

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

We lift our eyes to You, O God of eternity. So far beyond our understanding or our experience You are all holy, all powerful.

To be fully present in Your sight this day stirs within us a desire to be truly humble, poor in spirit and truly silent, listening to Your Word speaking to our hearts.

Bless this assembly of the 110th Congress, Lord. Give us liberty from all the knotty problems of this world that tighten our imagination and narrow our perception.

Rather, breathe upon us Your cleansing Spirit that Your servants may have a broad and penetrating vision on how to unleash the free exercise of people and untie the mistakes of the past.

May the native born, new citizens, immigrants, guests and visitors, those in high places and the lowly, all give You glory and praise now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ALTMIRE 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.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE CRAIG THOMAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 454, and the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the committee to attend the funeral of the late Honorable Craig Thomas:

Mrs. CUBIN, Wyoming

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN THE WORKFORCE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, tomorrow the House will consider a bill to further protect our children in the workforce. While children under the age of 18 are permitted to work under American labor

law, certain rules provide reasonable limitations.

Under this bipartisan measure, companies will receive stiffer monetary penalties should a violation of these laws result in the injury or death of a child in the workplace.

I appreciate the leadership of Chairman GEORGE MILLER and ranking Republican BUCK MCKEON on this issue. As ranking Republican of the Workforce Protection Subcommittee, I am pleased to have worked closely with Chairwoman LYNN WOOLSEY on this issue.

I am grateful the House is coming together to consider this bill and ensure the safety of our Nation's children. I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

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 is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GEORGIA

Mr. ALTMIRE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 354) to recognize the year 2007 as the official 50th anniversary celebration of the beginnings of marinas, power production, recreation, and boating on Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 354

Whereas the Congress of the United States authorized the creation of Lake Sidney Lanier and Buford Dam by official act in 1946 for flood control, power production, wildlife preservation and downstream navigation;

Whereas construction on the Buford Dam project by the Army Corps of Engineers began in 1951;

Whereas the Army Corps of Engineers constructed the dam and lake on the Chattahoochee and Chestatee Rivers at a cost of approximately \$45,000,000;

Whereas, in 1956, Jack Beachem and the Army Corps of Engineers signed a lease to create Holiday on Lake Sidney Lanier Marina as the lake's first concessionaire;

Whereas the first power was produced through Buford Dam at Lake Sidney Lanier on June 16, 1957;

Whereas Holiday on Lake Sidney Lanier opened on July 4, 1957;

Whereas Buford Dam was officially dedicated on October 9, 1957;

Whereas nearly 225,000 people visited Lake Sidney Lanier to boat, fish and recreate in 1957;

Whereas, in present times, more than 8,000,000 visitors enjoy the attributes and assets of Lake Sidney Lanier annually to boat, fish, swim, camp, and otherwise recreate in the great outdoors;

Whereas Lake Sidney Lanier generates more than \$5,000,000,000 in economic impact annually, according to a study commissioned by the Marine Trade Association of Metropolitan Atlanta;

Whereas, Lake Sidney Lanier has won the prestigious Chief of Engineers Annual Project of the Year Award, the highest recognition from the Army Corps of Engineers for outstanding management, an unprecedented 3 times in 12 years—1990, 1997 and 2002;

Whereas Lake Sidney Lanier hosted the paddling and rowing events for the 1996 Summer Olympics;

Whereas marinas serve as the gateway to recreation for the public on America's waterways;

Whereas Lake Sidney Lanier is now home to 10 marinas—Aqualand Marina, Bald Ridge Marina, Gainesville Marina, Habersham Marina, Holiday on Lake Sidney Lanier, Lanier Harbor Marina, Lazy Days Marina, Port Royale Marina, Starboard Cove Marina, and Sunrise Cove Marina;

Whereas Lake Sidney Lanier will join the Nation on Saturday, August 11 in celebration and commemoration of National Marina Day; and

Whereas 2007 marks the 50th anniversary of Lake Sidney Lanier: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representative recognizes the 50th anniversary celebration of the beginnings of marinas, power production, recreation, and boating on Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ALTMIRE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of House Resolution 354 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) to recognize the year 2007 as the official 50th anniversary celebration of Lake Sidney Lanier.

Congress first authorized the construction of Buford Dam in 1946 as one project in a comprehensive plan to develop our Nation's water resources for the purposes of national defense, power production, flood control, navigation, and water supply. The first groundbreaking for construction occurred on March 1, 1950, and on June 17, 1957, the first hydropower was produced by the generators of the dam.

Today, Lake Lanier provides power production, flood control, water supply, navigation, fish and wildlife management, and recreational activities to members of the surrounding communities and businesses. This week in June is a suitable time to recognize Lake Lanier's contributions to the area and accomplishments. As summer heat begins to spread across the Nation, both water supply and cooling water recreational activities are on many minds.

More than 60 percent of the population of the State of Georgia relies on water stored in Lake Lanier or down the Chattahoochee River. Similarly, properties around the lake and down the river rely on its banks and dam for flood control.

Nearly 8 million visitors come annually to appreciate the scenery and leisure opportunities provided by the lake. In fact, Lake Lanier holds the title of the most-visited Army Corps lake in the entire country. Facilities include 10 marinas and 57 parks for swimming, boating, fishing and picnicking. In 1996, Lake Lanier hosted the paddling and rowing competitions for the Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

And several years ago, the Marine Trade Association of Metro Atlanta found that Lake Lanier has an economic impact of \$5.5 billion.

I urge my colleagues to join with me and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) in supporting House Resolution 354 to honor the impacts, accomplishments and continuing success of Lake Lanier on its 50th anniversary.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, today we recognize the 50th anniversary of Lake Sidney Lanier, an Army Corps of Engineers facility located in the State of Georgia.

Lake Lanier is one of 464 lakes in 43 States constructed and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Our Nation is blessed with considerable water resources that support our Nation's economy and quality of life. We need water for our homes, farms and factories. Water also supports navigation, generates power and sustains our environment.

Congress authorized the Buford Dam Project in 1946 just after the end of the Second World War. Groundbreaking for the project began in 1950. Constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Lake Lanier is a multipurpose, 38,000-acre lake that provides flood protection, power production, water supply, navigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife management.

Nestled in the foothills of the Georgia Blue Ridge Mountains, Lake Sidney Lanier is one of America's favorite lakes. Over 7.5 million people a year choose to visit Lake Lanier. With over 692 miles of shoreline, the lake is well known for its aqua-blue colored water, spectacular scenery and variety of recreational activities.

When completed, the total cost of construction, including land acquisition, was almost \$45 million. When the gates of the dam were closed in 1956, it took more than 3 years for the lake to reach its normal elevation of 1,070 feet above sea level.

The lake is named for one of the Nation's most famous poets, Sidney Lanier. Born in Georgia in 1842, Mr. Lanier entered Oglethorpe College at 14 years of age, graduating at the top of his class in 1860.

While serving on the blockade runner "Lucy" during the Civil War, Mr. Lanier was captured and contracted tuberculosis while imprisoned in Maryland. Following the Civil War, Mr. Lanier played the flute for the Peabody Symphony and lectured at Johns Hopkins University.

While he is known for works like "The Harlequin of Dreams," "In Absence," "Acknowledgement," and "Sunrise," he is best remembered for "The Song of the Chattahoochee," an enduring legacy for the native Georgian.

I urge all of our Members to support this legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 354, recognizing the year 2007 as the official 50th anniversary celebration of the beginnings of marinas, power production, recreation, and boating on Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia.

Lake Lanier is named after Sidney Clopton Lanier, a poet and musician who was born in Macon, Georgia, in 1842. After participating in battle during the Civil War, and being captured and imprisoned in Point Lookout, Maryland, Mr. Lanier contracted tuberculosis, which would affect him for the rest of his life.

Mr. Lanier's life was one of practicality and beauty: while he practiced law to support his wife and four children, he was also the first flutist in the Peabody Orchestra in Baltimore, Maryland, and an accomplished poet. The Lake was named after Mr. Lanier because of the way he positively portrayed the Chattahoochee River in his poetry.

In fact, Lake Lanier itself is a symbol of both practicality and beauty. It provides crucial flood control, protecting approximately \$2 billion worth of property in the surrounding area. Similarly, on June 16, 1957—50 years ago this week—Buford Dam began producing power for the first time. Hydropower continues to flow from these waters to this day.

Although the lake is one of 464 lakes constructed and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, it has won the annual award for "best operated lake" for three separate years: 1990, 1997, and 2002.

While the flood control, water supply, and power production role of Lake Lanier may be critical to the continuing livelihood of the communities in the surrounding area, the lake also provides beautiful scenery and recreational opportunities that local citizens and visiting tourists enjoy. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers estimates that more than 7.5 million people visit the 692 miles of lake shoreline each year.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the 50th anniversary of Lake Lanier.

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

Mr. ALTMIRE. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ALTMIRE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 354.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF LOVING V. VIRGINIA LEGALIZING INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 431) recognizing the 40th anniversary of Loving v. Virginia legalizing interracial marriage within the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 431

Whereas the first anti-miscegenation law in the United States was enacted in Maryland in 1661;

Whereas miscegenation was typically a felony under State laws prohibiting interracial marriage punishable by imprisonment or hard labor;

Whereas in 1883, the Supreme Court held in *Pace v. Alabama* that anti-miscegenation laws were consistent with the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment as long as the punishments given to both white and black violators are the same;

Whereas in 1912, a constitutional amendment was proposed in the House of Representatives prohibiting interracial marriage "between negroes or persons of color and Caucasians";

Whereas in 1923, the Supreme Court held in *Meyer v. Nebraska* that the due process clause of the 14th Amendment guarantees the right of an individual "to marry, establish a home and bring up children";

Whereas in 1924, Virginia enacted the Racial Integrity Act of 1924, which required that a racial description of every person be recorded at birth and prevented marriage between "white persons" and non-white persons;

Whereas in 1948, the California Supreme Court overturned the State's anti-miscegenation statutes, thereby becoming the first State high court to declare a ban on interracial marriage unconstitutional and making California the first State to do so in the 20th century;

Whereas the California Supreme Court stated in *Perez v. Sharp* that "a member of any of these races may find himself barred from marrying the person of his choice and that person to him may be irreplaceable. Human beings are bereft of worth and dignity by a doctrine that would make them as interchangeable as trains";

Whereas by 1948, 38 States still forbade interracial marriage, and 6 did so by State constitutional provision;

Whereas in June of 1958, 2 residents of the Commonwealth of Virginia—Mildred Jeter, a black/Native American woman, and Richard Perry Loving, a Caucasian man—were married in Washington, DC;