

must confess that I have had the opportunity to travel out to—Langston is about 10 minutes from my house, so I have been out there. I've seen the youth programs that they have had. Absolutely fantastic. Jim Garvin does a wonderful job there as the groundskeeper and general manager, the crew there. You can tell the way the people there who run and maintain that golf course, they understand the history. They understand the importance of the Langston Golf Course from when it was home to the Negro Golf League during the days of segregation, and they understand going forward what a treasure it really is. So I am particularly happy to call on our Members to support House Resolution 526.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 526, a resolution to recognize the 70th anniversary of John Mercer Langston Golf Course. This bill was introduced by Representative NORTON of D.C., and I am a proud co-sponsor of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

As a result of segregation during the early 20th century, African-American golfers were unable to enjoy a round of golf at public courses within the District of Columbia. As a result, the John Mercer Langston Golf Course was built in 1939 as a golf course that African-Americans could call their own.

The course was named for John Mercer Langston who, in 1855, became the first African-American elected to public office. He was the founder and first dean of Howard University's Law Department, now the Howard University School of Law. He was the first president of Virginia State University, and the first African-American congressman elected from Virginia. The golf course was originally built with only nine holes; however, today it is a full 18-hole golf course. The unique history of this golf course was recognized in 1991, when the first nine holes were placed on the National Register for Historic Places.

The John Mercer Langston Golf Course is the home course to the Royal Golf Club and the Wake Robin Golf Club, the Nation's first golf clubs for African-American men and women. Today, there are plans underway to upgrade the course to championship quality and to include a museum and a new clubhouse.

Over its 70-year existence, the Langston Golf Course has attracted many famous African-American golfers, such as Lee Elder, Calvin Peete, and Jim Thorpe, who all made regular stops when they were unable to play regularly on the racially restricted PGA Tour. The John Mercer Langston Golf Course is also home to the Capital City Open, a renowned event that has attracted participants such as Bob Hope, former president Gerald Ford, and Joe Louis. As a result of the long history of the John Mercer Langston Golf Course, it will forever be associated with the development and desegregation of public golfing and recreational facilities in the Nation's capital.

Since its construction in 1939, the John Mercer Langston Golf Course became a beacon for desegregation in recreational facilities. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution, and recognize the 70th anniversary of this historic golf course.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 526, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Recognizing the historical and cultural significance of the Langston Golf Course and its contributions to racial equality."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH AND NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1039) supporting the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1039

Whereas heart disease affects adult men and women of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 81,000,000 adult Americans, more than one in every 3, have one or more types of heart disease, including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, and congenital heart defects;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of heart disease;

Whereas these studies have identified the following as major risk factors that cannot be changed: Age (the risk of developing heart disease gradually increases as people age; advanced age significantly increases the risk), gender (men have greater risk of developing heart disease than women), and heredity (children of parents with heart disease are more likely to develop it themselves; African-Americans have more severe high blood pressure than Caucasians and therefore are at higher risk; the risk is also higher among Latina Americans, some Asian Americans, and Native Americans and other indigenous populations);

Whereas these studies have identified the following as major risk factors that Americans can modify, treat, or control by changing their lifestyle or seeking appropriate medical treatment: High blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes mellitus;

Whereas these studies have identified the following as contributing risk factors that Americans can also take action to modify, treat or control by changing their lifestyle or seeking appropriate medical treatment: Individual response to stress, excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages, use of certain illegal drugs, and hormone replacement therapy;

Whereas more than 106,000,000 adult Americans have high blood pressure;

Whereas more than 37,000,000 Americans have cholesterol levels of 240 mg/dL or higher, the level at which it becomes a major risk factor;

Whereas an estimated 46,000,000 Americans put themselves at risk for heart disease every day by smoking cigarettes;

Whereas data released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that more than 65 percent of American adults do not get enough physical activity, and more than 39 percent are not physically active at all;

Whereas 66 percent of adult Americans are overweight or obese;

Whereas 24 million adult Americans have diabetes and 65 percent of those so afflicted will die of some form of heart disease;

Whereas the American Heart Association projects that in 2010 1,200,000 Americans will have a first or recurrent heart attack and 452,000 of these people will die as a result;

Whereas in 2010 approximately 800,000 Americans will suffer a new or recurrent stroke and 160,000 of these people will die as a result;

Whereas advances in medical research have significantly improved our capacity to fight heart disease by providing greater knowledge about its causes, innovative diagnostic tools to detect the disease, and new and improved treatments that help people survive and recover from this disease;

Whereas Congress by Joint Resolution approved on December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 101), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as "American Heart Month";

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate "National Wear Red Day" during February by "going red" to increase awareness about heart disease as the leading killer of women; and

Whereas every year since 1964 the President has issued a proclamation designating the month February as "American Heart Month": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to add any extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Resolution 1039 for consideration. This legislation expresses our support for the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

Introduced by my colleague Representative Christopher Lee of New York on January 26, 2010, House Resolution 1039 enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress. In addition, today's floor consideration allows Members of this body an added opportunity

to express their support for this thoughtful commemorative resolution.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 1039 expresses our support for the goals of American Heart Month, which is annually commemorated during the month of February as a way of highlighting the devastating impact of cardiovascular disease on our Nation. As noted by the American Heart Association, heart disease, including stroke, continues to serve as the number one cause of death in the United States. In addition, an estimated 81.1 million adult Americans currently suffer from one or more types of heart disease. Accordingly, since 1963, Congress and the American Heart Association have partnered to draw attention to the cause and effects of heart disease, an effort that is reflected in the resolution authored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LEE).

In addition, House Resolution 1039 also expresses our support for the goals and ideals of National Wear Red Day, which this year was held on Friday, February 5. Notably, National Wear Red Day is designed to support the fight against heart disease in women by encouraging all Americans to wear red at their workplaces, places of worship, out in their communities, and at home. Through the simple act of wearing red, all Americans can ensure that National Wear Red Day continues to serve as a powerful tool by which to raise our national awareness of heart disease and stroke, especially among women.

Madam Speaker, American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day are both valuable efforts in the fight against heart disease. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to join Mr. LEE, myself, and others in supporting House Resolution 1039.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution urging the support of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

American Heart Month was initiated in 1963 by Congress in an effort to bring about awareness and urge Americans to join the battle against today's number one killer, heart disease.

Heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States. It is a tragic disease that affects men, women, and children of every age and race throughout the country. Approximately one in three adult Americans have one or more types of heart disease, including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, and congenital heart disease, as well as those at risk for heart disease as a result of smoking.

An astounding 66 percent of adult Americans are overweight, 46 million people are at risk for heart disease because they smoke, and 37 million people have high cholesterol levels that

could become a major risk factor. The American Heart Association projects that this year almost a half million people will die as a result of a heart attack.

These are staggering numbers, and all of these lifestyles, among many others, have a direct impact on heart disease. Therefore, it's imperative we sound the alarm and remain vigilant and supportive of heart disease awareness programs. By exercising regularly, avoiding tobacco, limiting consumption of alcohol, following a nutritious diet, and monitoring high cholesterol and high blood pressure, we all can work to increase the chances of healthy lifestyle changes.

National Wear Red Day, a day when people throughout the country are encouraged to wear a red article of clothing as an outward sign that heart disease "doesn't care what you wear," is one way to visually express our concern and show support for women's heart disease awareness. Although one-half of all heart disease deaths are in women, studies have shown that women's symptoms are less recognized. There are currently a number of initiatives that are underway to raise awareness of the dangers of cardiovascular disease in women; however, the challenging work of promoting awareness continues as cardiovascular disease increases in the country.

I am proud to do my part through support of this resolution while encouraging all citizens to take advantage of regular screenings and consult their doctors about reducing their risk for heart disease. It's also important that we support the organizations that celebrate National Wear Red Day and American Heart Month in February in an effort to educate the public, promote awareness, and fund research of this serious disease.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 1039, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for her eloquent words and for her support.

I simply ask all Members to support Mr. LEE of New York in this resolution, House Resolution 1039.

Mr. LEE of New York. Madam Speaker, as we all know, the United States has marked American Heart Month every February for the last 46 years. I want to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA for their cooperation in getting this resolution to the floor quickly. I also want to thank our nearly 60 co-sponsors from both sides of the aisle.

Heart disease and stroke affect more people in Western New York than anywhere else in the country. Here are some other facts: The rate of stroke death in WNY is 23 percent higher than the national rate and 79 percent higher than the aggregate New York State rate. Heart disease kills 10 times as many women in WNY as breast cancer and six times as many women as lung cancer.

Of course, heart disease remains the number one cause of death for both women and

men in the United States. And the one fact that troubles me greatly is: Only 58 percent of WNY residents report visiting their doctors routinely to have their blood pressure and cholesterol checked. That number is simply too low.

The one thing we can all do to raise public awareness of heart disease and stroke without spending a dime is talk to family and friends about the warning signs for these silent killers and what preventive steps they can take to protect themselves.

The simple act of going to the doctor—or even visiting the American Heart Association's Web site—may be all it takes to save a life.

I hope that in addition to the passage of this resolution, my colleagues will join me in talking to constituents and raising awareness of these deadly diseases.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam 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 gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1039.

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. LYNCH. Madam 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.

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RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1046) recognizing the significance of Black History Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1046

Whereas the first Africans were brought involuntarily to the shores of the America as early as the 17th century;

Whereas these Africans in America and their descendants are now known as African-Americans;

Whereas African-Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of basic, fundamental rights;

Whereas despite slavery, African-Americans in all walks of life have made significant contributions throughout the history of the United States, including through the—

(1) writings of Booker T. Washington, Phyllis Wheatley, James Baldwin, Toni Morrison, Ralph Ellison, Zora Neale Hurston, and Alex Haley;

(2) music of Mahalia Jackson, Billie Holiday, John Coltrane, Bessie Smith, and Duke Ellington;