

198 losses in a great career that spanned 42 years. He coached many great sports stars, including the late Elston Howard of the New York Yankees and the great Boston Celtic player Jo Jo White.

His accomplishments led him to be inducted into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame in 1989. Coach Bailey put an emphasis on teaching fundamentals in the game of basketball. Coach Bailey was also treasured for making personal investments in each of his students' lives, which they remember until this day.

Mr. Speaker, on a personal note, Jodie Bailey happened to be my YMCA camp counselor and taught me how to swim. The camp was called Camp Rivercliff, located in Bourbon, Missouri, and, at a very young age, required me to swim across the Meramec River. And you can bet I learned how to swim at a young age in order to survive that river. And I will always remember Coach Bailey for that and what he gave to that community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Coach Jodie Bailey by agreeing to pass H.R. 3072.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I happily rise today in support of H.R. 3072, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9810 Halls Ferry Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the Coach Jodie Bailey Post Office Building. This honor is much deserved, Mr. Speaker, as Jodie Bailey was a coaching legend in St. Louis.

He began his basketball career as a talented player, and later Jodie Bailey found his true passion in coaching basketball. It was in the 1940s when Jodie Bailey began coaching the Vashon Wolverines within the all-black Illinois-Missouri League and helped them win league titles in 1943, 1945, 1947, and 1948. He also guided them to the Missouri Negro Interscholastic Athletic Association State Championship not one, not two, not three, but four times.

And during this tenure, segregation still existed within the school system and many people were not aware of his greatness during the beginning of his career. That is true no longer. However, after school integration, the Vashon Wolverines were able to go on to participate in a regional championship and the State quarterfinals in 1963.

Coach Bailey's success with coaching did not end with the Wolverines. He coached O'Fallon Tech, guiding the Hornets to their only State championship in 1968, where they became the first all black Public High League basketball team to win a Missouri State championship.

Soon thereafter, O'Fallon dropped its sports program, which caused Coach Bailey to find a new job coaching Northwest High School, where he immediately helped them win a regional

title in 1969. Wherever Coach Bailey went, success followed. Overall, Coach Bailey coached three different Public High League basketball teams and led those teams to a total of 824 wins and 198 losses, a phenomenal record.

Coach Bailey's formula for his coaching success was simple. Coach Bailey said this: "To be a successful basketball coach, you need three things. You have to have a well-conditioned team; you have to be fundamentally sound in every phase of the game; and you also have to be team oriented, because there's no 'I' in the word team."

Though recognized for his exceptional coaching abilities, Coach Bailey was also respected as a mentor. On and off the field, Coach Bailey was a man of his own. He urged his players to concentrate on the fundamentals of basketball. He emphasized the need to use their natural abilities to become even better. By employing his talent for support and inspiration, Coach Bailey positively impacted the lives of so many young men that he coached during his 42-season career.

Sadly, the St. Louis basketball community lost Jodie Bailey in March when he died at the age of 88. For his dedication to the St. Louis basketball community, I happily join with my fellow Members, and especially my colleague Congressman CLAY, to join us in supporting H.R. 3072.

I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Minnesota for her support of this and wanted to also add that Coach Jodie Bailey was a true scholar, a graduate of Coe College in Iowa who studied at Springfield College in Massachusetts, which was also the school of Dr. Naismith, who created basketball. And there's one thing he always stressed to his players, that academics will take you much further than basketball, so he always pushed them to excel in the classroom as well as on the basketball court.

I reserve my time.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I again join with my colleague Mr. CLAY and urge all of our colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 3072.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life and legacy of Coach Jodie Bailey by supporting H.R. 3072.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3072.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. 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.

SUPPORTING VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS DAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 483) supporting the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 483

Whereas veterans of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, the Nation's first major foreign conflicts, faced hardships to include a complete lack of medical care and pensions upon discharge from the service;

Whereas, on September 29, 1899, the American Veterans of Foreign Service and in December 1899, the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, were established to advocate for the rights and benefits then denied to veterans of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection;

Whereas, in subsequent years, membership in these and other veterans organizations continued to grow;

Whereas these veterans organizations, recognizing their common goals and the importance of unity, merged to form the present-day Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in 1914;

Whereas membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars continued to grow and reached nearly 200,000 in 1936 when the organization received its Congressional Charter;

Whereas the 2.3 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary remain committed to the organization's mission of "ensuring rights, remembering sacrifices, promoting patriotism, performing community services, and advocating for a strong national defense";

Whereas the organization continues this honorable mission by effectively advocating for our Nation's veterans, to include helping establish the present-day Department of Veterans Affairs, creating the Montgomery G.I. Bill, developing the national cemetery system, and assisting combat wounded veterans receive compensation for their injuries; and

Whereas the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars celebrate the organization's establishment and achievements on September 29th while carrying on the vital mission of their predecessors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentlelady from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today in support of House Resolution 483, a bill supporting the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day. Every day more and more brave Americans join the ranks of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and they deserve every ounce of praise we can possibly provide.

I would like to thank my colleague, the Honorable JOHN KLINE from Minnesota, for introducing this important resolution. I would also like to thank Chairman TOWNS and my colleagues on the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform for bringing this bill to the floor.

Just before the turn of the 20th century, the United States was called upon to defend the hemisphere in the Spanish-American War. American troops fought valiantly and emerged victorious in this, our first modern foreign conflict. On September 20, 1899, the American Veterans of Foreign Service was established to guarantee that troops receive the benefits to which they were entitled.

The following decades demanded millions of young Americans, men and women, heed their Nation's call for service. War against fascism and tyranny in Europe, first in 1917, and again in 1941, proved that American soldiers are the greatest protectors of freedom in the world. When they returned home, the troops were greeted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The organization was and continues to be a vital advocate for veterans' well-being. It helped establish, among other things, the GI Bill, which provided college education for all veterans and fueled the greatest economic boom our Nation had ever seen.

In 2008, the VFW was instrumental in passing a 21st century GI Bill to continue to provide educational assistance to servicemen and -women returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.

Today, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its auxiliaries represent 2.2 million veterans. With 8,100 locations worldwide, help is never far away from those who deserve it most.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars' mission is to "Honor the dead by helping the living." For 110 years they have done just that. For this, I send my personal gratitude.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the invaluable work of the VFW and support House Resolution 483.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE), who will control the time.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 483, and I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Missouri, for his very kind remarks.

I'm a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and a proud one at that, and a member of Post 210 in my hometown of Lakeville. The VFW is not just a gang of old guys sitting around.

These are real patriots, real Americans who have sacrificed for our country.

The VFW traces its roots all the way back to 1899 when veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection founded local organizations to secure rights and benefits for their service. Before that time, as has been mentioned, many of our veterans would return home wounded or sick and there was no medical care or veterans pension for them. They were left to care for themselves.

The founders of the VFW sought to remedy that and provide support and encouragement to all of our veterans who had served in foreign wars. Their mission statement, "To honor the dead by helping the living." Over time, their mission expanded to "ensuring rights, remembering sacrifices, promoting patriotism, performing community services, and advocating for a strong national defense."

Mr. Speaker, some of these veterans go down to the cemetery, the national cemetery, Snelling, in Minnesota every day to perform services to honor those who have passed, to fire the salute, to fold the flag, and they do it sometimes when the temperature is way below zero. And some of these veterans now are in their late seventies and eighties, but there's a dedication here that I think we should all be aware of.

The VFW has a rich history of advocacy, playing an instrumental role in establishing the Veterans Administration, creating the GI Bill, developing the National Cemetery System, and fighting to ensure combat-wounded veterans from all wars receive proper compensation.

In addition, the VFW has been a powerful force behind the creation of the Vietnam, the Korean War, World War II, and Women in Military Service Memorials; and aren't they fantastic. There's nothing that lifts your spirits like taking a group of veterans down to the World War II Memorial and seeing the joy in their faces as they get that fantastic experience.

□ 1715

Today, the VFW has grown to more than 2.3 million members worldwide, and it continues to advocate for all of our veterans of foreign wars.

I applaud the members of the VFW for their continued commitment to one another and to this great Nation. I am humbled by their work on behalf of our veterans, and I am honored to speak on behalf of this resolution.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 483.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any other speakers, and I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I also have no more speakers. So, again, I want to thank my colleague from Missouri and urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to thank my friend from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE) for offering this resolution for such a worthy organization. Again, I urge support for House Resolution 483.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of H. Res. 483, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) traces its origin back to 1899 when veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection founded local organizations to secure benefits for their service. Fifteen years later an umbrella organization was created named the VFW of the United States, and by 1936 it had a membership of 200,000 veterans and was chartered by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the VFW's motto is "honor the dead by helping the living." These brave veterans, who have served their nation in wars on foreign soil, are now constantly improving America at home by their service to the community and all living veterans. The VFW has been instrumental in establishing the Veterans Administration, the enactment of two GI bills, and building support for expanded educational benefits for active-duty service members, as well as our Guard and Reserve forces. They have done a remarkable job improving medical centers for all of our returning service men and women. Further, the VFW participates in more than 13 million service hours throughout different communities across the nation and donates \$2.5 million in college scholarships to high school students every year.

Mr. Speaker, the brave men and women who sacrificed in the past for our present freedoms deserve our fullest support. Those who have served our nation represent the best our country has to offer, and we must honor them.

Accordingly, I would also like to say a special thank you to the veterans in my district, the 11th of Georgia. Post 4911 of Rome, Post 5376 of Calhoun, Post 6688 of Summerville, Post 5408 of Acworth, Post 7402 of Buchanan, Post 5262 of Kennesaw, Post 2681 of Marietta, and Post 7404 of Carrollton have all admirably served our community and our nation, and they deserve our utmost appreciation for their lifetime of dedication to the Armed Services and our veterans.

It is appropriate that we recognize the dedication and honor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today in this chamber, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. CLAY. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 483.

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. KLINE of Minnesota. Mr. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MASSA) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H. Res. 593, de novo;
- H.R. 1376, de novo;
- H.R. 1121, de novo.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWAII STATEHOOD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 593, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 593, as amended.

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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 378, nays 0, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 647]

YEAS—378

Abercrombie	Bartlett	Bocieri
Ackerman	Barton (TX)	Boehner
Aderholt	Bean	Bonner
Adler (NJ)	Becerra	Bono Mack
Alexander	Berkley	Boozman
Altmire	Berman	Boren
Andrews	Berry	Boswell
Arcuri	Biggert	Boustany
Austria	Bilbray	Boyd
Baca	Bilirakis	Brady (PA)
Bachmann	Bishop (GA)	Bright
Bachus	Bishop (UT)	Brown (GA)
Baird	Blackburn	Brown, Corrine
Baldwin	Blumenauer	Brown-Waite,
Barrow	Blunt	Ginny

Buchanan	Hastings (FL)	Mica
Burgess	Hastings (WA)	Michaud
Burton (IN)	Heinrich	Miller (FL)
Butterfield	Heller	Miller (MI)
Buyer	Hensarling	Miller, Gary
Calvert	Herger	Miller, George
Cantor	Herseth Sandlin	Minnick
Cao	Hill	Mitchell
Capito	Himes	Mollohan
Capps	Hinchey	Moore (KS)
Capuano	Hinojosa	Moore (WI)
Cardoza	Hirono	Moran (KS)
Carnahan	Holden	Moran (VA)
Carney	Holt	Murphy (NY)
Carson (IN)	Honda	Murphy, Patrick
Cassidy	Hoyer	Murphy, Tim
Castle	Hunter	Myrick
Castor (FL)	Inglis	Nadler (NY)
Chaffetz	Inslee	Napolitano
Chandler	Israel	Neal (MA)
Childers	Issa	Neugebauer
Chu	Jackson (IL)	Nunes
Clarke	Jackson-Lee	Nye
Clay	(TX)	Oberstar
Cleaver	Jenkins	Obey
Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Olver
Coble	Johnson, E. B.	Pallone
Coffman (CO)	Johnson, Sam	Pascarell
Cohen	Jones	Pastor (AZ)
Cole	Jordan (OH)	Paulsen
Conaway	Kagen	Payne
Connolly (VA)	Kanjorski	Pence
Conyers	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Cooper	Kennedy	Perriello
Costa	Kildee	Peters
Crowley	Kilpatrick (MI)	Peterson
Culberson	Kind	Petri
Cummings	King (IA)	Pingree (ME)
Dahlkemper	King (NY)	Pitts
Davis (CA)	Kingston	Poe (TX)
Davis (KY)	Kirk	Polis (CO)
Davis (TN)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Pomeroy
DeFazio	Kissell	Posey
DeGette	Klein (FL)	Price (GA)
Delahunt	Kline (MN)	Price (NC)
DeLauro	Kosmas	Putnam
Dent	Kratovil	Rahall
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kucinich	Rangel
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lamborn	Rehberg
Dicks	Lance	Reichert
Dingell	Langevin	Reyes
Doggett	Larson (CT)	Richardson
Donnelly (IN)	Latham	Roe (TN)
Doyle	LaTourette	Rogers (AL)
Dreier	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Driehaus	Lee (CA)	Rogers (MI)
Duncan	Lee (NY)	Rooney
Edwards (MD)	Levin	Ros-Lehtinen
Edwards (TX)	Lewis (CA)	Roskam
Ehlers	Lewis (GA)	Ross
Ellison	Linder	Rothman (NJ)
Ellsworth	Lipinski	Roybal-Allard
Emerson	LoBiondo	Royce
Eshoo	Loebsack	Ruppersberger
Etheridge	Lofgren, Zoe	Ryan (OH)
Fallin	Lowe	Ryan (WI)
Farr	Lucas	Salazar
Fattah	Luetkemeyer	Sánchez, Linda
Filner	Luján	T.
Flake	Lummis	Sanchez, Loretta
Fleming	Lungren, Daniel	Sarbanes
Forbes	E.	Scalise
Fortenberry	Mack	Schauer
Foster	Maffei	Schiff
Fox	Manzullo	Schmidt
Frank (MA)	Markey (CO)	Schock
Franks (AZ)	Markey (MA)	Schrader
Frelinghuysen	Marshall	Schwartz
Fudge	Massa	Scott (GA)
Gallely	Matheson	Scott (VA)
Garrett (NJ)	Matsui	Sensenbrenner
Gerlach	McCarthy (CA)	Serrano
Giffords	McCaul	Sessions
Gingrey (GA)	McClintock	Shadegg
Gohmert	McCollum	Shea-Porter
Gonzalez	McCotter	Sherman
Goodlatte	McDermott	Shimkus
Gordon (TN)	McGovern	Shuler
Granger	McHenry	Shuster
Grayson	McHugh	Simpson
Green, Gene	McIntyre	Skelton
Griffith	McKeon	Slughter
Guthrie	McMahon	Smith (NE)
Hall (NY)	McMorris	Smith (NJ)
Hall (TX)	Rodgers	Smith (TX)
Halvorson	McNerney	Snyder
Hare	Meek (FL)	Souder
Harman	Meeke (NY)	Space
Harper	Melancon	Speier

Spratt	Tierney	Watt
Stark	Titus	Welch
Stearns	Tonko	Westmoreland
Sullivan	Towns	Wexler
Sutton	Turner	Whitfield
Tanner	Upton	Wilson (OH)
Taylor	Van Hollen	Wilson (SC)
Teague	Velázquez	Wittman
Terry	Visclosky	Wolf
Thompson (CA)	Walden	Woolsey
Thompson (MS)	Walz	Wu
Thompson (PA)	Wasserman	Yarmuth
Thornberry	Schultz	Young (AK)
Tiahrt	Watson	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—55

Akin	Green, Al	Platts
Barrett (SC)	Grijalva	Quigley
Bishop (NY)	Gutierrez	Radanovich
Boucher	Higgins	Rodriguez
Brady (TX)	Hodes	Rohrabacher
Braley (IA)	Hoekstra	Rush
Brown (SC)	Johnson (IL)	Schakowsky
Camp	Kilroy	Sestak
Campbell	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Carter	Lynch	Smith (WA)
Costello	Maloney	Stupak
Courtney	Marchant	Tiberi
Crenshaw	McCarthy (NY)	Tsongas
Cuellar	Miller (NC)	Wamp
Davis (AL)	Murphy (CT)	Waters
Davis (IL)	Murtha	Waxman
Deal (GA)	Olson	Weiner
Engel	Ortiz	
Graves	Paul	

□ 1856

Mr. LATHAM changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WACO MAMMOTH NATIONAL MONUMENT ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1376, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1376, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 308, noes 74, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 648]

AYES—308

Abercrombie	Bachus	Berry
Ackerman	Baird	Biggert
Adler (NJ)	Baldwin	Bilbray
Altmire	Barrow	Bishop (GA)
Andrews	Barton (TX)	Blackburn
Arcuri	Bean	Blumenauer
Austria	Becerra	Blunt
Baca	Berkley	Bocieri
Bachmann	Berman	Bonner