

Before I discuss the details of the bill, I would like to thank the many folks who helped make this possible. First, I want to thank my predecessor in Congress, Kenny Hulshof, who first introduced this resolution in the 110th Congress. Kenny laid the groundwork for the passage of this bill, and I am honored to finish the work that he began.

Also, from the moment I first introduced the resolution, the Missouri delegation was at my side. To be sure, I am extremely pleased that every member of the Missouri delegation signed on as an original cosponsor of my resolution, and I want to thank them for all their continued support.

I also want to thank the many other Members of this body who supported me in this endeavor, many of whom are Churchill enthusiasts themselves. I am truly honored to be in such good company. I look forward to welcoming all of them to my district when they bring their families to visit America's National Churchill Museum.

Most of all, I want to thank President Forsythe, president of Westminster College, at whose campus the museum is located, and his dedicated staff, Angie Robinson, Rob Crouse, and countless others.

I also want to recognize the museum's executive director, Dr. Rod Havers, for his daily devotion, expertise, and passion to the upkeep and expansion of this remarkable museum.

Much has been written about one of the greatest figures of the 20th century, Sir Winston Churchill, a man with a literary bent and a deep devotion to public affairs. He was a Nobel Prize winner, an artist, a keen strategist, and a brilliant politician. He was also instrumental in bringing an end to World War II.

On March 5, 1946, Winston Churchill delivered his historic "Iron Curtain" speech on the campus of Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. With a current population of close to 13,000 and a then-population of 7,000, Fulton was and still is the perfect stopover in the rolling green hills of central Missouri. There, the man Harry Truman called "that great world citizen," Winston Churchill, marked the beginning of the Cold War with the words that were heard around the globe. Today, the speech is regarded as perhaps one of the most important that Churchill ever delivered.

The speech contained certain phrases, "the special relationship," "the sinews of peace"—which at once entered into general use and which have since survived. However, it's Churchill's mention of the Iron Curtain that attracted immediate international attention and shaped public opinion in the United States and Western Europe. He said, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent."

Russian historians date the beginning of the Cold War from this speech.

And in its drawing together of several themes to a climax, Churchill's speech may be regarded as one of the finest in the 20th century. It certainly changed the way the democratic West viewed the communist East.

The astounding achievements of Winston Churchill's life are a testament to his dedication to protecting liberty for all people. Churchill did not merely hate tyranny; he despised it, and he reviled communism.

□ 1630

The contempt he breathed for dictators renewed his Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri, and strengthened the West's faith in the superiority of democracy and the inevitability of its success.

The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library was founded in 1969. The museum is a 16th-century church designed by Christopher Wren that was painstakingly relocated, brick by brick, from London, England, to Fulton, Missouri, and is the only museum in the Nation that exists for the sole purpose of honoring the life and extraordinary legacy of Winston Churchill. I might mention that it underwent a multi-million dollar renovation just a couple years ago.

The bill we consider today recognizes this museum as the world-class facility that it is and the historical significance of the site.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in passing this important legislation.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, as I was listening to the gentleman from Missouri make a statement, I couldn't help but notice that the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library is actually a source of pride for him and for his constituents in Missouri, and I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to please support the passage of House Resolution 390.

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 the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 390, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, June 15, 2009.

Speaker NANCY PELOSI,  
House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: This letter serves as my intention to resign from the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform effective today. Thank you.

Sincerely,

TODD RUSSELL PLATTS,  
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

#### RECOGNIZING CIVIL RIGHTS BASEBALL GAME

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 530) commending the purpose of the third annual Civil Rights Baseball Game and recognizing the historical significance of the location of the game in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 530

Whereas the third annual Civil Rights Baseball Game is being held in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Great American Ballpark on June 20, 2009;

Whereas the Cincinnati Reds, the host of the Civil Rights Baseball Game, are recognized as being the first professional baseball team in the United States;

Whereas the Major League Baseball Civil Rights Game was created to honor those who fought both on and off the field for the equal treatment of all people;

Whereas baseball was at the forefront of the civil rights movement and was integrated before either the Armed Forces or the public schools;

Whereas Cincinnati, Ohio, was home to the Negro League's Cincinnati Tigers from 1934 to 1937;

Whereas Cincinnati, Ohio, was an integral stop along the Underground Railroad as one of the first free "stations" slaves would encounter when escaping north; and

Whereas Cincinnati, Ohio, is home to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, which opened in 2004: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commend the purpose of the third annual Civil Rights Baseball Game; and

(2) recognize the historical significance of the location of the Civil Rights Baseball Game in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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