

mass media. Dr. Hooks served as a producer and host for several local television shows in Memphis.

Dr. Hooks' honors and awards include the NAACP Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievements made by an African American, receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President George W. Bush in November of 2007, and he was inducted into the International Civil Rights Hall of Fame at the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site on January 12, 2008. The Memphis Library Branch is also named in his honor. The NAACP later created the Benjamin L. Hooks Distinguished Service Award, which is awarded to persons for their efforts in implementing policies and programs which promote equal opportunity.

So it is with great pride and admiration that we honor Dr. Benjamin Lawson Hooks as a great civil rights leader, and as a successful businessman, judge, lawyer, and minister. He has fought triumphantly for the rights of African Americans and made great contributions to the African American community.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and the legacy of Rev. Benjamin Lawson Hooks, who passed away April 15, 2010, at the age of 85. Rev. Hooks was more than just an accomplished man; he was a modern-day pioneer who overcame modern-day struggles. No matter the obstacle, Rev. Hooks continued to fight for equal rights, always believing that tomorrow will be better.

In fact, Rev. Hooks was often quoted as saying, "you have to believe that tomorrow somehow can be, and will be, better than today." His mission in life was to make this belief a reality. As the first African-American commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission, a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Tennessee's first African-American criminal court judge, and, finally, as the Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1977 to 1992, Rev. Hooks worked tirelessly to make America a fairer, and more just, nation.

Under his leadership of the NAACP, he brought this storied civil rights organization from the brink of financial collapse. Rev. Hooks returned it to stability, increased membership, and created programs such as the NAACP ACT-SO (Academic, Cultural, Technological and Scientific Olympics) competitions, a major youth talent and skill initiative, and Women in the NAACP.

Rev. Hooks also was a stalwart in the face of adversity. In 1989, there were several gasoline bomb attacks in the South, resulting in the murder of a federal judge in Alabama and an African-American civil rights lawyer in Georgia. NAACP leaders were threatened with violence as well. Rev. Hooks responded to these acts of violence by saying, "We believe that this latest incident is an effort to intimidate our association, to strike fear in our hearts. It will not succeed."

This remarkable American lived a life of honor and purpose, leaving behind a legacy of equality and justice. Our nation is so much better for his dedication to the idea that "all men are created equal." Rev. Hooks is an inspirational figure to us all, and we must continue to strive to ensure that tomorrow will continue to be better than today.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of

H.R. 1271 to honor the life and achievements of Dr. Benjamin Lawson Hooks who passed away on April 15, 2010. Dr. Hooks served as the Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was a great civil rights leader.

Born in Memphis, Tennessee as the fifth of seven children, Dr. Hooks faced numerous racial barriers growing up in the segregated South. He graduated from Howard University in 1944, and after serving in the army during World War II, he completed a law degree from DePaul University in 1948. Upon graduation, he returned to Memphis where he opened his own law practice. Although faced with relentless discrimination in the legal field, Dr. Hooks managed to make a reputation for himself. In 1965 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Shelby County criminal court making him the first black criminal court judge in Tennessee history. Later, in 1972, he became the first African-American member of the Federal Communications Commission where he developed a reputation as a champion for minority owned television and radio stations.

In 1976, Dr. Hooks became the Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples. His tenure saw an increase in membership and revenue, and additionally, he was influential in the national recognition of Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Benjamin Hooks was an unyielding advocate for African-American civil rights, and he will be greatly missed. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me today in recognizing this remarkable leader who worked diligently for the black community and was a stalwart champion of fairness and equality for all.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1271.

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. COHEN. 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.

SUPPORTING THE MISSION AND GOALS OF 2010 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1104) supporting the mission and goals of 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week to increase public awareness of the rights, needs, and concerns of victims and survivors of crime in the United States, no matter their country of origin or their creed, and to commemorate the National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme of "Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect."

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1104

Whereas over 25,000,000 individuals in the United States are victims of crime each year, including over 6,000,000 individuals who are victims of violent crime;

Whereas a just society acknowledges the impact of crime on individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities by ensuring that rights, resources, and services are available to help rebuild the lives of victims;

Whereas although our Nation has steadily expanded rights, protections, and services for victims of crime, too many victims are still not able to realize the hope and promise of these expanded rights, protections, and services;

Whereas despite impressive accomplishments over the past 40 years in crime victims' rights and services, there remain many challenges to ensuring that all victims—

(1) are treated with fairness, dignity, and respect;

(2) are offered support and services regardless of whether they report the crimes committed against them to law enforcement; and

(3) are recognized as key participants in our system of justice when such crimes are reported;

Whereas justice systems in the United States should ensure that services are available for all victims of crime, including victims from underserved communities of our Nation;

Whereas observing victims' rights and treating victims with fairness, dignity, and respect serve the public interest by engaging victims in the justice system, inspiring respect for public authorities, and promoting confidence in public safety;

Whereas individuals in the United States recognize that our homes, neighborhoods, and communities are made safer and stronger by identifying and meeting the needs of crime victims and ensuring justice for all;

Whereas treating victims of crime with fairness, dignity, and respect, as encouraged and expressed by the theme of 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, "Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.", costs nothing more than taking time to identify victims' needs and concerns, and effective collaboration among justice systems to meet such needs and concerns; and

Whereas 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18 through April 24, 2010, provides an opportunity for justice systems in the United States to strive to reach the goal of justice for all by ensuring that all victims are afforded legal rights and provided with assistance as they face the financial, physical, spiritual, psychological, and social impact of crime: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the mission and goals of 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week to increase public awareness of—

(A) the impact on victims and survivors of crime; and

(B) the constitutional and statutory rights and needs of such victims and survivors;

(2) recognizes that fairness, dignity, and respect comprise the very foundation of how victims and survivors of crime should be treated; and

(3) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Office for Victims of Crime within the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Cohen) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COHEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1104 supports the goals and mission of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, celebrated this week, April 18 through 24.

This year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme is "Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect."

Every April individuals in communities across the country, with the support of the Department of Justice's Office of Victims of Crime, observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Rallies, candle-light vigils and many other commemorative events honor crime victims during this observance of victims' rights.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is observed to highlight the special needs of more than 21 million victims of crime and survivors of crime each year, including over 5 million victims of violent crime. Although the number of murder victims in 2008 fell by almost 4 percent from the previous year, we must remain vigilant in this fight against violent crime.

During this week in April, we take time out to ensure that resources and services are available to help crime victims rebuild their lives and to acknowledge the impact of crime on individuals, families, and communities.

Crime victims suffer not only from the losses that directly result from the crime, but also from the emotional trauma of being victimized. In 2007, total economic loss to victims across the country was \$2 billion for violent crime and \$16 billion for property crime. This week is also a time to make a commitment to providing more resources to victims of crimes committed in the workplace, in schools, and on college campuses.

□ 1515

In addition, we should pay special attention to children and elderly victims of crime.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is an occasion to support crime victims. If we don't make a commitment to treating victims with the fairness, dignity, and respect they deserve, it makes it even more difficult for them to heal.

For all these important reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague and friend from California (Mr. COSTA) as original cosponsors of this resolution to recognize and support the mission and goals of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

I want to thank Mr. COSTA for his work on the Victims' Rights Caucus. California, from where he comes, is the State that started the victims rights movement. While Mr. COSTA was in the California legislature, he presented and sponsored the Three Strikes law and also victim notification in that State. He and I are co-chairs of the Victims' Rights Caucus, and this caucus is comprised of 62 members from both sides of the aisle who are dedicated to protecting the interests and needs of crime victims in our Nation. Crime issues are not partisan issues, they are people issues. They don't recognize borders or district boundaries. They affect everybody in this country.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week began in 1980, when President Reagan first called for a national observance to recognize and honor the millions of crime victims and survivors in our country. Victims' Rights Week also pays tribute to the thousands of victim service providers and professionals who provide critical support to victims throughout our country every day. The theme of this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week is "Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect."

Mr. Speaker, crime touches all of us and all of our friends and all of our neighbors. It happens in every State and every district. It has many forms. In 2008, 21 million crimes were committed in the United States. Of these, 5 million were violent crimes, 16 million were property crimes, and there were over 11,000 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in 2006. In 2008, the incidence of identity fraud rose for the first time in nearly 5 years to 10 million victims here in the United States.

Crime victims are not just statistics, they are real people, real men, women and children, their families, their loved ones. What are we doing to help them? Well, we are raising awareness and highlighting issues important to victims. We are also protecting critical programs that are already in existence. Many of these programs were created by the landmark bill passed in 1984 called the Victims of Crime Act, or VOCA. This law created the VOCA fund. It's a novel concept where criminals who are convicted and sent to our Federal penitentiaries donate into a fund. That fund then is used for crime victims and crime-victim-related organizations throughout the United States.

This fund requires criminals to pay for the crimes they have committed. This money then pays for the rent on the courthouse, so to speak, pays for medical expenses of the victim, and sometimes it covers the victims' funeral costs. This is money that is funded solely by criminals, it is not tax-

payer money, and the money should be always used for victims of crime.

VOCA is the only Federal fund that caters to the needs of victims. Each year, over 4,400 agencies, 10,000 victim assistance programs, and about 4 million victims receive support and financial compensation from this fund whose coffers are filled by criminals who are sent to our penitentiaries.

The Office of Management and Budget estimates that the Crime Victims Fund in 2011 will have \$4.3 billion, with an additional \$1 billion to be deposited during the year of 2011. This money is solely for the victims of crime, funded with money paid by criminals who cause criminal conduct. We should make sure that this money stays with the victims and is not taken by our Federal bureaucrats and used for other pet projects.

Mr. Speaker, crime victims are real people who have survived sometimes gruesome acts of violence. Their voices must not be excluded from our criminal justice system. The criminal justice system should be justice not only for defendants of crime, but victims of crime as well.

As we take the opportunity to honor victims and their courage and their memories, we renew our commitment to protect the rights of crime victims and provide them with effective assistance programs. We also commend the countless professionals and volunteers who have dedicated their lives to help crime victims and survivors of crime.

I urge support of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California, my colleague in the National Conference of State Legislatures and my colleague here in Congress and the author of this resolution, Mr. COSTA.

Mr. COSTA. I want to thank the gentleman from Tennessee, my colleague and good friend, Representative COHEN, for his hard work not only on behalf of the people of Tennessee, but our Nation, in ensuring that good work is done. I do appreciate serving with you.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1104, to honor the National Crime Victims' Rights Week, which occurs this week from April 18 through April 24.

As a founder and co-chair of the Congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, Congressman TED POE—who just spoke and really stated it very clearly. He, who in a previous life served as a judge in Texas, saw firsthand the challenges of trying to ensure that justice was served, not just to the criminals, but to ensure that the victims of those crimes, as he sat and listened in his court on a daily basis, were understood and that in ways that justice needs to, that they were reached out to. I want to congratulate my colleague, Congressman Ted Poe, for his previous service and his service today on behalf of not just Texans, but all Americans and those who care deeply about the

impacts of crime and the victims that those crimes have created.

This year, the theme is Fairness, Dignity, and Respect, three things which all victims deserve; fairness, dignity and respect. Last week, the Victims Rights Caucus hosted—Congressman POE and I and other members—the Victims Rights Caucus Award ceremony to honor six individuals throughout the country for their outstanding accomplishments in the field of victim services and victim advocacy.

The National Crime Victims' Rights Week helps us all to be more aware and to acknowledge and to celebrate all the providers who are there for victims of crime, and to support the criminal justice professionals who provide critical assistance to victims all across our Nation.

I know, having been involved in California—as all of my colleagues in their own respective States—that these professionals, each day, on a 24/7 basis throughout the week, see the horrific impacts of these crimes.

Crime knows no bounds, and crime victims deserve our support and services to help them cope. They are our neighbors, they are our friends, they are our family members, those who are victims of crimes. And as was noted earlier by my colleagues, the VOCA fund that was created by Congress in 1984 and signed into law by President Reagan has for decades now reached out and provided necessary funds for over 4,000 organizations throughout our country to provide support for those victims of crime.

So I want to encourage my colleagues to support this resolution to show crime victims that we stand together in a bipartisan fashion for that fairness, for that dignity, and for that respect, and that we will continue to be supportive of commonsense approaches to assisting these individuals in their time of need.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE), who also, being from California, helped sponsor and did sponsor the stalking awareness law in the State of California and has brought that concept to Congress as well.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

When we talk about the 5 million violent crimes that occur in this country every year, we should be mindful of what that means in terms of the shattered lives of the victims, those who survive and those who don't survive; their families are shattered by this experience.

I want to take a moment and recognize someone who did a lot in California to help change many of the laws in our State, and that is Colleen Thompson Campbell, who lost not only her son to violent crime, but also, in a separate case, lost her brother and sister-in-law to murder as well.

I have had the opportunity to work with Colleen over the years. She formed an organization called MOVE,

Memories of Victims Everywhere. One of the concepts that she had was to try, in State law, to overturn some of the worst decisions made by the then Rose Bird Court, which we did with Proposition 115. I was the author of that legislation. We could not get that legislation to try to restore rights between the victims of crime and the accused through the State legislature, so she went out and pounded the pavement with victims' rights groups across the State. And after gaining 1 million signatures, on the third try we were able to pass it overwhelmingly in the State of California. But that proposition, the Crime Victims/Speedy Trial Initiative, gave victims the right to a speedy trial, it gave those victims an opportunity to testify, it increased sentences, it increased punishment, it required reciprocal discovery of evidence, tried to right that balance, it allowed the family members of those victims to stay in the courtroom and follow these proceedings and not be dismissed, and allowed them also to go to the sentencing. I testified before the House Constitution Subcommittee here some years later when we had an opportunity to mold legislation based on what we had done in California, the victims' rights bill that became law, codifying crime victims' rights here at the Federal level.

I would also just like to recognize another individual who was affected by crime, Kathleen Baty. She never even knew that the man stalking her really had existed when she was in high school and went to UCLA. She was running on campus, she was participating in sports. She did not know that this individual—who she had never met—had become obsessed with her and would take it upon himself over the next 10 years to follow her and stalk her relentlessly and threaten her and attempt to abduct her. It is phenomenal that it took legislation to actually prevent this crime of stalking, but that's where the concept came from, from this case and the case of four young women in my county of Orange County who all died within a span of 6 weeks. Everyone had gone to law enforcement and been told there is nothing we can do despite you being stalked until you are attacked physically. So we passed the Anti-Stalker law—with her testifying—at the State level, and later she came back here and helped us with the Federal law as well.

Why with the Federal law? Because the first thing we tell victims is to get away from your stalker. And when he gets out, or slips—as with the case of her stalker, he cut off his ankle bracelet after he was finally apprehended. By the way, he was apprehended on her doorstep after a 10-hour standoff with a knife to her throat, but he had not dragged her more than the required 1,000 feet, so it was not kidnapping.

This is why we needed the Anti-Stalker Act, why we passed it at the Federal level, why we have to be aware of the rights and the needs and the con-

cerns of victims of crime because these are the types of laws that now we have been able to pass, as I say, in Japan and overseas as well, in Europe. But if we look at the effect on these lives—and I remember Kathleen Baty coming back here to tell me about how she was never able to shake this individual—now we have the Federal law so that if the victim crosses State lines, the perpetrator cannot cross those State lines to pursue them.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. ROYCE. I will also mention the legislation that I authored in California to put fines on those who are convicted of crimes and fund programs in the State for victims, and we have done this at the Federal level as well.

We need to do more to right the scales of justice; we need to do more to balance the rights of crime victims; and lastly, what this particular resolution here today does, we need to do more to make the public aware of just how out of balance these scales are to the 5 million victims of crime every year in the United States.

□ 1530

Mr. COHEN. I would just like to say I appreciate Mr. ROYCE's comments.

Mr. Speaker, in Tennessee, I worked to pass an antistalking law and was successful in doing it. They are important. Whether it's Kathleen in southern California or Victoria in Texas, they need to be protected, and we need to make sure we have such laws.

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Towns) to address this subject.

Mr. TOWNS. I would like to thank the gentleman from Memphis, Tennessee, for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1104, commemorating National Crime Victims' Rights Week and its theme, "Fairness. Dignity. Respect." I would also like to reflect upon a topic that is of deep concern to me: violence against women.

Domestic violence has a profound psychological impact on victims and survivors. There has been a 35 percent increase in domestic violence shelter bed use since 2002. Increased shelter utilization is evidence of the displacement and psychological havoc that domestic violence wreaks on families. We must put a stop to this.

Nationally, one-half to two-thirds of residents in domestic violence shelters are children. In fact, on one day in 2007, 13,485 children were living in a domestic violence shelter or in a transitional housing facility. Another 5,526 sought services within nonresidential programs. Children who experience or who witness domestic violence are more likely to become abusers or victims, themselves.

Beyond the home, violence in the form of sexual assault carries with it similar lasting psychological and social effects. According to data

provided by the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network, 60 percent of cases are never even reported to the police. We know that one in six women and one in 33 men will be sexually assaulted in their lifetimes, with college-aged women four times more likely to be sexually assaulted.

Both domestic violence and sexual assault have lasting implications on the lives of victims, survivors and their families. It is important, Mr. Speaker, while working towards crime prevention, that we continue to treat victims and survivors of sexual assault and of domestic violence with fairness, dignity, and respect. We must work together as a Nation to bring awareness to these important issues so that we may prevent further abuse.

I thank the gentleman from Memphis, Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) for granting me the time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, during this debate, on which we agree this legislation should be passed, we have talked a lot about victims. The victims that we have talked about are more than statistics. They are real people.

Before I came to Congress, I spent over 20 years on the criminal court bench in Houston, Texas. I saw about 25,000 people come to the courthouse who were charged with the most serious crimes in our society. Along with those defendants came other people who didn't want to be at the courthouse either, but they were there because they were chosen by defendants to be prey, in many cases, and those were victims of crime. They came to the courthouse. They were all races, all ages, of both sexes, and of all philosophies, but crime does not discriminate against who the victim may be.

Before I became a judge, I was a prosecutor in Houston, Texas. I spent my last year prosecuting capital cases. In my office across the street, I have a lot of photographs of my kids, of my four kids and of my eight grandkids, but I also have two other photographs that have been in my office ever since I was at the courthouse in Houston, first as a prosecutor and then as a judge.

This is a photograph of Kevin Wanstrath. He was born the same year as my son Kurt, but Kevin didn't have the fortune of living very long. This photograph was taken just a few days before he was murdered.

Kevin didn't have a lot going for him when he was born. He was born in Biloxi, Mississippi. His mother didn't want him, so she threw him in a Dempsey Dumpster. A homeless guy found him, turned him over to Catholic charities, and he was taken care of in that orphanage. A couple in Houston, Texas, by the name of John and Diana Wanstrath, a married couple, couldn't have children. They found Kevin. They adopted him, and they made Kevin Wanstrath their child.

Unbeknownst to them, there was a relative who was plotting to kill John

and Diana Wanstrath. Under Texas law, if the parents die, the child gets everything. On a summer night in Houston, Texas, two individuals posing as real estate agents came to the front door of John and Diana Wanstrath. They first shot John in the head and then shot Diana in the head. Then while Kevin Wanstrath was asleep in his baby bed and was curled up to his favorite little teddy bear—he had blue terry cloth pajamas on—he was shot in the back of the head. He was assassinated on the altar of greed.

There were four henchmen involved in that murder. It turned out that, during the trial, we proved that there was another homicide, that Diana Wanstrath's mother was also murdered by these henchmen.

That was a long time ago. Two of the killers received the death penalty. Two others went to prison for a long time. But I've always wondered what Kevin Wanstrath would turn out to be. He was 14 months old in this photograph. He didn't get to live very long, but he was a victim.

Today, we've talked about victims of crime, but they were and they are, Mr. Speaker, real people, people who just wanted to live, to grow up, to play in their backyards with their dads—things that never happened for Kevin, for a lot of other kids in our culture and for a lot of adults, too.

We as a Nation must understand that violence against people in this country has to end and that people who commit crimes against children and others, violent crimes, must be held accountable under our laws for the choices that they make. We as a society and we as a culture are not judged by the way we treat the rich, the famous, the powerful, the important, the politicians. We are judged by the way we treat the weak, the elderly, the children. That is how we are judged.

That's why this resolution and other resolutions which talk about victims are important, so I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution and to remember that victims are people, too. And that's just the way it is.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. I appreciate the remarks of Congressman POE, which were obviously heartfelt.

Mr. Speaker, I think there is bipartisanship within this House in looking out for the victims of crime and in trying to see that there aren't more victims. Sometimes you hear speeches on the floor which are written or which are, maybe, not as personal in nature, but what Mr. POE said was personal. His experience as a prosecutor and as a criminal court judge came through, and I am privileged to have listened to that and to be able to join in his thoughts of: That's just the way it is.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1104, supporting the mission and goals of 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week to increase public awareness of the rights, needs, and concerns of victims and survivors of crime in the United

States," introduced by my distinguished colleague from California, Representative COSTA.

The 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18 through April 24, 2010, will provide an opportunity for justice systems in the United States to strive to reach the goal of justice for all by ensuring that all victims are afforded legal rights and provided with assistance as they face the financial, physical, spiritual, psychological, and social impact of crime. The theme for 2010 is, "Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect."

Although our Nation has steadily expanded rights, protections, and services for victims of crime, too many victims are still not able to recognize the hope and promise of these expanded rights, protections, and services. Over 25,000 individuals in the United States are victims of crime each year, including over 6,000,000 individuals who are victims of violent crime.

Despite impressive accomplishments over the past 40 years in crime victims' rights and services, there remain many challenges to ensuring all victims—(1) treated with fairness, dignity, and respect; (2) are offered support and services regardless of whether the crimes committed against them to law enforcement; and (3) are recognized as key participants in our system of justice when such crimes are reported.

Observing victims' rights and treating victims with fairness, dignity, and respect serve the public interest by engaging victims in the justice system, inspiring respect for public authorities, and promoting confidence in safety. Justice systems in the United States should ensure that services are available for all victims of crime, including victims from underserved communities of our Nation.

A just society acknowledges the impact of crime on individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities by ensuring that rights, resources, and services available to help rebuild the lives of victims. Individuals in the United States recognize that our homes, neighborhoods, and communities are made safer and stronger by identifying and meeting the needs of crime victims and ensuring justice for all. Treating victims' of crime with fairness, dignity, and respect costs nothing more than taking time to identify victims' needs and concerns, and effective collaboration among justice systems to meet such needs and concerns.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1104 in increasing the public awareness of the impact on victims' and survivors of crime and the constitutional and statutory rights and needs of victims' and survivors. We all have an obligation in protecting the rights of all people and ensuring that they receive the respect and dignity they deserve.

Mr. COHEN. I ask that all of my colleagues join me in supporting this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1104.

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. POE of Texas. 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.

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 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. QUIGLEY) at 6 o'clock and 30 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:

House Resolution 1257, and House Resolution 1271, both by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Resolution 1104 will resume later in the week.

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

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY MONTH, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1257, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1257.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 4, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 212]

YEAS—397

Ackerman	Baldwin	Blackburn
Aderholt	Barrow	Bonner
Adler (NJ)	Bartlett	Bono Mack
Akin	Barton (TX)	Boozman
Altmire	Bean	Boren
Andrews	Becerra	Boswell
Arcuri	Berkley	Boucher
Austria	Berman	Boyd
Baca	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Bachmann	Bilbray	Brady (TX)
Bachus	Bishop (NY)	Braley (IA)
Baird	Bishop (UT)	Bright

Brown (SC)	Green, Gene	McCotter
Brown, Corrine	Griffith	McDermott
Brown-Waite,	Grijalva	McHenry
Ginny	Guthrie	McIntyre
Buchanan	Gutierrez	McKeon
Burton (IN)	Hall (NY)	McMahon
Butterfield	Hall (TX)	McMorris
Buyer	Halvorson	Rodgers
Calvert	Hare	McNerney
Camp	Harman	Meek (FL)
Campbell	Harper	Meeks (NY)
Cantor	Hastings (FL)	Melancon
Cao	Hastings (WA)	Mica
Capito	Heinrich	Michaud
Capuano	Heller	Miller (FL)
Cardoza	Hensarling	Miller (MI)
Carnahan	Herger	Miller (NC)
Carney	Herseth Sandlin	Miller, Gary
Carson (IN)	Higgins	Miller, George
Carter	Hill	Minnick
Cassidy	Himes	Mitchell
Castle	Hinche	Mollohan
Castor (FL)	Hinojosa	Moore (KS)
Chaffetz	Hirono	Moore (WI)
Chandler	Hodes	Moran (KS)
Childers	Holden	Moran (VA)
Chu	Holt	Murphy (CT)
Clay	Hoyer	Murphy, Patrick
Cleaver	Hunter	Murphy, Tim
Clyburn	Inglis	Myrick
Coble	Inslee	Nadler (NY)
Coffman (CO)	Israel	Napolitano
Cohen	Issa	Neal (MA)
Cole	Jackson (IL)	Neugebauer
Conaway	Jackson Lee	Nunes
Connolly (VA)	(TX)	Nye
Cooper	Jenkins	Oberstar
Costa	Johnson (GA)	Obey
Costello	Johnson (IL)	Olson
Courtney	Johnson, Sam	Olver
Crenshaw	Jones	Ortiz
Crowley	Jordan (OH)	Owens
Cuellar	Kagen	Pallone
Culberson	Kanjorski	Pascarell
Cummings	Kaptur	Pastor (AZ)
Dahlkemper	Kennedy	Paulsen
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Payne
Davis (IL)	Kilroy	Pence
Davis (KY)	Kind	Perlmutter
Davis (TN)	King (IA)	Perriello
DeFazio	King (NY)	Peters
DeGette	Kingston	Peterson
DeLauro	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Petri
Dent	Kissell	Pingree (ME)
Deutch	Klein (FL)	Pitts
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kline (MN)	Platts
Dicks	Kosmas	Poe (TX)
Dingell	Kratovil	Polis (CO)
Doggett	Kucinich	Pomeroy
Donnelly (IN)	Lamborn	Posey
Doyle	Lance	Price (GA)
Dreier	Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)
Driehaus	Larson (CT)	Putnam
Duncan	Latham	Quigley
Edwards (MD)	LaTourette	Radanovich
Edwards (TX)	Latta	Rahall
Ehlers	Lee (CA)	Rangel
Ellison	Lee (NY)	Rehberg
Ellsworth	Levin	Reichert
Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Reyes
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Richardson
Eshoo	Linder	Rodriguez
Etheridge	Lipinski	Roe (TN)
Fallin	LoBiondo	Rogers (AL)
Farr	Loeb sack	Rogers (KY)
Filner	Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (MI)
Fleming	Lowey	Rohrabacher
Forbes	Lucas	Rooney
Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Ros-Lehtinen
Foster	Lujan	Roskam
Fox	Lummis	Ross
Fox	Lungren, Daniel	Rothman (NJ)
Frank (MA)	E.	Roybal-Allard
Franks (AZ)	Lynch	Royce
Frelinghuysen	Mack	Rush
Fudge	Maffei	Ryan (OH)
Galleghy	Maloney	Ryan (WI)
Garamendi	Manzullo	Salazar
Garrett (NJ)	Marchant	Sánchez, Linda
Gerlach	Markey (CO)	T.
Giffords	Markey (MA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Gingrey (GA)	Marshall	Sarbanes
Gonzalez	Matheson	Scalise
Goodlatte	Matsui	Schakowsky
Gordon (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Schauer
Granger	McCarthy (NY)	Schiff
Graves	McCauley	Schmidt
Grayson	McClintock	Schock
Green, Al	McCollum	Schrader

Schwartz	Spratt	Visclosky
Scott (GA)	Stark	Walden
Scott (VA)	Stearns	Walz
Sensenbrenner	Stupak	Wasserman
Serrano	Sullivan	Schultz
Sessions	Tanner	Waters
Sestak	Taylor	Watson
Shadegg	Teague	Watt
Shea-Porter	Terry	Waxman
Sherman	Thompson (CA)	Weiner
Shimkus	Thompson (MS)	Welch
Shuler	Thompson (PA)	Westmoreland
Shuster	Thornberry	Whitfield
Simpson	Tiahrt	Wilson (OH)
Sires	Tiberi	Wilson (SC)
Skellton	Tierney	Wittman
Slaughter	Titus	Wolf
Smith (NE)	Tonko	Woolsey
Smith (NJ)	Towns	Wu
Smith (TX)	Tsongas	Yarmuth
Smith (WA)	Turner	Young (AK)
Snyder	Upton	Young (FL)
Space	Van Hollen	
Speier	Velázquez	

NAYS—4

Broun (GA)
Burgess

Flake
Paul

NOT VOTING—29

Alexander	Capps	Kilpatrick (MI)
Barrett (SC)	Clarke	Kirk
Berry	Conyers	Langevin
Bilirakis	Davis (AL)	McGovern
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Murphy (NY)
Blumenauer	Fattah	Ruppersberger
Blunt	Gohmert	Souder
Boccheri	Hoekstra	Sutton
Boehner	Honda	Wamp
Boustany	Johnson, E. B.	

□ 1859

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 212, H.R. 1257, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 212, H.R. 1257, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 212, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF REV. BENJAMIN LAWSON HOOKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1271, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1271.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 0, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 213]

YEAS—407

Ackerman	Akin	Arcuri
Aderholt	Altmire	Austria
Adler (NJ)	Andrews	Baca