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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 19, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JEFF DENHAM to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

LET US NEVER FORGET OUR MISSING IN ACTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, today, I just want to come and reflect for just a moment on a lady that I met a few weeks ago on Loyalty Day.

Many Americans don't know about Loyalty Day. It is still recognized by the VFW—still. It is a day of remembrance around May 1, a celebration time. It is a remembrance and a time to recognize the freedom that we have in America.

This lady, Zona Cockrell of Shawnee, Oklahoma, stood and talked with me about not only Loyalty Day, but about her husband and about her husband's passion that people would not forget those that are missing in Korea still.

You see, Zona Cockrell's husband, Charles Cockrell, served in the United States Marine Corps. He served in Korea from 1951–1953. He led a group of people; eight of them did not return. They were never found. They were considered missing in action.

Many Americans still, today, do not realize that we have 7,883 people still officially listed as missing in action from the Korean war.

His passion was that his buddies would never, ever be forgotten. Mr. Cockrell died 2 years ago, and he passed on that legacy to his wife and said: Don't let anyone forget my buddies that never came home from Korea and were never found.

Last year, she had installed, at her own expense, a black granite bench in Shawnee, Oklahoma, at the Woodlands Veterans Park. She spent her own money—$2,500—to be able to put that granite bench there. That bench just reads, ''Let us not forget those left in Korea.''

Mrs. Cockrell is still carrying out her husband's wish. She is still challenging the Nation not to forget, and when I met her that day, that was her one emphasis: do not allow them to be forgotten.

Officially, we still have missing there. They are missing, but not forgotten.

When her husband grew sick and that legacy passed on to her, she turned to me and asked me to pass it on to the Nation, which I will fulfill today.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me just remind us of a statement that she made. She said:

> They gave me my freedom. These people gave their heart, their soul, and their blood, so we could be free.

Today, in Washington, D.C., not far from here, there is a man standing with a rifle in front of the Tomb of the Unknowns. He will pace back and forth in honor and in recognition of people who will not be forgotten.

Memorial Day is not just a single day in America. Memorial Day is every day in America for those who choose not to forget. We do not. We are grateful, as a Nation, for their incredible sacrifice and our ability to live free here because they stood for us.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

Lieutenant Commander Tavis Long, Chaplain, United States Navy, Office of the Chaplain of the Marine Corps, Dover, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

Our gracious and merciful Father, may we not be so arrogant as to think that we must invite You to join us in our undertakings of the day; but rather, we humbly acknowledge that You are already here.

As the Psalmist proffered in the days of old: ''Whither shall I go from Thy spirit? Or whither shall I flee from Thy presence?''

And, so, because You are the constant, in Your mercy, order our steps according to Your pleasure. May this

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legislature be zealous in its pursuit of domestic tranquility; but may they do so, while as individuals, following hard after righteousness, being ever mindful that, in that last day, we must all give an account.

Bless these who so faithfully ''proclaim liberty throughout all the land.'' I pray these things in the name of the only one who can truly set us free, my Savior.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX 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.

THE WAR ON WOMEN

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the phrase ''War on Women'' is often used to score political points in this town, but human trafficking represents a tragically literal war on women and girls.

Human traffickers prey on poor, often desperate women. The stories are sadly too familiar. A young woman is enticed with promises of a legitimate job and a better life. Then once she is taken to a new location, she is held captive and forced into prostitution.

This plague is not isolated to far-off places the other side of the globe. In fact, women and girls are daily being trafficked and used for sexual slavery right here in the United States. In Winston-Salem, in my district, a prostitution ring that preyed on young immigrant women was broken up last year.

This week, the House will be considering five pieces of legislation that address this issue. We can and must take action to prevent more people from being victimized.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FRANK MONTGOMERY WOODS, JR.

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today, at Grace Cathedral in San Francisco, hundreds of friends will join the family members to pay tribute to the life of a great entrepreneur, philanthropist, and gentleman, Frank Montgomery Woods, Jr.

I rise on the floor of the House to join them in spirit, to share in the grief of Frank Woods' beautiful family, to celebrate his life and legacy. With his passing, we have lost not just a good man, but a remarkable innovator who leaves an indelible mark on California and San Francisco.

Born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, he spent his childhood in Birmingham, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, before heading to Cornell University. After that, he served as a second lieutenant in the Army in Korea. And from Korea, it was on to Cincinnati, our Speaker's hometown, where he joined the advertising and marketing department of Proctor & Gamble. After that, he came to San Francisco to start his own successful business.

In 1961, he met Kay Harrigan, of Alabama, in San Francisco. They married a year later in Mobile, and then had three beautiful children: Dorine, Montgomery, and Alexis.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Frank was deeply involved in politics. Although a Republican, he was tapped to serve with Ronald Reagan's ''Democrats for Reagan'' gubernatorial campaign. He was tapped again by Ronald Reagan, in charge of 11 States at the convention, helping to secure delegates. Reagan lost to Nixon at that time, but Frank went on to work with Governor Reagan, and my statement for the RECORD will describe how.

He went later on to cofound Clos du Bois winery in California, which was consumer friendly and elegant, a combination that was new. His leadership in the wine industry was recognized across the country. Over the years, he chaired the Wine Institute, and in the nineties he represented the U.S. in negotiations on NAFTA and GATT on the subject of wine.

In San Francisco, he was a leader of the arts, serving on boards of the Fine Arts Museum, Young Audiences of San Francisco, and the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation.

Frank's life will be celebrated today for his accomplished legacy as an energetic and generous leader. My husband, Paul, and I and our entire family offer our deepest sympathy for the loss of our dear friend.

We hope it is a comfort to Kay; their children; their grandchildren; his brother, Bill; his sister, Rhoda; and all of Frank's family that so many people across the country and across the world share in their grief and are praying for them at this sad time.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF MARGARET D. TENNIS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Margaret D. Tennis of Boalsburg, Pennsylvania, in Centre County, Pennsylvania, for decades of service to her community.

Ms. Tennis, age 85, embodied the word ''service,'' and for the past 33 years she has dedicated both her time and her efforts to so many causes and important events, including the Boalsburg Memorial Day celebration.

The Memorial Day celebration in Boalsburg is a unique occasion, which includes a walk to the local cemetery, a tradition held by this community for many years. This year, Boalsburg celebrates the 150th anniversary of this tradition.

Mr. Speaker, the solemn Memorial Day services in communities throughout the Nation allow all of us to pay tribute to those who sacrifice for our freedoms. It is also a time to give thanks to individuals like Margaret Tennis, who make these important community gatherings possible.

Thank you, Margaret, for decades of service and for your tireless efforts to make the Boalsburg Memorial Day celebration such a special day.

MEMPHIS IN MAY

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, there is a special occasion in Memphis the month of May, and it is a celebration known as Memphis in May. The weather is great and the people have wonderful festivals.

We had a music festival the first weekend, and this past weekend, the World Championship Barbecue Contest. There is no place in the world, even if my colleagues from North Carolina and Texas think so, that has real great American barbecue other than Memphis, Tennessee, and the champions were crowned there.

Next weekend is the Sunset Symphony, which is the crowning jewel of the Memphis in May activities. The symphony will play on the river, and they will play the ''1812 Overture,'' play ''Old Man River,'' and have fireworks and a great aerial show.

It is a great time to visit Memphis. It is a great time to experience Memphis.

We honor a foreign country each year. This year it is the Republic of Panama.

I congratulate Memphis in May on many years of bringing people together and extending the culture of the world to the city of Memphis and Memphis to the world as well.

REMEMBERING THE SACRIFICES OF OUR BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Armed Forces Day and Memorial Day this month, we offer our

deepest gratitude to those who have selflessly dedicated their lives protecting our freedom. In particular, I want to remember Second Lieutenant Walter Truemper and Lieutenant Colonel William Robert Holstine, both of Aurora, Illinois.

Army Air Force Second Lieutenant and Medal of Honor recipient Truemper was honored this Armed Forces Day with the naming of Walter E. Truemper Lane in Aurora. As navigator of a B–17 bomber during World War II, Truemper was ordered to abandon his plane following German gunfire which killed the copilot. But as the pilot remained alive but immobile, he refused to desert the plane. Unfortunately, after three attempts to land the plane, it fatally crashed.

Lieutenant Colonel Holstine earned several awards for his 29 years of service to the Army and was an avid runner, a military science professor at Wheaton College, and a project manager for the Army Reserve. Lieutenant Colonel Holstine lost his battle with cancer this February. I am privileged to be honoring him and his wife at Kane County's Memorial Day ceremonies next week.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MESSER). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York) at 4 p.m.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 4435

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 4435.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

AMENDING TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE, REGARDING UNITED STATES ROUTE 78 IN MISSISSIPPI

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4268) to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to United States Route 78 in Mississippi, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. R. 4268

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES ROUTE 78 IN MISSISSIPPI.

Section 127 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(j) UNITED STATES ROUTE 78 IN MISSISSIPPI.—If any segment of United States Route 78 in Mississippi from mile marker 0 to mile marker 113 is designated as part of the Interstate System, no limit established under this section may apply to that segment with respect to the operation of any vehicle that could have legally operated on that segment before such designation.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill before us.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 4268, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to United States Route 78 in Mississippi, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4268 allows commercial vehicles currently operating on United States Route 78 in Mississippi, between mile marker zero and mile marker 113, to continue to operate after that segment is designated as part of the interstate highway system.

This bill is similar to H.R. 2353, a bill which I sponsored, that provides a similar allowance for commercial vehicles operating currently on Highway 41 in the State of Wisconsin. That bill passed the House by voice vote on July 22, 2013.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 4268. It allows for commerce to continue in Mississippi in an orderly way. It would not involve any new use of the roads.

The only thing that would change is the designation of the highway from U.S. to interstate. Otherwise, people that had special permits to operate or were operating under State law on the previous highway would continue operating. No new use would be permitted.

I urge my colleagues to support this limited, basically technical piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of H.R. 4268. Very simply put, this is a State highway that already has an exemption to the weight limits pursuant to State law. They are changing the State highway into an interstate highway, therefore, requiring us to provide a waiver for this very simple item.

As the gentleman before me said, it is a noncontroversial item, but it is a necessary step that we take.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague from Mississippi (Mr. NUNNELEE).

Mr. NUNNELEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding. I too rise in support of H.R. 4268.

In Mississippi, U.S. Highway 78 cuts diagonally through the foothills of the Appalachians to Memphis. This is the highway that our most famous native son, Elvis Presley, took as he made his way from his hometown and my hometown of Tupelo, Mississippi, to find his way to Sun Studio in Memphis.

While there were others whose careers may not nearly have been so visible, they made the same road. People came home from World War II, and they felt their only option in Mississippi was to leave to find a better way of life for their families, so they made their way to Memphis and then north.

For the three decades following the end of World War II, they settled in and around the Great Lakes. There were small towns in Illinois and Wisconsin that had neighborhoods literally dotted with families from Mississippi, neighborhoods in Waukegan and Zion, Aurora and Kenosha and Racine; and you go on the streets, and you find people from Baldwyn and Marietta, Mantachie and Booneville.

In recent years, we have had a renaissance of advanced manufacturing in Mississippi. This growth has been driven by regional cooperation among our local leaders, tough decisions that were made at the State level, but it has been primarily driven by the strong work ethic of those same people from Appalachia.

In fact, a few months ago, I was visiting in one of the advanced manufacturing facilities involved in automobile manufacturing parts, talking to a man in Mantachie. He smiled, and he said: The great news about this job is I got to come home.

In order to accommodate all this new growth, we found it important to upgrade U.S. Highway 78 and make it Interstate 22. A lot of work has been done by Federal, State, and local stakeholders.

We are about ready to make that transition, but there is one more

change that needs to be completed. A small tweak in the law is necessary.

While advanced manufacturing is a very important part of our economy, agriculture is still a very important part of our economy as well.

Under the existing law, ag products on the way to the market have to obtain a permit that they can carry an additional 5 percent weight on U.S. Highway 78. In the absence of that bill, that permit would not be available.

To make it clear, this bill is no loss, no gain. The roadway that is in use today is the exact same roadway that will be used as Interstate 22. The mile markers, as you have heard, are specified in the legislation. There is not one additional vehicle that can legally travel this road under this law that would be able to do so under a new law.

That is why I urge passage of this bill. I want to thank the ranking member, I want to thank the chairman, and I also want to thank the senior member of the Mississippi delegation for his cooperation in making this possible.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill before us, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4268.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO THE 65TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1726) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1726

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1898, the United States acquired Puerto Rico in the Treaty of Paris that ended the Spanish-American War and, by the following year, Congress had authorized raising a unit of volunteer soldiers in the newly acquired territory.

(2) In May 1917, two months after legislation granting United States citizenship to individuals born in Puerto Rico was signed into law, and one month after the United States entered World War I, the unit was transferred to the Panama Canal Zone in part because United States Army policy at the time restricted most segregated units to noncombat roles, even though the regiment could have contributed to the fighting effort.

(3) In June 1920, the unit was re-designated as the ''65th Infantry Regiment, United States Army'', and served as the United States military's last segregated unit composed primarily of Hispanic soldiers.

(4) In January 1943, 13 months after the attack on Pearl Harbor that marked the entry of the United States into World War II, the Regiment again deployed to the Panama Canal Zone before deploying overseas in the spring of 1944.

(5) Despite relatively limited combat service in World War II, the Regiment suffered casualties in the course of defending against enemy attacks, with individual soldiers earning one Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars and 90 Purple Hearts. The Regiment received campaign participation credit for Rome-Arno, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.

(6) Although an executive order issued by President Harry S. Truman in July 1948 declared it to be United States policy to ensure equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without respect to race or color, implementation of this policy had yet to be fully realized when armed conflict broke out on the Korean Peninsula in June 1950, and both African-American soldiers and Puerto Rican soldiers served in segregated units.

(7) Brigadier General William W. Harris, who served as the Regiment's commander during the early stages of the Korean War, later recalled that he had initially been reluctant to take the position because of ''prejudice'' within the military and ''the feeling of the officers and even the brass of the Pentagon . . . that the Puerto Rican wouldn't make a good combat soldier. . . I know my contemporaries felt that way and, in all honesty, I must admit that at the time I had the same feeling . . . that the Puerto Rican was a rum and Coca-Cola soldier.''.

(8) One of the first opportunities the Regiment had to prove its combat worthiness arose on the eve of the Korean War during Operation PORTREX, one of the largest military exercises that had been conducted up until that point, where the Regiment distinguished itself by repelling an offensive consisting of over 32,000 troops from the 82nd Airborne Division and the United States Marine Corps, supported by the Navy and Air Force, thereby demonstrating that the Regiment could hold its own against some of the best-trained forces in the United States military.

(9) In August 1950, with the United States Army's situation in Korea deteriorating, the Department of the Army's headquarters decided to bolster the 3rd Infantry Division and, owing in part to the 65th Infantry Regiment's outstanding performance during Operation PORTREX, it was among the units selected for the combat assignment. The decision to send the Regiment to Korea and attach it to the 3rd Infantry Division was a landmark change in the United States military's racial and ethnic policy.

(10) As the Regiment sailed to Asia in September 1950, members of the unit informally decided to call themselves the ''Borinqueneers'', a term derived from the Taíno word for Puerto Rico meaning ''land of the brave lord''.

(11) The story of the 65th Infantry Regiment during the Korean War has been aptly described as ''one of pride, courage, heartbreak, and redemption''.

(12) Fighting as a segregated unit from 1950 to 1952, the Regiment participated in some of the fiercest battles of the war, and its toughness, courage and loyalty earned the admiration of many who had previously harbored reservations about Puerto Rican soldiers based on lack of previous fighting experience and negative stereotypes, including Brigadier General Harris, whose experience eventually led him to regard the Regiment as ''the best damn soldiers that I had ever seen''.

(13) After disembarking at Pusan, South Korea in September 1950, the Regiment blocked the escape routes of retreating North Korean units and overcame pockets of resistance. The most significant battle took place near Yongam-ni in October when the Regiment routed a force of 400 enemy troops. By the end of the month, the Regiment had taken 921 prisoners while killing or wounding more than 600 enemy soldiers. Its success led General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command in Korea, to observe that the Regiment was ''showing magnificent ability and courage in field operations''.

(14) The Regiment landed on the eastern coast of North Korea in early November 1950. In December 1950, following China's intervention in the war, the Regiment engaged in a series of fierce battles to cover the rear guard of the 1st Marine Division during the fighting retreat from the Chosin Reservoir to the enclave at Hungnam, North Korea, one of the greatest withdrawals in modern military history.

(15) When General MacArthur ordered the evacuation of Hungnam in mid-December, the Regiment was instrumental in securing the port, and was among the last units—if not the last unit—to depart the beachhead on Christmas Eve, suffering significant casualties in the process. Under the Regiment's protection, 105,000 troops and 100,000 refugees were evacuated, along with 350,000 tons of supplies and 17,500 military vehicles.

(16) The brutal winter conditions during the campaign presented significant hardships for soldiers in the Regiment, who lacked appropriate gear to fight in sub-zero temperatures.

(17) Between January and March 1951, the Regiment participated in numerous operations to recover and retain South Korean territory lost to the enemy, assaulting heavily fortified enemy positions and conducting the last recorded battalion-sized bayonet assault in United States Army history.

(18) On January 31, 1951, the commander of Eighth Army, Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway, wrote to the Regiment's commander: ''What I saw and heard of your regiment reflects great credit on you, your regiment, and the people of Puerto Rico, who can be proud of their valiant sons. I am confident that their battle records and training levels will win them high honors. . . . Their conduct in battle has served only to increase the high regard in which I hold these fine troops.''.

(19) On February 3, 1951, General MacArthur wrote: ''The Puerto Ricans forming the ranks of the gallant 65th Infantry on the battlefields of Korea by valor, determination, and a resolute will to victory give daily testament to their invincible loyalty to the United States and the fervor of their devotion to those immutable standards of human relations to which the Americans and Puerto Ricans are in common dedicated. They are writing a brilliant record of achievement in battle and I am proud indeed to have them in this command. I wish that we might have many more like them.''.

(20) The Regiment played a central role in the United States military's counteroffensive responding to a major push by the Chinese Communist Forces (CFF) in 1951, winning praise for its superb performance in multiple battles, including Operations KILLER and RIPPER, as well as for its actions on February 14th, when the Regiment inflicted nearly 1,000 enemy casualties at a cost of

only one killed and six wounded, almost singlehandedly annihilating a North Korean infantry regiment that had infiltrated the defenses of the 3rd Infantry Division's headquarters.

(21) By 1952, senior United States commanders ordered that replacement soldiers from Puerto Rico would no longer be limited to service in the Regiment, but could be made available to fill personnel shortages in non-segregated units both inside and outside the 3rd Infantry Division. This was a major milestone in United States Army policy that, paradoxically, harmed the Regiment by depriving it of some of Puerto Rico's most able soldiers.

(22) Beyond the many hardships endured by most American soldiers in Korea, the Regiment faced unique challenges arising from discrimination and prejudice.

(23) In 1953, the now fully integrated Regiment earned admiration for its relentless defense of Outpost Harry, during which it confronted multiple company-size probes, full-scale regimental attacks, and heavy artillery and mortar fire from Chinese forces, earning one Distinguished Service Cross, 14 Silver Stars, 23 Bronze Stars, and 67 Purple Hearts, in operations that Major General Eugene W. Ridings described as ''highly successful in that the enemy was denied the use of one of his best routes of approach into the friendly position''. The recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross was then-First Lieutenant Richard E. Cavazos, a Mexican-American, who went on to become the first Latino to rise to the rank of four-star general in the United States Army.

(24) For its extraordinary service during the Korean War, the Regiment received two Presidential Unit Citations (Army and Navy), two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations, a Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), a Navy Unit Commendation, the Bravery Gold Medal of Greece, and campaign participation credits for United Nations Offensive, CCF Intervention, First United Nations Counteroffensive, CCF Spring Offensive, United Nations Summer-Fall Offensive, Second Korean Winter, Korea Summer-Fall 1952, Third Korean Winter, and Korea Summer 1953.

(25) In Korea, soldiers in the Regiment earned a total of nine Distinguished Service Crosses, approximately 250 Silver Stars, over 600 Bronze Stars, more than 2,700 Purple Hearts. On March 18, 2014, Master Sergeant Juan E. Negrón Martínez received the Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest award for military valor, for actions taken on April 28, 1951 near Kalma-Eri, Korea.

(26) In all, some 61,000 Puerto Ricans served in the United States Army during the Korean War, the bulk of them with the 65th Infantry Regiment—and over the course of the war, Puerto Rican soldiers suffered a disproportionately high casualty rate, with over 740 killed and over 2,300 wounded.

(27) In April 1956, as part of the reduction in forces following the Korean War, the 65th Infantry Regiment was deactivated from the regular Army and, in February 1959, became the only regular Army unit to have ever been transferred to the National Guard, when its 1st battalion and its regimental number were assigned to the Puerto Rico National Guard, where it has remained ever since.

(28) In 1982, the United States Army Center of Military History officially authorized granting the 65th Infantry Regiment the special designation of ''Borinqueneers''.

(29) In the years since the Korean War, the achievements of the Regiment have been recognized in various ways, including—

(A) the naming of streets in honor of the Regiment in San Juan, Puerto Rico and The Bronx, New York;

(B) the erecting of monuments and plaques to honor the Regiment at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia; the San Juan National Historic Site in San Juan, Puerto Rico; Fort Logan National Cemetery in Denver, Colorado; and at sites in Boston, Massachusetts; Worcester, Massachusetts; Buffalo, New York; and Ocala, Florida;

(C) the renaming of a park in Buenaventura Lake, Florida as the ''65th Infantry Veterans Park'';

(D) the dedication of land for a park and monument to honor the Regiment in New Britain, Connecticut;

(E) the adoption or introduction of resolutions or proclamations honoring the Regiment by many state and municipal governments, including in the states and territories of California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and Texas; and

(F) the issuance by the United States Postal Service of a Korean War commemorative stamp depicting soldiers from the Regiment.

(30) In a speech delivered on September 20, 2000, at a ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery in honor of the Regiment, Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera said: ''Even as the 65th struggled against all deadly enemies in the field, they were fighting a rearguard action against a more insidious adversary—the cumulative effects of ill-conceived military policies, leadership shortcomings, and especially racial and organizational prejudices, all exacerbated by America's unpreparedness for war and the growing pains of an Army forced by law and circumstance to carry out racial integration. Together these factors would take their inevitable toll on the 65th, leaving scars that have yet to heal for so many of the Regiment's proud and courageous soldiers.''.

(31) Secretary Caldera further stated: ''To the veterans of the 65th Infantry Regiment who, in that far off land fifty years ago, fought with rare courage even as you endured misfortune and injustice, thank you for doing your duty. There can be no greater praise than that for any soldier of the United States Army.''.

(32) Secretary Caldera also noted that ''[t]he men of the 65th who served in Korea are a significant part of a proud tradition of service'' that includes the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the African American Tuskegee Airmen, and ''many other unsung minority units throughout the history of our armed forces whose stories have never been fully told''.

(33) The service of the men of the 65th Infantry Regiment is emblematic of the contributions to the armed forces that have been made by hundreds of thousands of brave and patriotic United States citizens from Puerto Rico over generations, from World War I to the most recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, and in other overseas contingency operations.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of the Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers, in recognition of its pioneering military service, devotion to duty, and many acts of valor in the face of adversity.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be available for display as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Smithsonian Institution shall make the gold medal received under this Act available for display elsewhere, particularly at other appropriate locations associated with the 65th Infantry Regiment, including locations in Puerto Rico.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 2, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 1726, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1726, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers, introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

The bill authorizes the minting and award of a single gold medal in honor of this brave regiment. The medal would be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it would be available for display or loan, as appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, in 1898, the United States acquired Puerto Rico in the Treaty of Paris that ended the Spanish-American war. The following year, Congress had authorized raising a unit of volunteer soldiers in the newly-acquired territory.

In May 1917, 2 months after President Woodrow Wilson signed into law legislation granting United States citizenship to all individuals born in Puerto Rico and 1 month after the United States entered World War I, the unit was transferred to the Panama Canal Zone.

United States Army policy at the time restricted most segregated units

to noncombat roles, although this regiment was otherwise combat-ready and could have contributed to the fighting effort.

In June of 1920, the unit was redesignated as the 65th Infantry Regiment, United States Army. It would serve as the United States military's last segregated unit composed of Hispanic soldiers.

In January of 1943, 13 months after the attack on Pearl Harbor that sparked the entry of the United States into World War II, the regiment again was deployed to the Panama Canal Zone, before being deployed overseas in the spring of 1944.

Despite the regiment's relatively limited combat service in World War II, the unit suffered casualties in the course of defending the Pacific and Atlantic sides of the isthmus against enemy attacks.

Individual soldiers earned one Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars, and 90 Purple Hearts; and the unit received campaign participation credit for its service in the Rome-Arno, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe theaters.

The story of the 65th Infantry Regiment during the Korean war has been aptly described as ''one of pride, courage, heartbreak, and redemption.''

Arriving in Pusan, South Korea, in September 1950, the regiment was assigned the mission of destroying or capturing small groups of North Korean soldiers. Its success led General Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of the United Nations Command in Korea, to observe the regiment was ''showing magnificent ability and courage in the field of operations.''

Fighting as a segregated unit from 1950 until 1952, the regiment participated in some of the fiercest battles of the war. Its toughness, courage, and loyalty earned admiration of many who had even previously harbored reservations.

Mr. Speaker, the service of the men of the 65th Infantry Regiment is emblematic of the contributions to the Armed Forces that have been made by hundreds of thousands of brave and patriotic United States citizens from Puerto Rico, over generations, from World War I to the most recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq and in many other overseas operations.

This honor is richly deserved. The bill has 301 cosponsors in the House, and a companion bill introduced by Senator BLUMENTHAL in the Senate has 63 cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for immediate passage of this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI). As everyone knows, Puerto Rico has a Resident Commissioner here. He has the luxury of a 4-year term. We all envy that.

At the same time, it is an important position to have and a position that we should listen to.

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1726, a bill that would award the Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army's 65th Infantry Regiment in recognition of its pioneering military service, devotion to duty, and many acts of valor in the face of adversity.

The regiment was composed largely of soldiers from the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico; and members of the unit are called the Borinqueneers, which is derived from the Taino word for Puerto Rico, meaning the ''land of the brave lord.''

Since the term was first used over 60 years ago, coined by members of the regiment on their way to Korea, it has become synonymous with honor, courage, redemption, and pride.

I want to begin by expressing my gratitude to Mr. POSEY of Florida. Working with him on a bipartisan basis to move this bill forward has been a pleasure. I know that Congressman POSEY, like me, feels a profound sense of responsibility to these veterans and their families.

The surviving members of the regiment are in the twilight of their lives, and so we hope our colleagues in the House and in the Senate, acting on behalf of a grateful Nation, will see fit to honor the Borinqueneers while these humble heroes still walk among us.

□ 1615

Mr. Speaker, we are honored that the oldest living Borinqueneer, Don Leonardo Martinez, who is 96 years young, is here with us today.

Of course Congressman POSEY and I are not on this mission alone. We are working shoulder to shoulder with an army of individuals and organizations from Puerto Rico and the States. These advocates have been inspired by the legacy of the regiment and are mindful of its special contribution to the tapestry of American life. Their campaign on behalf of the Borinqueneers has been exceptional. I want to publicly thank each and every one of them because they are the heart and soul of this movement. I must highlight, in particular, the tireless efforts of the Borinqueneer Congressional Gold Medal Alliance, led by National Chairman Frank Medina.

To place the achievements of the regiment in context, it is important to understand that for generations—from World War I, almost a century ago, to Afghanistan today—American citizens from Puerto Rico have built and maintained a rich record of military service.

If you visit any U.S. military installation, you will see men and women from Puerto Rico fighting to keep this Nation safe, strong, and free. They may speak English with an accent, like I do, but they are just as devoted to this country as their fellow soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines from the States. If you need proof, there is a frame on my office wall containing photographs of the servicemembers from Puerto Rico that have fallen since 9/11—row after row of young faces, sometimes smiling and sometimes stern, usually posing in their dress uniforms against the backdrop of the American flag.

In a book he wrote about Puerto Rico, former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh observed that:

> Historically, Puerto Rico has ranked alongside the top five States in terms of per capita military service.

In the forward to that book, former President George H.W. Bush noted:

> This patriotic service and sacrifice of Americans from Puerto Rico touched me all the more deeply for the very fact they have served with such devotion, even while denied a vote for the President and Members of Congress who determine when, where, and how they are asked to defend our freedoms.

No unit better epitomizes Puerto Rico's distinguished tradition of military service than the 65th Infantry Regiment, which was constituted just after World War I, participated in an honorable—albeit limited—fashion during World War II, and came into its own during the Korean war, earning admiration for its outstanding combat performance.

Like society more generally, the U.S. military in the 1950s was different than it is today, and attitudes toward ethnic minorities could be harsh. The men of the regiment not only had to fight the enemy on the battlefield, which they did with bravery and skill, but they also had to overcome negative stereotypes held by some of their commanders and comrades. For example, then-Colonel William Harris, who commanded the regiment during the early stages of the Korean war, later recalled that he had been reluctant to assume command of the unit because of prejudice within the military but that his experience eventually led him to regard the Borinqueneers as ''the best damn soldiers that I had ever seen.''

Such sentiments would be expressed by many others who witnessed the regiment in action, including General Douglas MacArthur, who wrote the following in 1951:

> The Puerto Ricans forming the ranks of the gallant 65th Infantry on the battlefields of Korea . . . give daily testament to their invincible loyalty to the United States . . . They are writing a brilliant record of achievement in battle; and I am proud, indeed, to have them in this command. I wish that we might have many more like them.

The experience of the Borinqueneers during the Korean war was perhaps best encapsulated in September 2000, at a ceremony held at Arlington National Cemetery in honor of the regiment, by secretary of the Army Louis Caldera, who observed that the Borinqueneers ''fought with rare courage even as they endured misfortune and injustice.''

The Borinqueneers earned many unit-level awards for their service in Korea, including two Presidential Unit Citations. Soldiers in the regiment earned many individual awards, including nine Distinguished Service Crosses, about 250 Silver Stars, over 600 Bronze Stars, and more than 2,700 Purple Hearts.

In March of this year, President Obama awarded the Medal of Honor—the military's highest individual award for bravery—to four deceased American soldiers from Puerto Rico, including Master Sergeant Juan Negron, who became the first Borinqueneer to be accorded this honor.

Moreover, in recent years, the achievements of the regiment have been recognized in many ways. A multitude of State legislatures have approved resolutions in their honor, while numerous parks, streets, and monuments bear the regiment's name. I hope Congress will pay tribute to the Borinqueneers by conferring upon them the Congressional Gold Medal.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY), the sponsor of this great legislation.

Mr. POSEY. I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined here today by my colleague, Resident Commissioner PIERLUISI, whom you just heard from, in support of our bill, H.R. 1726, to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Puerto Rico's 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

During the darkest days of the Korean war, the Borinqueneers, an ethnically segregated unit, served with singular distinction during a multitude of major and minor combat engagements. During the now famous Battle of Chosin Reservoir, the regiment fought alongside the 1st Marine Division, covering them through what is recognized as one of the greatest strategic withdrawals in military history. The regiment was known for its fierceness in the face of the enemy and demonstrated their exceptional courage by launching the last recorded battalion-size bayonet charge in U.S. military history.

For its service, the regiment was singled out for special recognition by General Douglas MacArthur, who declared:

> I am proud, indeed, to have them in this command. I wish that we might have many more like them.

Last month, Borinqueneer Master Sergeant Juan Negron was awarded the Medal of Honor, our Nation's highest military honor for heroic actions "above and beyond the call of duty." His actions reflect the fighting spirit, sense of duty, and dedication of the entire regiment.

The Borinqueneers are part of a proud tradition of distinguished American soldiers that include the Tuskegee Airmen, Montford Point Marines, Navajo Code Talkers, and the Japanese American Nisei regiments, all of whom have already received the Congressional Gold Medal.

I would also like to recognize the grassroots efforts of the Borinqueneer Congressional Gold Medal Alliance and their national chair, Frank Medina. For many of their members, this bill was their first time ever contacting a Member of Congress. Congratulations. We would not be here today if it were not for the tireless efforts of literally hundreds of people in the Borinqueneer community.

I would also like to thank Rob Medina of my Florida office, who first brought this issue to my attention, and Robert Carter, my legislative counsel, who has advanced this legislation as a member of my staff.

I rise in full support of the Borinqueneers and urge all of my colleagues to join us to ensure that these American soldiers are recognized for their exceptional, their courageous, and their selfless service to our Nation. And I call upon the Senate to take prompt action to pass this bill and allow us to declare, "Mission accomplished."

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), with whom I agree on almost everything, with the sole exception of his favorite baseball team, which, of course, should be the Red Sox, but maybe someday it will be.

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentleman for the time and the kind comments about my favorite team. I thank the majority party for the opportunity to bring this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very, very special and emotional day on the island of Puerto Rico and throughout the Puerto Rican community in the United States. This is a tribute long, long, long overdue. If you know the history of our country—and we all do—you know that many groups have been treated unfairly, and many have been treated unfairly during wartime, which is so unfair.

Let me read to you something that I found that is very interesting:

> The regiment faced unique challenges due to discrimination and prejudice, including the humiliation of being ordered to shave their moustaches "until such a time as they gave proof of their manhood," being forced to use separate showering facilities from their non-Hispanic officers, being ordered not to speak Spanish under penalty of court-martial, flawed personal rotation policies based on ethnic and organizational prejudices, and a catastrophic shortage of trained noncommissioned officers.

Yet most of them were volunteers, if not all. Yet they fought with great valor. Yet they knew that they were very much a part of this Nation.

So today, in awarding this Congressional Gold Medal, we are not just repairing a mistake of the past, but we are also paying tribute to ourselves as a nation. Our Nation is great in many ways. And one of the things that makes this Nation great is that we have made mistakes in the past, but every so often we look back and try to correct them.

Under House rules, we are not allowed to point people out in the gallery; but it is important to note that to my right, there are members of the Borinqueneers, as the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) said, including one who is 96 years old and is still here with us. God bless him.

And these folks bring so much glory to our community. I remember growing up in New York, where I grew up. I came at the age of 6. My parents—my uncles, my father, who had all served in the military, would speak about the 65th Infantry Regiment, 65 de Infanteria, as something so special. It was a moment of glory on Saturday afternoons during a few drinks and a good roast pork or something and rice and beans to discuss a lot of the achievements in music and sports, but also the achievements of the 65th Infantry were always a part of that conversation because they had endured so much, not to mention the fact—and this may sound funny, but remember, they came from a tropical island and went on to suffer some of the most severe cold weather you could on the battlefields with less equipment, I am told and history books will show, than other soldiers. So, you see, today we honor them.

But today we honor ourselves. We here, in a bipartisan fashion, agree on one thing all the time, and that is, whether you agree on military action or not, when they come home, they should be taken care of properly, and when they are on the battlefield, they be treated equally.

Those days have passed. The Borinqueneers were the last segregated unit in this country. We no longer have that, thank God. We now fight as one nation, indivisible, undivided under God.

So I thank both sides, and I thank especially my brother from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) for this initiative and Mr. Medina, who have crossed the country.

I will tell you how important this is. The National Puerto Rican Parade, which is being held this year on June 8, which is the largest ethnic parade of its kind in the U.S., has made this one of its top three priorities, the awarding of this medal. Little do they know that we beat them to the punch. And while they will be asking for the medal to be passed, hopefully by 6:30, 7 o'clock tonight, we will have passed it in the House, and it will be worked on in the Senate, which I don't think will be very difficult to do.

As one who had a very simple military career in the Army—where did they send a Puerto Rican? They sent me to Alaska. Luckily, I grew up in New York, so I was able to adapt to that cold.

But this is a wonderful day, a glorious day. And without pointing to them in the gallery, we thank the Borinqueneers for their service and for their patriotism to this country and for honoring Puerto Rico the way they have.

□ 1630

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlelady from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), with whom I had the honor of serving on the Financial Services Committee.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1726, which will pay tribute to the many patriotic Puerto Ricans who have served in the 65th Regiment throughout our Nation's conflicts. I am very proud today to serve in this body and of the fact that we are having this vote in a bipartisan manner. It is not every day that we have the pleasure of bringing bipartisan legislation to the floor.

I want to recognize Mr. PIERLUISI, the Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as well as Frank Medina and the countless individuals and organizations throughout our Nation and Puerto Rico, for trying to get this recognition to the floor and to the Senate.

Puerto Ricans have a rich heritage of serving in the military. From the American Revolution, when Puerto Ricans volunteered to fight the British, to current conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, Puerto Ricans have fought and bled to defend the United States. The 65th Regiment, in particular, has time and again exemplified the courage of Puerto Rican soldiers. During World War II, these soldiers were initially deployed to protect the Panama Canal before later shipping to Europe. There, members of the unit would earn scores of medals, including Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars and Bronze Stars.

In the Korean war, the 65th made an even greater mark on history, participating in some of the most significant and bloodiest battles of that conflict. In 1950, the American ground situation in Korea deteriorated, prompting the 65th to be sent to Korea as reinforcements. While sailing for Asia, members of the unit adopted their informal name—the ''Borinqueneers.'' Derived from the Taino word for Puerto Rico, meaning ''land of the brave lord,'' this title exemplified these soldiers' fighting spirit.

General MacArthur wrote of the unit's achievement in Korea:

> They are writing a brilliant record of achievement in battle, and I am proud indeed to have them in this command. I wish that we might have many more like them.

I am proud to note, Mr. Speaker, that one of those brave Puerto Rican troops who served in Korea was my late uncle, Luis Manuel Serrano Medina.

Since their participation in the Korean war, the 65th has continued to be an integral part of our Armed Forces, serving in the global war against terrorism and Operation Iraqi Freedom. In San Juan and New York City, the legacy of these brave warriors has been honored with streets in their names. It is only fitting that Congress now recognize these soldiers' contributions with one of the highest civilian awards. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this legislation, and I ask the Senate to do the same.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. PIERLUISI and Mr. POSEY for proposing this bill, and I hope that it passes as quickly as possible.

I would just simply like to add one thing, sitting and listening to these things: particularly in World War II, there was never a question by almost anyone about people of German American heritage or Italian American heritage fighting on behalf of the United States of America—even in the European theater. Yet people had questions about other ethnicities which I think is a blot on the history of this great country, and I couldn't be prouder to be a very small, little part to be here today to try to make amends for those past sins and to say thank you to the Americans who served this great country and helped me live a better life.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to reflect the comments of my colleague from Financial Services, as we have. As the son of a disabled World War II veteran myself, I certainly know what that Greatest Generation had done. No matter where they geographically came from, they fought for that flag that is behind you today, Mr. Speaker, and we appreciate the work that was done by them and by any of those colleagues that are here, and to my colleague from New York, especially her uncle in the service that he had to this fine Nation, and we want to say thank you for that.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge rapid passage of this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor to recognize the sacrifice and bravery of our men and women in uniform. Today, as a fellow Puerto Rican, I am pleased to join my colleagues in celebrating the Puerto Rican veterans of the 65th Infantry Regiment, who are known as the Borinqueneers.

The Congressional Gold Medal will be the highest award granted by Congress to a Hispanic active duty unit in U.S. history. The Borinqueneers will be only the second Latino individual or group to receive a Congressional Gold Medal. This recognition of their service and sacrifice is long overdue and I thank the authors, the Governor of Puerto Rico, and Puerto Ricans and veterans from Florida to New York, to Illinois to Colorado who have made sure the accomplishments of the Borinqueneers are preserved and celebrated.

The Borinqueneers served during WWI, WWII, and the Korean War. The unit was segregated through most of the Korean War and composed primarily of soldiers from the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico, but also included recruits from other Latino backgrounds. In the face of discrimination and segregation, these brave soldiers performed many remarkable military accomplishments and are known for waging the final battalion-sized bayonet assault in U.S. Army history.

These soldiers fought valiantly on behalf of the U.S. and served our nation honorably with great skill and courage. General Douglas MacArthur said of the Borinqueneers, "The Puerto Ricans forming the ranks of the gallant 65th Infantry give daily proof on the battlefields of Korea of their courage, determination and resolute will to victory, their invincible loyalty to the United States and their fervent devotion to those immutable principles of human relations which the Americans of the Continents and of Puerto Rico have in common. They are writing a brilliant record of heroism in battle and I am indeed proud to have them under my command. I wish that we could count on many more like them."

Throughout the course of the Korean War, Puerto Rico's 65th Infantry Regiment suffered more casualties than did the vast majority of mainland states and according to Department of Defense records, 2,700 soldiers received the Purple Heart for wounds received while in battle, and the Regiment lost 740 Borinqueneers in Korea. The Borinqueneers selflessly served and many gave their lives for our democracy and have earned this recognition from Congress. They have inspired new generations of Puerto Ricans who have continued to answer the call to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States.

To the Borinqueneers of the 65th Infantry Regiment, their loved ones, and to the Puerto Rican soldiers who have followed in their footsteps, I thank you for your proud service to this country. Your sacrifice is just one more reason I am proud of my Puerto Rican heritage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1726, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO JACK NICKLAUS

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2203) to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2203

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Jack Nicklaus is a world-famous golf professional, a highly successful business executive, a prominent advertising spokesman, a passionate and dedicated philanthropist, a devoted husband, father, and grandfather, and a man with a common touch that has made him one of the most popular and accessible public figures in history.

(2) Jack Nicklaus amassed 120 victories in professional competition of national or international stature, 73 of which came on the Professional Golf Association (in this

Act referred to as the ''PGA'') Tour, and professional major-championship titles. His record 18 professional majors, the first of which he won 50 years ago with his win at the 1962 U.S. Open as a 22-year-old rookie, remains the standard by which all golfers are measured. He is the only player in golf history to have won each major championship at least three times, and is the only player to complete a career ''Grand Slam'' on both the regular and senior tours. He also owns the record for most major championships as a senior, with eight.

(3) Jack Nicklaus' magnetic personality and unfailing sense of kindness and thoughtfulness have endeared him to millions throughout the world.

(4) Jack Nicklaus has been the recipient of countless athletic honors, including being named Individual Male Athlete of the Century by Sports Illustrated, one of the 10 Greatest Athletes of the Century by ESPN, and Golfer of the Century or Golfer of the Millennium by every major national and international media outlet. He received the Muhammad Ali Sports Legend Award and the first-ever ESPY Lifetime Achievement Award. He became the first golfer and only the third athlete to receive the Vince Lombardi Award of Excellence, and is also a five-time winner of the PGA Player of the Year Award. He was inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame at the age of 34.

(5) Jack Nicklaus has received numerous honors outside of the world of sports, including several golf industry awards for his work and contributions as a golf course designer, such as the Old Tom Morris Award, which is the highest honor given by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, and both the Donald Ross Award given by the American Society of Golf Course Architects and the Don A. Rossi Award given by the Golf Course Builders Association of America. Golf Inc. Magazine named him the Most Powerful Person in Golf for a record six consecutive years, due to his impact on various aspects of the industry through his course design work, marketing and licensing business, his ambassadorial role in promoting and growing the game of golf worldwide, and his involvement on a national and global level with various charitable causes.

(6) Jack Nicklaus has been involved in the design of more than 290 golf courses worldwide, and his business, Nicklaus Design, has close to 380 courses open for play in 36 countries and 39 States.

(7) Jack Nicklaus served as the Global Ambassador for a campaign to include golf in the Olympic Games, which was achieved and will begin in the 2016 Olympic program.

(8) Jack Nicklaus was honored by President George W. Bush in 2005 by receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor given to any United States civilian.

(9) Jack Nicklaus has a long-standing commitment to numerous charitable causes, such as his founding, along with wife Barbara, of the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation, which provides pediatric health care services throughout South Florida and in other parts of the country. The Foundation has raised close to $24,000,000 since it was formed in 2004, and has provided health assistance and services to more than 4,000 children and their families through—

(A) Child Life programs (supporting therapeutic interventions for children with chronic and acute conditions during hospitalization);

(B) Miami Children's Hospital Nicklaus Care Centers (to offer a new option to Palm Beach County-area families with children who require pediatric specialty care); and

(C) Safe Kids Program (aimed at keeping children injury-free and offering safety education in an effort to decrease accidental injuries in children).

(10) In October 2012, the Miami Children's Hospital Nicklaus Outpatient Center was opened to provide pediatric urgent care, diagnostic services, and rehabilitation services in Palm Beach County.

(11) Jack Nicklaus also established an annual pro-am golf tournament called ''The Jake'' to honor his 17-month-old grandson who passed away in 2005, and it serves as a primary fundraiser for the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation. The event alone has raised well over $43,000,000 over the last several years.

(12) Nicklaus has been a tireless supporter of numerous junior golf initiatives, working with the PGA of America Junior Golf Foundation over the course of four decades, including the establishment of the Barbara and Jack Nicklaus Junior Golf Endowment Fund and the PGA-Nicklaus First Tee Teaching Grants. He also is a spokesperson for several PGA of America and USGA growth-of-the-game initiatives. He continues to support several scholarship foundations, other children's hospitals, and other causes, including spinal-cord research, pancreatic cancer issues, and Florida Everglades restoration.

(13) In 2013, Jack Nicklaus, with the support of the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA), launched the Jack Nicklaus Learning Leagues, taking team-concept golf to our parks system for children, ages 5 to 12. A non-profit foundation called Global Outreach for Learning Foundation (GOLF) was created to underwrite the program. By the end of 2013, they hope to have the program in more than 100 locations and reach close to 25,000 children.

(14) Jack Nicklaus continues to manage the Memorial Tournament in his home State of Ohio, in which contributions generated through the aid of over 2,600 volunteers are given to support Nationwide Children's Hospital and close to 75 other Central Ohio charities. This has garnered more than $5,700,000 for programs and services at Nationwide Children's Hospital since 1976, so that Central Ohio will continue to have one of the best children's hospitals in the United States.

(15) Jack Nicklaus serves as an honorary chairs of the American Lake Veterans Golf Course in Tacoma, Washington, which neighbors a Veterans Administration hospital and is designed for the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled veterans. Nicklaus has donated his design services for the improvement of the course, and raised contributions for the addition of nine new holes (the ''Nicklaus Nine''), the construction of the Rehabilitation and Learning Center, and the upgrade of the maintenance facilities. The course is considered the only one in the United States designed solely for the use of disabled veterans. It served over 30,000 veterans and their families in 2011 to use the healing powers of golf to help them rehabilitate and recreate. The hope is that American Lake will serve as a pilot program for the more than 150 Veterans Administration hospitals nationwide.

(16) Jack Nicklaus serves as a spokesperson and Trustee for the First Tee program, which brings golf to children who would not otherwise be exposed to it, and teaches them valuable, character-building life lessons through the game of golf, and is a national co-chair of the organization's More Than a Game campaign.

(17) Jack Nicklaus remains active in tournament golf, although he retired from major championship competition in 2005, when he played his final British Open and his final Masters Tournament, and led the United States to a thrilling victory in the President's Cup. He consults often with the PGA Tour, and no fewer than 95 Nicklaus courses have hosted a combined total of almost 700 professional tournaments. In 2013 alone, Nicklaus courses will host 17 PGA Tour-sanctioned events. His Muirfield Village Golf Club in Ohio will be hosting the Presidents Cup in October 2013, making it the only club in history to have hosted all three of the game's most prominent international team competitions—the Ryder Cup, Solheim Cup and Presidents Cup. It is also expected that his course at the Jack Nicklaus Golf Club Korea in New Songdo City, South Korea, will be named the host venue for the 2015 Presidents Cup—the first time that country has hosted an international team competition of this stature

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Jack Nicklaus in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the Secretary may strike duplicate medals in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 and sell such duplicate medals at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the duplicate medals (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses) and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 2203, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2203, a bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy, introduced by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI). This bill authorizes the minting and award of a single gold medal in honor of the life and work of the immensely well-known golf champion.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Nicklaus—nicknamed the Golden Bear—is a world-famous golf professional, a highly successful businessman, executive, prominent advertising spokesman, a passionate and dedicated philanthropist, a devoted husband, father, and grandfather, and a man with a common touch that has made him one of the most popular and accessible public figures in American history. He is widely regarded as one of the most accomplished professional golfers of all time. And I might add, on a personal note, his design up at the Grand Traverse Bay Resort this past summer humbled me in my golf game personally.

Mr. Jack William Nicklaus was born to Charlie Nicklaus and his wife, Helen, on January 21, 1940, in the Columbus suburb of Upper Arlington, Ohio. Young Jack took up golf at the age of 10, scoring a 51 at Scioto Country Club for the first nine holes that he ever played. I suspect that there are more than a few Members here that wouldn't mind carding a 51 right now.

Nicklaus amassed 120 victories in professional competition of national or international stature, 73 of which came on the Professional Golfers' Association Tour. His record 18 professional majors, the first of which he won 50 years ago with his win at the 1962 U.S. Open as a 22-year-old rookie, remains the standard by which all golfers are measured. He is the only player in golf history to have won each major championship at least three times and is the only player to complete a career Grand Slam on both the regular and senior tours. He also owns the record for the most major championships as a senior, with eight.

Jack Nicklaus has been the recipient of countless athletic honors, including being named Individual Male Athlete of the Century by Sports Illustrated, one of the 10 Greatest Athletes of the Century by ESPN, and Golfer of the Century or Golfer of the Millennium by every major national and international media outlet. He received the Muhammad Ali Sports Legend Award and first-ever ESPY Lifetime Achievement Award. He became the first golfer and only the third athlete to receive the Vince Lombardi Award of Excellence. He is also a five-time winner of the PGA Player of the Year Award. He was inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame at the ripe old age of 34.

But Jack Nicklaus is much more than a golf champion. His magnetic personality and unfailing sense of kindness and thoughtfulness have endeared him to millions throughout the world. He has also received numerous honors outside of the world of sports, including several golf industry awards for his work and contributions as a golf course designer, as I noted earlier, such as the Old Tom Morris Award, which is the highest honor given by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, and both the Donald Ross Award given by the American Society of Golf Course Architects and the Don A. Rossi Award given by the Golf Course Builders Association of America. Golf Inc. magazine named him one of the Most Powerful Persons in Golf for a record 6 consecutive years due to his impact on various aspects of industry through his course design work, marketing and licensing business, his ambassadorial role in promoting and growing the game of golf worldwide, and his involvement on a national and global level with various charitable causes.

Mr. Speaker, everyone knows Jack Nicklaus, and most of us at least wish we had half the golf ability that he has, but it is important to remember his charitable and leadership works as well. The bill has 304 cosponsors in the House, and a companion bill introduced in the other body is being championed by Senator PORTMAN. I ask for unanimous approval of this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2203, sponsored by Congressman PAT TIBERI, awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to Columbus, Ohio, native Jack Nicklaus. Jack Nicklaus—an alumni of Ohio State University—is a world-famous professional golfer who has amassed 120 victories in professional tournaments worldwide.

While well known for his athletic achievements on the golf course, Jack Nicklaus also has a long history of involvement in, and contributions to, numerous charitable activities. One example: last month I had the opportunity to attend the Legends Luncheon. While only a few years in existence, it has raised more than a half-million dollars in proceeds from his annual Memorial Tournament held in his home State of Ohio in support of Nationwide Children's Hospital located in my district, ensuring that central Ohio will continue to have one of the best children's hospitals in the United States.

In honor of Jack Nicklaus' sportsmanship and philanthropy, I urge my colleagues to join the 304 of us who have signed H.R. 2203 and pass H.R. 2203.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Michigan for his kind words about the honoree today. I rise in support of the bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to a Buckeye native, Jack Nicklaus.

As Mr. HUIZENGA said, often called the ''Golden Bear,'' named after the mascot of his high school in Upper Arlington, he is widely known today as the greatest golfer of all time. Mr. HUIZENGA mentioned the incredible athletic accomplishments on the golf course. I won't repeat those that Mr. Nicklaus achieved, but as Mrs. BEATTY of Columbus mentioned, it is his philanthropic work that continues today that directly impacts tens of thousands of children and adults.

Through the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation, he has raised nearly $24 million to support health assistance and services for more than 4,000 children and their families. He continues to host the Memorial Tournament in Dublin, Ohio, on the golf course that he built and designed, the Muirfield Village Golf Club in the congressional district I am so honored to represent. And in that tournament, he has raised over $5.5 million for Nationwide Children's Hospital in Columbus that Mrs. BEATTY recognized, giving children access to world-class health care.

He serves as a spokesperson and trustee for the First Tee Program, an organization dedicated to bringing golf to children in areas that aren't normally exposed to it across our country. He serves as the honorary chairman for the American Lake Veterans Golf Course in Tacoma, Washington, a course designed to help rehabilitation of wounded and disabled veterans.

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He has donated his time to design services for improvement of the American Lake Veterans course and has raised contributions for the addition of nine new holes and the construction of the course's rehabilitation and learning center for these veterans.

His accolades are many, as Mr. HUIZENGA has said, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Jack's devotion to helping others and giving back to his community is only matched by his devotion to his wife Barbara, their children, and their grandchildren.

I would like to thank, in addition to Congresswoman BEATTY and Congressman STIVERS from Ohio, Congressman YARMUTH for his work in building support for this measure on the floor today.

I would also like to thank Senator ROB PORTMAN for spearheading this effort in the U.S. Senate; and I would also like to give a special thank you to my senior legislative assistant, Rebecca Kastan, for her work in helping move this bill through the legislative process.

I urge my colleagues to award this gold medal to Jack Nicklaus to recognize not only his success on the golf course, but more importantly, for his incredible success, his incredible work off the course in helping tens of thousands of children and veterans across our country.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My father would never forgive me if I didn't speak for a minute on this particular bill. I played my first round of golf in the year of 1960, and at that time, the rising star on the course was

the Golden Bear. My father was a crazy, crazy golfer. I, myself, am a recovering golfer. Since I was never that good, I decided to give it up.

We have heard about the incredible statistics accumulated by Jack Nicklaus, and that is all well and good, and I respect that and honor it, and certainly, he is one of, if not the best golfer in history, but that is not really what I want to speak about.

I want to speak about his character, and I don't know him personally, but the way he projects it, and I want to speak about the work he has done since he stepped off the competitive field.

As we have heard already, he is an incredible philanthropist. He has gone around the country helping people do good work to help others, people he doesn't know. He stood for many of the right things in this country during a difficult time.

For those reasons, to me, having been a great athlete, it would have been very easy for him simply to retire, go count his money, make more money, and just fade away. That is the easy thing to do.

The hard thing to do is to then transition yourself into another great leader, a person who leads society. That is what Jack Nicklaus has done. That is why I am very, very glad to be here today, to be a small part of this.

I thank Mr. TIBERI for his hard work on this. I know he assaulted me on it right away. I would like to know who the 130-odd Members you didn't get were; and I will tell you, again, this is a well-deserved honor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2203, as amended.

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. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO SHIMON PERES

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2939) to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2939

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Shimon Peres was born in Poland in 1923.

(2) The Peres family emigrated to Tel Aviv in 1934, and all of the family members of Shimon Peres who remained in Poland were murdered during the Holocaust.

(3) Before Israel gained independence, Shimon Peres earned the respect of senior leaders in the independence movement in Israel, most notably David Ben-Gurion.

(4) The founding generation of Israel was central to the development of Israel, and Shimon Peres is the only surviving member of that founding generation.

(5) Shimon Peres has served in numerous high-level cabinet positions and ministerial posts in Israel, including head of the Israeli Navy, Minister of Defense, Foreign Minister, Prime Minister, and President, among many others.

(6) Shimon Peres has honorably served Israel for over 70 years, during which he has significantly contributed to United States interests and has played a pivotal role in forging the strong and unbreakable bond between the United States and Israel.

(7) By presenting the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres, the first to be awarded to a sitting President of Israel, Congress proclaims its unbreakable bond with Israel and reaffirms its continual support for Israel as we commemorate the 65th anniversary of the independence of Israel and the 90th birthday of Shimon Peres, which are both significant milestones in Israeli history.

(8) Maintaining strong bilateral relations between the United States and Israel has been a priority of Shimon Peres since he began working with the United States in the days of John F. Kennedy. The strong bond is exemplified by the following:

(A) President Reagan said to Shimon Peres upon his visit to the United States, ''Mr. Prime Minister, I thank you very much for your visit. It's been an occasion to renew a friendship and to review and enhance the strength of our unique bilateral relationship.''.

(B) At another point President Reagan said of Shimon Peres, ''His vision, his statesmanship and his tenacity are greatly appreciated here.''.

(C) While visiting with Shimon Peres at the Residence of the President in Jerusalem, President Obama described Shimon Peres as ''. . . a son of Israel who's devoted his life to keeping Israel strong and sustaining the bonds between our two nations''.

(D) On March 20, 2013, Shimon Peres reaffirmed his belief in the relationship between the United States and Israel, stating, ''America stood by our side from the very beginning. You support us as we rebuild our ancient homeland and as we defend our land. From Holocaust to redemption.''.

(E) On March 21, 2013, Shimon Peres stated, ''. . . America is so great and we are so small. But I learned that you don't measure us by size, but by values. When it comes to values, we are you and you are us . . . As I look back, I feel that the Israel of today has exceeded the vision we had 65 years ago. Reality has surpassed our dreams. The United States of America helped us to make this possible.''.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of President Shimon Peres.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the Secretary may strike duplicate medals in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 and sell such duplicate medals at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 2939, as amended, the bill currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today in support of H.R. 2939, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres, introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY). This bill authorizes the minting and award of a single gold medal in honor of this brave man.

Shimon Peres was born on August 2, 1923, in Wiszniew, Poland. The Peres family immigrated to Tel Aviv in 1934. All of the family's relatives who remained in Poland were murdered during the Holocaust during World War II.

Before Israel gained independence, Shimon Peres earned the respect of senior leaders in the independence movement in Israel, most notably David Ben-Gurion. In 1952, he was appointed deputy director general of the Ministry of Defense, and the following year, he became director general. At age 29, he was the youngest person to hold this position.

He was involved in arms purchases and established strategic alliances that were important for the State of Israel. He has served in numerous high-level cabinet positions and ministerial posts in Israel, including head of the Israeli navy, Minister of Defense, Foreign Minister, Prime Minister, and President, among others.

Mr. Peres has honorably served Israel for more than 70 years, during which he has helped harmonize the foreign policy interests of Israel and the United States. He played a pivotal role in forging the strong and unbreakable bond between our two countries.

Mr. Speaker, the founding generation of Israel was central to the development of that country, and Shimon

Peres was the only surviving member of that founding generation.

By presenting the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres, the first to be awarded to a sitting President of Israel, Congress proclaims its unbreakable bond with and its continual support for Israel as we commemorate the 65th anniversary of its independence and the 90th birthday of Mr. Peres.

Maintaining the strong mutual relations between the United States and Israel has been a priority of Shimon Peres since he began working with the United States in the days of John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Speaker, this honor is richly deserved. The bill has 294 cosponsors in the House, and a version introduced by Senator AYOTTE had 81 cosponsors when it passed the Chamber on March 13. I ask for immediate approval of this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Massachusetts for yielding me this time. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS), who is here as well, for his diligent and important work on this bill.

It has been a pleasure to work with him and see him gather his fellow colleagues to support an extremely important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill would award the Congressional Gold Medal to Israel's President, Shimon Peres, in honor of his pivotal role in forging the strong and unbreakable bond between the United States and Israel.

The Congressional Gold Medal is one of the highest civilian honors. It is not lightly conferred or frequently granted. President Peres is most deserving of this extraordinary recognition.

During my last trip to Israel, I had the distinct honor to spend some time with President Peres. What impressed me most about the President was, even at 90 years of age, he is as committed to peace in his beloved Israel as never before.

During the time that I and my colleagues spent with President Peres, particularly as someone who was, at that point, not even a year and in his first term in Congress, the opportunity to listen to Mr. Peres' words of wisdom and counsel over his decades of service was a true gift.

Over his tenure in public life, it is Israel's future that has always lit his way. Throughout our travels in the country, we met with politicians young and old. We visited sites from Jerusalem to Ramallah to the Dead Sea; and in each historic site, every meeting, every church or shrine was a poignant reminder that, without the courage and strength of leaders like President Peres, Israel's story would be very different than it is today.

A few days ago, we celebrated Israel's 66th independence day, and we are also in the midst of Jewish American Heritage Month. Awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres is a timely and fitting acknowledgement of a man whose influence has touched so many lives in Israel, across the Middle East, and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that my colleagues support this bill. I would also like to thank, for the RECORD, Stanley Treitel, Lee Samson, Rabbi David Baron, Robert Rechnitz, Joe Stamm, and Hassan Ali Bin Ali, who have been instrumental in this bill.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS), the lead Republican cosponsor on this legislation.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman HUIZENGA for yielding, and I also gratefully express my appreciation to Mr. KENNEDY for his work on this. It is always wonderful when Republicans and Democrats can actually get together.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to rise today in favor of H.R. 2939 to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Israel's President, Shimon Peres. This award to Shimon Peres is our highest expression of national appreciation.

Indeed, President Peres' lifetime of dedicated service to the State of Israel is unparalleled. No countryman has ever served Israel for so many years, in so many different capacities, as both a key figure in its foundation and its continued survival and rise in the world.

In his 70 years of state service, Mr. Peres has served in high-level cabinet positions, including head of the navy, Minister of Defense, Foreign Minister, Prime Minister, and most recently as President of Israel.

Throughout his political tenure, he has worked diligently to promote diplomacy, democracy, and freedom in Israel, across the Middle East, and across the world in so very many different ways.

Mr. Peres has also been a powerful and dedicated friend to the United States of America, and he has been instrumental in forming this unbreakable bond that we have spoken of so often here that exists between our two nations.

So, Mr. Speaker, not only does this award acknowledge the merit and noble endurance of President Shimon Peres, it is also an expression of the American people's continued commitment to the nation of Israel and its place as a beacon of democracy in the Middle East.

This award reaffirms the important of Israel as the Holy Land, close to the hearts of millions of committed Jews and Christians in America and around the world. Moreover, it is an expression of America's unwavering resolve to our greatest ally in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my esteemed colleagues on both sides of the aisle for cosponsoring this worthy piece of legislation, and may I also gratefully acknowledge the Shimon Peres Congressional Gold Medal Commemoration Committee for their gallant dedication to the ideals that gave rise to this heartfelt award to Israeli President Shimon Peres.

God bless him, and God bless the friendship between Israel and the United States of America forever.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would just like to add my voice to comments about Mr. Peres.

Having met him, I will tell you that he is a totally respectable gentleman who has been through more difficult times during his life than hopefully anyone I know will ever have to go through; and yet he has survived them all with class, with dignity, with the ability to bring people together. Again, I hope this bill passes unanimously.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2939, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres who is the 9th and current President of Israel.

I have had the honor of meeting with President Peres on many occasions, most recently in February of this year. He is indeed a person very deserving of the honor of receiving a Congressional Gold Medal for his contributions to our nation's security interest in the region and his efforts to advance peace.

A milestone in world history was reached on November 29, 1947, when the United Nations General Assembly voted to partition the British Mandate of Palestine, to create the State of Israel.

The people of the United States began a long history with the modern State of Israel on May 14, 1948, when the people of Israel proclaimed the establishment of the sovereign and independent State of Israel.

The United States Government established full diplomatic relations with Israel and this relationship has been fostered by the work of diplomacy and astute people who worked for the best interest of both our nations.

I along with millions of friends of Israel will mark the 66th year of Israel's independence in May 2014.

President Peres played a pivotal role in assuring the security and resilience of Israel during his years of service to that nation.

In 1949, when Shimon Peres was 26, he was appointed head of the naval service, and after the War of Independence he was appointed head of the Ministry of Defense delegation to the United States.

The time he spent in the United States during the formative period for the new government of Israel helped to develop strong ties within our government with the new nation.

President Peres recognized the importance of an alliance between the United States and Israel. His presence in the United States helped to develop and solidify that relationship that has grown stronger over the last 6 decades.

President Peres returned to Israel in 1952, at age 29, and David Ben Gurion, the Prime

Minister of Israel, appointed Shimon Peres to serve as Director General of the Ministry of Defense.

He worked to re-organizing the Ministry of Defense, and developing the ability of Israel to defend itself.

Israel remains America's staunchest friend in the region—a friendship that has grown stronger over 6 decades. Israel and the United States join to celebrate the accomplishments of President Peres in contributing to peace and security for the region.

Israel shares the United States appreciation for democratic values, common strategic interest, and moral bonds of friendship and mutual respect.

The establishment of a modern State of Israel as a homeland for the Jews followed the murder of more than 6 million European Jews during the Holocaust. This tragic chapter in world history will never be forgotten and the establishment of a modern State of Israel in no way relieves those responsible for that terrible crime.

The people of Israel have established a vibrant and functioning pluralistic democratic political system including freedom of speech, a free press, free and open elections, the rule of law, and other important democratic principles and practices.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues recognizing the work of President Peres and look forward to his continued work to advance message of peace and security he has championed through his efforts as a statesman, scholar and leader of a great nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2939, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MONUMENTS MEN RECOGNITION ACT OF 2013

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3658) to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3658

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Monuments Men Recognition Act of 2013''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) On June 23, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt formed the ''American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas''.

(2) The Commission established the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (''MFAA'') Section under the Allied Armies.

(3) The men and women serving in the MFAA Section were referred to as the ''Monuments Men''.

(4) These individuals had expertise as museum directors, curators, art historians, artists, architects, and educators.

(5) In December 1943, General Dwight D. Eisenhower empowered the Monuments Men by issuing orders to all commanders that stated they must respect monuments ''so far as war allows''.

(6) Initially the Monuments Men were intended to protect and temporarily repair the monuments, churches, and cathedrals of Europe suffering damage due to combat.

(7) Hitler and the Nazis engaged in a premeditated, mass theft of art and stored priceless works in thousands of art repositories throughout Europe.

(8) The Monuments Men adapted their mission to identify, preserve, catalogue, and repatriate almost 5,000,000 artistic and cultural items which they discovered.

(9) This magnitude of cultural preservation was unprecedented during a time of conflict.

(10) The Monuments Men grew to no more than 350 individuals and joined front line military forces; two Monuments Men lost their lives in action.

(11) Following the Allied victory, the Monuments Men remained abroad to rebuild cultural life in Europe through organizing art exhibitions and concerts.

(12) Many of the Monuments Men became renowned directors and curators of preeminent international cultural institutions, professors at institutions of higher education, and founders of artistic associations both before and after the war.

(13) The Monuments Men Foundation for the Preservation of Art was founded in 2007 to honor the legacy of the men and women who served as Monuments Men.

(14) There are only five surviving members of the Monuments Men as of December 2013.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration to Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the Monuments Men, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be available for display as appropriate and available for research.

(2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal awarded pursuant to this Act available for display elsewhere, particularly at appropriate locations associated with the Monuments Men, and that preference should be given to locations affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

□ 1700

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 3658, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3658, the Monuments Men Recognition Act of 2013, introduced by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER). This bill authorizes the minting and award of a single gold medal collectively in honor of the heroic role played by the men and women of that group in ensuring the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II. The medal would be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it would be available for display or loan as appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, even before the stain of World War II began to spread across Europe, priceless cultural objects were being damaged or appropriated from their rightful owners by corrupt governments. When the horrific carnage of war descended over the continent, many other works—paintings, monuments, cathedrals and other buildings—were threatened, damaged, or destroyed, marring or obliterating centuries of incredibly beautiful handiwork.

Recognizing this disaster, President Roosevelt formed the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas in 1943, and the Commission facilitated the formation of the monuments, fine arts, and archives section under the Allied armies. The men and women who worked tirelessly at the Commission, at home but mostly abroad, were empowered by General Dwight D. Eisenhower to carry out their work throughout Europe, even on the front lines, and became known as the Monuments Men.

As I had noted earlier as we were talking about one of the other medals,

my father happened to serve in Italy during World War II. I know that was one of his concerns as he was going around seeing the damage and the carnage that had happened there, what had been lost to that war. Of course some of those artworks were irreparably damaged or some never even recovered. As we have seen in headlines as recently as the last couple of weeks, some are still even being recovered. Without the heroic work of the Monuments Men, much of Europe's cultural heritage would have been lost or forever remain hidden after it was stolen.

After the war, many of the Monuments Men stayed in the business of preserving and displaying art. Many became renowned directors and curators of preeminent international cultural institutions, professors at institutions of higher education, and founders of artistic associations.

If we did not know this story before, most of us now know the outlines thanks to a pair of books by Robert Edsel detailing the Monuments Men's work and, of course, the George Clooney film of the same name released earlier this year. Some of us may have seen a documentary on their work produced about a decade ago, called, ''The Rape of Europa.'' I do want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas for hosting a screening of that movie that I think sort of brought that to the attention of many here in Washington a few months ago.

Mr. Speaker, of the 350 Monuments Men, two of whom died in actual combat, only a few of the men and women we know today as the Monuments Men are still alive. We and the world owe them an incalculable debt. One way we can acknowledge their contributions is to award them the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of their work. The bill has 297 cosponsors in the House, and a companion bill introduced by Senator BLUNT has 77 cosponsors. I ask for immediate passage of this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, though I intend to speak, I want to reserve the balance of my time and allow the gentlewoman from Texas, who was the lead sponsor on this bill, to speak before I do.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I have been looking forward to this day ever since I first learned about the greatest untold story of World War II, and that was 8 years ago.

For me, my journey with the Monuments Men began at the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, in 2006 when I met Robert Edsel, who had just published his first book, ''Rescuing Da Vinci,'' and who later wrote ''The Monuments Men: Allied Heros, Nazi Thieves, and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History.'' It was that evening when I realized how critical these men and women were in preserving European cultural history and how remarkable their task was during the Second World War.

While death and destruction surrounded them, their mission was the complete opposite: to protect cultural treasures so far as war allowed. This special military unit was tasked with helping to locate works of art confiscated by the Nazis and return them to their rightful owners. The Monuments Men and women were able to locate, preserve, and return almost 5 million cultural items, including many of the world's greatest works of art.

Today, there are only six surviving members—five men and one woman—of the Monuments Men. As Memorial Day approaches, I believe the veterans who participated in these daring missions are certainly worthy and deserving of the recognition of Congress' highest expression of appreciation.

Mr. Speaker, the medal authorized in this bill will be given to the Smithsonian for safekeeping and available for display, as well as available for loan as appropriate. In my view and that of many other Members, one very appropriate place would be the National World War II Museum in New Orleans, which is building a permanent exhibit on the Monuments Men and expected to open in 2016.

Before I close, there are several people I want to thank who helped make this possible: of course, Robert Edsel for uncovering this story and sharing it with the world; Congressman MICHAEL CAPUANO for sponsoring this legislation with me; Congressman STEVE COHEN for his tireless efforts to help build the support needed to bring this bill to the floor for a vote. I also want to thank Senators ROY BLUNT and ROBERT MENENDEZ for taking the lead on this bill in the Senate.

While we can never say thank you enough, I believe the Congressional Gold Medal is a worthy token of appreciation from a grateful nation to these members of the Greatest Generation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for the time.

I rise in strong support of the Monuments Men Recognition Act. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her work on this bill, Ms. GRANGER, and for her kind thoughts and expressions of appreciation. It was a great honor to work with her and the gentleman from Massachusetts on this particular bill.

I also had the opportunity to have some interchange with Robert Edsel, and not a finer gentleman and American is there. He wrote the original book that kind of talked about the Monuments Men, and he also, I guess, had something to do with the movie with George Clooney. That helped to bring a measure of fame to these brave men and women, but the United States Congress should go further and bring this official honor to them for their work in preserving our cultural heritage.

Over the last few years since I have been in Congress, and my first term was 2007, the Monuments Men seemed to be a continual presence in my service. In 2007, my first year, I was proud to support a resolution honoring them. In a ceremony on the Senate side that I went to, I had the fortune to meet Mr. Edsel, who told their story, but also to meet a few of the surviving Monuments Men.

Then I saw the movie this past year and my admiration and interest in what they had done, their courage and their contribution to the world's culture was deepened. I went back and I looked at my book, and I saw Mr. Edsel's card and a letter he had sent me after we had spoken, and I called him and said I wanted to help. Then I contacted Ms. GRANGER and went to work to help line up sponsors for this particular bill.

The mass genocide carried out by Hitler and the Nazis is incomparable and their crimes unimaginable. We think of concentration camps and mass killings, but their efforts to destroy cultural artifacts was an extension of that tragedy and that horror.

It is important to remember that Hitler didn't want to just annihilate the Jews and other disfavored populations; he wanted to erase all traces of these people from the planet. That included their so-called ''degenerate'' art. Art which I saw in the book included some of the great artists of all time. I think it was Toulouse-Lautrec maybe had a coloring of how he did his colors. Hitler thought that it was degenerate because the grass was blue and the sky was green, and he thought for some reason that was degenerate. Well, it was art. Fortunately, the Monuments Men had the foresight and heroism to prevent them from being successful.

As we recognize the Monuments Men, it is a good time to reflect on what art means to us in our lives. Art shines a spotlight on who we are and who we wish to be and how we want to be remembered. When we destroy it, we destroy an essential part of ourselves, our culture, and our society, and we destroy that for future generations to learn of us.

The Monuments Men did more than just preserve these paintings that could hang in a museum; they preserved our heritage, and for that we are forever grateful. With only five members of the Monuments Men alive today, we should act quickly to give them the honor and recognition they richly deserve.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Again, I thank Ms.

GRANGER and Mr. CAPUANO for their leadership.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank Ms. GRANGER in particular for bringing this bill forward. I was proud to be a small part in supporting this and trying to help push it forward. I am glad we are here today.

I want to be real clear. A lot of people think of war as nothing more than destruction, which that is the main function is to destroy your enemy. They don't think sometimes what it is all about, particularly in the case of World War II. In the case of World War II, it was about a way of life. It was about a whole set of societal values. One set valued art and culture, even the art and culture we may not understand. I am not understanding of many of the fine works of art, but I appreciate how difficult they are, and I appreciate others appreciating.

In a war, it would be the easiest thing in the world to simply destroy everything, steal everything, and just move forward. In this particular case, the United States of America took the lead, but we weren't alone. The Monuments Men was made up of people from 13 different countries simply trying to preserve a piece of our culture, our shared culture.

The Monuments Men was not made up of warriors, yet they became warriors. They were made up of artists; they were made up of museum directors; they were made up of curators—people who had been taught the value and understood the value of fine art. They went to war to protect and preserve it, because without that continuing link of culture, you would have to ask: Wouldn't we be a little less than who we are today?

Their memory today is very important, particularly those who still survive. The mention has already been made about how many pieces of art—5 million pieces of art. They weren't just pictures on a wall. They were also figurines. There were religious artifacts, across the board. Five million pieces protected, kept for future generations, recovered from people who would otherwise steal them for their own personal use, probably would have destroyed them when they saw the end of their own culture.

I want to speak today of the one American who served in what I think is a pretty typical story of who these people were. The one American who was killed in action in this particular unit, his name was Walter Huchthausen. He was born in Perry, Oklahoma, educated at the University of Minnesota and Harvard University, where he earned a master's degree in architecture in 1930. He wasn't ROTC. He wasn't militarily trained. He was an instructor at RPI in Troy, New York, and then director of the department of design at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in my own district, from 1935 to 1939. Then he went to the faculty at the University of Minnesota until he enlisted in 1942—not got drafted, enlisted—yes, to protect America, but also to take his special expertise, to do something special in a difficult situation. He was killed in action when he was caught in a firefight. As usual, in many military actions, it wasn't supposed to happen then and there.

I think that tells you something about who these people were. They were there trying to help the next generation and generations to come maintain that line of connection, and they did it. For that, they deserve this honor; they deserve our undying gratitude.

With that, I want to add my thanks for their actions, my thanks to Representative GRANGER for allowing us do this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend sharing that story and personalizing it. I had a chance to tour much of Europe and Eastern Europe back when I was in school, and seeing the devastation that hit cities like St. Petersburg and Leningrad; Warsaw, which was completely leveled; Prague; Budapest; Berlin, it is amazing that there was really almost anything that was preserved. I think we are better for it as a world and as a culture to have that.

With that, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3658.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO WORLD WAR II MEMBERS OF THE DOOLITTLE TOKYO RAIDERS

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1209) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'', for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1209

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) on April 18, 1942, the brave men of the 17th Bombardment Group (Medium) became known as the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'' for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo;

(2) 80 brave American aircraft crewmen, led by Lieutenant Colonel James Doolittle, volunteered for an ''extremely hazardous mission'', without knowing the target, location, or assignment, and willingly put their lives in harm's way, risking death, capture, and torture;

(3) the conduct of medium bomber operations from a Navy aircraft carrier under combat conditions had never before been attempted;

(4) after the discovery of the USS Hornet by Japanese picket ships 170 miles further away from the prearranged launch point, the Doolittle Tokyo Raiders proceeded to take off 670 miles from the coast of Japan;

(5) by launching more than 100 miles beyond the distance considered to be minimally safe for the mission, the Doolittle Tokyo Raiders deliberately accepted the risk that the B–25s might not have enough fuel to reach the designated air-fields in China on return;

(6) the additional launch distance greatly increased the risk of crash landing in Japanese occupied China, exposing the crews to higher probability of death, injury, or capture;

(7) because of that deliberate choice, after bombing their targets in Japan, low on fuel and in setting night and deteriorating weather, none of the 16 airplanes reached the prearranged Chinese airfields;

(8) of the 80 Doolittle Tokyo Raiders who launched on the raid, 8 were captured, 2 died in the crash, and 70 returned to the United States;

(9) of the 8 captured Doolittle Tokyo Raiders, 3 were executed and 1 died of disease; and

(10) there were only 5 surviving members of the Doolittle Tokyo Raiders as of February 2013.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD.—

(1) AUTHORIZED.—The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the World War II members of the 17th Bombardment Group (Medium) who became known as the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'', in recognition of their military service during World War II.

(2) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(3) NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal referred to in paragraph (1) in honor of the World War II members of the 17th Bombardment Group (Medium), who became known as the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'', the gold medal shall be given to the National Museum of the United States Air Force, where it shall be available for display with the Doolittle Tokyo Raiders Goblets, as appropriate, and made available for research.

(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Museum of the United States Air Force should make the gold medal received under this Act available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations and events associated with the Doolittle Tokyo Raiders.

(b) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in

bronze of the gold medal struck under this Act, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(c) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 1209, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 1209, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the brave airmen known as the Doolittle Tokyo Raiders for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo, introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON). This bill authorizes the minting and award of a single gold medal, collectively, in honor of the mission that was one of the catalysts of Allied Powers' victory in the Pacific in World War II. After its award, the medal would be given to the National Museum of the United States Air Force, where it will be displayed with other Doolittle Raid memorabilia, including the famed ''Doolittle Goblets,'' and be available for loan as appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, the valor of the 80 men we now call the Doolittle Raiders is beyond most people's imagination. They all volunteered for an extremely hazardous—some would say impossible—mission, as if flying huge bombers during the war wasn't already extremely hazardous, and when a major element of their mission was jeopardized, they went ahead with the raid anyway, knowing it would drastically increase the chances that they would be either killed or captured.

Under the command of the tough and visionary Colonel James Doolittle, these men from the 17th Bombardment Group—medium size—ended up flying the first ever mission in which medium bombers took off from a carrier in combat conditions. Because the USS Hornet had been discovered by the enemy, the raiders ended up taking off for a mission that, at 670 miles, was at least 100 miles longer than had been predicted and planned for—enough further to virtually guarantee they would crash land or be forced down in the sea or in Japanese-controlled China rather than on Allied airstrips deeper into China.

Mr. Speaker, that is what happened. Two died in crashes, and of the eight captured, three were executed and a fourth died of disease. But considering the daring nature of their mission and the morale-booster it was for the U.S. soldiers and civilians, that 70 returned to the United States is a miracle. Importantly, the raids on April 18, 1942, proved to the Japanese that their homeland was vulnerable to attack, which led to the recall of several top fighter squadrons for homeland defense and prompted other repositioning of Japanese assets that many believe led to the crushing American victory in the Battle of Midway in early June of that year, just 6 months after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, the men who risked—and lost—their lives in the Doolittle Raid are legendary heroes, and the raid itself is one of the premier military exploits of our still young Nation. This medal is well-earned and long overdue. The bill has 309 cosponsors in the House, and a companion bill introduced by Senator BROWN of Ohio had 78 cosponsors when it passed the other body in November.

I ask for unanimous approval of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

To be perfectly honest, I am shocked that Congress hasn't already done this—absolutely shocked. This should have been done in 1943.

The Doolittle Raid was the most important military event of its time. For those of you who don't understand it, right after Pearl Harbor, being attacked, at the time, by the strongest military in the world at the top of their game, they did catch us by surprise and destroyed our Pacific fleet.

We were sitting back trying to regroup, trying to get it going, trying to get troops going. How do we hit back? How do we prove that we can do this? The Doolittle Raid was all about that.

As you heard, a previous speaker said ''volunteers.'' Now, they were professional military, but they volunteered for this mission. Why were they asked to volunteer? Because everyone saw this as a death sentence. Nobody really thought they would ever come back. Why? Because the planes they flew were bombers, heavy bombers for those days—small compared to what we have today—flying off of aircraft carriers that, again, in today's Navy wouldn't be anything. Small aircraft carriers.

No one had ever taken a bomber off of an aircraft carrier prior to this raid. No one had ever done it. No one thought it could be done. They got within a certain mileage of Japan beyond where they were supposed to go. They were told bomb Japan, land in China. Not enough fuel to get back.

Any mission, like anything else, especially in days before good navigational tools, a lot of fuel was burned that wasn't planned on. None of them made it to their fields. Most of them crash-landed. As you heard, several of them died.

That raid took all of America and lifted our spirits. Well documented. That is why I am shocked that we are here today. Well documented. It took the entire country and made us feel like, we can do this, we can do it now, even when we are unprepared. If we can do this now, imagine what we can do when we get prepared.

The Doolittle Raid gave us the courage and the commitment to win that war. Those men were true heroes in every sense of the word. The fact that we are here today is an honor for me, but honestly, I think it is something that is well long overdue.

For those who are still living, I want to add my thanks to their bravery. Without them, I think it would have been a much longer war and a much more disheartening year or so before we really engaged in a military action that we could win.

With that, I thank the sponsor of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan and my colleague from Massachusetts for their kind words.

Sir, this is overdue. I agree completely. That is why I rise today with great pride. Soon, the House will join the Senate in passing a bill to give the Congressional Gold Medal to the Doolittle Raiders of World War II. These heroes planted the seeds to win World War II. Without their attack on Japan, America might have lost the war.

The war started on December 7, 1941, when Japanese aircraft attacked Pearl Harbor without warning. All eight of our battleships were damaged, four were sunk. Americans were scared. Japan controlled the whole Pacific.

Sometime in 1942, Americans expected Japanese bombs to hit San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle. President Roosevelt knew we must strike Japan to show all Americans that we could and would win this war. He had one problem: no American airplane had the range or payload to bomb Japan from American-controlled soil. It would be a suicide mission.

That solution came up from Navy Captain Francis Low, who thought, maybe, maybe we can have Army bombers take off from an aircraft carrier. On February 3, they tried that out, with two B–25s loaded on the Hornet outside of Norfolk taking off, and proved it was possible. The Army again chose the B–25 as the bomber of choice. They picked the Hornet to take the B–25s to Japan and bomb Japan.

But the most important decision was the leader: Colonel Jimmy Doolittle.

Colonel Doolittle assembled the flight crews in Eglin Field in Florida in late February of 1942. These weren't experienced pilots. They were chosen because they could fly a new plane—the B–25. Colonel Doolittle told these men they had a secret special mission: they were going to bomb Japan with B–25s. They had 1 month—1 month—to learn how to take a B–25 off the deck of an aircraft carrier. But they were never trained on the Hornet, another carrier. They were trained on the ground, a runway painted to model the flight deck of the Hornet.

On March 25, 1942, they were ready. They flew to Naval Air Station Alameda near San Francisco and saw the Hornet for the first time. On April 2, they sailed for Japan with 16 B–25s locked down on the flight deck. On April 18, their mission almost ended. They were spotted by a Japanese patrol boat. America could not lose the Hornet. She was too precious. So Colonel Doolittle and Captain Mitscher decided to launch the B–25s 10 hours before it was planned. They would not have the fuel to bomb Japan and fly to safety in unoccupied China as part of the plan. They would go down in Japanese territory.

Despite rough seas, all 16 B–25s launched off the Hornet. They bombed Tokyo and other cities. The property damage was small, but the damage to the Japanese morale could not be measured. For the first time in over 1,000 years Japan had been bombed by a foreign nation. Because of that one single raid, Japan pushed to provoke a confrontation with our Navy. They got sloppy. We ambushed them off of Midway on June 4, 1942, sinking four of their aircraft carriers that destroyed our fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Eighty heroes took off from the Hornet. Three died when the aircraft crashed. Eight were captured by the Japanese. Three of those were killed by a firing squad. One died of malnourishment. Four spent the war in captivity as prisoners of our allies—the Russians. Of the 80 heroes who roared down that deck, 73 came home. Only four are with us today: Lieutenant Colonel Robert Hite, copilot, B–25 Number 16, the last one off the deck; Lieutenant Colonel Edward Saylor, engineer, B–25 Number 15, right before Lieutenant Colonel Hite; Staff Sergeant David Thatcher, the gunner, B–25 Number 7; and my friend from Comfort, Texas, Lieutenant Colonel Dick Cole. Dick sat next to Colonel Doolittle on B–25 Number 1 as she roared down the flight deck and took off into history.

□ 1730

That is why this medal is so important.

By passing this bill today and by having President Obama sign it into law, we tell my friend Dick Cole, his three living colleagues, and the 76 heroes who have gone to Heaven that we will never forget that they kept the torch of freedom burning brighter with the raid on Japan.

I ask my colleagues to strongly support H.R. 1209.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague from Texas for sharing that history.

I too share, I think, in the surprise that my colleague from Massachusetts expressed, which is that this hasn't been done already—it certainly should have been—whether it was Jimmy Stewart, who starred in a famous movie back in the day—the whole notion of launching these B–25 Mitchells off the deck was so new, and what would be a simple commute today maxed out the capabilities of these airplanes, and it was very important.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I do ask that we pass this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1209.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO WORLD WAR II MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AIR PATROL

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 309) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 309

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The unpaid volunteer members of the Civil Air Patrol (hereafter in this Act referred to as the ''CAP'') during World War II provided extraordinary humanitarian, combat, and national services during a critical time of need for the Nation.

(2) During the war, CAP members used their own aircraft to perform a myriad of essential tasks for the military and the Nation within the United States, including attacks on enemy submarines off the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States.

(3) This extraordinary national service set the stage for the post-war CAP to become a valuable nonprofit, public service organization chartered by Congress and designated the Auxiliary of the United States Air Force that provides essential emergency, operational, and public services to communities, States, the Federal Government, and the military.

(4) The CAP was established on December 1, 1941, initially as a part of the Office of Civil Defense, by air-minded citizens one week before the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, out of the desire of civil airmen of the country to be mobilized with their equipment in the common defense of the Nation.

(5) Within days of the start of the war, the German Navy started a massive submarine offensive, known as Operation Drumbeat, off the east coast of the United States against oil tankers and other critical shipping that threatened the overall war effort.

(6) Neither the Navy nor the Army had enough aircraft, ships, or other resources to adequately patrol and protect the shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States, and many ships were torpedoed and sunk, often within sight of civilians on shore, including 52 tankers sunk between January and March 1942.

(7) At that time General George Marshall remarked that ''[t]he losses by submarines off our Atlantic seaboard and in the Caribbean now threaten our entire war effort''.

(8) From the beginning CAP leaders urged the military to use its services to patrol coastal waters but met with great resistance because of the nonmilitary status of CAP civilian pilots.

(9) Finally, in response to the ever-increasing submarine attacks, the Tanker Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council urged the Navy Department and the War Department to consider the use of the CAP to help patrol the sea lanes off the coasts of the United States.

(10) While the Navy initially rejected this suggestion, the Army decided it had merit, and the Civil Air Patrol Coastal Patrol began in March 1942.

(11) Oil companies and other organizations provided funds to help pay for some CAP operations, including vitally needed shore radios that were used to monitor patrol missions.

(12) By late March 1942, the Navy also began to use the services of the CAP.

(13) Starting with 3 bases located in Delaware, Florida, and New Jersey, CAP aircrews (ranging in age from 18 to over 80) immediately started to spot enemy submarines as well as lifeboats, bodies, and wreckage.

(14) Within 15 minutes of starting his patrol on the first Coastal Patrol flight, a pilot had sighted a torpedoed tanker and was coordinating rescue operations.

(15) Eventually 21 bases, ranging from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas, were set up for the CAP to patrol the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States, with 40,000 volunteers eventually participating.

(16) The CAP used a wide range of civilian-owned aircraft, mainly light-weight, single-engine aircraft manufactured by Cessna, Beech, Waco, Fairchild, Stinson, Piper, Taylorcraft, and Sikorsky, among others, as well as some twin engine aircraft, such as the Grumman Widgeon.

(17) Most of these aircraft were painted in their civilian prewar colors (red, yellow, or blue, for example) and carried special markings (a blue circle with a white triangle) to identify them as CAP aircraft.

(18) Patrols were conducted up to 100 miles off shore, generally with 2 aircraft flying together, in aircraft often equipped with only a compass for navigation and a single radio for communication.

(19) Due to the critical nature of the situation, CAP operations were conducted in bad weather as well as good, often when the military was unable to fly, and in all seasons, including the winter, when ditching an aircraft in cold water would likely mean certain death to the aircrew.

(20) Personal emergency equipment was often lacking, particularly during early patrols where inner tubes and kapok duck hunter vests were carried as flotation devices, since ocean worthy wet suits, life vests, and life rafts were unavailable.

(21) The initial purpose of the Coastal Patrol was to spot submarines, report their position to the military, and force them to dive

below the surface, which limited their operating speed and maneuverability and reduced their ability to detect and attack shipping, because attacks against shipping were conducted while the submarines were surfaced.

(22) It immediately became apparent that there were opportunities for CAP pilots to attack submarines, such as when a Florida CAP aircrew came across a surfaced submarine that quickly stranded itself on a sand bar. However, the aircrew could not get any assistance from armed military aircraft before the submarine freed itself.

(23) Finally, after several instances when the military could not respond in a timely manner, a decision was made by the military to arm CAP aircraft with 50- and 100-pound bombs, and to arm some larger twin-engine aircraft with 325-pound depth charges.

(24) The arming of CAP aircraft dramatically changed the mission for these civilian aircrews and resulted in more than 57 attacks on enemy submarines.

(25) While CAP volunteers received $8 a day flight reimbursement for costs incurred, their patrols were accomplished at a great economic cost to many CAP members who—

(A) used their own aircraft and other equipment in defense of the Nation;

(B) paid for much of their own aircraft maintenance and hangar use; and

(C) often lived in the beginning in primitive conditions along the coast, including old barns and chicken coops converted for sleeping.

(26) More importantly, the CAP Coastal Patrol service came at the high cost of 26 fatalities, 7 serious injuries, and 90 aircraft lost.

(27) At the conclusion of the 18-month Coastal Patrol, the heroic CAP aircrews would be credited with—

(A) 2 submarines possibly damaged or destroyed;

(B) 57 submarines attacked;

(C) 82 bombs dropped against submarines;

(D) 173 radio reports of submarine positions (with a number of credited assists for kills made by military units);

(E) 17 floating mines reported;

(F) 36 dead bodies reported;

(G) 91 vessels in distress reported;

(H) 363 survivors in distress reported;

(I) 836 irregularities noted;

(J) 1,036 special investigations at sea or along the coast;

(K) 5,684 convoy missions as aerial escorts for Navy ships;

(L) 86,685 total missions flown;

(M) 244,600 total flight hours logged; and

(N) more than 24,000,000 total miles flown.

(28) It is believed that at least one high-level German Navy Officer credited CAP as one reason that submarine attacks moved away from the United States when he concluded that ''[i]t was because of those damned little red and yellow planes!''.

(29) The CAP was dismissed from coastal missions with little thanks in August 1943 when the Navy took over the mission completely and ordered CAP to stand down.

(30) While the Coastal Patrol was ongoing, CAP was also establishing itself as a vital wartime service to the military, States, and communities nationwide by performing a wide range of missions including, among others—

(A) border patrol;

(B) forest and fire patrols;

(C) military courier flights for mail, repair and replacement parts, and urgent military deliveries;

(D) emergency transportation of military personnel;

(E) target towing (with live ammunition being fired at the targets and seven lives being lost) and searchlight tracking training missions;

(F) missing aircraft and personnel searches;

(G) air and ground search and rescue for missing aircraft and personnel;

(H) radar and aircraft warning system training flights;

(I) aerial inspections of camouflaged military and civilian facilities;

(J) aerial inspections of city and town blackout conditions;

(K) simulated bombing attacks on cities and facilities to test air defenses and early warning;

(L) aerial searches for scrap metal materials;

(M) river and lake patrols, including aerial surveys for ice in the Great Lakes;

(N) support of war bond drives;

(O) management and guard duties at hundreds of airports;

(P) support for State and local emergencies such as natural and manmade disasters;

(Q) predator control;

(R) rescue of livestock during floods and blizzards;

(S) recruiting for the Army Air Force;

(T) initial flight screening and orientation flights for potential military recruits;

(U) mercy missions, including the airlift of plasma to central blood banks;

(V) nationwide emergency communications services; and

(W) a cadet youth program which provided aviation and military training for tens of thousands.

(31) The CAP flew more than 500,000 hours on these additional missions, including—

(A) 20,500 missions involving target towing (with live ammunition) and gun/searchlight tracking which resulted in 7 deaths, 5 serious injuries, and the loss of 25 aircraft;

(B) a courier service involving 3 major Air Force Commands over a 2-year period carrying more than 3,500,000 pounds of vital cargo and 543 passengers;

(C) southern border patrol flying more than 30,000 hours and reporting 7,000 unusual sightings including a vehicle (that was apprehended) with 2 enemy agents attempting to enter the country;

(D) a week in February 1945 during which CAP units rescued seven missing Army and Navy pilots; and

(E) a State in which the CAP flew 790 hours on forest fire patrol missions and reported 576 fires to authorities during a single year.

(32) On April 29, 1943, the CAP was transferred to the Army Air Forces, thus beginning its long association with the United States Air Force.

(33) Hundreds of CAP-trained women pilots joined military women's units including the Women's Air Force Service Pilots (WASP) program.

(34) Many members of the WASP program joined or rejoined the CAP during the post-war period because it provided women opportunities to fly and continue to serve the Nation that were severely lacking elsewhere.

(35) Due to the exceptional emphasis on safety, unit and pilot training and discipline, and the organization of the CAP, by the end of the war a total of only 64 CAP members had died in service and only 150 aircraft had been lost (including its Coastal Patrol losses from early in the war).

(36) It is estimated that up to 100,000 civilians (including youth in its cadet program) participated in the CAP in a wide range of staff and operational positions, and that CAP aircrews flew a total of approximately 750,000 hours during the war, most of which were in their personal aircraft and often at risk to their lives.

(37) After the war, at a CAP dinner for Congress, a quorum of both Houses attended with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President thanking CAP for its service.

(38) While air medals were issued for some of those participating in the Coastal Patrol, little other recognition was forthcoming for the myriad of services CAP volunteers provided during the war.

(39) Despite some misguided efforts to end the CAP at the end of the war, the organization had proved its capabilities to the Nation and strengthened its ties with the Air Force and Congress.

(40) In 1946, Congress chartered the CAP as a nonprofit, public service organization and in 1948 made the CAP an Auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

(41) Today, the CAP conducts many of the same missions it performed during World War II, including a vital role in homeland security.

(42) The CAP's wartime service was highly unusual and extraordinary, due to the unpaid civilian status of its members, the use of privately owned aircraft and personal funds by many of its members, the myriad of humanitarian and national missions flown for the Nation, and the fact that for 18 months, during a time of great need for the United States, the CAP flew combat-related missions in support of military operations off the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD.—

(1) AUTHORIZED.—The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol collectively, in recognition of the military service and exemplary record of the Civil Air Patrol during World War II.

(2) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(3) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal referred to in paragraph (1) in honor of all of its World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(B) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under this paragraph available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations associated with the Civil Air Patrol.

(b) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under this Act, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and amounts received from the sale of such duplicates shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

(c) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on S. 309, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of S. 309, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol, introduced by the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. HARKIN.

This bill authorizes the minting and award of a single gold medal in honor of their outstanding and largely unrecognized work. The medal would be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it would be available for display or loan, as appropriate.

The unpaid volunteer members of the Civil Air Patrol during World War II provided extraordinary humanitarian and combat services during a critical time of need for the Nation.

The CAP, as it was known, was established initially as a part of the Office of Civil Defense, by American citizens, on December 1 of 1941—one week short of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor—out of the desire of civil airmen and the country to be mobilized with their personal equipment in the defense of the country.

During the war, CAP members used their own aircraft to perform a myriad of essential tasks for the military and the country as a whole within the United States, including for attacks on enemy submarines off the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States.

From the beginning, CAP leaders urged the military to use its services to patrol coastal waters, but it was met with great resistance because of the nonmilitary status of CAP civilian pilots.

Finally, in response to the ever-increasing submarine attacks, the Tanker Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council urged the Navy Department and the War Department to consider the use of the CAP to help patrol the sea lanes off the coasts of the United States.

While the Navy initially rejected this suggestion, the Army decided it had merit, and the Civil Air Patrol's coastal patrol began in March of 1942. Eventually, 21 bases, ranging from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas, were set up for the CAP to patrol the Atlantic and gulf coasts, with 40,000 volunteers eventually participating.

Their initial purpose was to spot submarines, report their positions to the military, and force them to dive below the service, which limited their operating speed and maneuverability and reduced their ability to detect and attack shipping, because their attacks against unguarded merchant shipping were conducted while the submarines were surfaced.

Immediately, it became apparent that there were opportunities for these CAP pilots to attack the submarines, such as in Florida, when they came across a submarine which had stranded itself on a sandbar.

Finally, after several instances when the military could not respond in a timely manner, the decision was made by the military to arm the CAP aircraft with 50- and 100-pound bombs and to arm some larger twin-engine aircraft with 325-pound depth charges.

The arming of the CAP aircraft dramatically changed the mission for these civilian aircrews, and it resulted in more than 57 attacks on enemy submarines.

At the conclusion of the 18-month coastal patrol, the heroic CAP aircrews would be credited with the following: two submarines damaged or destroyed; 57 submarines attacked; 82 bombs dropped against those submarines; 173 radio reports of submarine positions, with a number of credited assists for kills made by military units; 86,685 total missions flown; and over 244,000 total flight hours and 24 million miles flown.

This extraordinary national service set the stage for the postwar CAP to become a valuable nonprofit, public service organization, chartered by Congress and designated the auxiliary of the United States Air Force that provides essential emergency, operational, and public services to communities, States, the Federal Government, and the military.

Mr. Speaker, this honor is richly deserved. Senator HARKIN has pursued this effort for several Congresses, and this bill passed the other body exactly a year ago, with 81 cosponsors. The House version, introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), has 353 cosponsors, so I ask for the immediate approval of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the 28th Congressional District of Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), my friend.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you for yielding to me.

I certainly want to thank my friend, MIKE MCCAUL, as both of us have been working with Senator HARKIN on this, and it is a very important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the contributions of the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol, CAP. Today, we are considering S. 309, a bill to award CAP members a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of their service to our Nation during World War II.

The Civil Air Patrol was comprised of more than 150,000 volunteers who banded together on December 1, 1941, to create a volunteer air patrol to defend our country.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, it became clear that the establishment of the air patrol was invaluable to the United States, and they were assigned to the War Department under the jurisdiction of the Army Air Corps.

During World War II, the CAP logged more than 750,000 flying hours. The CAP aircrews flew in their own personal planes—and I emphasize in their own personal aircraft—in coastal patrols, performing reconnaissance and search and rescue missions.

During this time, the CAP reported on 173 submarines sighted, summoned assistance for 91 ships and 363 survivors of submarine attacks in distress, and sank two enemy submarines. These CAP volunteer aircrews risked their lives to protect our freedoms, and 64 members of the Civil Air Patrol died while in service during World War II.

On July 1, 1946, in recognition of their service, President Harry Truman signed Public Law 476, incorporating the Civil Air Patrol as a benevolent, nonprofit organization.

Two years later, on May 26, Congress passed Public Law 557, permanently establishing the Civil Air Patrol as the auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

Today, the Civil Air Patrol's primary missions include aerospace education, cadet programs, and emergency services. CAP volunteers continue to serve our Nation through disaster relief, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, Air Force support, and counterdrug missions.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have had this time to recognize the Civil Air Patrol for their contributions and their service to our country during World War II.

Again, Congressman MICHAEL MCCAUL and I urge our colleagues to support S. 309. This Congressional Gold Medal recognition is long overdue, and it is well-deserved. I thank you for your consideration.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for his work on this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, one week from today, Americans all across this country will celebrate Memorial Day to pay tribute to the brave men and women of our armed forces who died defending our freedom. I will join in honoring our fallen and I will especially remember people like my father, James Addington McCaul, a World War II veteran who served as a Bombardier on a B–17 known as the Flying Fortresses.

Airmen like my father have been glorified in movies and are the subject of countless books and stories familiar to the American people. Yet one group of Americans critical to the war fighting effort has long been overlooked: the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol (or "CAP"). Today this House will finally bestow upon them the recognition they deserve for their valiant efforts to save Americans and protect our coastlines–a service they still provide in defense of our homeland. The bill before us, S. 309, which passed the Senate unanimously, will award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol, the highest civilian honor. I am proud to be the sponsor of H.R. 755, the House companion bill, which is cosponsored

by more than 350 members of the House of Representatives from all fifty states.

CAP's World War II story is unique and not well known across the nation. It is also reflective of the volunteer spirit that has been a hallmark of the nation since its founding days.

The Civil Air Patrol was officially established on December 1, 1941 just one week before the attack on Pearl Harbor. During World War II these unpaid volunteers provided extraordinary humanitarian and combat services during a critical time of need for the nation. CAP members used their own aircraft to perform a myriad of essential tasks including attacks on enemy submarines off the Atlantic coast and along the Gulf of Mexico.

The success of the coastal patrol service spawned other missions on behalf of the war effort. These included nighttime tracking missions for searchlights. Along the Rio Grande, CAP aircraft flew 30,000 hours to prevent illegal border crossings and report unusual activities. CAP's courier service carried over 3.5 million pounds of cargo, flying more than 20,000 miles daily. Its search and rescue service helped locate lost military aircraft in isolated mountains and forested terrain. Fire patrols, disaster relief, medevac, and observation flights to check the effectiveness of blackouts, were but a handful of the other operations completed by CAP.

During the war, over 200,000 Americans served in CAP. Notably, the Civil Air Patrol served as a pioneering opportunity for the nation's women to serve the nation in uniform. Countless women received flight training, representing a catalyst for increasing female participation in civil aviation. By war's end CAP volunteers had flown more than 750,000 hours with a total loss of 65 members and 150 aircraft.

Postwar, CAP became a valuable nonprofit, public service organization chartered by Congress. Today it is the auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force, charged with providing essential emergency, operational and public services to communities nationwide and the military.

More than seventy years after CAP's founding, I am proud that Congress is taking this step to recognize the invaluable service CAP provided to the nation during World War II. I especially want to recognize Senator TOM HARKIN from Iowa, the sponsor of the bill before us, who has been a tireless champion for the Civil Air Patrol. Senator HARKIN has been a member of CAP for 30 years and is a commander of the Congressional Squadron.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 309 and join me in honoring the Civil Air Patrol.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 309.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN FIGHTER ACES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 685) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 685

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''American Fighter Aces Congressional Gold Medal Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) An American Fighter Ace is a fighter pilot who has served honorably in a United States military service and who has destroyed 5 or more confirmed enemy aircraft in aerial combat during a war or conflict in which American armed forces have participated.

(2) Beginning with World War I, and the first use of airplanes in warfare, military services have maintained official records of individual aerial victory credits during every major conflict. Of more than 60,000 United States military fighter pilots that have taken to the air, less than 1,500 have become Fighter Aces.

(3) Americans became Fighter Aces in the Spanish Civil War, Sino-Japanese War, Russian Civil War, Arab-Israeli War, and others. Additionally, American military groups' recruited United States military pilots to form the American Volunteer Group, Eagle Squadron, and others that produced American-born Fighter Aces fighting against axis powers prior to Pearl Harbor.

(4) The concept of a Fighter Ace is that they fought for freedom and democracy across the globe, flying in the face of the enemy to defend freedom throughout the history of aerial combat. American-born citizens became Fighter Aces flying under the flag of United States allied countries and became some of the highest scoring Fighter Aces of their respective wars.

(5) American Fighter Aces hail from every State in the Union, representing numerous ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds.

(6) Fighter Aces possess unique skills that have made them successful in aerial combat. These include courage, judgment, keen marksmanship, concentration, drive, persistence, and split-second thinking that makes an Ace a war fighter with unique and valuable flight driven skills.

(7) The Aces' training, bravery, skills, sacrifice, attention to duty, and innovative spirit illustrate the most celebrated traits of the United States military, including service to country and the protection of freedom and democracy.

(8) American Fighter Aces have led distinguished careers in the military, education, private enterprise, and politics. Many have held the rank of General or Admiral and played leadership roles in multiple war efforts from WWI to Vietnam through many decades. In some cases they became the highest ranking officers for following wars.

(9) The extraordinary heroism of the American Fighter Ace boosted American morale at home and encouraged many men and women to enlist to fight for America and democracy across the globe.

(10) Fighter Aces were among America's most-prized military fighters during wars. When they rotated back to the United States after combat tours, they trained cadets in fighter pilot tactics that they had learned over enemy skies. The teaching of combat dogfighting to young aviators strengthened our fighter pilots to become more successful in the skies. The net effect of this was to shorten wars and save the lives of young Americans.

(11) Following military service, many Fighter Aces became test pilots due to their superior flying skills and quick thinking abilities.

(12) Richard Bong was America's top Ace of all wars scoring a confirmed 40 enemy victories in WWII. He was from Poplar, Wisconsin, and flew the P–38 Lightning in all his combat sorties flying for the 49th Fighter Group. He was killed in 1945 during a P–80 test flight in which the engine flamed out on takeoff.

(13) The American Fighter Aces are one of the most decorated military groups in American history. Twenty-two Fighter Aces have achieved the rank of Admiral in the Navy. Seventy-nine Fighter Aces have achieved the rank of General in the Army, Marines, and Air Force. Nineteen Medals of Honor have been awarded to individual Fighter Aces.

(14) The American Fighter Aces Association has existed for over 50 years as the primary organization with which the Aces have preserved their history and told their stories to the American public. The Association established and maintains the Outstanding Cadet in Airmanship Award presented annually at the United States Air Force Academy; established and maintains an awards program for outstanding fighter pilot ''lead-in'' trainee graduates from the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps; and sponsors a scholarship program for descendants of American Fighter Aces.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom, which has spanned the history of aviation warfare.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the American Fighter Aces, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be available for display as appropriate and available for research.

(2) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal awarded pursuant to this Act available for display elsewhere, particularly at appropriate locations associated with the American Fighter Aces, and that preference should be given to locations affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medal struck pursuant to this Act is a national medal for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 685, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, there has been a lot of recognition about those who have served our country, so I rise in support of H.R. 685, the American Fighter Aces Congressional Gold Medal Act, introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JOHNSON).

This bill authorizes the minting and award of a single gold medal in recognition of the American fighter aces' heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom, which has spanned the history of aviation warfare.

Once awarded, the medal will be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be available for display or loan, as appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, this country has had many military heroes in its history, men and women who have fought valiantly and who have often died in the process to defend freedom around the world. All are heroes, but none has captured the imagination more than the American fighter ace, flying usually alone, directly at the enemy.

Each of us knows the story of one or more aces, but probably few know the stories of more than a couple of them. I think most people would be surprised to know that there are more than 1,500 of the more than 60,000 U.S. combat pilots who have achieved ace status by destroying five or more enemy aircraft in combat.

What even fewer know is that not all of these pilots flew for the U.S., even as they flew in the defense of U.S. ideals. Some flew in the British Royal Air Force, in the Canadian Royal Air Force, and in the French Lafayette Escadrille in World War I before the U.S. entered the war.

American aces flew in the Spanish Civil War, in the Sino-Japanese War, in the Arab-Israeli War; and in echoing the recent tensions in Ukraine, one American fighter collected his victories while flying for the White Russian Air Force against the Red Air Force just after World War I.

Mr. Speaker, the stories of America's fighter aces are full of the kind of courage and sacrifice we all think of as emblematic of our country.

It would be easy for me to tell a few of those tales, but I think the story of the fighter aces and of fighter pilots in general can best be told by the man who will be my side's next speaker—the author of this bill, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas.

As I am sure all of the Members of this Chamber know, Mr. JOHNSON is a decorated fighter pilot from both the Korean and Vietnam wars, who spent several years in a North Vietnamese prison after being shot down on his 25th mission.

After noting that this bill is now sponsored by 312 Members of the House and that a Senate version passed on March 26 with 81 cosponsors, I urge the bill's immediate passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Many Congressional Gold Medal bills passing today are special, but with all due respect, this is particularly special.

□ 1745

I rise in support of H.R. 685, the American Fighter Aces Congressional Gold Medal Act. As suggested, this bill establishes a Congressional Gold Medal honoring American fighter aces for their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom.

Most Americans are familiar with the aerial feats of Tom Cruise's ''Maverick'' in the award-winning and popular movie, ''Top Gun,'' but not enough people really understand what it was that the real fighter aces went through. To become an American fighter ace, a fighter pilot must destroy five or more enemy aircraft in aerial combat during a war or conflict in which U.S. Armed Forces have participated.

I am unbelievably proud and humbled today to represent one of the remaining fighter aces in Washington's 10th Congressional District, retired Commander Clarence Alvin Borley, or, as he is known by his friends, ''Spike.''

Like many aces, his story is simply incredible. Commander Borley is a Navy F6F Hellcat ace. He had a total of five aerial victories flying off the U.S. carrier the USS *Essex* between May and October of 1945.

In fact, on October 12, Commander Borley was shot down after his plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire. He flew out 2 miles off the coast of what was then known as Formosa, crash-landing in the ocean. He exited his plane in full gear and inflated his yellow Mae West life preserver and floated as his Hellcat sank.

Shortly thereafter, a boat approached him with Japanese soldiers on it. He reached down and pulled his handgun, which had been soaking in the ocean water, fired, killed two enemy combatants, and the boat fled. Thereafter, Commander Borley swam further away from Formosa.

Because it was a tremendous aerial combat day, later that day several rafts were dropped into the ocean for the pilots. Commander Borley dragged himself into one. He spent four nights in that raft. Mind you, he had no water, no food, and no shade. He kept getting further and further from Formosa.

It took 100 hours for him to be rescued. In fact, the USS *Sawfish* was the ship that finally pulled him out of the water. Again, he had no water, no food, and no shade—and there were rough seas. I believe he had a canteen when he went down, but he capsized several times and lost it.

Commander Borley of Olympia, Washington, is a true American hero, and I know I speak for many when I say we are deeply appreciative of all he has done for us.

American fighter aces like Commander Borley are the best of the best in air-to-air combat. They engaged the enemy time and time again in East Asia, the South Pacific, and Europe—and they won. Yet their accomplishments have never been collectively recognized. Their aerial supremacy has never been honored by Congress—until today.

The Museum of Flight in Seattle, which is a spectacular institution, and its chairman, Bill Ayer, deserve special recognition and thanks for their constant support and dedication to this effort. It is the home of the greatest World War I and World War II fighters in America. It has committed countless time and hours and energy to honoring the American fighter ace.

I am honored beyond words to be the cosponsor of this bill with the gentleman from Texas. And I cannot exaggerate this. I suspect this is the first time in my 17 months in Congress we will vote on the same side of an issue. I cannot tell you the depth of my gratitude for his 29 years of military service and all that he sacrificed and endured on behalf of us. What a fitting acknowledgment of his service here—and to all of America. I am humbled to join him in this effort.

I encourage all of our colleagues to support H.R. 685 in recognition of the American fighter aces. Out of 60,000 aerial aviators, about 95 aces are left. There hasn't been a fighter ace ''created'' since the Vietnam war. And for those who are, it is difficult for them to talk about this because, frankly, they are very, very modest. I know this from personal conversations.

When I went to the national convention of fighter aces last year and spoke with so many of them, they are very modest about this. That is, frankly, all the more reason why it is incumbent upon us to lift up their contribution and their sacrifice. And I am humbled to join Mr. JOHNSON in this.

Please support H.R. 685.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON), the House's ace and the author of this legislation.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, listening to the previous speakers, I knew General Doolittle. He wasn't an ace, but he should have been.

I would like to start by thanking my friend and colleague from Washington State (Mr. HECK) for his leadership on this bill. I also want to thank Chairman HENSARLING of the Financial Services Committee and the House leadership for bringing H.R. 685, the American Fighter Aces Congressional Gold Medal Act, to the floor.

This bill, which already has the support of 312 Members of this body, honors an elite group of American fighter pilots known as fighter aces with Congress' highest recognition, the Congressional Gold Medal.

Additionally, I want to thank the American Fighter Aces Association, specifically Mr. Gregg Wagner, for his advocacy and for the association's efforts in recognizing this influential group of American fighter pilots.

Aces are U.S. fighter pilots credited with destroying five or more confirmed enemy aircraft in aerial combat. More than 60,000 U.S. military fighter pilots have taken to the air. However, less than 1,500 have been honored with the coveted status of fighter ace.

During my 29 years of service in the U.S. Air Force I was credited with one confirmed MiG kill, one probable, and one damaged. I personally am not an ace, Mr. Speaker. However, having personally met and flown with some of those guys, I can speak to the sacrifice, risk, and contribution these fighter pilots make in protecting our freedoms.

Allow me to share a little bit about the lives of two aces whom I personally knew. One is an American hero, dear friend, and fellow POW we lost last year, Brigadier General Robbie Risner.

Robbie flew more than 100 combat missions over North Korea and became the 20th fighter ace of the Korean war. He shot down eight Russian-built MiGs and received the Silver Star for a life-threatening midair maneuver to steer a fellow pilot to safety.

During the Vietnam war, he led the first flight of Operation Rolling Thunder, a high-intensity aerial bombing of North Vietnam, for which he received the Air Force Cross and was featured on the cover of Time magazine for his bravery, valor, and accomplishments.

The other is an American patriot and good friend who went home to meet our Lord and Savior in 2009, Colonel Hal Fischer.

Hal served in the military for 30 years and also became an ace during the Korean war, with 10 confirmed aerial victories. I was in that same wing.

While rising through the ranks to colonel, he flew 200 missions in Vietnam and 175 missions in Korea. On April 7, 1953, he entered into a fierce dogfight with North Korean MiG–15s near the Yalu River, where his F–86 Sabre jet was shot down.

Forced to eject, Fischer parachuted into enemy territory and was quickly taken by Chinese soldiers as a prisoner of war. After being tortured and kept in dark, damp cells with no bed for 2 years, he was released and returned to Active Duty 2 months later.

This is just a glimpse into the lives and heroic acts fighter aces performed during every mission. American fighter aces have led distinguished careers in the military, education, private enterprise, and politics. This elite group has carried out their duties with honor, integrity, dignity and respect.

They are the best of the best, the cream of the crop in air-to-air combat. They have engaged the enemy time and time again over the South Pacific, Europe, and East Asia—and won. They contributed to the aerial supremacy of the United States. They have shortened wars and saved lives. Yet they have never been rightfully honored—at least not until now. I am honored to say that today we have an opportunity to change that.

Today is the day these American patriots will receive a special homage, the highest possible honor Congress can bestow: the Congressional Gold Medal.

Sadly, of the 1,500 U.S. fighter aces this bill recognizes, only a few hundred remain with us today. While we have lost many American fighter aces, this Gold Medal is an important step in honoring and remembering their exemplary service to our country.

As we ponder the blessings of service and sacrifice of those who wear the uniform, especially with Memorial Day just around the corner, we can only humbly acknowledge that we are the land of the free because of the brave. These men are shining examples of everything great that America stands for.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a more appropriate way to honor the heroism, duty, service, courage, and sacrifice of American fighter aces than in the week before Memorial Day. The Congressional Gold Medal is the highest honor that Congress can bestow, and I can think of no group more deserving than this elite group of fighter pilots. I thank you for joining me in that effort.

I urge all my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to join all my colleagues in thanking our colleague from Texas for underscoring this important legislation and for his service.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 685, as amended.

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. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

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.R. 2203, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 685, by the yeas and nays.

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

AWARDING CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO JACK NICKLAUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2203) to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 10, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 218]

YEAS—371

Aderholt	Blumenauer	Carson (IN)
Amodei	Bonamici	Carter
Bachmann	Boustany	Cartwright
Bachus	Brady (PA)	Castor (FL)
Barber	Braley (IA)	Castro (TX)
Barletta	Brooks (AL)	Chabot
Barr	Brooks (IN)	Chu
Barrow (GA)	Brown (FL)	Cicilline
Barton	Brownley (CA)	Clarke (NY)
Bass	Buchanan	Clay
Beatty	Bucshon	Cleaver
Becerra	Burgess	Clyburn
Benishek	Bustos	Coble
Bentivolio	Butterfield	Coffman
Bera (CA)	Byrne	Cohen
Bilirakis	Camp	Collins (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Campbell	Collins (NY)
Bishop (NY)	Capps	Conaway
Bishop (UT)	Capuano	Connolly
Black	Cárdenas	Conyers
Blackburn	Carney	Cook

Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—10

Amash
Bridenstine
Chaffetz
Jones
Massie
Perry
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Weber (TX)
Yoho

NOT VOTING—50

Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Calvert
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Clark (MA)
Cole
Cummings
Davis, Danny
Delaney
Deutch
Doyle
Duffy
Edwards
Flores
Gingrey (GA)
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hartzler
Horsford
Hoyer
Israel
Johnson (GA)
Kelly (IL)
Kingston
Labrador
Marchant
McCollum
McIntyre
Meeks
Meng
Miller, Gary
Noem
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Pittenger
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sarbanes
Schwartz
Van Hollen
Waters

□ 1856

Messrs. RICE of South Carolina and WEBER of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. ELLISON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. MENG. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 218, had I been present, I would have voted ''yes.''

AMERICAN FIGHTER ACES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 685) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country's freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 0, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

YEAS—381

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Camp
Campbell
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman

Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—50

Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Calvert
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Cole
Cummings
Davis, Danny
Delaney
Deutch
Doyle
Duffy
Edwards
Flores
Gingrey (GA)
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hartzler
Hoyer
Israel
Johnson (GA)
Kelly (IL)
Kingston
Labrador
Lewis
Marchant
McCollum
McIntyre
Meeks
Miller, Gary
Moran
Nadler
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Pittenger
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sarbanes
Schwartz
Smith (WA)
Van Hollen
Waters

□ 1904

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3717

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3717, the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

LUPUS AWARENESS MONTH

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues this month of May to observe Lupus Awareness Month, a time where we work to increase public understanding of this cruel mystery.

Affecting approximately 28,000 people in my south Florida community and almost 1.5 million Americans nationwide, lupus is a tragically misunderstood disease. With symptoms that imitate many other illnesses, lupus is extremely difficult to diagnose and usually develops anywhere between age 15 and 44. Of those who are diagnosed, Mr. Speaker, 90 percent are women, and it impacts minorities two to three times more than Caucasians.

Along with my fellow cochairs of the Congressional Lupus Caucus—TOM ROONEY, BILL KEATING, and JIM MORAN—I am committed to increasing awareness about lupus and finally putting an end to this terrible disease.

NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate National Foster Care Month.

In my home counties of Miami-Dade and Monroe, there are 3,500 children in foster care who need loving families and the promise of a bright future.

I would like to take a moment to recognize Bunchy Gertner, a true leader in south Florida in the cause to help these children. Working with the local organization Our Kids, she has led efforts to collect Christmas gifts for thousands of foster children, ensuring that they experience the joy of Christmas morning. Additionally, Bunchy has helped provide children aging out of the foster care system with the Good Housekeeping gift, basic household items that help ease the often too difficult transition to independent life.

We should take inspiration from Bunchy's charity and recommit ourselves during this month to guarantee that all children in the foster care system receive the support that they need and deserve.

DYING IN LINE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, American warriors have died in lands far, far away. We honor them this Memorial Day. But now, other American warriors are dying in the United States waiting for VA health care. They are ''dying in line.''

According to whistleblowers, at least 40, maybe more, have died before they could see VA medical personnel. And it gets worse. Allegations are the VA then secretly hid the long delays and told employees to ''cook the books'' so it looked like there were no delays at all.

Incompetence, secrecy, death. Reports indicate the VA may have known about the ''death line'' for years. Rather than fix the problem, the death line scandal has grown to include Colorado, Texas, Arizona, and Wyoming.

Immediately, Mr. Speaker, give veterans the option through a voucher to see a private doctor. Fire the people that caused this. Put others that committed crimes in the line for the stockade, and fix the problem.

Mr. Speaker, American veterans should not wait in line just to die.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING MAYOR SWEENEY'S RETIREMENT

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished citizen and community advocate, the Honorable Michael Sweeney, mayor of Hayward, California, as he approaches retirement.

Mayor Sweeney put himself through college, earning a bachelor's and master's degree from Cal State Hayward.

His career as a public servant spans 32 years, starting as a member of the Hayward City Council, serving in the California Assembly, and continuing his role now today as mayor.

His service as an elected official is complemented by 38 years of advocacy for the underprivileged. Since November 2004, he has served as executive director of Spectrum Community Services. Spectrum provides people with the tools necessary to sustain independent living and achieve financial stability.

This month, Mayor Sweeney will retire from his position as executive director of Spectrum, and he will also be retiring from his service as mayor in July.

As he begins a new chapter in his life, I want to take this opportunity to thank Mayor Sweeney for his steadfast dedication to the people of Hayward. His years of service are truly an inspiration. I wish him all the best.

Thank you, Mayor Sweeney.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4660, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4435, HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' MCKEON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–455) on the resolution (H. Res. 585) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4435) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

APPROVE THE KEYSTONE PIPELINE

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is time for the President to put politics aside and approve the Keystone pipeline. It has been nearly 6 years since the application for Keystone was submitted.

Recently, I had the opportunity to see the domestic energy production happening in the Bakken oilfields in North Dakota. The increased energy production in North Dakota has lessened our dependence on foreign oil, created good-paying jobs, and helped reduce the State's unemployment to the lowest in the country. Approving the Keystone pipeline would have the same effect, creating 42,000 construction jobs and as many as 118,000 spin-off jobs.

Mr. Speaker, news of the recent oil tanker derailments remind us of the increased pressure that our railways are under from shipping more oil. Keystone will absolutely help immediately ease this burden by moving 700,000 barrels a day through the pipeline.

The bottom line here is everyone is standing ready to move forward on this project. I urge my colleagues to continue their bipartisan support for approving the Keystone pipeline.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL CEREMONY

(Ms. SHEA-PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I attended the annual New Hampshire Law Enforcement Officers Memorial ceremony. This year's ceremony was particularly somber as we added a new name, Officer Stephen Arkell, to New Hampshire's Roll of Honor.

Officer Arkell was a police officer in the rural community of Brentwood. He was a husband, a proud father, and he loved his town and its people. He was also an accomplished carpenter, a respected youth sports coach, and an avid outdoorsman.

Just a week ago, Officer Arkell responded to a domestic disturbance in a senior housing complex. He walked into a situation that all men and women and their families who serve in our police departments know is possible. He was shot and killed trying to save a citizen.

Officer Arkell is survived by his wife and his two daughters. My thoughts and prayers are with them as they face life without their hero, without our hero.

We all owe Officer Arkell a tremendous debt of gratitude for the courage and sacrifice he showed. He is a true hero, along with Fremont Officer Derek Franek, who risked death himself trying to save him.

I am grateful for the heroism and the bravery of all the law enforcement personnel that responded that day, particularly the other officers from the Brentwood Police Department, the State police SWAT team, and the firefighters who had to put out the fires that the suspect started. I will never forget any of them, and we all are grateful for their service.

□ 1915

NATIONAL MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

(Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize May as National Military Appreciation Month, and Memorial Day right around the corner.

Our military members make countless sacrifices every day—sacrifices that many of us can't imagine. They put their lives on the line for our freedom and our safety, and they do it expecting nothing in return.

This month, we honor the brave Americans who serve in our Armed Forces, including our guardsmen and reservists. We appreciate military spouses for their strength and their loyalty. And we remember the heroes who have died while serving our country.

As the cofounder of the Military Family Caucus, I recognize that when a servicemember joins the military, it is not just a job, it is a family commitment to our country.

As the House considers the National Defense Authorization Act this week, I want to encourage the Secretary of Defense to continue working to reduce unemployment and underemployment of military spouses and support closing the wage gap between military spouses and their civilian counterparts.

This month, I offer great thanks and appreciation to our military men and women and their families because they deserve our gratitude for the sacrifices they have made, and they are essential to keeping America safe.

Yes, May marks National Military Appreciation Month, but really, every month the members of our military—and their families—should be celebrated, appreciated, and thanked for the commitment they have made.

BOKO HARAM MUST STOP, AND END IT NOW

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it was quiet around the dormitory deep in the heart of Borno, in northern Nigeria, where the landscape is barren and life is hard.

In the middle of that April night, gunshots fired and then almost 300 girls were kidnapped, and they remain missing. A night that no one can forget. This picture shows it all: a mother with a candle mourning that loss.

Mr. Speaker, we can no longer remain silent in any way. I thank President Obama for the assets of the FBI and intelligence, and certainly some military assets. But to the Nigerian government, those of us who have been friends and have worked with this government, enough is enough.

We need to find every resource: U.N. peacekeepers, the African Union, and any other resource that will help strategize to find those girls. There needs to be a targeted military unit from the Nigerian military that is utilizing the resources of others to help them safely rescue those girls.

Enough is enough. The slaughter by this terrorist group must stop. Boko Haram must stop, and end it now.

GM RECALL: THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, the disturbing news from General Motors in the recall case continues.

In the past few days, we have learned that internal emails were sent telling General Motors employees to avoid using certain words, words like ''problem,'' words like ''safety.''

This raises questions about what GM knew and when they knew it. But Mr. Speaker, it also raises questions about the National Highway Safety Traffic Administration: What did they know and when did they know it?

From our committee work, we know that over the last decade, NHTSA had occasions to open up formal investigations into the recalled GM cars, but decided to do nothing. How could the Nation's watchdog on highway safety see the problem but do nothing?

The committee's investigation will continue. We have questions to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration that were submitted at the last hearing. They need to be forthcoming. America deserves answers.

IN MEMORY OF SCOTT CRAIGIE

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I learned that Scott Craigie, the former chief of staff for Governor Bob Miller of Nevada, passed away last Tuesday. He was a tireless advocate for seniors and children, and an effective one at that.

Scott knew how to get things done. That is why he was put in charge of the successful Education First constitutional amendment campaign in 2004, which forced the State legislature to vote on an education funding bill before any other appropriation.

Scott also gave me my start in public service. He hired me for my first professional job in the legislative world, and I owe him my career. He believed in me and gave me a chance.

Scott, I will do my best to continue fighting for those who need someone to

stand up for them. Rest in peace, my friend. My thoughts and prayers are with your family, with our friends, and with the people of Nevada whose lives were touched because of you. God bless you.

60 YEARS AFTER BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, America was a country entrenched in inequality. Whites and African Americans were treated as two separate classes. Our society's education system, perhaps our most influential and important institution for future success, kept White and Black children separate and wholly unequal.

Then, in 1954, the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. The Board of Education, argued and won by the legendary Justice Thurgood Marshall, rewove the fabric of our divided Nation, and moved our country down the path towards the civil rights victories of the 1960s. The decision was, according to Sherrilyn Ifill, the current president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund:

> The beginning of the end of legal apartheid in the United States.

Laws of the Jim Crow that were intentionally designed to ensure that Blacks and Whites were not treated equally were finally questioned by our Nation's highest courts. The dream of a country where all men are created equal and treated equally under the law became a potential reality.

But it would still take decades of tireless activism by multiple generations of civil rights leaders and organizers to get us where we are today. Brown v. The Board of Education, this decision was the first step toward a reality of equality and was a drastic change for a court that had previously been detrimental to past civil rights actions and cases.

So we are here today as the Congressional Black Caucus to reflect on America's 60 years after the Brown v. The Board of Education decision. What impacts have we seen and what challenges still remain with achieving a society that truly lives up to the 14th Amendment's equal protection under the law clause? What steps must still be taken to achieve a society that lives up to the dream of the civil rights movement, where the color of one's skin does not determine their ability to succeed?

Mr. Speaker, tonight, I am proud to be joined by colleagues who have been part of this effort, this ongoing effort towards realizing the full potential of what the Brown decision means for every single child in America.

I would like to yield first to the gentleman from Virginia, Representative BOBBY SCOTT, my good friend, who has been a champion for working families and who recently was part of a forum at George Mason University talking about the issue of the Brown decision and where we are today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nevada for calling this special occasion to give us the opportunity to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Supreme Court case of Brown v. The Board of Education.

As a representative from Virginia, I take personal pride in celebrating this anniversary because Virginia played such a prominent role in that case. In fact, one of the four cases that were combined into the Brown decision was Davis v. School Board of Prince Edward County, in Virginia. Two of the Nation's premier constitutional lawyers were involved in the case: Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson, both from Virginia.

In the Brown decision, the United States Supreme Court unanimously struck down the legal footing for racial segregation in public schools in this country. The decision overturned Plessy v. Ferguson, a 1996 case that held that a State could maintain separate but equal public accommodations.

In Brown, the court highlighted the importance of education and language that still rings true today. The court said:

> Today, education is perhaps the most important function of State and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the Armed Forces. It is a very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument and a awakening your child to cultural values in preparing him for later professional training and helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the State has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.
>
> We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other ''tangible'' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

The court then concluded that:

> In the field of public education, the doctrine of ''separate but equal'' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

Unfortunately, although the decision was a victory for minority students, not everyone was eager to comply. Virginia led the resistance to the Brown decision. Ironically, Virginia used the language in the Brown decision as its legal grounds for what they called Massive Resistance, where it said such an opportunity, where a State has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made to all on equal terms.

Virginia reasoned that it could avoid integrating the schools by having no schools at all. So, in Prince Edward County, they closed the schools for several years. Schools were also closed in Norfolk and Front Royal and Charlottesville. We overcame Massive Resistance after several years and those schools eventually reopened.

But now here we are six decades after Brown. Thankfully, we have made progress, but we still have work to do.

□ 1930

The promise of equal educational opportunities envisioned by Brown remains unfulfilled.

For example, equal educational opportunity does not occur when one jurisdiction spends substantially more per student than an adjacent jurisdiction because of the relative differences in wealth between the two jurisdictions.

Unequal funding results in unequal educational opportunities when you consider that studies have shown that one-half of low-income students who are qualified to attend college do not attend because they can't afford to. In fact, today, a high-income, low-achieving student is more likely to attend college than a high-achieving, low-income student.

Another example of educational inequality is the current debate over publicly financed school vouchers, which can be used at private schools, which might provide educational opportunities to a privileged few, but which would definitely deprive the public schools of desperately needed resources.

The supporters of vouchers frequently claim that this is a choice, when, actually, all it is is a chance. If you win the lottery, you have a chance to go to the private schools, but if you lose the lottery, then you are stuck in the public schools, with fewer resources, because all of the money is spent on vouchers.

Obviously, we have a lot of work to do to complete the promise of the Brown decision. The 60th anniversary of the decision offers us an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to achieving these lofty ideals.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Nevada for the opportunity to speak.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

Thank you for your historical frame on this important subject on the 60th anniversary of the Brown decision.

Mr. Speaker, I would next like to yield to a true champion for working families in his district and for people all across this country, a fighter for average, everyday working people and for children who deserve a quality education. He is the gentleman from New York, Representative CHARLIE RANGEL.

Mr. RANGEL. Let me really thank the gentleman from Nevada for constantly reminding us of what a great country we live in and how it can be so improved.

Mr. Speaker, in having fought in the war—screaming and yelling and complaining, but recognizing how great this Nation is—it was an opportunity to say thank you for the blessings that have been bestowed on this Nation and to think about those who drafted a constitution that didn't include slaves or women or people who didn't hold land.

Yet they drafted a document that was flexible enough for us to be able to say that that great Statue of Liberty meant that we would bring talents from all over the world to come to make us the largest democracy and the strongest military and the greatest economic force in the world; and we have done that because we have always felt that, no matter what your background is, if you could get here, you could make it here.

When we talk about the Brown decision, nobody ever thought that, in just sitting next to White folks or to Black folks, that we were going to get a better education.

What we tried to overcome in our schools is that nobody of color who picked cotton or who fought in the battlefields—who had as high a patriotic record as any other group of people—would not be able to be denied the opportunity to participate in the economic growth of this country.

If individuals succeed in this country, it means communities succeed in this country. When that happens, the Nation succeeds.

When the flag is saying the United States of America, there is no color involved or language involved in basically what people think. They know that we have been able to bring together a gorgeous mosaic; but if because of color—if just because of color—you associate it with poverty and a lack of education and a lack of decent housing, then this is a cancer that we must not only talk about, but that really prevents America from being all that she can be.

Recently, a person in the other body thought that the political opposition to President Obama was based on his color. Most of us know there is no question about it. Most of us know that there are still parts of this great Nation where people never believed that the Union Army prevailed and that President Lincoln was a true patriot. Some of those people hate our President with the same hatred with which they hated Abraham Lincoln.

The truth of the matter is that more and more people of color are coming to this country. What will bind them—what will make us stronger—is that they be educated, that they be able to get into the middle class, that they be able to prosper.

The Brown decision merely said that a person, an American, who is being denied an equal opportunity to get an education is being denied due process. It is like sending a person to the wars without a rifle, without the resources to negotiate saving his life and to destroy the enemy.

We are not talking just about doing the right thing. You cannot love this country if you are not going to be prepared to educate everybody in this country. It is going to take more than a Court decision, especially this present Court.

It is going to take this generation to stop teaching their kids to hate people because of their color, because if you leave it up to kids, if you really just put them together and see how much they laugh and joke, they will not be aware that somebody, somewhere, had some poison—venom—that said that variations in color meant that there were variations in respect and support.

I think that the Congressional Black Caucus and especially you, the gentleman from Nevada, are the patriots that we have today with the willingness to tolerate the indifference and the lack of sensitivity to our need, but also with the willingness to work and to come together and make certain that color does not take away from our mutual respect and from our ability to gain the tools that would allow us to make the maximum contribution to this great country.

I thank the gentleman for this opportunity, not only to salute those who drafted the Constitution, but who made it flexible enough for people they never thought to be able to participate and really make it work for all of us. Thank you so much.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Thank you for your wisdom and your sage advice and for challenging us, even today, to remember what the Brown decision is all about, and that is for people to truly be treated equally, not on the basis of race.

We know, based on where we are today in America—though there are some who want to say we live in a postracial society—when you look at the outcomes of young people based on where they are from, clearly, we have not lived up to the full promise of what Brown has intended. So thank you for your advice and for participating in this Special Order hour.

I would like to turn now to the chairman of the Progressive Caucus here in the House. He is a great man with great vision, Representative KEITH ELLISON from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. Thank you, Congressman HORSFORD, and thank you for leading this Special Order on Brown v. The Board of Education.

Mr. Speaker, I think it can be safely argued that there is really no more important Supreme Court decision in the history of the United States. I believe it is the most important decision.

The reason is that our country was founded on the idea that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; yet for so many years—243 years—men and women were held in bondage in this Nation that is dedicated to freedom.

American slavery—racial discrimination—stands as an indictment and as evidence of the insincerity of that fundamental promise of America. Then for another 100 years after slavery ended, for Black people to exist in a state of Jim Crow's subordination is further evidence that those original words really were not intended and really were not sincere.

Brown v. The Board of Education was a restoration. It was an attempt to say: Do you know what? We have had an ugly past in this country, and we have not lived up to our values.

We have called on freedom, and we have declared freedom, yet we have given people the opposite of freedom, which is slavery; so with Brown v. The Board of Education, the United States has begun a process of pushing the old, ugly past to the back.

I know very well we could stand up here—and we will stand up here—and talk about the mission that we have to pursue to stand up for equal education opportunities for all, but if we take a minute just to look back at what we have achieved, Brown v. The Board of Education represents a seminal moment in American history when we rejected that ugly history that was in conflict and in sharp contradiction to the principles that this country stood for.

I think it is also important, Mr. HORSFORD, to point out that Brown v. The Board of Education was not some gift that fell out of the sky. This case was fought and won by some seriously committed soldiers for justice.

I know we will talk about Thurgood Marshall here tonight quite a bit, but before Thurgood Marshall, there was a man named Charles Hamilton Houston. Charles Hamilton Houston was a brilliant man. He was a Harvard-trained lawyer and was the assistant dean of Harvard Law School.

At an early point in his career, he was offended and outraged by Jim Crow segregation, particularly in schools, so he got an old video camera, and he drove down south in his car.

He couldn't stay in a hotel because Black people were not allowed to stay in White hotels during those days. You had to sleep in your car, or maybe somebody would take you in for the night; but he took that video camera—took film and footage—and showed exactly what African American students were living through—the harsh conditions, the fact that there were all grades of students in the same classroom, the fact that the buildings were inferior, the books were outdated, the facilities were in every way inferior—and that this promise of separate but equal was anything but equal and was inherently unequal.

Charles Hamilton Houston trained up a cadre of lawyers who would take on and fight American segregation. Among those were Thurgood Marshall, but there were others as well—Spottswood Robinson. There were many other great lawyers.

Back in the day, when it was even difficult for an African American lawyer to stand up and do anything, these lawyers stood up and made the case that, in America, the ideals upon which this country were founded demanded that segregation be struck down.

These lawyers, first of all, didn't go straight to the elementary schools. First, they went to the graduate schools, and they desegregated the graduate schools. They fought against White primaries. Blacks, in some States, could vote in the general elections, but they couldn't participate in the primaries, so they had no choice in picking who was the Democrat and who was the Republican.

They took on restrictive covenant cases. They took on all types of cases. They attacked these standing monuments to segregation and beat them down. Then they got to the famous Brown v. The Board of Education, but Charles Hamilton Houston, a man who died at the age of 54, was not able to see the great work that his student, Thurgood Marshall, had done as they led the team to beat down segregation in public schools, but his spirit was there.

Today, as we commemorate this towering victory of defeating Jim Crow segregation in schools, we have to also commemorate the heroic figures of Charles Hamilton Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Spottswood Robinson, and of many, many more who fought these battles, these Black lawyers who fought these battles and who would not accept the status quo.

I want to commend you, Mr. HORSFORD, for leading this today; and I certainly hope that Americans all across this country, Black, White, Native American, Hispanic, Asian—of all colors and all backgrounds—will take a moment and thank those lawyers who fought to defeat segregation in America because what they literally did—and they did this for every single American of every color—is they allowed Americans to stand up and say: we do, in fact, live in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Whereas, if we had not defeated segregation, we would have to say: we live in the land of the White free and the White brave and of the enslaved and segregated everybody else.

That is nothing to crow about. In fact, that stands as a shame on our Nation's history, but the achievement of these brave lawyers restored our Nation's honor.

□ 1945

This is why I think Brown v. The Board of Education is the most important case in history. I thank you for taking a moment to focus our attention on it.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman for reminding us of the great legal minds who contributed and helped build the case which resulted in the Brown decision and the fact that it took a strategic team of formidable legal minds to come up with the right strategy that ultimately resulted in this great decision. I thank the gentleman, Representative ELLISON, for reminding us of their distinct contribution.

I would like to now turn to the gentlelady from California, Representative BARBARA LEE, who comes to this Caucus and this body with tremendous experience, working first in the community as a caseworker on behalf of people, and always keeping the focus of people in the front of the policies that we are pursuing to advance in this great institution.

I now yield to the gentlelady from California, Representative BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much.

Let me thank you, Congressman HORSFORD, for that very gracious introduction and also for your continued leadership on so many fronts, especially in organizing the Congressional Black Caucus' Special Order, along with Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES. I really want to thank you for making sure that the theme this evening of this Special Order, the 60th anniversary of Brown v. The Board of Education, did not go unremarked. You are both really doing a fantastic job representing and working hard on behalf of your constituents.

I also have to say that Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, our fearless Congressional Black Caucus chair, really serves as an excellent steward of the conscience of the Congress.

Let me just say I was just a child, Congressman HORSFORD, in El Paso, Texas, when the Supreme Court issued its landmark decision in Brown v. The Board of Education on May 17, 1954. Schools were segregated when I started school. So that was in the not-so-distant past. I remember it very well.

My good friend, Congressman BETO O'ROURKE, so ably represents El Paso today. I have to tell you that the results and the impact of the Supreme Court's decision striking down the separate but equal doctrine is visible throughout the city.

I am proud to say also that in 1955, El Paso became the first city in the State of Texas to integrate its public schools. My mother, Mildred Parish Massey, was one of the seven African American students to boldly integrate the University of Texas at El Paso.

In 1957, El Paso elected Raymond Telles the first Mexican American mayor of a major United States city. On June 7, 1962, the El Paso city council, under the leadership of Alderman Bert Williams, passed the first city ordinance of any major city in the former Confederacy outlawing segregation in hotels, motels, restaurants, and theaters. These were public places that were previously barred to African Americans and, in some cases in El Paso earlier, to Mexican Americans.

This history has been recounted by Congressman O'ROURKE during Black History Month. I thank him for that because I just have to say I lived this, my family lived this, my friends lived this, just as so many millions of people throughout our country lived this shameful time in our history.

This is just a bit of my personal background. We know that, despite the landmark decision, it would take decades in many cities and States for that first mandate of the Supreme Court to be carried out. But because of Brown, we have the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Civil Rights Act of 1986.

Of course, we have come a long way since the 1950s and 1960s, but the fact remains that the fight to end inequality in public education continues. The end of the legal doctrine, argued then by the brilliant, great Thurgood Marshall, who was the attorney and later Supreme Court Justice, and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, did not necessarily mean the end of racial segregation by neighborhood and community, resulting in schools that continued to see stark segregation by race and income. In fact, many schools have reversed the desegregation gains of the 1970s and 1980s, while many other schools remain as segregated as they ever were.

As a new UCLA report mentioned last week, which I have to cite, Congressman HORSFORD, called, ''Brown at 60: Great Progress, a Long Retreat and an Uncertain Future,'' Black and Latino students tend to be in schools with a substantial majority of poor children, while White and Asian students typically attend middle class schools. My home State of California, along with New York and Illinois, is among the top three worst States for isolating Black students. Latino students are the most segregated in California.

And now, with the attacks on affirmative action in States, including my own State, unfortunately, including Proposition 209 many years ago, in the State of California many minority students are being systematically shut out of public higher education.

But let's be clear: even in schools that are well integrated, minority students often are treated differently.

As the results from the Civil Rights Data Collection survey showed, which was recently released by the Department of Education and supported by the CBC, despite making up only 18 percent of enrollees, African American students represented 42 percent of preschool students suspended once.

Can you believe that? Forty-two percent of preschool students suspended once. These are 4- and 5-year-olds. And nearly half of the students suspended more than once.

African American girls were suspended at rates 12 percent higher than girls of any other race or ethnicity. Black boys were suspended at higher rates—20 percent—than girls or boys of any other race or ethnicity.

These are kids who are 4 and 5 years old. This is simply unacceptable.

As chair of the CBC's Taskforce on Poverty and the Economy, and the Democratic whip's Task Force on Poverty, Income Inequality, and Opportunity, we as task force members recognize that equal access to a quality public school education is key to lifting children out of poverty. And true equality could not be achieved if systematic institutional barriers to opportunity are allowed to persist.

It was the Thurgood Marshalls of the world, the Medgar Everses, the Rosa Parkses, the Fannie Lou Hamers, the Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, the Malcolm X's, and all those unsung heroes and sheroes in our communities at the local level that ensured that this Nation would live up to its own promise and the guarantee that was laid out in Brown.

And so on the 60th anniversary of this tremendous Supreme Court victory, I hope that Members of this body recognize that while legal segregation is ended—yes, the laws of the land will not allow it—de facto segregation and institutional and structural racism is alive and well. Our public policy agenda must take that fact into account.

We must complete the unfinished business of Brown v. The Board of Education by supporting legislation, public policies, and funding priorities that bring true equality and equity in education to all children.

Thank you again, Congressman HORSFORD, for allowing us to talk this evening on this historic and momentous 60-year anniversary of Brown v. The Board of Education.

Mr. HORSFORD. Thank you, Representative LEE, for explaining so well the link between poverty and race, and that they both contribute to the cause of segregation that we continue to see even today.

There are those who want to suggest that race has nothing to do with it, but yet it is the de facto policies which contribute greatly to why we see the resegregation, if you will.

Despite the advances in some communities, there are places still in America where the dream of Brown has not been truly realized and where communities which were advancing are now taking steps back.

I commend you for raising those points.

Ms. LEE of California. I want to reemphasize this very recent statistic on this 60th anniversary.

Despite making up only 18 percent of enrollees, African American students represented 42 percent of preschool students who are suspended. These are 4- and 5-year-olds.

Just remember that as we debate public policy in this body.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlelady from California.

It is now my privilege to yield to the gentlelady from New York, Representative CLARKE, who continues to make her mark here in Congress. I am so honored to serve with her in this body. I continue to be in awe of how she engages her constituents, how she advocates on important legislation, and how she is advancing bold ideas to move our country forward. It has truly been an honor to learn from her as a freshman.

I yield to the gentlelady from New York, Representative YVETTE CLARKE.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) for his leadership and for being willing to be one of our distinguished anchors of the Congressional Black Caucus' Special Order, along with Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES, who hails from Brooklyn, New York, like myself.

I want to also knowledge the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Ms. FUDGE, for her leadership, speaking truth to power at all times.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today with my colleagues from the Congressional Black Caucus to commemorate, as a beneficiary, a historic decision—a decision that changed this Nation forever, Brown v. The Board of Education, in which the Supreme Court held that racial segregation, the doctrine of separate but equal, violated the guarantee of equal protection in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The unanimous decision in Brown v. The Board of Education called upon the conscience of this Nation and the principles upon which it had been founded that each of us are created equal and that we are entitled to the full protections of the laws of our land.

Before Brown, the full participation of African Americans and other people of color in our public education system, which was a primary component of our civil society, were prevented and denied almost everywhere in the United States.

The promises of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution that we are created equal and entitled to equal protection of the law were, until the decision in Brown, only words without substance for millions of people, whose exclusion from our society had persisted in the century after the Civil War.

Millions of African Americans and other people of color could not eat in a restaurant, stay in a hotel, obtain a mortgage, or register to vote, even though they were American citizens who paid their taxes, fought for our country, and obeyed the law.

Such racial discrimination was not limited to the States of the former Confederacy. In 1936, after sprinter Jesse Owen returned to the United States for a ticker tape parade in Manhattan, he was forced to enter the Waldorf Astoria on a freight elevator to attend a reception there because the hotel maintained a policy of segregation.

Mr. Speaker, today we have a responsibility not only to commemorate the historic landmark decision of Brown v. The Board of Education, but also to understand its relevance at this moment in our history—a moment when our schools, particularly in New York City, have become more segregated by race than at any other time in the past half century, when enormous disparities in income and wealth threaten to divide this Nation and, indeed, when many of the same tactics used to disenfranchise our parents and grandparents are again being used to disenfranchise African Americans in this generation.

Today, we have a responsibility, an obligation, if you will, to build on the legacy of the Brown decision and to eliminate in our schools, communities, and other institutions the practice of racial segregation, whether intended or unintended, that continues to divide this Nation, and to protect for every American the civil rights to which we are entitled by the Constitution.

□ 2000

It falls on our shoulders to keep up that fight for equality and, quite frankly, to make sure that, as a diverse Nation, we have an appreciation of the diversity of culture, religious, and ethnic backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, I recall the words of Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, who wrote that:

> Unless our children begin to learn together, there is little hope that our people will ever learn to live together.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlelady from New York. Thank you, again, for challenging us to take on the responsibility to end racial segregation. Your words were so eloquent, and it really is a responsibility that each and every one of us must take hold on and take heed to in order to accomplish this. It is not going to be done unless we do it ourselves. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), who I am honored to serve with in the freshman class. I am so inspired by her leadership, and she is such a dynamic spokesperson on so many important issues before this body. She truly is a committed public servant.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, thank you to my colleague. Thank you so much, Mr. HORSFORD from Nevada, for leading us in this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour, and also to my colleague from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), thank you for your leadership.

It is an honor for me to be here, not only as a Member of Congress, but someone who lived through our topic tonight.

If we pause for a moment and could go back in history, that unanimous opinion written by Chief Justice Early Warren held that ''separate educational facilities are inherently unequal'' and that segregation of schools violates the 14th and Fifth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

This decision, Mr. Speaker, signaled an end to the State-sanctioned segregation of public schools in the United

States, making it unlawful to deny access to public facilities on the basis of race.

Striking down segregation in our Nation's public schools provided a major catalyst for the civil rights movement and made advances in desegregating housing, public accommodations, and institutions of higher education possible.

On the anniversary of this landmark decision, we acknowledge and applaud those who endured and lived through those days of crises so all Americans could enjoy the right to vote, the right to equal protection of law.

It is the Brown story, but it could have been, as we heard from Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, the BARBARA LEE story.

It could be the Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY story because I grew up during this same era of time as a young child who, thank goodness, had a mother and father who understood the link of discriminating against African Americans, who understood the link between redlining in housing, to education; so they made a brave step and moved to an all-White neighborhood, so I could go to an integrated school.

It reminds me of how Oliver Brown probably felt on that day when his young daughter, Linda, had to walk some 21 blocks, through all kinds of elements and traffic and danger zones, to get to the segregated school, when just six blocks away from where they lived was an all-White school.

So you see, he took on this challenge because of his young daughter and, at that time, having another daughter that would follow and not knowing that there would even be a third daughter to follow.

At the age of 32, at the time of the suit against the school system, he—a Baptist minister, a welder, a person who was active in his community—decided that he would let his name be put on the lawsuit.

He testified that, many times, his daughter had to wait in the cold, to wait for a bus to take her to Monroe, even though, as I mentioned, seven blocks away from an all-White elementary school. That is the Oliver story.

So when we think of the Oliver Brown story and we think of Mr. Brown, who opened up the schoolhouse doors to Americans, regardless of race or color, it created an opportunity for millions of Americans.

Sadly, the promise of the Brown decision remains unfulfilled in many ways today. Millions of American families face trials and tribulations related to their color, creed, or religion.

Even today, 60 years after legally-sanctioned educational segregation ended, the legacy of this discrimination can still be found in our schools, if you look at graduation rates, in the university, and yes, in the workplace.

Today and every day, we must rededicate ourselves to raise a new generation that may seize their opportunities. It is incumbent upon us, as lawmakers, that we make sure that Americans are able to have a quality education, that they are able to exceed and succeed in all that they endeavor.

While we pause in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Brown decision, we should not rest on our laurels until equality for all is a reality in our great Nation.

Just this morning, a Columbus school board member reminded me, as Shawna Gibbs wrote me this note, she said, Mr. Speaker:

> No longer separate, but still fighting for equality.

So as I close, I ask us to look at this visual and know that Oliver Brown's fight was for all of us, 60 years ago and today.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlelady from Ohio for her very personal remarks and reminding us that the decision of Brown has very real impact on the lives of individuals and, for some in this body who lived during the time of segregation, to be reminded of how important the Brown decision was to changing that and to also remind us that we have a commitment to the current and future generations to ensure that we never go back to those days.

I thank the gentlelady very much for giving us that personal reflection on what the Brown decision means to her.

Now, as a Member of the House of Representatives, just think how far you have come and how far so many children in America deserve to go. That is what the Brown decision is really all about.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite the coanchor for this hour to the podium. Each time the Congressional Black Caucus takes time to the floor for this Special Order hour, it is intended to bring up provocative issues, discuss important policies that deserve time, and also to challenge this august body to focus, for at least a while, about issues that don't always dominate the mainstream agenda.

There is no one who does this more effectively than the coanchor that I have the honor of sharing this hour with. I have learned so much from him. He brings personal passion, experience, and education to the issues that we try to bring forward under the leadership of our chair, MARCIA FUDGE.

It is his words that I know this evening will be so poignant as we reflect on the 60th anniversary of the Brown v. The Board of Education decision.

I yield to the coanchor of this Special Order hour, my good friend, Representative HAKEEM JEFFRIES from New York.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Nevada, my good friend, Representative HORSFORD, for his eloquence and for his leadership, for anchoring today's extremely important CBC Special Order commemorating the 60th anniversary of this historic Supreme Court decision.

I look forward to our continued partnership as we move forward dealing with issues of significance, not just to the districts that we represent in Nevada and in Brooklyn, New York, and parts of Queens, respectively, but all across the country.

We really appreciate the opportunity that we have, each and every week, as part of the Congressional Black Caucus' Special Order, this hour of power, to come before the people of this great country and speak directly to them for 60 minutes about an issue of great importance.

We have heard a lot about the seminal nature of the Supreme Court's decision in 1954, Brown v. The Board of Education, an important decision, striking down this principle of separate but equal, exposing it for the fraud that it was, recognizing that, inherently, this doctrine was just designed to hold up the notion of segregation in this country, under a false premise that you can have institutions of learning that were separate but equal. Inherently, these institutions were unequal, as the Supreme Court found.

This reversed decades of Supreme Court jurisprudence that had been designed to uphold segregation and Jim Crow laws and racial hatred in America, first codified by the Supreme Court, we know, in 1857, in the infamous Dred Scott decision, where the Supreme Court and its Chief Justice held that Blacks had no rights, whether they were free or whether they were slaves, that the White man was bound to respect. In this country, that is what the Supreme Court concluded in 1857.

A war was fought as it relates to the conflict between the North and the South. Lives were lost, a lot of blood was spilled, and coming out of that conflict, of course, you had the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th Amendments.

There was still a lot of people in America that didn't want to accept the notion of all men being created equally, as had been written in that glorious document, that Declaration of Independence; so we got the Black codes, and we got lynchings in the South, and we got Jim Crow segregation.

Then again, in 1896, the Supreme Court felt the need, in Plessy v. Ferguson, to step in and raise segregation up to the constitutional level and conclude in this Supreme Court decision, Plessy v. Ferguson, that separate but equal—segregation—was constitutional in the United States of America.

So the NAACP was subsequently formed in 1909, and some brilliant legal minds, over time, came together to help bring to life the democratic principles and ideals contained in the Constitution of the United States of America, but not actually practiced in this great country.

Some of the names have already been called. Of course, Thurgood Marshall was the chief legal architect of the strategy that led to the dismantling of racial segregation in this country, but there were brilliant legal minds that he went out and recruited: Jack Greenberg; Constance Baker Motley, who

went on to become a Federal judge; and Robert Carter, who went on to become a Federal judge; and Spottswood Robinson, who, I believe, went on to become a Federal judge—brilliant legal minds that came together.

□ 2015

And in 1954, the Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, thankfully struck down this constitutionally upheld principle from Plessy v. Ferguson and decided that separate but equal was constitutionally suspect and shut it down.

But then there were a lot of folks in America who still had to try to bring this principle to life. You had the desegregation struggles that took place all across the Deep South; James Meredith and the University of Mississippi in the early 1960s; and you had the Little Rock Nine, who attended the segregated Little Rock Central High School. These are brave individuals, young people confronted by angry mobs, bloodthirsty hounds, firehoses, and all sorts of intolerable things here in America simply to get an education. And we know that education pays.

So we still have a long way to go. We have made a lot of progress.

I represent a congressional district in New York State, and I am disturbed by the fact that New York is a State that has some of the most racially segregated schools in terms of its racial composition in the country. California is at the top of the list. Illinois is at the top of the list. Maryland is at the top of the list. And so we have got to deal with the continuation of this legacy, not because it is legally sanctioned at this point, but we still have far too many children educated in schools all across this country who are not being exposed to the diversity of this gorgeous mosaic that we have in America. And perhaps as a result of being isolated into schools with a high concentration of poverty, a high concentration of racial minorities, those schools don't necessarily have the same level of resources as we might find in other more affluent parts of America. So we still have some barriers that we have to strike down.

The road to equality in America is still under construction, but I think we, as members of the Congressional Black Caucus, are hopeful because we understand that if you trace the progress that has been made, we have come a long way over a pretty short period of time. Yet we know we still have a long, long way to go.

With that, I believe we still have another distinguished member of the CBC who has joined with us this evening.

Mr. HORSFORD. The gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) just mentioned the fact that New York, California, and Texas lead this issue. And, again, while we have made tremendous progress, as the UCLA study referenced by Representative LEE earlier this evening stated, students of color are much more likely to be grouped with their specific demographic. And now, with the changing demographics, we are seeing a real increase and a striking finding among the segregation of Latino students. In New York, California, and Texas, more than half of all Latino students go to schools that are 90 percent minority or more.

So to speak about that or other topics, I will yield to the gentlewoman from the great State of Texas, Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman very much for his leadership on this very important night and for this very important opportunity to discuss equality in America. And we are joined by our colleagues, Mr. JEFFRIES of New York and, of course, our chair, Chairwoman FUDGE. The CBC has led on issues—topical issues but painful issues, issues that are important not only to the people of color but certainly to people around the Nation and, I might say, as they look upon the United States as a beacon of light, to people around the world. Often when I travel internationally, I will hear people speak of the work that we do on the floor of the House.

So I, too, come to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Brown v. The Board of Education and remind my colleagues that some 60 years ago, the Supreme Court unlocked the schoolhouse doors, broke down yet another barrier to equality, and beat the long arc of moral history toward justice.

But we come now 60 years later. And I just want to speak to a few points, for many of my colleagues have already been on the floor of the House. I wanted to express some of the consternations that really unwind, if you will, the goodness of the Warren Court and its efforts to make a difference in the lives of so many Americans.

Let me just read these words that were in Newsweek 60 years ago about this decision:

> It was the most momentous court decision in the whole history of the Negro's struggle to achieve equal rights in the United States, and the result will be nothing short of social upheaval. The challenges: Personal prejudice against the Negro will, of course, linger on, for although a court decision can restrain the actions of man, it cannot change overnight the way he thinks. Prejudice, however, no longer will become institutionalized; ''Jim Crow'' will become an outlaw.

In the backdrop of Cliven Bundy, Donald Sterling, and the recent affirmative action decision by the Supreme Court, one would wonder how we are moving forward and how this Supreme Court decision Brown v. Topeka cannot be undermined.

Quickly, I want to say that the Court got it wrong in the affirmative action decision; and Brown lays the framework for equality and opportunity and exposure; and the affirmative action decision took away the polio vaccination, if you will, for this ongoing divide between people of color.

And as you can see in higher education at the University of Michigan and Michigan State, you will see the numbers going down of people of color, African Americans. At Berkeley, in California, the numbers are going down. So affirmative action was not a handout. It was a partner to Brown v. Topeka. It was, in fact, the opportunity to carry out the dream that Dr. Martin Luther King had.

So all of us have to come together and experience each other's experiences. We have to stand in the shoes of young people who want opportunity, whether they are Hispanic or African American or Asian or whether they are, in fact, Anglo.

In the State of Texas, there is a sizable segregation of Hispanic children, and it is because of their regional location. But what I would argue is that excellence has to go beyond that. As we stand here looking for integration, we must stand here demanding excellence in education for our children, and we need to ask the Supreme Court for its reconsideration in the affirmative action decision which undermines Brown v. Topeka.

Let me celebrate this great decision, Brown v. Topeka, and commit ourselves to working continuously to make a difference in children's lives.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with my CBC colleagues and others in commemoration of the Brown v. Board of Education decision.

As you are well aware the case that came to be known as Brown v. Board of Education was actually the name given to five separate cases that were hear by the U.S. Supreme Court concerning the issue of segregation in public schools.

These cases were Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Briggs v. Elliot, Davis v. Board of Education of Prince Edward County (VA.), Boiling v. Sharpe, and Gebhart v. Ethel.

These cases came about because unfortunately, as a result of the Plessy decision, in the early twentieth century, the Supreme Court continued to uphold the legality of Jim Crow laws and other forms of racial discrimination.

It was a very perilous time for Black Americans in this country.

It is one thing to allow legalized separation on a de facto basis; but the Plessy decision all but codified segregation.

This deprived Black Americans and others of the ability to pull themselves up by their bootstraps—because they could not even go into the store to buy some boots.

Or receive an education.

You may recall the case of Cumming v. Richmond (Ga.) County Board of Education (1899), for instance, where the Court refused to issue an injunction preventing a school board from spending tax money on a white high school when the same school board voted to close down a black high school for financial reasons.

The facts of each case were different, but the same principle holds: it was time that the Court revisited this issue.

The main issue in each was the constitutionality of state-sponsored segregation in public schools. Once again, Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund handled these cases.

The three-judge panel had already ruled in favor of the school boards prior to the cases going up to the Supreme Court.

When the cases came before the Supreme Court in 1952, the Court consolidated all five cases under the name of Brown v. Board of Education.

Thurgood Marshall personally argued the case before the Court.

A number of legal issues were raised on appeal but the most common one was that separate school systems for blacks and whites were inherently unequal, and thus were in violation of the ''equal protection clause'' of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Furthermore, relying on sociological tests, such as the one performed by social scientist Kenneth Clark, and other data, he also argued that segregated school systems had a tendency to make black children feel inferior to white children, and thus such a system should not be legally permissible.

Because of the difficulty in reaching a decision the cases were held over until the next term.

On May 14, 1954, he delivered the opinion of the Court, stating that ''We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal . . .''

Although it took many years for the Court's plan of desegration with ''all deliberate speed,'' Brown paved the way and the struggle continues in the Houston Independent Schools District and elsewhere around this great nation.

I urge my colleagues to take a moment to reflect on the importance of this great yet troubled period in our great nation.

[From Newsweek, May 14, 2014]

NEWSWEEK REWIND: 60 YEARS SINCE BROWN V. BOARD OF ED DESEGREGATED U.S. SCHOOLS

(By Rob Verger)

Sixty years ago this Saturday, the Supreme Court, by unanimous vote, ruled in Brown v. Board of Ed that separate schools for black and white Americans were not equal. The decision reversed the 1896 ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson, which had said that ''separate but equal'' was OK—and was, to say the least, a major setback for civil rights in the United States. While Newsweek reflected in 1954 that Brown v. Board of Ed would ''ultimately . . . mean the end of segregation in all public places, everywhere in the United States,'' it would take another decade for the federal government, with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to make segregation in places like restaurants illegal.

Here, in a series of excerpts, is how Newsweek responded in an unbylined article in the May 24, 1954, issue of the magazine. The writing style clearly reflects the attitudes and norms of the times; the use of the term Negro, for example, feels jarring and insensitive today.

Its initial reaction to the verdict:

''It was the most momentous court decision in the whole history of the Negro's struggle to achieve equal rights in the United States, and the result will be nothing short of social upheaval.''

The challenges ahead:

''Personal prejudice against the Negro will, of course, linger on, for, although a court decision can restrain the actions of man, it cannot change overnight the way he thinks. Prejudice, however, no longer will become institutionalized; 'Jim Crow' will become an outlaw.''

The reaction in the South:

''The court's decision was greeted calmly by some Southerners, and with dismay by others. At least three Southern states—Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina—had been talking of circumventing a ban on segregation by eliminating public schools altogether.''

Then there's the fact that the South is a diverse place:

''For there is not one South, but many. [Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina] represent the plantation South, where, in some places, Negroes outnumber whites by 10 to 1. In such places, the mold of segregation will prove almost unbreakable.''

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I will just close by saying that if we want the next generation of students to live the American Dream and achieve the success that they are capable of, then we must challenge the growing trend of inequality in our schools throughout America. That was the eventual dream that emerged from the Brown decision. And so far, we have fallen short of a fair and equal school system that gives each student their best chance to succeed.

I thank the Chair for recognizing this Special Order hour on this, the 60th anniversary of the Brown decision, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the impacts of Brown v. Board of Education and desegregation of schools in the United States. This landmark case outlawed segregation in America, and defied one of the ugliest longstanding manifestations of racism in America: the legal, physical separation of children in schools. It has been over 60 years since the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education desegregated our schools, yet an achievement and opportunity gap remains among our minority and low-income students.

As Members of Congress who represent communities of color, the purpose of today's special order is to highlight this landmark court case. However, I must also highlight that there is still not economic and social parity in many of our Nation's schools. There is a crisis which still exists today that America must address. We must focus our efforts on closing the achievement gap in the STEM disciplines.

As the first female and first African American Ranking Member of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee, this is an issue that is very serious to me. As a United States Congresswoman for over 20 years, I have fought to provide increased opportunities for minorities to pursue careers in STEM. This is much more than a question of equality. We have a vast, untapped pool of talent in America, and this pool is continuing to grow. It is estimated that by 2050, 52 percent of the U.S. population will be from underrepresented minority groups.

Our ''Nation's Report Card,'' by the National Assessments of Educational Progress, demonstrates that students from underrepresented minorities are falling behind in math and science as early as 4th grade. At the Post Secondary level, even though students from underrepresented minorities made up about 33 percent of the college age population in 2009, they only made up 19 percent of students who received an undergraduate STEM degree; less than 9 percent of students enrolled in science and engineering graduate programs; and barely 8 percent of students who received PhDs in STEM fields. Frankly, all of these numbers are much too low.

I also must underscore the important role that community colleges play in providing STEM degrees for minority students. 50 percent of African Americans, 55 percent of Hispanics, and 64 percent of Native Americans who hold bachelor's or master's degrees in science or engineering attended a community college at some point. We cannot afford to ignore the role of community colleges when looking to close the achievement gap in the 2lst century.

In the same spirit in which Thurgood Marshall fought to end segregation in our schools, we must now work to achieve parity for all racial groups in the sciences. We have to drastically increase the number of African American students receiving degrees in STEM disciplines, or we will undoubtedly relinquish our global leadership in innovation and job creation.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman JEFFRIES and Congressman HORSFORD for organizing this Special Order Hour to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the historic Brown v. Board of Education ruling.

The Brown v. Board of Education decision declared that education ''must be made available to all on equal terms.''

When ruling on the case, former Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren stated, ''In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right that must be made available on equal terms.''

While this Nation may no longer legally deny children access to a quality education because of their race, the equal opportunity to have a quality education is still being denied to millions of students who live in poverty, most of them children of color.

According to a report released by the Civil Rights Project at UCLA, communities are experiencing more school segregation now than they have in decades. In fact, in New York, Illinois, Maryland and Michigan, more than half of African American students in these states attend schools where 90 percent or more of the student body is comprised of minorities.

According to the U.S. Department of Education, African American students are six times more likely than white students to attend a high-poverty elementary school. These students often have inexperienced teachers, inadequate resources and dilapidated facilities.

Today, millions of students are learning within the environment the Brown v. Board decision was meant to help them escape. Sixty years later there is still much work left to be done.

Every student in this country must have equal access to a quality education regardless of the color of their skin or the poverty rate in their community. Furthermore, for this Nation to prepare our future generations for success, we must ensure adequate and equitable funding for all schools; no longer can only schools in the most affluent neighborhoods be adequately funded.

Race, socio-economic status or zip code should have no bearing on the quality of the education a child receives. From access to advanced classes, to participation in extracurricular activities, we must continue striving to ensure equal educational opportunities for all of our children.

As we commemorate and reflect on the 60th anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education, let us be mindful of the progress we have made and acknowledge that there is still much work to be done. The future of our Nation and our children depends on us.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues to honor the 60th Anniversary of Brown vs. Board of Education, a decision which was a major step toward education equality in the United States, and launched a Civil Rights movement that was a turning point for our country. I am reminded of heroes like Justice Thurgood Marshall, James Meredith, the Little Rock Nine, the lawyers who fought in the courtroom, and the many civil rights activists who risked their lives to fight for equality. But while the decision changed the law of the land, it didn't immediately change the reality of education inequality in America.

Chief Justice Earl Warren gave the opinion of the Court, stating ''In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.'' Thus, we see the Court firmly establishing the critical role education has on a child's success.

Even during the time directly following the court decision, all states and localities did not follow the precedent set by the ruling. This played out in national news across the country and was clearly seen at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas when a group of black students, known as the Little Rock Nine, was blocked by the National Guard from entering the school, under orders from then Governor Orval Faubus. Additionally, in the second Brown case, commonly referred to as Brown II, Chief Justice Earl Warren urged school districts to implement the principles promptly and with ''all deliberate speed.''

Over the years, various federal and state laws and initiatives have been introduced in an effort to improve education, yet today, there is still more work that can be done to ensure that every child has equal access to a world-class education. Sixty years later, we are still fighting for access to affordable early childhood education and higher education, and also for the reduction of dropout rates. Additionally, the school-to-prison pipeline is not merely a theory, but is a reality for many of our students across the country and is hindering them from access to educational opportunities. We must take a multi-faceted approach to remedying education as we prepare our students to enter the workforce in our global economy.

Even those who are educated and are entering the workforce have a tough road ahead of them. The gender pay gap is a harsh reality of the day in which we live. This is not reflective of equity, thus we must do all we can to ensure our students have the tools needed to enter the workforce as qualified individuals and be able to fully seize opportunities.

On this important anniversary, let us remember the words of Justice Thurgood Marshall, who argued this case as a NAACP chief counsel, ''None of us got where we are solely by pulling ourselves up by our bootstraps. We got here because somebody . . . bent down and helped us pick up our boots.'' Today, let us never forget the message of Brown as we work to ensure equal access to education, a strong workforce, and an open door to opportunity for all.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this week, as we honor the living, breathing legacy of Brown vs. Board of Education, we must acknowledge our role in combatting the resurgence of segregation in our nation's public schools. I know my personal journey was paved in the shadow of this landmark decision. As of a proud product of Selma High School and its first black valedictorian, I know firsthand what is possible when provided a quality education. I graduated from Princeton, Harvard, and Oxford on the backs of so many trailblazers who went before me. I stand on the shoulders of so many who were denied access to great public schools in the name of institutionalized segregation.

So it is incredibly discouraging to know that our nation's schools today are more segregated than they were in 1968 or any time since. I am appalled that there are children growing up today in the 7th Congressional District and across this country who are less likely to be afforded a quality education than I was. As old battles become new again, we must recommit to knocking down every barrier that stands in the way of school integration.

To tackle this growing trend in our schools, we must attack residential racial segregation, as it is harder to integrate our schools while communities where children live are equally as segregated. Black and white, poor and nonpoor children are more isolated from each other than any other group in the U.S. population. Housing and school policy are inextricably intertwined.

Nowhere is this resurgence more evident than in the 7th Congressional District of Alabama at Central High School in Tuscaloosa. Just a decade ago, Central High School was one of the South's signature integration success stories with a dropout rate less than half of Alabama's average. In 2000, a desegregation mandate was lifted from Tuscaloosa City Schools. And after a series of zoning changes, Central High School is now 99 percent black with a 66 percent graduation rate. And just blocks away, more affluent students are zoned for Northridge High School with an 81 percent graduation rate, higher test scores and more funding.

Today, nearly one in three black students in Tuscaloosa attends a school that looks as if our schools had never been integrated. And black children in the South attend majority-black schools at levels unseen in forty years.

In addition, students across the 7th District are disproportionately injured by racially discriminatory property tax restrictions that impede the ability to raise state and local revenues adequately to fund public education. This separation of our children across school districts, municipal boundaries and property tax lines is immoral and is a threat to the ideals of equality that underscore our democracy.

The trends are clear, as judges across the south have lifted federal desegregation court orders, school districts have retracted the progress made by Brown v. Board of Education, moving back towards the debilitating state of segregation: Less than a third of schools serving high concentrations of minority students offer calculus, black students who spend 5 years in desegregated schools earn 25 percent more than those who don't. African American and latino students are taught by a teacher with 3 years of experience or less almost twice as often as their peers and the odds that any given teacher will have significant experience, full licensure or a master's degree all declines as a school's black population increases.

We cannot ignore the residential isolation of our nation's most disadvantaged children and the opportunity gaps they endure as a result. Integrated schools and communities enable low-income students to enjoy the same AP courses as their middle-class peers, and better access to quality teachers and adequate resources.

And to achieve school integration, we will need to make more concerted efforts to integrate our neighborhoods by prioritizing affordable housing in communities with good schools. How we address zoning policies and demographic changes will determine our future.

Today, we cannot honestly expect our low-income, minority children to succeed in life when they are zoned for schools that are substandard, under-resourced and underfunded. These educational and housing inequities have a devastating impact on our students and our communities, and ultimately, our nation's ability to compete globally.

As we enjoy the benefits of Brown vs. Board of Education, we must work together to ensure that no one growing up in America is denied a quality education because of the school they are zoned to attend, the color of their skin or the amount of money they have. It is our job to do no less!

So sixty years after Brown v. Board of Education, we must honor the legacies of Vivian Moore, James Hood, Ruby Bridges and James Meredith by launching an assault on modern-day constructions of segregation in our schools and communities.

CLANDESTINE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, tonight I wanted to discuss issues regarding the PATRIOT Act. As I understand it, we will be taking up a vote, come Thursday, on what is called the USA FREEDOM Act, I believe. I know that there was a lot of work put into negotiating a compromise there, but I still have a concern, as I did when I was a freshman, with the language in the PATRIOT Act.

This is language here from the PATRIOT Act, 50 U.S.C., section 1861, that allows the Federal Government to go into very personal matters and very personal documentation of individuals. Some of us felt like it was allowing the Federal Government to get more than the Federal Government should be entitled to get. There is similar language in the FISA Act.

But this language says that the Director of the FBI or a designee of the Director may make an application for an order requiring the production of tangible things, including books, records, papers, documents, and other

items for an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence information not concerning a United States person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

And there was a provision put in there that says such investigation of a United States person is not conducted solely upon the basis of activities protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

And back when I was a freshman and this language was being discussed back in '05, '06, during that time frame, I pointed out that it seems like throughout the PATRIOT Act they keep referring to ''international,'' ''foreign,'' as this does, foreign intelligence information, international terrorism, other language with similar references. So I thought, well, that is strange, though, that when it mentions clandestine intelligence activities, that is a vague enough term, it doesn't include the words ''foreign,'' ''international.'' So I was quite concerned about that. And the Bush administration representatives made clear: Look, Congressman, ''foreign,'' ''international,'' that is all the way through this stuff. You don't have to worry about it. It has to do with foreign contacts.

So if there is no foreign contact, then the PATRIOT Act doesn't apply because that is throughout the act. It has got to be foreign. It has got to have an international element to it. And so much so that I encouraged my colleagues that were concerned about their own phone logs being gathered that, if they simply avoided using their phone or had foreign terrorists call another number and not their own phone, they ought to be okay, being a bit sarcastic.

Well, it turns out that my concerns about the use of the terms ''clandestine intelligence activities'' were apparently spot-on, that despite the assurances from the Gonzales Justice Department that, oh, no, it has to be foreign, it has to be international, if there is not that element in it, then it doesn't really comply. And I said: But it doesn't say that with regard to clandestine intelligence activities.

I mean, clandestine. So somebody peeping over a wall to see what they can see. I mean, technically, that could be considered clandestine, gathering intelligence. Look up the word ''intelligence.'' It is pretty all-encompassing, anything that gathers information.

So it wouldn't take much to get an order granting virtually any information the Federal Government is seeking, even though there is no contact with a Federal agent, Federal Government, a foreign entity of any kind. It is not there, and it needs to be there.

□ 2030

Unfortunately, when I raised this glaring hole, the people who negotiated this bill, my friend, JIM SENSENBRENNER from Wisconsin, and I think BOBBY SCOTT, they were a bit defensive. Gee, we have our deal, and so you can't—we can't allow an amendment even though it has got very wide and bipartisan support. If one goes back and looks at how the vote on my amendment went when it passed, it was very bipartisan. We had some folks that would be considered very liberal Democrats along with some of us who are considered very conservative. But the united concern that allowed my amendment to pass was about having terms ''clandestine intelligence activities'' that would allow the Federal Government basically to get an order to go snooping on fishing expeditions based on very little, and certainly nothing to do with terrorism. It opened the door to orders for information, even though they had no link whatsoever of any kind or in any way to terrorism, just if they want to do a fishing expedition.

Although we were assured by Attorney General Alberto Gonzales—a great Texan and a smart man—he assured us the National Security Letters were not being abused that allowed them to gather information, that there were no abuses here in the PATRIOT Act. An IG inspector's report indicated that there was widespread, massive abuse from Federal agents who were simply on fishing expeditions, just gathering information and gathering documents as they saw fit that had no link and no tie to any type of foreign terrorism.

So I was hoping to get this fixed. It is a hole big enough in the PATRIOT Act that a truck could be driven through it by Federal agents coming to unload all kinds of private information that American citizens may have, even though such American citizens have no ties with terrorism, no ties with foreign agents, and no ties with foreign governments. They left a gaping hole in what is being called a fix to the PATRIOT Act abuses.

Unfortunately, though my amendment passed to remedy this problem, though it passed in committee, a few amendments later, maybe one or two amendments later, we had votes we had to come to the floor for, and I had a conflict, and by the time I got back, they had already called a re-vote on my amendment, and without requiring a recorded vote, it was voice voted and the amendment was voted down.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am hoping that people in America will get the message that this administration wants to protect its ability to get information on any American, whether they have any ties to terrorism, whether they have got any ties to foreign governments, any ties to foreign agents, any ties to anything that might give some of us concern—you don't have to have those.

If they can assert that you may be gathering clandestine intelligence—intelligence meaning any information; you may call a Federal office and ask for information—they may decide, gee, that is a clandestine attempt to gather intelligence. Mr. Speaker, there used to be an old joke that is not so funny anymore about the guy that called the FBI office and said, here is my name, and I demand to know if you have got a Federal FBI file on me, and the answer was: ''We do now.'' That used to be a joke. ''We didn't have one until now.'' And that used to be cute. It is not so cute anymore because under the language that so-called negotiators drafted, that massive hole that allows the gathering of information on American citizens will remain in the bill, and will remain part of the PATRIOT Act unless it is fixed.

I will have an amendment to this bill. The Rules Committee may or may not allow it to come to the floor. If the Speaker doesn't want it to come to the floor, it is not likely it will come to the floor. And if that is the case, I will have to vote against this so-called fix to the PATRIOT Act because it doesn't fix it. It just allows more cover for the Federal Government, with a massive hole for anybody that wants to gather information on anybody.

We need to fix it. We don't need to have an act that allows Federal agents, whether it was the Bush administration, as they were doing, whether it is the Obama administration, as they have been doing, or a future administration—whether Republican or Democrat—we need to stop fishing expeditions.

That should be bipartisan. It was bipartisan until the negotiators of the so-called fix got very protective and decided they were not accepting such an amendment that would close this gaping hole that allows abuse by the Federal Government.

I hope it will be reconsidered, but unless there is a lot of push from the public, Mr. Speaker, I doubt that they are going to be any less protective of their negotiated work, and so it will allow this administration to continue spying and getting information on American citizens that I would contend is not appropriate at all.

That terminology is used a number of other places in the PATRIOT Act. There is another place, 18 U.S.C., 1844, regarding pen registers, you know, phone logs, trap-and-trace devices to allow the Federal Government to trace calls and all, they use similar language. There, in that part of federal law, it authorizes the Attorney General or designated attorney for the government to get an order against anybody who is attempting to obtain foreign intelligence information as long as—it says this—it is not concerning a United States person, number one, or number two, to protect against international terrorism, or three, clandestine intelligence activities. And that is what I was concerned about 9 years ago in my freshman term.

I said, wait a minute, clandestine intelligence activities, that doesn't protect American citizens. Oh, but look up there in the part before. It says, it has to be information not concerning a U.S. person. I said, yeah, but then it has the disjunctive word ''or.'' Yeah,

but then in that next part it says, international terrorism, it has to be international. No, but after that, it has another disjunctive ''or,'' so any one of these can apply, or it can be for clandestine intelligence activities even if it is a United States person, even if it is not involving international terrorism, or someone who has had contact with a foreign agent.

In another part, it references a certification by the applicant. Well, this is the exact wording:

> There must be a certification by the applicant that the information likely to be obtained is foreign intelligence information not concerning a United States person, or is relevant to an ongoing investigation to protect against international terrorism, or clandestine intelligence activities.

Again, that third part, even in this statute, leaves that gaping hole, ''clandestine intelligence activities.'' That is such a wide open phrase. It is such a hole. It doesn't limit it to foreign agents. It doesn't limit it to U.S. citizens who have contact with foreign terrorists, foreign agents. It doesn't have to be part of some kind of some international terrorism scheme. It allows Federal agents to gather information about—as it did under the Bush administration, as it has been allowing under the Obama administration, and as it would allow under future Republican or Democratic administrations—any American citizen that the Federal Government contends might be getting information about something that they consider private.

''Clandestine intelligence activities.'' A lovely triple term, triple-word term, that could be a gaping hole and is a gaping hole in federal law that needs to be fixed. But unless Members of both sides of the aisle come forward—as they initially did when I first proposed the amendment to fix this gaping hole—and vote in a bipartisan manner to close that gaping hole, then it is going to continue to be a problem with the Federal Government gathering information on U.S. citizens who have nothing to do with terrorism—nothing. There is no requirement that they have anything to do with terrorism; they can still be caught in this Federal web if they determine you have been picking up information somewhere. Maybe you visited a Federal Web site, and from the inquiry you made, they thought, hmm, that may be looking like they are trying to clandestinely gather information. Let's go get an order and see what all they have been doing lately.

So that is the bad news. The law needs to be fixed. The PATRIOT Act needs to be fixed desperately. There is a bill apparently coming on Thursday that says it will be fixing the problem, but it doesn't fix the problem. It leaves the hole for the Federal Government. You might as well not have a bill even though there are some good things in it.

So I hope that people will wake up. I know the bill's proponents don't want any amendments. They say it will mess up their ticklish deal that they negotiated, which is a bit of a problem. I am sure there will be people who come to the floor and say, this bill is a freedom act that has gone through the regular order. That means normally that it has gone through a subcommittee legislative hearing, subcommittee markup, full committee legislative hearing, full committee markup where we vote on amendments, and anybody can bring any amendments. But, Mr. Speaker, I would humbly submit that when somebody negotiates a backroom deal and then they come to committee and convince the chair, the Speaker, that this deal is too ticklish, you can't allow any amendments to actually pass at committee, that is not regular order.

Regular order is when you are allowed to bring amendments, you have full debate, and if you make your case, as I did, and the vote passes, the amendment becomes part. It does not mean that you come back because the proponents of the bill have convinced the chairman and a few others, gee, we have got to slip this amendment back up for another vote and vote it down because we don't want any amendments to the deal we negotiated. That is not regular order. That is not getting full and fair debate and vote at committee level when someone negotiates a backroom deal and then says that you can't ever amend it because we have got a special backroom deal here.

□ 2045

It is time to wake up and fix the PATRIOT Act, and if it is not fixed, then we get rid of it. It is that simple.

On the other hand, if you are a big fan of Big Brother, the all-seeing Orwellian eye watching everything that an American citizen is doing, then you will be encouraged because, under ObamaCare, the Federal Government is going to have everybody's health care records.

If you see a psychiatrist, the Federal Government will have those records. Whoever you see, whatever it is for, no matter how personal and private it is, the Federal Government will have your records.

Now, you might say: well, but the Federal Government has firewalls, they don't let people see records who are not supposed to.

Well, tell that to the thousand or so people whose FBI records were found in the Clinton White House. Just possessing one FBI file inappropriately sent Chuck Colson to prison, yet the Clinton White House had a thousand of them.

Fortunately for the Clinton administration, they had an Attorney General who was not about to prosecute their bosses at the White House; but as I understand it, a thousand FBI files could be 2,000 years in prison. It could be 4,000, but I think it is 2,000. I think it is two minimum per file that you have.

If I recall correctly, I think Chuck Colson did about a year and a half for having one FBI file. So it is interesting.

Some people we were told whose FBI files were located at the White House may have changed their position on legislation that was before the Congress. When you know the most secret—most intimate secrets about people in this country, it is just amazing what you can get them to do.

The Federal Government, if they have all of your health care records, they know everything; and having listened to friends across the aisle stand down here and berate Republicans—we don't want the Federal Government in our bedroom—and yet, they turn around and vote for a bill without a single Republican vote that puts the Federal Government in the bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, dining room, it puts the Federal Government in every aspect of your life.

Then we have this Consumer Financial Protection Bureau who apparently has now determined, gee, they need people's credit card, debit card records, so they can protect them; they will service them.

Back home, I grew up and heard cattlemen talk about taking the cow down the road to be serviced by a bull, and I can't help but wonder what kind of service it is that the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is giving to the American citizen. They say: we want to gather up everybody's records so we can protect them.

When the Federal Government has everybody's personal information, Americans are not protected. They are subjected to being subjects because the Federal Government can manipulate people as they wish.

This is the very kind of thing that the Founders were afraid of, one of the many they were afraid of and thought that they had protected us from because they gave the Congress the power of the purse; and they really believed that, if an executive branch becomes too abusive, as with the Gonzales Justice Department—and I don't believe for a minute that Attorney General Gonzales had any idea that all of these thousands of letters were going out with the power of a subpoena to get people's most personal information, just a fishing expedition, I don't think he knew.

But just like if someone is in charge of the VA for 5-and-a-half years and the VA has become abusive to the detriment and death of people they were supposed to be taking care of, it is time to get a new coach—somebody, whether they are a war hero or not, as the current head of the VA, somebody that will come in and clean house and demand accountability and get it. It is time.

We have been hearing discussions also here in Washington for quite some time about how we have got to provide legal status, some kind of amnesty to young people who came into the United States without being adults, so they really didn't have a say; therefore, we

need to give them some type of amnesty.

As I have repeatedly contended and submit, we have got to stop talking about legal status amnesty, anything of that kind, until the border is secure. Anyone who says I have ever advocated for the border being sealed is a liar.

I have advocated and continue to advocate for the border to be secure. I want immigration. We need immigration in the United States, but it needs to be legal. It needs to be people that are authorized to come into the United States.

We also need immigration reform, but until we have a President—I would welcome it being this President—but until we have a President who will secure the border and make sure it is only people who legally come into the country, then there is no reason to pass an immigration reform bill because he will continue to ignore the law he doesn't like and only follow laws he does like, just as he has already done on immigration issues.

We have heard from Chris Crane, as the union representative for the Border Patrol. I have talked to a number of border patrolmen. They say the same thing, that when people talk about legal status or amnesty here in Washington, it creates a magnet drawing people from foreign countries into this country because they think: gee, I have got to get there quickly before the border is secured because I am going to get amnesty if I can just get there.

It hasn't been that many years ago when there were only a handful of children who came into the country illegally, that we knew of. The estimates were many, many, many times that. It was estimated this year that there will probably be 60,000 children come into this country by the end of this year. Now, we hear that we have had more than 60,000 come in already, and it is just May.

The conservative bastion of newspapers, The New York Times—Mr. Speaker, I am prone to sarcasm—had an article dated May 16, ''U.S. Setting Up Emergency Shelter in Texas as Youths Cross Border Alone.''

This an article by Julia Preston that says the following:

With border authorities in south Texas overwhelmed by a surge of young illegal migrants traveling by themselves, the Department of Homeland Security declared a crisis this week and moved to set up an emergency shelter for the youths at an Air Force base in San Antonio, officials said Friday.

After seeing children packed in a Border Patrol station in McAllen, Texas, during a visit last Sunday, Homeland Security Secretary Jeh Johnson on Monday declared ''a level-four condition of readiness'' in the Rio Grande Valley. The alert was an official recognition that Federal agencies overseeing borders, immigration enforcement, and child welfare had been outstripped by a sudden increase in unaccompanied minors in recent weeks.

Mr. Speaker, let me interject here. When I talk about the fact that we hear from border patrolmen that legal status and amnesty is talked about here in Washington, it becomes a magnet and draws people in, and for all of the children that are drawn in illegally, you know that some get sucked into sex slavery.

Human trafficking becomes an even bigger business, and reporters wonder: Gee, what makes you think they are coming in greater numbers just because people are talking about amnesty here in the United States Congress?

The proof is there for anyone who has eyes to see and ears to hear.

This New York Times article goes on:

On Sunday, Department of Health and Human Services officials will open a shelter for up to 1,000 minors at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas, authorities said, and will begin transferring youths there by land and air. The level-four alert is the highest for agencies handling children crossing the border illegally and allows Homeland Security officials to call on emergency resources from other agencies, officials said.

In an interview on Friday, Mr. Johnson said the influx of unaccompanied youths had ''zoomed to the top of my agenda'' after his encounters at the McAllen Border Patrol station with small children, one of whom was 3.

The children are coming primarily from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, making the perilous journey north through Mexico to Texas without parents or close adult relatives. Last weekend alone, more than 1,000 unaccompanied youths were being held at overflowing border stations in south Texas, officials said.

The flow of child migrants has been building since 2011, when 4,059 unaccompanied youths were apprehended by border agents. Last year, more than 21,000 minors were caught, and Border Patrol officials said they were expecting more than 60,000 this year, but that projection has already been exceeded.

By law, unaccompanied children caught crossing illegally from countries other than Mexico are treated differently from other migrants. After being apprehended by the Border Patrol, they must be turned over within 72 hours to a refugee resettlement office that is part of the Health Department. Health officials must try to find relatives or other adults in the United States who can care for them while their immigration cases move through the courts, a search that can take several weeks or more.

The Health Department maintains shelters for the youths, most run by private contractors, in the border regions. Health officials had begun, several months ago, to add beds in the shelters, anticipating a seasonal increase. But the plans proved insufficient to handle a drastic increase of youths in recent weeks, a senior administration official said.

Mr. Speaker, I spoke with someone with a church group that was called for help from the Department of Homeland Security saying: We have exceeded our capacity to protect these children. We are asking church groups that can help, please come help.

This person said it was clear that some of the young children, females had been raped, and you can't help but wonder for the thousand that made it across last week in that one area in Texas, how many got lured into sex trafficking.

Oh, sure, we will get you to the United States. As a young child, we will get you there, and once you are there, President Obama will make sure you are taken care of, and you just come with us.

For heaven's sake, one of these was 3 years old, and we have people here in this building saying: Oh, no, children never come by themselves. They would never make that choice to come by themselves. The only people who would ever come illegally would be parents who bring the children without choices.

□ 2100

Well, because of the talk of amnesty in this town and because we do not have a secured border, then this administration and this Congress also is complicit in helping lure people into sex trafficking, into horrible situations, even people trying to cross deserts who don't make it. That should not be.

We owe Americans, we owe the world the obligation to keep our oath, to follow, to support the Constitution of the United States. That requires us to follow the laws, not pick and choose which Federal laws we care to ignore because we don't like them, as our Attorney General has advocated. That makes him a violator of his constitutional oath. We should be following in our oaths, not breaking them.

When you hear about children being lured into this country by promises made by people in this town as to how good it is going to be—oh, we are going to get amnesty through, and for any child that can get here before the border is secured so we only allow legally approved people in, just come on, however you can get here—we are luring people into horrible, horrible situations.

It is time to start acting responsibly. That does not mean that we continue to send the message that is being signaled by this administration that, gee, if you can just get to the United States as a child, we will take care of you. If we can't find your parents who are illegally in the country, then we will find somebody to take care of you legally. We are going to allow you to overwhelm this country.

We have people saying, oh, if we just legalize everybody that is here, all of this new tax money will come flooding in. People that are working are already paying taxes, and we have an awful lot of people that are working who are not legally here, who are getting vast amounts of money for their child tax credit that allows them to get back more money than they put in.

There can be no debate that young children who are not working, even if they are legalized, for those who make the argument, gee, look at all the tax money that the Federal coffers will be getting if we just legalize everybody here, that is a bogus argument. It is a strained argument by people who want more people coming in illegally.

It is time we took our oath seriously, began enforcing our laws, not sealing

the border, but securing the border. Once it is secured, as confirmed by border States, not by Homeland Security that can't be trusted, but by border States, unanimously telling us, okay, Federal Government, we can affirm, we can certify that the border to our State is secure, then we can move ahead with immigration reform. Until that time, we need to quit talking about it. Anybody that is tempted to continue talking about it needs to go down to the border and see a 3-year-old that got lured into this country because of that kind of talk: Just get here.

Obviously, a 3-year-old had someone convince them that they needed to try to get here and helped to get them here. I wonder how many other 3-year-olds got talked into coming along for the ride and didn't make it? Maybe their parents or some loved one paid money to human traffickers thinking, gee, if I can get my really young child into the United States, then they get amnesty, then they can claim me as their parent so I can come in, and then I can take care of them even though I am not an American citizen, and that will allow them to draw more people in. So it is foreseeable that parents could send children.

It is tough to ever give up a child. Moses' mother did it to try to secure a better life for him.

How many parents have let their child go with human traffickers, hoping for a better life for their child, only to find out later their child never made it to America? Sending them from South America, from Central America, across country, clear across the length of Mexico has got to be a risky move.

This story from The New York Times says:

> Mr. Johnson said the young migrants became a more ''vivid'' issue for him after he persuaded his wife to spend Mother's Day with him at the station in McAllen. He said he asked a 12-year-old girl where her mother was. She responded tearfully that she did not have a mother, and was hoping to find her father who was living somewhere in the United States, Mr. Johnson said.
>
> Mr. Johnson said he had spoken on Monday with the ambassadors from Mexico and the three central American countries to seek their cooperation, and had begun a publicity campaign to dissuade youths from embarking for the United States.
>
> ''We have to discourage parents from sending for their children to cross the southwest border because of the risks involved. A south Texas processing center is no place for a child,'' Mr. Johnson said.
>
> Officials said many youths are fleeing gang violence at home, while some are seeking to unite with parents in the United States. A majority of unaccompanied minors are not eligible to remain legally in the United States and are eventually returned home.

Well, Secretary Johnson can say we need to dissuade more young people from trying to make the perilous trip across Latin America, Central America to try to get into the United States, but actions speak louder than words. When the actions are that, if you can just get to the United States, Mr. Johnson's Homeland Security will take care of you, will get you three hot meals, a bed to sleep in, if we can't find your parents illegally in the United States, then we will find you some other parents, people are being drawn in.

They know if their child comes in and is given a legal place, a legal status, then they will be able to come in on the backs of their children's legal status so they can take care of them.

It is time to stop the luring of young children across the border by the activities of this administration. It is time for Congress to stop luring people across the border by talk of amnesty. It is time to stop. And as if that wasn't bad enough, there was an article today, from Breitbart, by Caroline May. It says:

> The Department of Homeland Security has only requested that the State Department invoke visa sanctions against a country that refuses or delays accepting an immigrant facing deportation back to their country once, over a decade ago.

The article says:

> A State Department official confirmed to Breitbart News Monday that the only time the State Department invoked visa sanctions at the request of DHS was in 2001 against Guyana.
>
> Last week the Center for Immigration Studies reported that an internal Immigration and Customs Enforcement document revealed that last year ICE released 36,007 criminal immigrants awaiting the outcome of deportation proceedings.
>
> According to ICE, many of the releases were mandatory, some as required by court cases—it mentions one—in which the Supreme Court held that the government cannot indefinitely detain an immigrant if there is ''no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future.''
>
> Over the weekend, CIS experts postulated that Secretaries of State Hillary Clinton and John Kerry bear partial blame for some of the 36,007 criminal immigrants released last year, estimating that 3,000 releases were ''mandatory''—due to the Supreme Court case—because of their apparent failure to invoke a statute requiring the DHS Secretary to request the Secretary of State to stop issuing visas to those countries that do not take back or delay taking their citizens back.

There is a total breakdown in the protection of this country and our borders when it comes to enforcing the law. There are some areas where the law is being enforced. There are some areas where Border Patrol is doing absolutely everything they physically can to enforce the law. But because the President's commitment is to having navigators as being more important than having Border Patrol, then we have a leaking sieve at our borders.

Because the Federal Government, this administration is more committed to having new IRS agents to enforce ObamaCare, agents, navigators, bureaucrats that will never so much as put a Band-Aid on a hurt, this administration considers them more important for health care than doctors, nurses, people that actually do good.

I have been hearing this last week in my district about doctors and nurses being laid off but bureaucrats being hired right and left by the Federal Government, health care bureaucrats. They are not going to save a life. They are going to create more paperwork. They are going to create more burden for people that actually do the healing and treating. They are currently making their lives miserable with paperwork and with computer work.

Some doctors have already told me they were retired or retiring because they are just not going to be answering to bureaucrats that don't know about the treatment they provide. Yet this administration thinks more bureaucrats, more IRS agents, more navigators—who, by the way, we hear reports are getting voter registration forms to people that they are signing up. So, gee, they may not be providing health care, they may be providing misinformation about health care, they may be telling people to get on Web sites that don't work, but they are getting them registered to vote. How about that?

Mr. Speaker, look, it is time that the Federal Government, through the executive branch, started fulfilling their oaths to enforce the laws as they are. It is time that this Congress, like in the case of the PATRIOT Act and the so-called USA FREEDOM Act that is going to leave a gaping hole in the manner in which the Federal Government can continue to get personal information that has nothing to do with terrorism, it is time for all of us to step up to the plate and do our jobs and follow our oaths.

□ 2115

Once that is accomplished, there will be more jobs for people because the economy will improve. There will be more health care for people because we get more doctors and nurses and fewer bureaucrats. It is time we started living up to our commitment to the American people.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Special Order given tonight by Mr. HORSFORD of Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of attending the funeral of his father-in-law.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of family medical reasons.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Ms. MCCOLLUM (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and May 20.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 20, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5686. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-73; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket No.: FAR 2014-0052, Sequence No. 1] received April 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5687. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendments [FAC 2005-73; Item II; Docket 2014-0053, Sequence 1] received April 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5688. A letter from the Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's Consumer Response Annual Report for 2013; to the Committee on Financial Services.

5689. A letter from the Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's Fair Lending Report; to the Committee on Financial Services.

5690. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: Transnuclear, Inc. Standardized NUHOMS Cask System [NRC-2013-0236] (RIN: 2013-AJ28) received April 11, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5691. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2014, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 113–113); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5692. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 14-09, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5693. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment (Transmittal No. RSAT-13-3700); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5694. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-041, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5695. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergency Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5696. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-325, ''Child Development Home License Temporary Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5697. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-324, ''Closing of a Portion of the Public Alley and Acceptance of Dedication of Land for Alley Purposed in Square 75, S.O. 12-03806, Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5698. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting three reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5699. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife; Final Rule to Revise the Code of Federal Regulations for Species Under the Jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Services [Docket No.: 130501429-4198-02] (RIN: 0648-XC659) received April 28, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5700. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Modifications to Identification Markings on Fishing Gear Marker Buoys [Docket No.: 130903776-4274-02] (RIN: 0648-BD66) received April 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5701. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting ninth annual report on crime victims' rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5702. A letter from the Secretary, Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting recommendations modifying the cost of the Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Reconstruction project; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5703. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Track Safety Standards; Improving Rail Integrity [Docket No.: FRA-2011-0058, Notice No. 2] (RIN: 2130-AC28) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5704. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Chief Counsel for Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Critical Incident Stress Plans [Docket No.: FRA-2008-0131, Notice No. 2] (RIN: 2130-AC00) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5705. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0109; Directorate Identifier 2013-SW-049-AD; Amendment 39-17772; AD 2014-04-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5706. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0555; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-047-AD; Amendment 39-17779; AD 2014-05-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5707. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Railroad Workplace Safety; Adjacent-Track On-Track Safety for Roadway Workers [Docket No.: FRA-2008-0059, Notice No. 8] (RIN: 2130-AC37) received April 16, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5708. A letter from the Director and Assistant to the President, Office of Science and Technology Policy, transmitting a copy of the Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment and the summery Highlights of Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

5709. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting the Commission's 2013 Annual Report on operations under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2008 and 22 U.S.C. 1622a; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCKEON: Committee on Armed Services. Supplemental report on H.R. 4435. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–446, Pt. 2).

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 739. A bill to require the Office of Management and Budget to prepare a crosscut budget for restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, to require the Environmental Protection Agency to develop and implement an adaptive management plan, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–453, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky: Committee on Appropriations. Report on the Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2015 (Rept. 113–454). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 585. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4660) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related

Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4435) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–455). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 739 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

H.R. 4669. A bill to allow servicemembers to maintain their domicile for auto insurance purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.R. 4670. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to enhance the security and efficiency of nationwide mail and parcel delivery; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 4671. A bill to extend the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 4672. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to provide protections for active duty military consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Mr. PRICE of Georgia):

H.R. 4673. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide bundled payments for post-acute care services under parts A and B of Medicare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 4674. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the specially adapted housing assistance program for individuals with terminal illnesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 4675. A bill to require institutions of higher education to notify students whether student housing facilities are equipped with automatic fire sprinkler systems; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT:

H.R. 4676. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to apply the Medicare restriction on self-referral to State plan requirements under Medicaid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. TIBERI):

H.R. 4677. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require States with failed American Health Benefit Exchanges to reimburse the Federal Government for amounts provided under grants for the establishment and operation of such Exchanges; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Ms. CHU, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H. Res. 586. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Asian and Pacific Islander HIV/AIDS Awareness Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. TIERNEY):

H. Res. 587. A resolution expressing support for internal rebuilding, resettlement, accountability, and reconciliation within Sri Lanka so that Sri Lankans from all ethnic and religious communities may benefit from the end of the country's 26-year civil war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FARR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. TIBERI):

H. Res. 588. A resolution concerning the suspension of exit permit issuance by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo for adopted Congolese children seeking to depart the country with their adoptive parents; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 4669.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution to regulate commerce.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 4670.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8.

To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 4671.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8., Claus 18.

To make all Law which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California:

H.R. 4672.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One of the United States Constitution, section 8, clause 18:

The Congress shall have Power—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

Or

Article One of the United States Constitution, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have Power—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 4673.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 4674.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 4675.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, clause 18.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT:

H.R. 4676.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 4677.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8—The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6: Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 20: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. VELA, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 32: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 164: Ms. ESTY, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. BASS.

H.R. 241: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 274: Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 370: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 401: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 605: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 609: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 630: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 647: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 689: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 721: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 808: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 855: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 920: Ms. NORTON, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 921: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 958: Mr. NADLER and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 963: Ms. MENG, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1009: Mr. LANCE, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1015: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1070: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 1091: Mr. STEWART and Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 1097: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 1175: Mr. CARNEY and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 1188: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1250: Mr. BARBER and Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 1252: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 1255: Mr. COOK.
H.R. 1339: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico and Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 1354: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 1441: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 1518: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. HUDSON and Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 1579: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 1633: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1699: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1750: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 1830: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 1844: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. DELANEY.
H.R. 1861: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1910: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1921: Mr. ELLISON and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1975: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 1998: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 2012: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2020: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 2078: Mr. FARR.
H.R. 2130: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2144: Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2235: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 2247: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 2310: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2317: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2324: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 2330: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2415: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 2500: Mr. FINCHER.
H.R. 2662: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2678: Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 2738: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2767: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 2772: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona and Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 2807: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CARTER, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. BOUSTANY.
H.R. 2827: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. JOLLY, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2831: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 2841: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 2901: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2907: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2918: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 2939: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. COLE, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. PIERLUISI.
H.R. 2959: Mr. RENACCI and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
H.R. 2994: Mr. KILMER, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 3040: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 3211: Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 3344: Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 3367: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. NUNES, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. BARROW of Georgia.
H.R. 3382: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 3383: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3395: Ms. KUSTER and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 3404: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3451: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 3453: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 3481: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 3482: Mr. LANCE.
H.R. 3485: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 3505: Mr. POCAN and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 3532: Mr. FARR.
H.R. 3573: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 3580: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 3649: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 3658: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 3690: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 3698: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 3708: Mr. DAINES.
H.R. 3722: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 3723: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3776: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 3793: Ms. BASS and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 3836: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 3852: Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 3877: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 3905: Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 3924: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 3929: Mr. SIRES, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. GARCIA.
H.R. 3930: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 3978: Ms. TITUS and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 4031: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. DENT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. TURNER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. CARTER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BARR, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 4060: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 4092: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 4119: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 4143: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 4149: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 4158: Mr. JOLLY, Mr. GERLACH, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 4187: Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 4188: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MENG, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 4190: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 4240: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 4263: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 4272: Mr. PEARCE and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 4282: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 4299: Mr. ENGEL and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 4305: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 4306: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 4316: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. JONES, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 4317: Mr. TIBERI, Mr. JONES, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 4318: Mr. JONES, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 4321: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 4333: Mr. NUNES and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 4335: Ms. NORTON and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 4347: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 4351: Mr. RANGEL, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 4365: Mr. HANNA, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 4370: Mr. JONES, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 4383: Mr. JOLLY and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 4399: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 4407: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 4421: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4425: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 4437: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 4446: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 4448: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 4450: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4510: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 4511: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ENYART, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 4543: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4547: Mr. COTTON.
H.R. 4557: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 4558: Mr. STIVERS and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 4576: Ms. NORTON and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 4577: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. JONES, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 4578: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 4582: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. MOORE, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ENYART, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GRAYSON, and Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 4590: Mr. JONES and Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 4594: Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 4604: Mrs. BLACK and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 4608: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4615: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
H.R. 4628: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 4629: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4631: Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. DAINES.
H.R. 4633: Mr. CASSIDY and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 4643: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4646: Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 4647: Ms. MOORE and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 4653: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 4662: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 4664: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.J. Res. 20: Mr. SIRES.
H.J. Res. 21: Mr. DINGELL.
H.J. Res. 34: Mr. SIRES.
H.J. Res. 41: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. LUCAS.
H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. CASSIDY.
H. Res. 109: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. DOYLE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. POE of Texas.
H. Res. 147: Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 190: Mr. JOYCE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BRADY of

Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H. Res. 221: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H. Res. 440: Mr. SABLAN.

H. Res. 456: Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Res. 476: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H. Res. 525: Mr. COHEN and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Res. 532: Mr. PITTS and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H. Res. 562: Mr. SIRES, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H. Res. 573: Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. DELANEY.

H. Res. 583: Mr. BARLETTA, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3717: Ms. Moore.