

Whereas on October 29, 2001, 32,686 members of such units were on active duty, including 12,391 members of the Army Reserve and Army National Guard, 4,650 members of the Naval Reserve, 373 members of the Marine Corps Reserve, 2,529 members of the Coast Guard Reserve, and 12,743 members of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard;

Whereas these activations represent the largest mobilization of members of the National Guard and Reserve since Operation Desert Storm in 1991;

Whereas members of the National Guard and Reserve are serving the Nation in almost every conceivable capacity, including providing airport security, medical support, and other logistical support for both civilian and military operations;

Whereas the members of these units have been ordered to active duty for a period of 365 days and are not expected to return home until October 2002 at the earliest;

Whereas these National Guard and Reserve citizen-soldiers have selflessly performed their duties during the weeks since the terrorist attacks, sacrificing time at their civilian jobs and with their families during the period of their active duty; and

Whereas these National Guard and Reserve citizen-soldiers serve a critical role as part of the mission of the Armed Forces to protect the freedom of United States citizens and the American ideals of justice, liberty, and freedom, both at home and abroad: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the continuing service and commitment of the members of the National Guard and Reserve units activated in support of Operation Enduring Freedom;

(2) honors the sacrifices made by the families and employers of the members of those units during their time away from home;

(3) recognizes the critical importance of the National Guard and Reserve to the security of the United States; and

(4) supports providing the necessary resources to ensure the continued readiness of the National Guard and Reserve.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY
MR. FORBES

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the preamble.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the Preamble offered by
Mr. FORBES.

Amend the preamble to read as follows:

Whereas citizen-soldiers have served the United States with honor and distinction since colonial times;

Whereas the more than 1,200,000 citizen-soldiers who comprise the National Guard and Reserve components of the Armed Forces nationwide commit significant time and effort to executing their important role in the Armed Forces;

Whereas on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and destroyed 4 civilian aircraft, crashing 2 of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, and a third into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C.;

Whereas thousands of innocent people from more than 80 countries were killed or injured as a result of these attacks;

Whereas on September 14, 2001, units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Coast Guard Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Army National Guard of the United States, and Air National Guard of the United States were authorized to be activated in support of operations in response to the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001;

Whereas more than 42,000 members of National Guard and Reserve units from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have been ordered to active duty in support of Operation Enduring Freedom;

Whereas these activations represent the largest mobilization of members of the National Guard and Reserve since Operation Desert Storm in 1991;

Whereas members of the National Guard and Reserve are serving the Nation in almost every conceivable capacity, including providing airport security, medical support, and other logistical support for both civilian and military operations;

Whereas the members of these units have been ordered to active duty for a period of 365 days and are not expected to return home until October 2002 at the earliest;

Whereas these National Guard and Reserve citizen-soldiers have selflessly performed their duties during the weeks since the terrorist attacks, sacrificing time at their civilian jobs and with their families during the period of their active duty; and

Whereas these National Guard and Reserve citizen-soldiers serve a critical role as part of the mission of the Armed Forces to protect the freedom of United States citizens and the American ideals of justice, liberty, and freedom, both at home and abroad: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. FORBES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the preamble be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 287.

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

There was no objection.

ENCOURAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT THE ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM AS PART OF A UNITED EFFORT TO BE KNOWN AS OPERATION ENDURING SUPPORT

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 284) encouraging the people of the United States to support the Armed Forces and civilian personnel who are engaged in the war on terrorism as part of a united effort to be known as Operation Enduring Support, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, under my reservation, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES).

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support my distinguished colleague in encouraging all Americans to support the men and women who serve our Armed Forces in both uniform and civilian garb.

On September 11, our Nation suffered a great tragedy. Now, more than ever, we need to support our service personnel, the true power behind America's military might. We must give our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines modern weaponry with which to keep American interests secure. We must support shipbuilding, aircraft procurement and research and development. We must support the Armed Forces, not just in Operation Enduring Freedom, but in everything they do.

Equally important, we must give them our moral support. They are risking their lives and sacrificing their spirits to protect our freedom. We should all wear the proverbial yellow ribbons signifying our support of these brave heroes every day with pride.

With our support, America's Armed Forces will be able to respond to aggression any time and all the time. I urge my fellow Members to support this resolution.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation, I rise to support House Resolution 284.

This resolution encourages Americans to support the Armed Forces and civilian personnel who are engaged in the war on terrorism as a part of a united effort to be known as Operation Enduring Freedom.

There are over 2.6 million active duty, Reserve, and National Guard personnel. Since September 14, nearly 42,000 Reservists and National Guard have been called to active duty to support Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Noble Eagle. In addition, thousands of civilians, including those from the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of State, the FBI and CIA, just to name a few, have dedicated themselves to protecting our national security interests. Air Force pilots are patrolling our skies. Coast Guard ships are patrolling our shores, and members of the National Guard are securing our airports.

State Department employees across the world are working with our allies, and the FBI and CIA are working to track down and prosecute those associated with the terrorist attacks against our United States. FDA employees are working with health providers to increase education and awareness of biological and chemical threats to our citizens, and the list goes on and on.

Since the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the American people have been asking, what can they do? How can they help? The bill

before us encourages the American people to support the Armed Forces and the civilians participating in the war on terrorism by contributing assistance to voluntary and to charitable organizations. It also provides support and comfort to the family members of our men and women in uniform who are now, or will be, overseas during this time.

The attacks of September 11 did not rip apart the multicolored fabric of the United States. Instead, they have made us closer, stronger, and united in our determination to stand against aggression and protect the democratic principles and the freedoms that we enjoy in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER) for his remarks.

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Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding to me, and my good friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES), for providing me this time to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and also to the American people Operation Enduring Support.

First, it establishes the sense of Congress that September 11 from this day forward will be known as the American Unity Day, establishing once and for all that that was the day that these evildoers of the world decided to take an attack on the United States, and when they did, they attacked not just the United States but, individually, all of the people of the United States.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) has correctly pointed out that this calls upon all charitable organizations, all military organizations, like the VFW and like the American Legion, and all others who would take the opportunity to celebrate the return of our warriors who are now engaged in that front line battle.

But it goes further than that, Mr. Speaker. This also engages all of the American people. It was not that many years ago, probably too many that I would care to lay claim to, but I remember coming home with my uniform in 1968. It was not a happy time to be a person in uniform at that time, Mr. Speaker.

In 1968, leaving Fort Knox, Kentucky, in order to get the best price on an airline, I had to be in full dress uniform.

As I left the gates of Fort Knox, Kentucky and ventured through the town of Louisville, Kentucky, and got on that airplane and landed first in Washington, D.C., and then in Baltimore, then back to Washington, D.C., having completed my business, and then took a connecting airline from Washington, D.C. to Chicago, Illinois, Denver, Colorado, and finally, Boise, Idaho, I did not feel very safe.

In fact, I wondered to myself aloud about the active time that I spent wearing that uniform, because it was not a happy time for people in uniform in 1968, during the Vietnam conflict.

This should never happen again to anyone who is returning after the defense, after defending our country. So this calls upon all the people of the United States, every citizen, every State, every community, to celebrate the return of these warriors; if nothing else, to let these evildoers know around the world that they are not just fighting those folks on the front line; that that is not the people alone that they have to worry about, they have to worry about every citizen in this United States, because we are going to let them know that we are a whole people, and we are a united people.

There is no reflection on the past into the sixties and early seventies. In this, we are of one voice; in this, we are of one mind and one spirit, and that is the spirit of unity and the spirit of enduring support.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 284

Whereas in response to the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the United States is engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom, which will require the men and women of the Armed Forces to engage and defeat terrorists, and which will require both military and civilian personnel to protect the Nation from further attack; and

Whereas it is imperative that the Nation support the Armed Forces and civilian personnel in such an effort: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and commends the efforts of State and local governments, and community, religious, and charitable organizations to support the Armed Forces engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom, as well as civilian personnel who are also engaged in the war on terrorism;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to further support the Armed Forces and civilian personnel through a united effort to be known as Operation Enduring Support;

(3) encourages the people of the United States, as part of Operation Enduring Support—

(A) to support the families of Armed Forces personnel;

(B) to stage patriotic send-off and welcome-home rallies and parades; and

(C) to volunteer and contribute financial assistance to the Red Cross, the United Way, and other such organizations.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FORBES

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORBES:

Page 3, strike lines 1 through 3 and insert the following:

(C) to volunteer and contribute financial assistance to volunteer and charitable organizations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 284.

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

There was no objection.

WILLIAM L. BEATTY FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3093) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the "William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, and I ask the chairman of the subcommittee for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

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

H.R. 3093 designates the Federal Building and the United States Courthouse in Alton, Illinois as the William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

William L. Beatty was born in Mendota, Illinois, in 1925. He grew up in east St. Louis and graduated from Central Catholic High School. He served in the United States Army's 394th Field Artillery Battalion in Europe during the Second World War.

After returning from the war, he attended Washington University for undergraduate studies, and graduated from St. Louis University Law School in 1950. Upon graduating from law school, he passed the Illinois and Missouri bar and entered a private law practice for 18 years, including serving as municipal attorney for Granite City, and as an Assistant State's Attorney.

Judge Beatty was elected Illinois State Circuit Judge in Madison County in 1968. He served on the State Circuit Court until 1979, when President Carter appointed him to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

While sitting on the bench, Judge Beatty was always known for crafting fair and creative sentences. He was eligible to retire from the bench in the 1992, but instead, continued to maintain a busy workload as a senior judge. Judge Beatty had a distinguished 50-year law career.