

Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
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Burr
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Callahan
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Camp
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Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
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Clay
Clayton
Clement
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Condit
Conyers
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Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culbertson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
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Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Matheson
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
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Hastings (FL)
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Hayes
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Hilleary
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Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)

Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCreery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Bamstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo

Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant

Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

Abercrombie
Clyburn
Collins
Cubin
DeMint
Frank
Graham
Hansen
Hoyer
Moakley
Rangel
Rush
Solis

□ 1721

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on rollcall vote 127 I was electronically recorded as voting "yes" on H.R. 1885. I intended to vote "no."

CONGRATULATING DETROIT AND ITS RESIDENTS ON THE TRICENTENNIAL OF THE CITY'S FOUNDING

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 80) congratulating the city of Detroit and its residents on the occasion of the tricentennial of the city's founding, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) to explain the bill.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution congratulates the city of Detroit and its residents on the city's tricentennial. It

is fitting that the Congress chooses to honor Detroit's three centuries, rich in culture, ethnic diversity, natural resources, commerce, and industry.

Detroit, which began in 1701 as a French community known for its fur trade, is now the tenth most populous city in the United States. Throughout its history, Detroit has served as a strategic staging area during the French and Indian War, an important stop for the Underground Railroad, and as the city that made automobiles affordable for people of all walks of life.

Detroit also has a rich sports tradition and unique cultural attractions. Several centers of cultural excellence are located in Detroit, including the Lewis College of Business, the only institution in Michigan designated as an historically black college.

Throughout its history, Detroit has provided America with many great artists, including Berry Gordy, who created the musical genre known as the Motown Sound.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congress, I would like to congratulate the city of Detroit and its residents for their important contributions to the economic, social, and cultural developments of the United States. This year Detroit is 300 years old.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I would say that the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) introduced this resolution to congratulate Detroit and its residents on the 300th anniversary of the city's founding.

The city of Detroit, founded in 1701, incorporated as a city in 1815, has many great attributes, but none greater than the people who contribute to the cultural and economic diversity of the city.

During the 19th century, it took brave and courageous people to make Detroit a vocal center of antislavery advocacy, and for more than 40,000 individuals seeking freedom in Canada, it was an important stop on the Underground Railroad.

Detroit is known as the automotive capital of the Nation, and an international leader in automobile manufacturing and trade because of the workers and laborers who worked on the assembly line, and continue to do so.

It is fitting that the Detroit Historical Museum, in recognition of Detroit's 300th anniversary, honor 30 Detroiters who dared to make a difference. The exhibit features the biographies of Detroiters who have made a difference in various ways over three centuries. It is not meant to choose or display the most important people. Rather, the names selected illustrate the diversity of Detroit's history by telling lesser-known stories.

I certainly want to congratulate the city of Detroit.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) of the full committee for allowing us to have the full debate this afternoon, and to bring House Concurrent Resolution 80 forward.

The city of Detroit was established in 1701. We will be celebrating our 300th anniversary with ceremonies in July, at which time we will have people coming forth to our city, and over 1 million residents there, honoring our great heritage.

I am very thankful to the committee, its chairmanship, the ranking members, as well as my colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and our senior member, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), for allowing us to have this debate today.

As has been mentioned, from Motown Sound to the motor cars, Detroit has been in the forefront of development for our country. We have been there for this country, and we appreciate all that the citizens of the city of Detroit have done in their own right and for the Nation as a whole.

I appreciate the cooperative record of the Michigan delegation. Each member of our Michigan delegation has signed onto this resolution. We appreciate them in a bipartisan way for acknowledging the city of Detroit.

Again, on July 24, we will make this special presentation to the city founders and the city followers, as well as the city residents. I appreciate this Congress allowing us to pass today House Concurrent Resolution 80.

Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Detroit, Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), our senior colleague.

(Mr. CONYERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Detroit (Ms. KILPATRICK), for bringing this special resolution to the attention of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just talk about the great events that occurred as I was watching the civil rights movement develop; that is, with the coming of Dr. Martin Luther King, Detroit became a base for civil rights activity, and frequently there were fundraisers and church events that were attended by Dr. King, Reverend Andrew Young, Reverend Ralph Abernathy, and many others.

Detroit became, along with New York and Los Angeles, a great center for support for Dr. King, which led to his civil rights march in Detroit down our main street, Woodward Avenue, in 1963, which had been the largest freedom march that had been held up until the March on Washington.

There, we were treated in Detroit to hearing Dr. Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech, which was in its formative stages there, but one cannot

fail to pick that up. I was pleased to have been there.

My interest in the civil rights movement, as one who went South, was emphasized by the coming on later of a young lady from Montgomery, Alabama, named Rosa Parks, who came forward and chose, for reasons I cannot explain, Detroit as her home after she led the bus march, the bus protests, in Alabama which had called Dr. King to its leadership and thrust him into prominence in the civil rights movement.

□ 1730

Mr. Speaker, the civil rights activity was very, very important.

The other thing that seems to me to be important is not only the development of the automobile industry in Detroit, where all the then three largest manufacturers had their headquarters, but was the development of the collective bargaining movement in which the United Automobile Workers organized members.

It was after Flint General Motors was organized they immediately came to Detroit, where the Chrysler plant on Jefferson Avenue was organized. My father was then a strong supporter of the labor movement and worked in that plant, and there was great excitement and a great amount of tension, and there was a great struggle.

Finally, after GM was organized in Flint, Chrysler was organized in Detroit, and then they went out to the workers in the plants, continued to go to Ford, Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Michigan, where they had the great battle of the overpass in which it was a very bloody confrontation.

There is still pictures of Walter Ruther and others, R.J. Thomas perhaps and Addis and Frankenstein to earlier people that worked with Walter Ruther, walking towards all these people. The company had a practice of hiring people who were known for their proclivities towards violence.

There was violence. There were injuries. Police were called in, but it was finally organized, and the UAW went on to become one of the largest unions in the AFL-CIO. So there was this tremendous excitement that has always characterized Detroit. We unfortunately had race riots in 1943 and 1967.

I remember then-President Lyndon Johnson called me at my home to tell me who he was sending in as a special emissary. We worked with them in terms of bringing order back into Detroit.

Mr. Speaker, at the same time that was coming up was the election of people of color, and one person in particular that has to be mentioned in this tricentennial observation who was the first African American mayor, Mayor Coleman Alexander Young, who was himself a labor organizer, he came back and became a constitutional convention member in Michigan in 1958.

Then he went on to become a State senator himself, and then helping me

in my attempts to come to the Congress. Shortly thereafter, ran for mayor of the City of Detroit himself, where he was the Mayor for probably more than 15 years, many terms in which we saw the blooming of many people who went on to other prominent positions who worked for the city, including Conrad Mallett who became not only a justice of the supreme court of Michigan but the chief justice of the supreme court.

Then we had earlier, at an earlier period another attorney that worked with Mayor Young who was a lawyer working with him, he became a member of the supreme court; that was Dennis Archer, who then later became the mayor who ultimately replaced Mayor Young. He is currently the Mayor of the City of Detroit.

I close with a comment and observation in remembrance about our cultural contributions, because there were two cultural forces operating, one was the traditional rhythm and blues sound that was developed by Barry Gordy and his sister Esther Gordy. As a matter of fact, the whole Gordy family, some of whom are still members of the district of the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), they created the unique Motown sound of Stevie Wonder, the Supremes, the Temptations, the Everythings.

The music became a national trend, Philadelphia picked it up, and developed it in another direction.

The other current that was going on was the contribution of progressive jazz called be-bop, which Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, and it just so happened that there was one drummer there named J. C. Heard, who with Norman Grand started jazz at the Philharmonic, and artists poured in, Dizzy Gillespie, all the great artists came through Detroit. It became a jazz mecca and then produced its own generation, the next generation of jazz artists, Milt Jackson, Donald Byrd, Yusef Lateef, Barry Harris. It goes on and on.

It became a great center and still is where now we have artists like Donald Walden, a great tenor saxophone player who is a resident professor in jazz at the University of Michigan. Jon Hendricks of the Lampert, Hendricks and Ross trio is a professor of jazz at the University of Toledo.

Wayne State University has an accredited jazz center. Of course, that piqued my interests, because it was jazz musicians that urged me to go to law school, because I tried to play.

So we have all had wonderful continuing relationships with the musical artists of both genres from one end of the country to the other.

It is out of this struggle in civil rights, the struggle in collective bargaining, the development of our culture that we have enjoyed such wonderful experiences from a great and diverse population that makes this remembrance and recollection that other Members will contribute to one of great personal privileges for me to participate.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) for bringing this to our congressional and national attention.

Mr. Speaker, Detroit was founded in 1701 by French settlers, and named their new home Fort Panchutrain de De Troit, meaning "at the Straights." This frontier outpost in the wilderness was and remained "the frontier" for the next hundred years. The site was a natural selection, located along the banks of what is now the Detroit River, a narrow straight separating what is now the United States and Canada, and connecting Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Lake Huron. The river provided a source of food and an easy means of transporting goods, an activity that remains a vital piece of the Mid-West's economic health.

As a frontier settlement, Detroit passed from the control of the French to the British and finally to American hands in 1760. Detroit was incorporated as a city in 1802, and named capital of Michigan Territory in 1805. In the summer of 1805 Detroit burned to the ground, but the site was not abandoned. The British recaptured Detroit in the War of 1812, but was recovered by Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1813.

As the United States expanded westward, Detroit began its change from frontier outpost to regional center. The completion of the Erie Canal transformed the Great Lakes into the largest inland waterway, one of the single greatest influences on Detroit and Michigan's development.

The Detroit River and the proximity to Canada made Detroit a major stop on the Underground Railroad to freedom for many escaped slaves. Many recently freed slaves migrated north to Detroit in search of better living conditions and job opportunity.

An early carriage industry created the economic opportunity that soon became synonymous with Detroit. In 1897, Ransom Old opened the first automobile factory, followed closely by Henry Ford. Ford's introduction of the Model T, and the production techniques of mass production, created the perfect blend of affordable transportation and economic opportunity, that has continued to supply Michigan's and the nation's economy for much of the last century. In 1913 Henry Ford created the \$5 dollar day. This policy doubled the average daily wage while cutting working hours down to an eight hour day.

Between 1910 and 1930 Detroit's population ballooned to 4th-largest in the United States. The rising population and stark economic reality of the Great Depression contributed to the atmosphere in the city that culminated in 1936 and 1937 "Sit Down" strikes and the growth of the labor movement. The United Auto Workers now represent over 700,000 auto workers and have improved the lives and working conditions of millions of Americans.

World War II brought renewed prosperity to Detroit, "the arsenal of democracy", as Detroit's factories produced tanks, jeeps, bombers, and liberty ships. The round-the-clock production also helped to speed women's transition into the work force. The increasing numbers of women in both offices and labor positions helped to spawn a new sense of equality throughout the United States.

Detroiters have long called for greater equality, both among the sexes, but also among the races. In 1963, the largest civil rights event to that time took place on June

23, the Great March to Freedom, where 125,000 people marched down Woodward Avenue singing "We Shall Overcome". We marched to Cabo Hall where the Reverend Martin Luther King introduced his "I Have a Dream" speech.

Detroit elected Coleman Young its first African-American mayor in 1973. Coleman Young served for twenty years fully integrating the city police and fire departments, as well as other city departments and agencies, opening doors for both African-Americans and women.

Detroit is a frontier outpost turned industrial city, but the people of Detroit have created a cultural center equal of any in the world. Detroit's orchestra is world class. We have more theater seats than every other American city except for New York. We have the Detroit Institute for Arts, the Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History, and the Detroit Science Center. We have major universities and research centers.

Detroit has also spawned its own music style, forever leaving its mark on pop culture and on Detroit. Berry, Gwen, and Esther Gordy founded Motown Records in 1957, creating the Motown sound and giving Detroit a new name. Artists such as Temptations, the Supremes, Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye, Smoky Robinson and the Miracles, Gladys Knight and the Pips, The Four Tops, The Commodores, Rick James, Martha Reeves and the Vandellas, and the Jackson Five emerged from Motown's music scene.

Detroit's influence was not limited to pop music however. Jazz musicians such as Milt Jackson, Donald Byrd, Tommy Flanagan, Hank, Alvin and Thad Jones, Yusef Lateef, Kenny Burrell, and Berry Harris began their illustrious careers in Detroit's jazz clubs such as the Flame Show Bar and the Greystone Ballroom.

And Detroit has most recently helped spawn the distinctive techno sound. Techno and electronica's popularity has spread worldwide, with electronic music festivals being held annually in Berlin, London, and Detroit.

Detroit has three hundred years of culture and history to look back on and be proud of. But Detroit's greatest asset, the one that will guarantee Detroit's success, is the people of Detroit. The people of Detroit have struggled with nature, with race and class, with economic hardship, and the people of Detroit will continue to struggle, to bring the best and brightest possible future to Detroit over the next three hundred years.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for that very eloquent historical trail for the City of Detroit as we celebrate our 300th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to our final speaker, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), who is to the east of the City of Detroit, a leader and soon to be another leader in the State of Michigan.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) for yielding to me and for her comments this evening and for her leadership.

The gentlewoman from Detroit has talked, as well as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) have talked about the great history of the city. I

join with them today in congratulations for 300 wonderful productive enlightening years.

Mr. Speaker, 300 years ago a fellow by the name of Cadillac left from up in what we call the upper straits, which was at that time kind of the heart of not only the economic but the populated cultural part of the upper Midwest. It was around the Macanaw Island, Macanaw Straits area, and he came down by water craft to found Detroit.

He came through what is called the Straits, the Detroit River, de Troit, and set in motion something that we celebrate after 300 years.

As we have heard, it is the oldest major city in the Midwest. It is the tenth most populated city in our Nation. I have had the honor of being born and raised in and out of the city. I have watched its great ethnic diversity grow and prosper through these many years on the East side. We have the Belgium population and the Polish population and the Ukrainian population and, of course, the great African American population that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) has illuminated and has given us such a rich cultural history in the area of music and science and education.

Then on the West side of the city, again, an African American community, the Latino community, the Jewish community. It is that kind of strength and that diversity of the city that makes it a special place in our history. It is that kind of diversity that makes our country a special place.

Mr. Speaker, the history of our great community, as the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) has mentioned, was the center of the underground railroad where literally thousands and thousands of slaves would migrate north and would cross in Detroit over to Canada, or when the slave owners would come and try to block the crossing in Detroit, they had to migrate up to where my district is now, spend some time, and then cross north about 30 miles across the St. Clair River into Canada.

Detroit is the automotive vehicle capital of the world. The home, as we have heard, of the great automobile companies which has changed our planet and our way of life in a most dramatic way. But as we have also heard this evening, it is the home of one of the great and I, perhaps, think the greatest labor movement and labor unions to enter the movement, the United Automobile Workers of America.

They changed not only the conditions in which workers labored in this country, but they created for Detroit and for Michigan and for the country a pattern that enabled the middle class to thrive and to grow and to set in motion the standards by which all workers are now measured, at least in our State and in a great many other places around the globe.

It is a cultural center, as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS)

and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) have talked to us tonight. Not only do we have the Detroit Institute of Art, one of the greatest institutes of art in the world today, but we also have the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American history.

We have great universities, like Wayne State University and the University of Detroit and, of course, the Lewis College of Business that was mentioned by my friend from, I believe it was Ohio.

Detroit has played a central role in the economic and social and cultural development of not only Michigan, but the entire Nation, and we have had great political leadership. And what we have not heard tonight, and I will say it is people like the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that have enriched our city, because of their leadership, not only in serving in this Congress, but the many years that they have contributed to public service.

We have great Members of Congress that have come out of our city, but the two that I have just mentioned at the top are people like George Crockett. For those of my colleagues who did not serve with George Crockett, he was an immensely impressive man of great integrity and great stature and great demeanor. One of the most just and fair people that you would ever want to serve with.

Of course, I believe the district of the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) is the district that he had, and the gentlewoman not only fills those shoes of one of the great leaders that I have ever served with in my great public life, but she leads beyond that in her own special way and in the directions that make not only our State but our city a very special place.

□ 1745

Detroit is on its way back in many, many respects. It has had difficulties, the rebellion of 1943 and 1967, as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) has indicated. But there is a new spirit there. There is a spirit of can-do, that we cannot only create the liveliness of the central city, but we can redo our neighborhoods in the special ways that will enable us to have decent transportation and education and all the infrastructure that makes our communities worth living in.

So I want to join with the gentlewoman from Detroit, Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), today in congratulating the city on 300 wonderful years and wish the celebration that will occur in July to be as successful as these 300 years.

To the mayor, Dennis Archer, and the city council and all the elected officials, we congratulate them, we thank them, and we look forward to making Detroit continue to be the great place that it is.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, just

briefly in closing, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), our leader, for his excellent remarks as well.

Since July 1701, when Cadillac founded the city, right through the Underground Railroad, the Civil Rights movement, the auto industry which has brought to this country another whole era, right through Rosa Parks, as was mentioned, who now lives in the city of Detroit, from the United Auto Workers to the brotherhood of the Teamsters, to the mayor, Mayor Archer, who has given his notice that he will not seek reelection, we wish him the best, to our city council, Wayne State University, one of the premier universities in our region, as well as the 30 miles of international waterway that separates Detroit from the country of Canada, we say thank you to the House of Representatives for acting quickly on H. Con. Res. 80.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 80

Whereas Detroit is the 10th most populous city in the United States and the most populous city in Michigan;

Whereas Detroit is the oldest major city in the Midwest, and 2001 is the 300th anniversary of Detroit's founding;

Whereas Detroit began as a French community on the Detroit River when Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac founded a strategic garrison and fur trading post on the site in 1701;

Whereas Detroit was named Fort Pontchartrain de' Etroit (meaning "strait") at the time of its founding and became known as Detroit because of its position along the Detroit River;

Whereas the Detroit region served as a strategic staging area during the French and Indian War, became a British possession in 1760, and was transferred to the British by the peace treaty of 1763;

Whereas the Ottawa Native American Chief Pontiac attempted a historic but unsuccessful campaign to wrest control of the garrison at Detroit from British hands in 1763;

Whereas in the nineteenth century, Detroit was a vocal center of antislavery advocacy and, for more than 40,000 individuals seeking freedom in Canada, an important stop on the Underground Railroad;

Whereas Detroit entrepreneurs, including Henry Ford, perfected the process of mass production and made automobiles affordable for people from all walks of life;

Whereas Detroit is the automotive capital of the Nation and an international leader in automobile manufacturing and trade;

Whereas the contributions of Detroit residents to civilian and military production have astounded the Nation, contributed to United States victory in World War II, and resulted in Detroit being called the Arsenal of Democracy;

Whereas residents of Detroit played a central role in the development of the organized labor movement and contributed to protections for workers' rights;

Whereas Detroit is home to the United Auto Workers Union and many other building and service trades and industrial unions;

Whereas Detroit has a rich sports tradition and has produced many sports legends, including Ty Cobb, Al Kaline, Willie Horton, Hank Greenberg, Mickey Cochrane, and Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers; Dick "Night Train" Lane, Joe Schmidt, Billy Sims, Dutch Clark, and Barry Sanders of the Detroit Lions; Dave Bing, Bob Lanier, Isaiah Thomas, and Joe Dumars of the Detroit Pistons; Gordie Howe, Terry Sawchuk, Ted Lindsay, and Steve Yzerman of the Detroit Red Wings; boxing greats Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, and Thomas Hearns; and Olympic speed skater Jeanne Omelechuk;

Whereas Detroit's cultural attractions include the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Charles H. Wright Museum of African-American History (the largest museum devoted exclusively to African-American art and culture), the Detroit Historical Museum, the Detroit Symphony, the Michigan Opera Theater, the Detroit Science Center, and the Dossin Great Lakes Museum;

Whereas several centers of educational excellence are located in Detroit, including Wayne State University, the University of Detroit Mercy, Marygrove College, Sacred Heart Seminary College, the Center for Creative Studies—College of Art and Design, and the Lewis College of Business (the only institution in Michigan designated as a "Historically Black College");

Whereas residents of Detroit played an integral role in developing the distinctly American sounds of jazz, rhythm and blues, rock 'n roll, and techno; and

Whereas Detroit was the home of Berry Gordy, who created the musical genre that has been called the Motown Sound, and many great musical artists, including Aretha Franklin, Anita Baker, and the Winans family: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION. 1. CONGRATULATING DETROIT AND ITS RESIDENTS.

The Congress, on the occasion of the tricentennial of the founding of the city of Detroit, congratulates Detroit and its residents for their important contributions to the economic, social, and cultural development of the United States.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Mayor of Detroit and the City Council of Detroit.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 80.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.