

Grossman, who I had the opportunity to visit with recently before she left to return.

This is a wonderful opportunity to celebrate our two countries on this special Canada Day.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 519 and join with our neighbors to the North in celebration of Canada Day.

On July 1st, 1867, the British North America Act went into effect, officially uniting the British North American colonies into one self-governing federation called Canada.

Earlier this month, Canadians across North America celebrated the anniversary of their country's birth, their long tradition of democracy, and their national achievements.

The United States shares in the celebration of this special day because we have strong economic, political and cultural ties with Canada.

Washington State's 2nd Congressional District, which I represent, contains over 60 miles of our common border with Canada. As a member of the Northern Border Caucus, I view our partnership with Canada as one that is vital to both of our countries' national security and economic prosperity.

With nearly \$600 billion in goods and millions of people crossing the border each year, Canada is not only the United States' largest trading partner, but also a key international ally.

In addition to sharing a common border that spans more than 5,500 miles, the United States and Canada share a deep commitment to democratic principles. It is because of this commitment that our governments have worked so closely to address the common challenges we face, such as narcotics and terrorism. And it is in defense of these same democratic principles that our servicemen and women have fought side by side in Afghanistan and throughout the world.

I congratulate Canada on the occasion of the 142nd Canada Day and I look forward to celebrating with them for many years to come.

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KLEIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 519.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order

of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LARSON of Connecticut addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF FRANK MICKENS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a great educator who passed away just a few days ago. This man was a tremendous leader. He was the principal of Boys and Girls High School in the borough of Brooklyn, a gentleman by the name of Frank Mickens.

Frank Mickens really, really provided the leadership that we need so desperately today, and he did it with grace. He would insist that his students wore neckties. Of course, the board of education and people were very concerned about that fact, and they said he was not following the rules and regulations of the board of education.

But Frank's argument was, if a youngster had on a shirt and a tie, his behavior would be different, and he would be more eager to learn. Of course, Frank proved to everybody that what he was saying was right. He proved to everybody that this made sense. He also said, if a youngster were in a suit and a tie, that he would not be too interested in gangs and in gang life, because gangs would wear colors and all of that. If a youngster did not have a tie, Frank Mickens provided a tie. He had a closet with shirts and ties and with all of that in it to make certain that youngsters who came to school did not have to worry about whether they had ties or not, because he would provide ties for them.

It was so interesting because, when he took over the Boys and Girls High School, it was viewed as one of the worst schools in the City of New York. I remember on many occasions how parents would come to me and would say, Help me to make certain that my child does not have to attend Boys and Girls High School. I remember one family in particular. The mother came to me, trying to make certain that her daughter did not attend the high school. Then just a few years later, after Frank Mickens turned the school around, of course everybody wanted their children to go to Boys and Girls. Then there were no seats available.

She said to me, If you really are strong and if you're my Congressman, then I want you to be able to get my son into Boys and Girls High School. Here was the same lady who did not

want her older child to go to Boys and Girls. Now she was fighting to get her son into Boys and Girls.

That points out the kind of leadership that Frank provided. He did not always go by the guidelines and by the rules and regulations of the education board, but the point was that they could not say that he was not effective.

He was also effective as a coach. He coached at Boys and Girls High School. As the coach of Boys and Girls High School, he won the city championship, and that was a very exciting time for a school that had not done that in many, many years.

He was a natural educator. He had the ability to pull teachers together and to get them to work extra hours and to do all kinds of things to make certain that the youngsters were able to learn. He had the youngsters from that school going to some of the best colleges and universities in the Nation. This was a school that people had basically written off, but now they were going to all of the top schools because these teachers were working very closely with Frank to make certain that Boys and Girls High School was one of the top schools in the City of New York.

We're going to miss Frank because he was considered the person who motivated everybody, who got things done, who was able to get scholarships for his young students, and he was respected in the neighborhood. People would just come to him, looking for leadership, looking for advice and all of that.

He is going to be missed because Frank truly made a difference, and I would say that I am just so happy that I had an opportunity to know him and to work with him and to live during his lifetime.

Frank, we will miss you, but I'll tell you that your work is something that will live on and on and on. You were truly a leader. You provided educational leadership in a way that will never, never, never be forgotten.

So let me say to your family that I know that they will miss Frank dearly as well, but here again, I think we can be proud of the fact that the legacy that Frank leaves and the life that he lived are things that we should never, never forget. So I would say to all of the people, not only in Brooklyn but throughout this Nation, that we should commit ourselves to try to be the kind of educational leaders that Frank Mickens was.

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EXONERATING LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN A. BROW AND MAJOR BROOKS S. GRUBER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHAUER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, on July 16 of 2009, I spoke on the House floor to