as countrymen again. Sure, from the perspective of African Americans and as an African American, I have a lot of misgivings about how national reconciliation during that period was handled. If the northerners fought the war to save the union, they never had to acknowledge the moral underpinning of the cause of the war—slavery. So it’s not about freeing African Americans. And many northerners fought the war to save the union, not to free the slaves. Southerners, many of them argue they were fighting to preserve their way of life down here, that big government’s role to be honest cannot have a right to come down here and tell us what to do, a very different principle. And so at the end of the war, the northerners can forgive the southerners because, well, we’ve settled it on a battlefield. Except the central issue for which the war is fought, the issue of slavery from a northern perspective and the issue of slavery from the southern perspective, the question of whether the war was fought over is never brought into the reconciliation: When are we going to get the right to vote? When are we going to get housing? When are we going to get equality? When are we going to help the nation live up to the true meaning of its creed? And that process would begin immediately after the Civil War during reconstruction—I wish the House of Representatives would let me line up the rest of my charts—and then through Jim Crow and the struggle by the NAACP which the House of Representatives passed legislation commemorating the 100 years of their existence because many of the promises of reconstruction had never come to fruition for all Americans and women were still struggling for equality in our country beyond 1865. But it was Abraham Lincoln who ordained the human rights movements that would allow us to come to Washington, Mr. Speaker, and I’m going to answer your question by saying this nation must live up to the truest and the highest means by which it was founded.

And so there sits Abraham Lincoln, and just a few steps down from Abraham Lincoln would stand Martin Luther King in August of 1963. declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair. Accordingly (at 8 o’clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

RECESS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1, AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009
Mr. OBEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 1) making supplemental appropriations for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and State and local fiscal stabilization, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. Rept. 111-16)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment to the bill (H.R. 1) “making supplemental appropriations for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and State and local fiscal stabilization, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes”, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment to the bill (H.R. 1) and that the House agree to the report of the committee of conference.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.
The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

DIVISION A— Appropriations

TITLE I— Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

TITLE II— Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

TITLE III— Department of Homeland Security

TITLE IV— Energy and Water Development

TITLE V— Financial Services and General Government

TITLE VI— House Oversight and Government Reform

TITLE VII— Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

TITLE VIII— Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

TITLE IX— Legislative Branch

TITLE X— Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies

TITLE XI— State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs