

Mr. VAN HOLLEN of Maryland, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and I, as co-Chairs of the Congressional Caucus on Global Road Safety, encourage the Obama administration to take a strong leadership role at this conference.

It is in this vein that I introduced this resolution which supports the goals and ideals of a decade of action for road safety with a global target to reduce by 50 percent the predicted increase in global road deaths between 2010 and 2020.

This resolution also urges the Obama administration and the Department of State, in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, to set ambitious road traffic casualty reduction targets for American citizens traveling abroad and to work with foreign governments and with international organizations to harmonize road safety regulations and good practices.

Finally, it urges the Obama administration to take a leadership role at the first Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in Moscow in late November of this year, and it urges the United States to work with nations around the world to achieve the goals and ideals of a decade of action for road safety and to reduce the impact of this public health epidemic in the global community.

Mr. Speaker, road safety is a rapidly growing problem throughout the developed and developing worlds alike that respects no boundaries of geography, nationality, race, age, gender or socioeconomic status. Furthermore, it is a problem that uniquely spans many key areas of concern for Members of Congress and their constituents, not the least of which is the health and safety of American citizens both at home and abroad.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I would like to congratulate Mr. WEXLER for introducing this resolution to enhance global road safety and to reduce the risk of road crash deaths and injuries around the world by fostering partnerships in cooperation between governments, public and private sectors and within civil society. I support the measure.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 74, which supports the goals and ideals of a decade of action for road safety with a global target to reduce by 50 percent the predicted increase in global road deaths between 2010 and 2020. Road safety is a critical issue not only in my district and across the country, but in countries around the world.

As the Chair of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection, I believe that road safety is a critical component of protecting the nation. I fought for the building of infrastructure for safe roads in my district and I believe that this fight should be extended on a national and a global scale. According to the World Health Organization, WHO, the rise in both fatalities from motor vehicle deaths and subsequent costs is caused by the lack of ap-

propriate road engineering and safety promotion in the public health sector.

My home State of Texas is afflicted by the scourge of road fatalities. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, in 2008, there were 3,382 deaths across the state with 1,552 of those traffic fatalities occurring in urban areas such as my district in Houston, Texas. In 2007 there were 209 road deaths in Houston, Texas, killing nearly 10 people for every 100,000. According to the 2004 World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention, 40,000 people die each year in road crashes in the United States alone.

Across the globe, 1.3 million people die in road crashes each year. Another 20 to 50 million people across the globe are injured in motor vehicle accidents, often as a result of speeding. Road crashes are the number one killer of young people between the ages of 10 and 24 world-wide. Road crashes not only bring tragedy and devastation to the lives of the victims and their families, they are also extremely costly. The estimated monetary cost of motor vehicle crashes is nearly \$520 billion, or roughly 3 to 5 percent of the cumulative gross domestic product of the world.

The tragedy of road accidents is not only the economic loss, pain and suffering, and loss of life but also the knowledge that road crashes can be prevented. I applaud the efforts of the Ministerial Consultative Committee, which drafted a declaration for the First Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in Moscow to designate 2010–2020 as the “Decade for Action on Road Safety.” I hope that this conference will succeed in increasing the global awareness on road safety and generate meaningful action against road fatalities.

Road safety is an international effort that almost everyone can support. More than 90 percent of all motor vehicle fatalities occur in low- and middle-income countries. I believe the efforts to raise awareness for the need for road safety and strong action to help reduce motor vehicle fatalities will help our standing in those countries that need it the most. I strongly urge passage of this important Resolution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 74, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENCOURAGING MEMBERSHIP IN THE SERVICEMEMBERS OPPORTUNITY COLLEGES CONSORTIUM

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 491) encouraging each institution of higher education in the country to seek membership in the Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges (SOC) Consortium.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 491

Whereas in order to enhance their military effectiveness and to achieve their educational, vocational, and career goals, servicemembers should share in the same postsecondary educational opportunities that are available to other citizens;

Whereas to enhance access to undergraduate educational opportunities for servicemembers, institutions should maintain a necessary flexibility of programs and procedures, particularly in admissions, credit transfer, and recognition of other applicable learning, including that gained in the military, in scheduling and format of courses, and in academic residency requirements to offset servicemembers' mobility, isolation from campuses, and part-time student status;

Whereas the Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges (SOC) Consortium, which was created in 1972 to provide educational opportunities to servicemembers who had trouble completing college degrees because of their frequent relocations, today includes more than 1,800 colleges and universities among its members;

Whereas the SOC Consortium is a vehicle to help coordinate voluntary postsecondary educational opportunities for servicemembers by advocating for the flexibility needed to improve access to and availability of educational programs for servicemembers, helping the military and higher education communities understand and respond to each other's resources, limits, and requirements for meeting the education and training needs of servicemembers, and strengthening the working relationships among military and higher education representatives;

Whereas each year, hundreds of thousands of servicemembers and their family members enroll in associate, bachelor, and graduate level degree programs offered by SOC Consortium members on school campuses, military installations, and armories within the United States and overseas;

Whereas SOC Consortium member institutions provide flexibility to servicemembers, their families, and veterans seeking college degrees and, in turn, these institutions benefit from the enrollment of mature, highly motivated adult students who are making use of tuition assistance or Montgomery GI Bill benefits to pay their education costs; and

Whereas in gratitude and respect for their service to the United States, all institutions of higher education in the country should strive to provide our servicemembers with the tools and opportunities they need to achieve their educational, vocational, and career goals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) encourages each institution of higher education in the country to seek membership in the Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges (SOC) Consortium; and

(2) recognizes the institutions of higher education that are currently members of the SOC Consortium.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNYDER). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 491 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 491, which encourages each institution of higher education in the country to seek membership in the Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges Consortium, SOC.

Whether at home or abroad, military servicemembers deserve our Nation's utmost respect and support. It is, therefore, important that our Nation's institutions of higher education respect the commitment that military servicemembers make in protecting the freedoms we often take for granted.

The SOC recognizes the sacrifices that many of these servicemembers make, and it provides servicemembers with the opportunities for continued learning. The SOC appreciates the positive attributes military servicemembers bring as active participants in a diverse college environment.

The SOC works toward improving the relationship between the military and institutions of higher education. Increased understanding provides the flexibility necessary for servicemembers to meet the educational requirements that schools demand. The SOC manages to balance the development of programs and procedures that meet the unique needs of servicemembers while protecting and assuring the quality of educational programs. The SOC includes over 1,800 colleges and universities. Members of this consortium should be commended.

However, in order to create additional opportunities for deserving servicemembers, we need to encourage other higher education institutions to join the SOC. The SOC enables Americans to express our gratitude to servicemembers and to ensure that they have access to the same educational opportunities that are available to other citizens.

The SOC provides a wealth of pathways to a quality education while being sensitive to the needs of those who have served our country or of those who are currently on active duty. Under this program, servicemembers can easily transfer credits earned while working toward a degree; they can attend a myriad of campuses and can opt for distance learning in certain instances.

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It is imperative that servicemembers are able to obtain an excellent education, not only because it makes our troops stronger, but because it serves as a necessary way to express gratitude for all of the ways that our service-

members sacrifice to protect our country.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Representative ADLER for bringing this resolution forward.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 491, a resolution encouraging each institution of higher education in the country to seek membership in the Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges, or SOC, Consortium.

The SOC Consortium was created in 1972 to provide educational assistance to servicemembers who had trouble completing their postsecondary education due to their frequent moves.

Today, more than 1,800 colleges and universities are a member of this important consortium with operational partnership between the Department of Defense and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

All institutions that join the consortium must agree to have military-friendly policies on campus. Generally, these institutions agree to things like reasonable transfer of credit policies, providing credit for military training and experience, and providing credit for at least one nationally recognized testing program like the college-level examination program.

The consortium also assists institutions and students in following new policy changes that may benefit servicemembers or veterans. Committee Republicans have long been supportive of ensuring that America's servicemen and -women are easily able to accomplish their goal of achieving a postsecondary education degree.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act passed last Congress included a number of new initiatives for servicemembers and veterans. The bill required the Secretary of Education to provide a Web site that should serve as a one-stop shop for servicemembers to access information about all education benefits.

This bill also included a program to provide funds to institutions to develop on-campus centers that will help servicemembers navigate everything from course registration to educational benefits to help pay for college. These programs will help ensure that these students receive all of the information they need without having to navigate through all the red tape.

I recognize that many institutions already have military-friendly policies in place whether or not they are a part of this consortium. Through this resolution, we are encouraging even more institutions to review their policies and to think about whether there is more that they could give back to those who are fighting for America's freedom.

I certainly want to congratulate my colleague Mr. ADLER for introducing

this important resolution. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize, for 3 minutes, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ADLER), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. ADLER of New Jersey. I thank the gentlelady for bringing this resolution to the floor. I thank my friend Mr. THOMPSON for his support. I thank both Congressman MILLER and Ranking Member KLINE for their leadership on the Education and Labor Committee.

We have a country that watches us and is sometimes appalled by what they see as too much partisanship. This is another example of Republicans and Democrats working together to help the young men and women who have both put on a uniform, gone overseas to keep us safe and free back home. Democrats, Republicans, a Member of Congress, as Americans are standing up for those people that stood up for us to keep us safe and to keep us free.

I was delighted by the remarks of both Ms. HIRONO and Mr. THOMPSON in support of this resolution. We are trying to thank those colleges, those universities, those technical schools that already do what they can in terms of admissions, in terms of credit transfers, in terms of recognizing the service time as an educational opportunity for which credit should be given.

We want to encourage those other universities, other colleges, other technical schools that don't yet do this to do what schools, colleges, technical schools around the country have done since 1972, and increasingly so.

I was very, very happy that my State university in New Jersey, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, just so recently acknowledged SOC, joined SOC, and is doing what so many other universities, colleges and technical schools have been doing since 1972 to help our servicemembers, to help our newly discharged veterans realize their civilian American Dream. Each and every one of them, as they see fit, by going to a university or college of higher education may achieve the sorts of opportunities they want through higher education to have a successful civilian life.

I thank both my friends here, Ms. HIRONO and Mr. THOMPSON. I thank the leadership and the committee on both sides for trying to work for Americans, work for our veterans, work for our active servicemembers and for their family members to make sure they have a chance at a higher education.

I urge all our Members to support this resolution.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I thank my good friend for sponsoring this resolution. I am certainly proud as a member of the Education and Labor Committee to support this resolution as well. I think, to me, more importantly, as the father of a United States soldier, thank you for this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his remarks and, in particular, because in his family he has servicemembers. I thank Mr. ADLER for bringing this forward.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 491.

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 HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 684) recognizing and honoring Howard University School of Law's 140-year legacy of social justice and its continued commitment to the training of capable and compassionate legal practitioners and scholars, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 684

Whereas in 1867, shortly after the end of the Civil War, with funds provided by the Freedman's Bureau, Howard Normal and Theological Institute was established;

Whereas the following year, the Board of Trustees voted to expand the institute's curriculum and change the name to Howard University;

Whereas in 1869, Howard University School of Law, which shares Howard University's founding principles: Veritas et Utilitas (Truth and Service), was opened in an effort to address the great need to train lawyers who would have a strong commitment to helping African-Americans secure and protect their newly established rights granted by the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution;

Whereas Howard Law School is the first law school dedicated to the education of African-Americans;

Whereas Howard Law School's original faculty members were former Dean of the Law School, John Mercer Langston, and the Honorable Albert Gallatin Riddle;

Whereas John Mercer Langston, the namesake of Langston University, was the first African-American Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia, representing Virginia's 4th district, and former President of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute (presently known as Virginia State University);

Whereas the Honorable Albert Gallatin Riddle, former Member of the 37th Congress, was an abolitionist and novelist;

Whereas Charlotte E. Ray (class of 1872) was not only the first African-American female graduate of Howard Law School, but was also the first African-American female to practice law in the District of Columbia;

Whereas James C. Napier (class of 1872), who was invited to attend Howard Law School by Dean John Mercer Langston, served as President William H. Taft's Reg-

istrar of the Treasury, and is 1 of 5 African-Americans whose signature has appeared on currency of the United States;

Whereas Robert H. Terrell (class of 1889) was the first African-American municipal judge for the District of Columbia;

Whereas former Dean of Howard Law School, William Henry Hastie, became the first African-American Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, the first African-American Federal magistrate judge, and the first African-American to be appointed as a Federal circuit court judge;

Whereas former Vice Dean, Charles Hamilton Houston, widely known as, "the man who killed Jim Crow", was known to remark to his students that, "a lawyer is either a social engineer or a parasite on society . . .";

Whereas Howard Law School served as the training ground and planning site for the lawyers who, through *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, rejected the notion that separate education equates to equal education;

Whereas civil rights attorneys Oliver Hill (class of 1933) and co-counsel, Spottswood Robinson III (class of 1939), were attorneys for the plaintiffs in *Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County*, which was 1 of 5 cases consolidated with *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*;

Whereas Thurgood Marshall (class of 1933) was the lead litigator to argue *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, before the Supreme Court, and was later named Associate Justice on the Supreme Court;

Whereas Damon Keith (class of 1949) is currently a senior judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit;

Whereas Harris Wofford (class of 1954) is a former Senator from Pennsylvania and was a civil rights advisor to President John F. Kennedy;

Whereas former Mayor of Richmond, Virginia, L. Douglas Wilder (class of 1959), was the first African-American elected as Governor in the United States;

Whereas Vernon Jordan (class of 1960), former advisor to President Bill Clinton, noted that at Howard Law School, he found, "a wife, a career, and a reaffirmation of [his] faith in the mission of black people", and that his time at Howard, "saved [his] soul";

Whereas Roland Burris (class of 1963) is a Member of the United States Senate;

Whereas Gabrielle McDonald (class of 1966), Howard University Trustee Emerita, serves as an Arbitrator on the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, is a former president and judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, formerly served as a judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas and was elected to the "Texas Woman's Hall of Fame";

Whereas former Dean and professor at Howard Law School, J. Clay Smith (class of 1967), who was appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1978 and President Ronald Reagan in 1981 to serve on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, in the capacities of Commissioner and Acting Chairman, is the author of "Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer 1844-1944" and "Rebels in Law: Voices in History of Black Women Lawyers", and the editor of "Supreme Justice: Speeches and Writings", written by Thurgood Marshall;

Whereas Wiley Daniel (class of 1971) was the first African-American appointed as a judge for the United States District Court for the District of Colorado;

Whereas Isaiah Leggett (class of 1974) is the County Executive for Montgomery County, Maryland;

Whereas Jack Johnson (class of 1975) is the County Executive for Prince George's County, Maryland;

Whereas the recent addition of Vicky Miles-LeGrange (class of 1977) as Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma evidences the ongoing commitment of the faculty and staff of Howard Law School to equip alumni with the necessary tools to succeed at every level;

Whereas Gregory Meeks (class of 1978) is a Member of the United States House of Representatives;

Whereas former District of Columbia Mayors, Walter Washington (class of 1948) and Sharon Pratt Kelly (class of 1968), and current Mayor, Adrian Fenty (class of 1996), are alumni of Howard Law School;

Whereas Howard Law School is one of a select group of law schools that can boast having as alumni a Supreme Court Justice, numerous Federal and State judges, Members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, a Governor, and several Mayors;

Whereas the Princeton Review ranks Howard Law School's faculty as the most diverse law school faculty in the Nation;

Whereas Spencer Boyer, a Professor at Howard Law School, has 38 years of service, which makes him one of the most senior African-American law professors in the United States;

Whereas the competitive efforts of the Huver I. Brown Trial Advocacy Moot Court Team, the Charles Hamilton Houston National Moot Court Team, and the Goler Teal Butcher International Moot Court Team are evidence of Howard Law School's dedication to the vigorous training of zealous advocates;

Whereas Howard Law School's curriculum, which includes a study abroad program in Cape Town, South Africa, the Civil Rights Clinic, the Fair Housing Clinic, the World Food Law Institute, and the Institute of Intellectual Property and Social Justice, demonstrates an aggressive commitment to provide relevant hands-on instruction in an ever-evolving legal environment;

Whereas for 10 years, through the Marshall-Brennan Constitutional Literacy Project, law students in the Howard University School of Law student-fellows program teach constitutional law in public high schools in the District of Columbia;

Whereas Howard Law School's comparatively low tuition and aggressive career services staff helped the school achieve a ranking of third on the Vault.com's list of the most underrated law schools in the Nation;

Whereas Howard Law School has contributed robustly to society through the education of attorneys who have gone on to serve the world in countless public and private capacities; and

Whereas there is no greater illustration of Howard Law School's motto, "Leadership for America and the Global Community", than the faculty, staff, students, and alumni of Howard University School of Law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Howard University School of Law's profound achievements and unwavering commitment to social justice for all people;

(2) encourages the continued dedication to the first-rate training of social engineers; and

(3) congratulates Howard University President, Sidney A. Ribeau, Ph.D., Howard University School of Law Dean, Kurt L. Schmoke, J.D., and the faculty, staff, students, and alumni of Howard Law School on the momentous occasion of its 140th anniversary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the gentleman