

To the Rooney family and the team, Coach Tomlin, who I may add is the youngest head coach in history to win a world championship, my good friend from Florida and classmate TOM ROONEY, on behalf of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, congratulations, and thank you for everything that you do for central and western Pennsylvania.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, we continue to reserve.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague from the State of Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. I might just ask the leadership why we're debating this resolution, taking time away from serious debate on the hidden stimulus bill. Why, as the economy tanks, congressional leaders are voting to borrow \$2 trillion, but we're debating National Engineers Week and a football resolution.

Now I watched the game and it was a good game, but it's not our core mission. We should be debating the \$2 billion appropriation for, "neighborhood stabilization" available to organizations currently under criminal scrutiny like ACORN, a new wellness fund or a government medical effectiveness board now with powers to override decisions of you and your doctor.

When we take up resolutions like this, it's because we are trying to distract Members and the American people from knowing what they cannot read in the stimulus bill. We can debate the Super Bowl, but you know, the results are not in doubt. What we ought to be debating is should we borrow \$2 trillion on behalf of the American people and does anyone have that cash.

We debate Engineer Week instead of asking the Fed when you "monetize" debt, doesn't that really mean you're printing money?

It's resolutions like this that weaken the reputation of the U.S. House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Illinois an additional minute.

Mr. KIRK. It's resolutions like this that weaken the image of this Congress as a serious legislative body. Let's take another look at resolutions like these for what they really are, distractions so that we do not see what is currently happening behind closed doors on the stimulus bill, the growing debt of our country, and decisions by Federal officials to begin printing money.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how many more speakers the gentleman has?

Mr. CHAFFETZ. None.

Mr. LYNCH. We will reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 110, and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Again, I ask that all Members support the underlying Reso-

lution 110, congratulating the Pittsburgh Steelers on their Super Bowl championship.

I yield back.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 110.

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. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF AMERICAN HEART MONTH AND NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 112) supporting the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 112

Whereas heart disease affects adult men and women of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 80,000,000 adult Americans, nearly one in every 3, have one or more types of heart disease, including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, and congenital heart defects;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of heart disease;

Whereas these studies have identified the following as major risk factors that cannot be changed: Age (the risk of developing heart disease gradually increases as people age; advanced age significantly increases the risk), gender (men have greater risk of developing heart disease than women), and heredity (children of parents with heart disease are more likely to develop it themselves; African-Americans have more severe high blood pressure than Caucasians and therefore are at higher risk; the risk is also higher among Latina Americans, some Asian-Americans, and Native Americans and other indigenous populations);

Whereas these studies have identified the following as major risk factors that Americans can modify, treat, or control by changing their lifestyle or seeking appropriate medical treatment: High blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes mellitus;

Whereas these studies have identified the following as contributing risk factors that Americans can also take action to modify, treat or control by changing their lifestyle or seeking appropriate medical treatment: Individual response to stress, excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages, use of certain illegal drugs, and hormone replacement therapy;

Whereas more than 106,000,000 adult Americans have high blood pressure;

Whereas more than 37,000,000 Americans have cholesterol levels of 240 mg/dL or higher, the level at which it becomes a major risk factor;

Whereas an estimated 43,000,000 Americans put themselves at risk for heart disease every day by smoking cigarettes;

Whereas data released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that more than 65 percent of American adults do not get enough physical activity, and more than 39 percent are not physically active at all;

Whereas 66 percent of adult Americans are overweight or obese;

Whereas 24 million adult Americans have diabetes and 65 percent of those so afflicted will die of some form of heart disease;

Whereas the American Heart Association projects that in 2009 1,200,000 Americans will have a first or recurrent heart attack and 452,000 of these people will die as a result;

Whereas in 2009 approximately 800,000 Americans will suffer a new or recurrent stroke and 160,000 of these people will die as a result;

Whereas advances in medical research have significantly improved our capacity to fight heart disease by providing greater knowledge about its causes, innovative diagnostic tools to detect the disease, and new and improved treatments that help people survive and recover from this disease;

Whereas Congress by Joint Resolution approved on December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 101), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as "American Heart Month";

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate "National Wear Red Day" during February by "going red" to increase awareness about heart disease as the leading killer of women; and

Whereas every year since 1964 the President has issued a proclamation designating the month February as "American Heart Month": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

On behalf of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform,

under the leadership of our new chairman, the Honorable EDOLPHUS TOWNS of New York, I am pleased to stand in support of House Resolution 112, which expresses support for the goals and ideals of both the American Heart Month and for National Wear Red Day.

The measure now before us was authored by Representative CHRIS LEE of New York, and it enjoys the cosponsorship of nearly 60 Members of Congress. On Wednesday, February 11, the House Oversight Committee took up House Resolution 112 and reported the bill favorably, which brings us to today's consideration of this thoughtful, commemorative resolution.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 112 is designed to support the goals of American Heart Month, which is annually commemorated during the month of February as a way of highlighting the devastating impact of cardiovascular disease on our Nation. In fact, heart disease, including stroke, serves as the number one killer of Americans. Since 1963, the American Heart Association and Congress have worked collectively to draw our attention to the causes and effects of heart disease, and I am happy to be joining the gentleman from New York today as we continue to emphasize the need for greater research and awareness of heart disease through House Resolution 112.

In addition to American Heart Month, House Resolution 112 also expresses support for National Wear Red Day, which this year was held on Friday, February 6. National Wear Red Day is designed to support the fight against heart disease in women by encouraging Americans to wear red at their workplaces, in places of worship, out in their communities or at home. While a simple concept in theory, in practice, National Wear Red Day is a powerful way of raising awareness among our population of heart disease and stroke among women.

Madam Speaker, given the worthy causes prompted by the American Heart Month and by National Wear Red Day, I stand in full support of House Resolution 112, and I urge my colleagues to do the same by voting in support of the resolution.

I now reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of this resolution, urging the support of the American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

In 1963, Congress required the President to proclaim February as American Heart Month in an effort to bring awareness and to urge Americans to join the battle against today's number one killer, heart disease.

Heart disease has and remains the leading cause of death in the United States of America. Its tragic grip encompasses men, women and children of every age and race in every State in our Nation. Approximately one in three adult Americans have one or

more types of heart disease, including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, and congenital heart disease.

There are currently 106 million Americans diagnosed with high blood pressure. A staggering 66 percent of adult Americans are overweight or are obese, and 43 million Americans are at risk for heart disease because of smoking. All of these lifestyles, among many others, have a direct impact on heart disease, therefore, making it imperative that we should sound the alarm and should remain supportive of heart disease awareness programs. By exercising regularly, by avoiding tobacco, by limiting the consumption of alcohol, by following a nutritious diet and by monitoring high cholesterol and high blood pressure, we can all work to decrease the chances of developing cardiovascular disease.

Although heart disease does not care what you wear, which is a slogan used by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute as part of American Heart Month, February 6 is National Wear Red Day, a day when people across the United States wear red to show their support for women's heart disease awareness.

Studies show that women tend to receive delayed emergency heart care compared to men because their symptoms are less recognized; although, women account for more than half of the total heart disease deaths. There are currently a number of initiatives that are underway to raise awareness of the dangers of cardiovascular disease in women. However, the challenging work of promoting awareness continues as cardiovascular disease increases in the country.

While encouraging all citizens to take advantage of regular screenings and to consult their doctors about reducing the risks for heart disease, I am proud to do my part through the support of this resolution. It is also important that we support organizations such as the American Heart Association, the National Institutes of Health and many other organizations that celebrate National Wear Red Day. American Heart Month in February is an effort to educate the public, to promote awareness and to fund the research of this serious disease.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of New York, Mr. LEE.

Mr. LEE of New York. Madam Speaker, as we all know, the United States has marked American Heart Month every February for the last 45 years.

I want to thank the chairman, Mr. TOWNS, and the ranking member, Mr. ISSA, for their cooperation in getting this resolution to the floor so quickly. I also want to thank our nearly 60 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle.

Two years ago, I lost my father-in-law to heart disease. Ironically, three nights ago, a very close friend of mine—49 years old, in the best shape of his life—had a stroke. So it tells you this can strike at any time and anywhere to anyone.

Heart disease and stroke affect more people in western New York than anywhere else in the country. Here are some other facts: The rate of stroke death in western New York is 23 percent higher than the national rate and is 79 percent higher than the aggregate New York State rate. Heart disease kills ten times as many women in western New York as breast cancer and six times as many women as lung cancer. Of course, heart disease remains the number one cause of death for both women and men throughout the United States.

The one fact that troubles me greatly is that only 58 percent of western New York residents report visiting doctors on a routine basis or having their blood pressure and cholesterol checked. That number is just simply too low.

The one thing we can do is raise public awareness for both heart disease and stroke without spending a dime. We just need to talk to family and friends about the warning signs of these silent killers and what preventative steps we can take to ensure it does not happen. The simple act of going to a doctor or even visiting the American Heart Web site may be all it takes to save a life.

I also want to point out that this resolution also recognizes the importance of National Wear Red Day. Last Friday, companies, organizations and cities across America, including Rochester and Buffalo, New York, showed their support for women's heart disease awareness by wearing red.

I am also entering into the RECORD a letter from the American Heart Association in support of this resolution and the goals and ideals of American Heart Month.

I hope that, in addition to the passage of this resolution, my colleagues will join me in talking to constituents so as to raise awareness of these deadly diseases.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, February 12, 2009.

Hon. CHRIS LEE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEE: On behalf of the American Heart Association and our more than 22 million volunteers and supporters nationwide, thank you for your leadership in introducing your Congressional resolution (H. Res. 112) supporting the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day. The Association is pleased to support this resolution.

As you know, heart disease, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases remain the No. 1 killer and a major cause of permanent disability in the United States. And although one in three American adults suffer from some form of cardiovascular disease, too many people still don't know the risk factors, warning signs, or steps they can take to reduce their risk.

Each year in February, we recognize American Heart Month as a way of reaffirming our national commitment to fighting heart disease and raising awareness among Americans about the need to know their risk for heart disease and to take action to reduce that risk. Likewise, we recognize the first Friday of each February as National Wear Red Day to raise awareness among women and their healthcare providers about heart disease as the leading killer of women.

We applaud your efforts to help educate your constituents and Americans nationwide about heart disease, its risk factors and warning signs. You're making a real difference in people's lives.

Thanks again for introducing this resolution. Please don't hesitate to call on the American Heart Association and our American Stroke Association division again in the future if we can be of assistance to you on health policy issues or concerns.

Sincerely,

SUE A. NELSON,
Vice President, Federal Advocacy.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 112. I congratulate my colleague, Mr. LEE, for his important work on this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, again, I join my colleagues across the aisle in supporting the underlying resolution (H. Res. 112), and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 112.

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. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

COMMEMORATING ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 139) commemorating the life and legacy of President Abraham Lincoln on the bicentennial of his birth.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 139

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, to modest means, in a one-room log cabin in Kentucky;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln spent his childhood in Indiana, and, despite having less than a year of formal schooling, developed an avid love of reading and learning;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln arrived in Illinois at the age of 21;

Whereas, while living in Illinois, Abraham Lincoln met and married his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, built a successful legal practice, served in the State legislature of Illinois, was elected to Congress, and participated in the famous "Lincoln-Douglas" debates;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln left Illinois 4 months after being elected President of the United States in 1860;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was the first member of the Republican party elected President of the United States and helped build the Republican party into a strong national organization;

Whereas, after his election and the secession of the southern States, Abraham Lincoln steered the United States through the most profound moral and political crisis, and the bloodiest war, in the history of the Nation;

Whereas, by helping to preserve the Union and by holding a national election, as scheduled, during a civil war, Abraham Lincoln reaffirmed the commitment of the people of the United States to majority rule and democracy;

Whereas the Emancipation Proclamation signed by Abraham Lincoln declared that slaves within the Confederacy would be forever free and welcomed more than 200,000 African-American soldiers and sailors into the Armed Forces of the Union;

Whereas the Emancipation Proclamation signed by Abraham Lincoln fundamentally transformed the Civil War from a battle for political unity to a moral fight for freedom;

Whereas the faith Abraham Lincoln had in democracy was strong, even after the bloodiest battle of the war at Gettysburg;

Whereas the inspiring words spoken by Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg still resonate today: "that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth";

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was powerfully committed to unity, turning rivals into allies within his own Cabinet and welcoming the defeated Confederacy back into the Union with characteristic generosity, "with malice toward none; with charity for all";

Whereas Abraham Lincoln became the first President of the United States to be assassinated, days after giving a speech promoting voting rights for African-Americans;

Whereas, through his opposition to slavery, Abraham Lincoln set the United States on a path toward resolving the tension between the ideals of "liberty and justice for all" espoused by the Founders of the United States and the ignoble practice of slavery, and redefined what it meant to be a citizen of the United States;

Whereas, in his commitment to unity, Abraham Lincoln did more than simply abolish slavery; he ensured that the promise that "all men are created equal" was an inheritance to be shared by all people of the United States;

Whereas the story of Abraham Lincoln and the example of his life, including his inspiring rise from humble origins to the highest office of the land and his decisive leadership through the most harrowing time in the history of the United States, continues to bring hope and inspiration to millions in the United States and around the world, making him one of the greatest Presidents and humanitarians in history; and

Whereas February 12, 2009, marks the bicentennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commemorates the bicentennial of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln;

(2) recognizes and echoes the commitment of Abraham Lincoln to what he called the "unfinished work" of unity and harmony in the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to recommit to fulfilling the vision of Abraham Lincoln of equal rights for all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I now yield myself as much time as I may consume.

On this exact day 200 years ago, the great Abraham Lincoln was born in a small cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky. Therefore, it is with extreme honor and admiration that I stand before the American people today to call up House Resolution 139, which celebrates both the life and legacy of President Abraham Lincoln which he left behind.

House Resolution 139 was introduced by Representative HARE from the Land of Lincoln—the State of Illinois. It is cosponsored by some 63 Members of Congress. I thank the gentleman for introducing the measure which gives us the opportunity to, once again, highlight the accomplishments and greatness of our 16th President.

Born into very humble beginnings, Abraham Lincoln was a self-educated man who would rise from his midwestern roots to lead our Nation through its most divisive moments. A fervent believer in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, Abraham Lincoln fought for the rights of all Americans and for the preservation of the Union, the very union that makes us one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

It was in this same spirit that Lincoln wrote in his second inaugural address that it is "with malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Madam Speaker, as we tackle our country's economic crisis, let us be reminded of Lincoln's famous words and work together to carry out the people's business in order that we may form a perfect Union.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

It is a personal honor, thrill and privilege to stand in this body at this time and to recognize such an American hero. I rise today to pay honor and