res. 1051, each by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LOUIS JORDAN ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1242, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1242.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 348, nays 0, not voting 86, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

YEAS—348

Abercrombie	Baldwin	Bishop (GA)
Ackerman	Barrett (SC)	Bishop (NY)
Aderholt	Barrow	Bishop (UT)
Akin	Bartlett (MD)	Blumenauer
Altmire	Barton (TX)	Blunt
Andrews	Bean	Boehner
Arcuri	Berkley	Bonner
Baca	Berry	Bono Mack
Bachmann	Biggart	Boozman
Bachus	Bilbray	Boren
Baird	Bilirakis	Boswell