

visiting this great City. New York simply cannot be expected to prevent terrorist attacks alone. Protecting New York City is not a local issue. It is a national issue; a national security issue.

What if the bomb that Faisal Shahzad parked in Times Square had detonated, and included radiological or nuclear material? How many lives would have been lost? How long would it have taken for New York's economy—and the nation's economy—to recover?

One of the best ways to stop that nightmare scenario would be to properly fund the Securing the Cities Program, which is the only Federal program of its kind to establish a ring of radiological detectors on bridges, tunnels, and mobile platforms in the region to prevent a radiological or nuclear attack. Unfortunately, the Administration has eliminated funding for this key program, even though in January 2010 the House of Representatives passed my legislation to authorize and fund the program.

New York City Mayor Bloomberg testified in the Senate this morning and stated: "Since 1990, there have been more than 20 terrorist plots—or actual attacks—against our City. That's why it's so critical for Congress to fully fund homeland security programs like the Securing the Cities—and to take other steps that will help us fight terrorists and make it harder for them to attack us."

NYPD Commissioner Ray Kelly stated on Sunday that the Lower Manhattan Security Initiative has yet to be extended to Midtown Manhattan because of the lack of Federal funding. With just \$50 million, this "Ring of Steel" would give the NYPD a force multiplier throughout Midtown and allow it to expand its reach across the entire city.

The Administration has also proposed eliminating the Coast Guard's Maritime Safety and Security Team in New York City, weakening the City's defenses against a waterborne attack. The Administration has also proposed cutting funding for New York City-area mass transit and port security.

The stark reality is that New York City is the number one target for terrorists. New Yorkers live under constant threat of attack. But the Federal government can minimize those threats by properly funding counterterrorism initiatives based on risk and fund programs in the places they are most needed, like New York City.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this resolution to show our gratitude to the brave and selfless efforts of the first responders and everyone involved who helped turn into a triumph what could have been a tragedy.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1320, 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. PASCRELL. 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.

COMMEMORATING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF KENT STATE UNIVERSITY SHOOTINGS

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1272) commemorating the 40th anniversary of the May 4, 1970, Kent State University shootings.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1272

Whereas the year 2010 marks the 40th anniversary of the Kent State University shootings that occurred on May 4, 1970;

Whereas, on such date, Ohio National Guardsmen opened fire on Kent State students who were protesting the United States invasion of Cambodia and the ongoing Vietnam War;

Whereas four unarmed students (Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandra Scheuer, and William Schroeder) were killed and nine others (Alan Canfora, John Cleary, Thomas Grace, Dean Kahler, Joseph Lewis, Donald MacKenzie, James Russell, Robert Stamps, and Douglas Wrentmore) were injured;

Whereas the site of the May 4 shootings was entered in the National Register of Historic Places, the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation, in February 2010;

Whereas, to preserve the memory of the May 4 shootings and encourage inquiry, learning, and reflection, Kent State has established a number of resources, including the May 4 Memorial, individual student memorial markers and scholarships in memory of the four students mentioned above who were killed, an experimental college course entitled "May 4, 1970 and its Aftermath", and an annual commemoration sponsored by the May 4 Task Force; and

Whereas Kent State has engaged the internationally renowned design services firm, Gallagher & Associates, to assist in the development of the May 4 visitors center as a central place where individuals can explore and better understand the May 4 shootings: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, in commemoration of the 40th year anniversary of the Kent State University shootings that occurred on May 4, 1970—

(1) recognizes the tragedy of the May 4 shootings and the implications that the shootings have had not only on Kent State and the local community, but also on the Nation and the world; and

(2) applauds the development of the May 4 visitors center as an additional primary resource to preserve and communicate the history of the May 4 shootings, its larger ethical and societal context and impact, and its enduring meaning for our democratic Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days in which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

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

I rise today to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Kent State University shootings. On May 4, 1970, members of the Ohio National Guard fired into a crowd of unarmed student demonstrators, killing four and wounding nine students.

Antiwar protests broke out on college campuses nationwide on Friday, May 1, following the announcement of the U.S. invasion of Cambodia as part of the Vietnam War. At Kent State University, students assembled in protest throughout the weekend. On May 4, the number of protesters grew in size until approximately 3,000 demonstrators and spectators were gathered on the commons area of the university. Ohio National Guardsmen, who were brought in as the protest grew, began firing in their direction.

Those who were lost that day were Allison Krause, a 19-year-old freshman honors student; Jeffrey Miller, a 20-year-old student who had recently transferred to the school; Sandra Scheuer, also 20, was simply walking to class with a friend when she came in the line of a bullet fired; and William Schroeder, who was not part of the protest and also on his way to class, died with schoolwork in his hands. In addition to those who perished, nine students were injured: Alan Canfora, John Cleary, Thomas Grace, Dean Kahler, Joseph Lewis, Donald MacKenzie, James Russell, Robert Stamps, and Douglas Wrentmore. All survived, but their lives were forever changed.

The site of the tragic campus shootings that occurred 40 years ago was just recently entered into the National Register of Historic Places, the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. In order to preserve the memory of the May 4 shootings and encourage inquiry, learning and reflection, Kent State has established a May 4 memorial, as well as individual student memorial markers and scholarships in memory of the four students who lost their lives that day.

The university has also begun steps in the development of a May 4 visitors center which will serve as a central place where individuals can explore and better understand the shootings that took place on that terrible day.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for House Resolution 1272 and the development of the May 4 visitors center as an additional primary resource to preserve and communicate the history of the May 4 shootings, its larger ethical and societal context and impact, and its enduring meaning for our democratic Nation.

I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) for bringing this bill forward, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Resolution 1272 commemorates the 40th anniversary of the May 4, 1970, Kent State University shootings. On May 4, 1970, people gathered at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, protesting American involvement in Vietnam. Hostilities escalated and four students, Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandra Scheuer, and William Schroeder, were shot, and nine others were injured. This year, 2010, marks the 40th anniversary of this tragic event.

The event will always be remembered and has been commemorated in several ways. The site of the shooting, as has been mentioned, has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. Kent State University has established memorial markers, scholarships in memory of the students, a collegiate course on the events and effects of the shootings, and an annual commemoration. Kent State has also begun to design a visitors center to help people explore and understand the event.

The death and injuries that resulted from the May 4 shootings at Kent State are no doubt tragic. Kent State University, the National Guard, and this Nation have learned from the events, and have worked to ensure it does not happen again. The shootings evoked a national response and had far-reaching effects.

It is important that we commemorate the students who were at Kent State University that day, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) for 2 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady.

Forty years ago yesterday, May 4, 1970, Ohio National Guardsmen opened fired on students at Kent State University who were protesting the U.S. invasion of Cambodia and the ongoing war in Vietnam. Four unarmed students, Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandra Scheuer, and William Schroeder, were killed. Nine others, Alan John, Thomas, Dean, Joseph, Donald, James, Robert and Douglas, were injured at the noon-time rally. These students were exercising their right guaranteed by the United States Constitution to freely assemble and dissent from their government. The Kent State shootings were followed 10 days later by the shootings of two students protesting at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The tragedy at Kent State has had a broad resonance in American history. Richard Nixon's former chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, wrote in his book "The Ends of Power" that the Kent State shootings began the slide into the Watergate crisis, eventually dooming the Nixon Presidency. The shootings led to an uptick in student protests across the country, which prompted Richard Nixon to push for a series of unconsti-

tutional moves to target his political enemies. These culminated in the Watergate break-in 2 years after the Kent State shootings.

Kent State University has established a number of resources to honor the 13 students shot on May 4, 1970. The university has established the May 4 Memorial; Kent B'nai B'rith Hillel Marker; individual student markers and scholarships in memory of Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandra Scheuer, and William Schroeder; May 4 collections maintained by the university libraries, the department of art, and the Kent State Museum; the Center for Peaceful Change, now rededicated as the Center for Applied Conflict Management; and an experimental college course entitled "May 4, 1970 and Its Aftermath"; an annual Symposium on Democracy; annual commemorations sponsored by the May 4 Task Force; and recognition of the site on the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Ms. CHU. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. We were honored, Mr. Speaker, several nights ago to have our colleague, JOHN LEWIS, attend and serve as the keynote speaker of the 40th anniversary of the May 4 shootings. He delivered a passionate, insightful speech, keynote address, which the people of Kent State University and the city of Kent enjoyed. But as we were milling around after, there has always been this tension between what happened at Kent State that day and the community and the students, and one person said this brought healing to Kent and Kent State, and that is what JOHN LEWIS has done for us, and I hope this resolution in some way helps to continue the healing process.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of House Resolution 1272, 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. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1272.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. CHU. 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.

□ 1145

CONGRATULATING THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolu-

tion (H. Res. 1157) congratulating the National Urban League on its 100th year of service to the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1157

Whereas the National Urban League, formerly known as the National League of Black Men and Women, is a historic civil rights organization dedicated to elevating the standard of living in historically underserved urban communities;

Whereas, on its Centennial Anniversary, the National Urban League can look back with great pride on its extraordinary accomplishments;

Whereas, since its inception in 1910, the National Urban League has made tremendous gains in equality and empowerment in the African-American community throughout the United States;

Whereas the National Urban League began as a multiracial, diverse grassroots campaign by Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin and Dr. George Edmund Haynes;

Whereas the League has since expanded to 25 national programs, with more than 100 local affiliates in 36 States as well as the District of Columbia;

Whereas, during the Civil Rights movement, the League worked closely with A. Phillip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as many other exceptional leaders;

Whereas, throughout the 1970s, the League saw tremendous growth in its partnership with the Federal Government addressing race relations, delivering aid to urban areas, as well as making improvements in housing, education, health, and minority-owned small businesses;

Whereas the National Urban League employs a 5-point approach to increase the quality of life for Americans, particularly African-Americans;

Whereas the League's 5-point approach is accomplished through programs such as: "Education and Youth Empowerment", "Economic Empowerment", "Health and Quality of Life Empowerment", "Civic Engagement and Leadership Empowerment", and "Civil Rights and Racial Justice Empowerment";

Whereas through the League's Housing and Community Development division, programs such as "Foreclosure Prevention", "Homeownership Preparation", and "Financial Literacy", the League was able to aid over 50,000 people in 2009;

Whereas with assistance provided by the League's "Foreclosure Prevention" program, 3,000 people were able to avoid filing foreclosure in 2009;

Whereas through the League's Education and Youth Development division, programs such as "Project Ready" ensure that students will be prepared for the transition from high school to college, or in joining the workforce;

Whereas the National Urban League publishes the "State of Black America", an annual report analyzing social and economic conditions affecting African-Americans that includes their Equality Index, a statistical measure of the disparities between Blacks and Whites across 5 categories: economics, education, health, civic engagement, and social justice;

Whereas the League's programs not only emphasize the importance of leadership and community in local areas but also enhance the quality of life by studying and addressing specific problems within the communities;