

we are committed to ensuring that these programs have a strong foundation, so that all eligible children and individuals can access high quality nutrition assistance with dignity and respect. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the committee on the reauthorization of the Child Nutrition Programs later this year to further strengthen the Nation's nutrition safety net and the services that these programs provide.

I commend the Food and Nutrition Service for 40 years of important service to the Nation and support the Agency's continued effort to promote food security through access to nutritious foods, to improve diet quality, and to educate individuals on the benefits of and strategies for living a healthy lifestyle.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to speak here today on behalf of this resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture. When President Lincoln organized USDA he called it the "People's Department." That legacy is truly evident in the millions of Americans served each day by the Food and Nutrition Service.

Contending with hunger is a sad fact of life for 36 million food insecure Americans. The programs administered and implemented by the dedicated public servants at FNS, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, WIC, the National School Lunch Program, TEFAP and the Commodity Supplemental Food Nutrition Program—just to name a few—provide the difference between hunger and adequate nutrition for these adults and, unfortunately, so many children.

However, these programs, vital to so many of our constituents, do not run on autopilot. For the past 40 years dedicated individuals at the Food Nutrition Service have worked to reach those in need, while protecting the integrity of the programs they administer. They have driven error rates down, while working to increase participation rates; FNS has proven to be able stewards of the programs they administer.

Mr. Speaker, forty years ago today man set foot on the moon. This was a dream for untold generations which this government made a priority and achieved. When we set this goal, the tools needed to achieve it did not exist—they had to be invented. Forty years ago the Food Nutrition Service was also formed, our nation's greatest tool in fighting hunger. I look forward to the day when we set our goals high again and provide the resources necessary to truly end hunger in the United States.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 164.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution just considered.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 30) commending the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the occasion of its 125th anniversary.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 30

Whereas the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau of Labor", approved on June 27, 1884 (23 Stat. 60), established a bureau to "collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity";

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal factfinding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics, and in that role it collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the public, Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics has completed 125 years of service to government, business, labor, and the public by producing indispensable data and special studies on prices, employment and unemployment, productivity, wages and other compensation, economic growth, industrial relations, occupational safety and health, the use of time by the people of the United States, and the economic conditions of States and metropolitan areas;

Whereas many public programs and private transactions are dependent today on the quality of such statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the unemployment rate and the Consumer Price Index, which play essential roles in the allocation of Federal funds and the adjustment of pensions, welfare payments, private contracts, and other payments to offset the impact of inflation;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics pursues these responsibilities with absolute integrity and is known for being unfailingly responsive to the need for new types of information and indexes of change;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics has earned an international reputation as a leader in economic and social statistics;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Internet website, www.bls.gov, began operating in 1995 and meets the public need for timely and accurate information by providing an ever-expanding body of economic data and analysis available to an ever-growing group of online citizens; and

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics has established the highest standards of professional competence and commitment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress com-

mends the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the occasion of its 125th anniversary for the exemplary service its administrators and employees provide in collecting and disseminating vital information for the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlemen from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on Senate Concurrent Resolution 30 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 30, which commends the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as it celebrates its 125th anniversary.

Since its founding in 1884, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has served as the principal factfinding agency for the Federal Government for all matters in the fields of labor, economics, and statistics. In this capacity, it has collected, analyzed, and disseminated essential labor-related data to all levels of government, various Federal agencies, and the American public.

As an institution, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has evolved throughout its 125 years. Originally serving a broad fact-finding mandate, the Bureau has since developed into many specialized arms that study a multitude of labor issues, including wages and prices, the state of industrial relations, unemployment, demographic shifts, and workplace safety conditions.

The Bureau has stringent criteria for its data and analyses in order to ensure that it is not only accurate but relevant to society. As a result of rapidly changing economic conditions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed a reputation for responsiveness, swiftly adjusting its measures and indices to provide citizens and policymakers of this Nation with high-quality statistical data.

In its commitment to disseminate this valuable information, the Bureau of Labor Statistics established a Web site in 1995. Since that time, a variety of data access tools have been developed, providing increased access to the statistical data it analyzes and develops. Today, the use of the Web site is over 1,000 times what it was when it began, with more than 20 million users in the months of this year alone.

The data and analyses provided by the Bureau are invaluable, contributing to policy development process as well as the allocation of Federal funds

and private payments. I commend the work of the Bureau's many economists, mathematical statisticians, information technology assistants, and administrative specialists as they celebrate an impressive 125-year legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this important resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 30, commending the Bureau of Labor Statistics on its 125th anniversary.

In our current economic climate, there is a lot of discussion about economic data, what the data means for our recovery, and more importantly, how many of our fellow citizens are going back to work.

What is not talked about is the government agency that is responsible for gathering this data. For 125 years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS, has been charged with collecting and examining information related to our economic health. According to the BLS mission statement, the agency is the principal factfinding body for the Federal Government.

A survey of any economic analysis demonstrates that this information is widely used by academics, Federal and State governments, private companies, and news reporters. The agency has more than 2,000 economists in its headquarters and eight regional offices, gathering unemployment data, wage data, safety and health statistics, and a whole host of information to provide us with a clear picture of the state of the economy across this country. Congress relies on the statistics produced by the Bureau for a variety of programs and for guiding a myriad of policy decisions.

The Bureau examines payroll data and various demographics so that we have detailed information about employment by hours, by industry, and geographic areas. BLS also provides a snapshot of employee benefit plans or labor productivity.

When your children ask if they will ever use anything they learn in school in real life, you can point to the economists and statisticians at BLS as an example of putting math and science to work. When your children complain about how much time that they spend in school, you can tell them, according to the American Time Use Survey developed by BLS, 9 percent of the population is engaged in educational activities daily. I doubt if it brings them any comfort, though. That 9 percent spends, on average, 4.5 hours in class and 2.4 hours engaged in homework.

I rise today to commend the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 125 years of dedicated service and urge the passage of S. Con. Res. 30, commending their service to the Nation. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COURTNEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. I want to thank my friend from Pennsylvania for yielding me time, Mr. Speaker. As we're talking about the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it's an interesting period in our country's history because, just in the last few months since President Obama's taken office, our country has lost 2 million more jobs; 2 million more Americans are out of work, are part of those statistics. I think it's much more than statistics. It's policies by this administration that have caused those 2 million Americans to lose their jobs since January.

If you go back to the stimulus bill, that was the bill that was touted at stopping the bleeding. All of us on this side that opposed that bill, that opposed spending \$800 billion of money that we don't have, said back then that that bill would actually make matters worse because it was adding mountains of debt to our children and grandchildren, but also it wasn't addressing the problems in our economy.

In fact, now we're seeing unemployment at 9.5 percent, approaching 10 percent, with 2 million more Americans having lost their jobs since President Obama took office. And what's this administration saying? Are they finally admitting that the stimulus was a failure? No. In fact, some in the White House are calling for another stimulus bill, more spending.

In fact, just last week at a convention of the AARP, Vice President JOE BIDEN said, "We have to go spend money to keep from going bankrupt." Those are words the Vice President actually said just last week.

And so as this mountain of debt is piling up on the backs of our children and grandchildren, as the President is running car companies and running banks and running all of these other institutions—with over 30 czars, and it's not working—their own Vice President is saying they need to spend money to keep from going bankrupt.

These are ludicrous policies. We have got to go back to common sense. We've got to go back to fiscal discipline and start balancing our budget like every other State is dealing with their budgets, like American families are dealing with these tough economic times as they're pulling back and living within their own means. It's the Federal Government here in Washington that seems to be out of control on a spending frenzy.

Then, just a few weeks ago, they brought this cap-and-trade national energy tax, where they're literally proposing a policy that would run millions more American jobs out of this country to places like China and India, where they'll actually emit more carbon than we do here in America to do the same thing, while rising utility rates on every American family.

The President's own budget director said that the cap-and-trade energy tax would add another \$1,200 a year to every American family's utility bills. So, as they're thinking about turning on their air conditioner in the summer, they're going to be thinking about whether or not they will pay these higher electricity rates.

These policies are helping lead to this rapid unemployment that is now approaching double digits. And the latest here we have in front of us in Congress is this debate over the President and Speaker PELOSI and others' proposal to have a government takeover of our health care system, where the estimates are that we would have hundreds of billions of dollars in new taxes, over \$580 billion in new taxes on the backs of small businesses.

You would have \$240 billion in fines in their approach on the backs of American families, including—get this. This is according to the Congressional Budget Office. In the President's takeover, proposal to take over the health care system by the government, they have \$29 million in penalties against people who are uninsured. It's in the bill.

They have the ability for this health care czar—a health care czar that would literally be able to tell Americans whether or not they can see a doctor and which doctor they can see. It actually gives the authority to this bureaucrat in Washington to disqualify a company's entire health benefits plan.

□ 1545

So if you like the health care you have, the health care czar in their bill allows the health care czar to take your health care benefits away.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

If you look at these policies—and the American people out there across the country are looking at these policies, and that's a good thing because as they look at these policies, and they hear the leadership here in Washington, the people running Congress, saying they need to ram these policies through before the next 2 weeks are over, I think people are figuring it out. They're saying, Wait a minute.

Many Members who actually voted for that cap-and-trade energy tax didn't even read the bill because they dropped 300 pages of amendments down the day of the vote. And we know they're going to try to do the same thing again on this government takeover of health care, and people are sick and tired of it. People are finally saying, Enough is enough; control spending and these czars; stop running car companies; stop running banks; and, surely, don't try to have some government bureaucrat take over our health care system.

So hopefully we won't add millions more Americans to these statistics that we're talking about today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mr. COURTNEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 12½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Connecticut has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield as much time as he may consume to Dr. BROUN of Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I thank my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for yielding some time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you and the American people a labor statistic that just came out from CBO last week in testimony before the U.S. House. The CBO director said that the ObamaCare Washington bureaucrat-run socialized medicine health care bill that's being considered here in the U.S. House is going to cost Americans 750,000 jobs. I think it is a minimum that 750,000 jobs are going to be lost. We keep hearing various figures in ObamaCare of the cost of \$1 trillion, \$1.5 trillion, \$2 trillion. The CBO has not released off-budget figures. We're just getting a paltry amount of those off-budget figures.

This is going to be extremely, extremely costly to the American people. The CBO last week also said that this is not going to lower the cost of health care delivery. Mr. Speaker, I am a medical doctor. I have practiced medicine for over 3½ decades. What's fixing to happen to the American people, Mr. Speaker—and you need to understand that the ObamaCare bill is going to insert a Washington bureaucrat between them and their doctors. This Washington bureaucrat is going to make decisions for them. It's not going to be made by the patient or the patient's family, not by the doctor, but by a Washington bureaucrat who is going to ration their care.

That Washington bureaucrat is going to tell all patients in this country, whether in private insurance or public insurance, whether they can have a procedure, such as a surgery, that's very needed. This Washington bureaucrat is going to tell the American people, the patients, whether they can have an MRI that's desperately needed to evaluate a cough, a pain in their chest, pain in their knee, pain in their low back.

A Washington bureaucrat is going to make those decisions, Mr. Speaker; and I hope the American people are listening today so that they can understand what's going to happen if we have ObamaCare. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is going to give us more and more bleak news if this goes into law about how people's incomes are going to go down, literally go down because the health care commissioner, or

health czar, as Mr. SCALISE was talking about, is going to dictate their health care policy plan to them, even if it's privately paid for, privately administered.

There are not going to be any more private insurance plans because the health care commissioner is going to dictate all the plans in this country, every single one of them. We hear over and over, if you like your private health insurance plan, keep it. But, Mr. Speaker, not one single person in this country, unless they're extremely wealthy—and I mean extremely wealthy—is going to be able to keep their private health care plan. The reason for that is because most people are dependent upon their employer to provide their health insurance. But a government bureaucrat is going to tell every single employer in this country what kind of health care plan, what kind of limits, what kind of coverage, what doctor, everything that plan offers.

So the plan that they have today is going to be obsolete. It's not going to be available anymore. What's even more unfortunate is every single employee, worker that does not accept the government-mandated plan is going to be fined by the Federal Government, fined for not accepting a government-mandated plan.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that's not freedom. That's socialism. We, in this Congress, are going to dictate to employers, employees, to those that are buying their own insurance what kind of health care insurance they have; and it's going to be disastrous. The cost is going to skyrocket. The CBO has already said it's going to cost millions of others jobs. People are going to have long waiting times to get the surgery that they need, MRIs, and maybe even plain x rays.

Mr. Speaker, folks in Canada and Great Britain are coming to this country now to get health care because we have the best health care in the world. We're not going to have anyplace to go because our quality of health care is going to be destroyed by the ObamaCare plan. Mr. Speaker, the American people need to understand where we're headed. I hope the American people will rise up and tell their Members of Congress in the House and the Senate "no" to ObamaCare.

Republicans are offering many alternatives that will literally lower the cost of health insurance, literally lower the cost of medicines in the drugstore, literally empower the doctor-patient relationship into how health care decisions are made, and will stop the government from dictating things. Mr. Speaker, practicing medicine, I've seen how government intrusion into my practices has increased the cost to my patients.

Two good examples: Congress passed the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, HIPAA. That act has cost the health care industry billions of dollars and has not paid for the

first aspirin to treat the headaches it has created, and it was totally unneeded legislation. Congress passed CLIA, the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act. It ran up the cost of just simple labs that I used to do in my office to extraordinarily higher costs to patients, thus increasing the cost of the insurance to every person.

We are being offered an expansion of Medicare or an expansion of Medicaid. We already see tremendous problems in both of those programs. Mr. Speaker, ObamaCare is going to expand those; and we're going to have more fraud, more abuse, more waste, higher costs because of government intrusion into the health care system. Mr. Speaker, ObamaCare is going to put the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics into overtime, providing more statistics, more job losses, lower wages, more people out of work and higher costs for all goods and services in this country. They're going to give us data in the future of a poor economy.

Stealing our grandchildren's future has to stop, and I hope the American people will stand up and say "no" to the cap-and-tax or tax-and-trade bill that's in the Senate and ObamaCare.

Mr. COURTNEY. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any additional speakers, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, again, the resolution which we're focused on is about celebrating 125 years of great work by the people from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Obviously the discussion, because the rules of our House permit it, sort of went off into different areas. I would like to just quickly note two things: number one, the Bureau of Labor Statistics would demonstrate or would show that we've had serious job losses over the last 6 months; but it would also show that in the final quarter of 2008, the GDP of this country dropped by 6 percent, the biggest drop since the Great Depression. Obviously, it was the policies which preceded that downturn that have created the situation and the environment that we're in right now.

Given the fact, as the Bureau would show, we have exhausted almost every tool in the monetary toolbox in terms of lowering interest rates, it was critical for our country to step in and use fiscal policy as a way of turning this country around. And if we look at the bipartisan Governors conference, which met this past weekend, Republican and Democratic Governors all acknowledged that the fiscal relief that came through Medicaid payment boosts, through increases in education spending through the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, through increased funding in title I and special education literally made the difference of whether dozens of States were able to balance their budgets in this critical downturn.

Go ask a Realtor in this country whether or not the stimulus bill, which

provides a first-time home buyer tax credit, has, in fact, revived the real estate market, because they will tell you a resounding "yes." I know in my district we saw a 4 percent increase in home sales; and every single Realtor that was interviewed—in the reporting, again, that came out from the government on that increase in sales—attributed the stimulus package and the first-time home buyer tax credit for the fact that we are seeing that turnaround.

Now as we see the infrastructure dollars filter their way through the bidding process, which every State must conduct for surface transportation projects, we are going to see an uptick in construction and building trades from the stimulus package.

The other brief mention and the second point I want to make is, again, I respect Dr. BROUN for his profession and many of the doctors that serve in the House of Representatives. But as we listen to some of the hysterical statements about the health care reform initiative, I would point out that the American Medical Association, the largest trade group which represents doctors all across this country, came out foursquare in support of the House health care reform bill.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COURTNEY. I will not yield because I sat and listened to representations about that plan which are inaccurate in terms of what it's going to do, in terms of patient choice, but certainly, and more importantly, in how providers are going to be treated. Because the AMA and the American College of Surgeons came out loud and clear in support of this measure and for good reason, because they know that we have a system which is in desperate need of reform.

In conclusion, regarding this resolution before us, when we make choices, both as policymakers in the legislative branch and the executive branch, the key is that we need good data. We need to see where we're going as a Nation, and the people who work at the Bureau of Labor Statistics provide decision-makers and policymakers that opportunity with the great work that they do. I think it's wonderful that on a bipartisan basis we're able to come together, celebrate and recognize the great work that they do.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETERS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 30.

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. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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.

□ 1600

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF JOHN WILLIAM HEISMAN TO FOOTBALL

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 123) recognizing the historical and national significance of the many contributions of John William Heisman to the sport of football.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 123

Whereas, born in 1869, John W. Heisman was an early and influential developer of the game of football, one of America's most beloved sports;

Whereas Heisman learned the game of football playing for Titusville High School in the 1880s and began his long career as a player, coach, writer, and great innovator of the sport;

Whereas Heisman played college football for Brown University and the University of Pennsylvania;

Whereas his coaching career lasted from 1892-1927 and took Heisman to many institutions including: Oberlin College, Auburn, Clemson, Georgia Tech, Washington and Jefferson, Rice University, and his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania;

Whereas, after coaching, Heisman continued his involvement with the sport as a well-known author and publisher of sports periodicals;

Whereas, as head coach of Georgia Tech's football club, his team saw an incredible 33 back-to-back wins, while going 37-4-2 in his final five years as coach;

Whereas Heisman coached Georgia Tech to an incredible 222-0 win over Tennessee's Cumberland College, the highest scoring football game on record;

Whereas Heisman is credited with inventing the forward pass, which is widely considered to be his greatest contribution to the sport;

Whereas he introduced games consisting of four quarters, invented the center snap, and created plays that were precursors to the T and I formations;

Whereas, as director of the New York Downtown Athletic Club (DAC), Heisman and DAC established an annual award for the best college player in the Eastern U.S., which subsequently became national in scope in 1935;

Whereas the award was renamed the Heisman Memorial Trophy after he passed away in 1936; and

Whereas John Heisman was elected into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1954: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the significance, the importance, and many contributions John Heisman had on its development of one of America's most beloved sports—football;

(2) praises Heisman's efforts in helping to establish the most valuable player award for college football, which eventually would be named for him; and

(3) acknowledges Heisman's innovative and influential coaching techniques and strate-

gies, as well as his legendary leadership on and off of the football field.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 123 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution filed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) to recognize the significance of John Heisman and his tremendous influence on American football.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869, John Heisman grew up and learned the game of football at Titusville High School. He began his collegiate football career at Brown University. However, he completed his playing years as a lineman at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Heisman began his illustrious coaching career at Oberlin College after he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He then went on to coach at Akron, Auburn, Clemson, Georgia Tech, the University of Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson, and Rice University. With his stern and innovative coaching style, he posted a 71 percent lifetime winning percentage. Most notably, he won 33 straight games when he coached the Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets. To this day, it is still one of the longest winning streaks in college football history. While coaching the Yellow Jackets, he led his team to a 222-0 victory over the defenseless Tennessee Cumberland College.

Heisman's football inventions revolutionized the game. He instituted the game divisions broken up into quarters, the center snap, and the T and I backfield formations. Most impressively, he established the forward pass. Without his contributions, American football would not be the same game that we experience today.

Late in his life, Heisman became the first athletic director of New York's Downtown Athletic Club. In 1933, John Heisman helped to organize the first Touchdown Club of New York, and in 1935 he inaugurated the first Downtown Athletic Club trophy for the best college football player east of the Mississippi. Two months after his death on October 3, 1936, the trophy was renamed the "Heisman Memorial Trophy" in his honor. The Heisman Trophy is now one of the most prestigious athletic awards in the Nation.