

After the devastating earthquake struck Haiti earlier this year, Team Travis was first to provide humanitarian airlift and continued support with search and rescue, medical efforts, and the delivery of more than 1 million pounds of cargo.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not also pay tribute to the incredible families of these brave airmen who waited at home while their loved one answered our Nation's call. Some of these airmen have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom, and I offer my condolences to their families. We are proud of Team Travis. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all Members to support this resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1585, 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. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

HONORING NATIONAL GUARD ON 374TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1740) recognizing and honoring the National Guard on the occasion of its 374th anniversary.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1740

Whereas the National Guard celebrates its 374th birthday on December 13, 2010;

Whereas the National Guard and its citizen-soldiers have participated in all major American conflicts, most recently Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn;

Whereas the National Guard is the oldest component of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the National Guard has served with distinction as America's first line of defense against natural and man-made disasters within the United States;

Whereas Colonial and State militias were the precursors to the National Guard;

Whereas the militia stood their ground during the opening shots of the Revolutionary War at Lexington Green and Concord Bridge in 1775;

Whereas more than 164,000 members of the militia from the 13 colonies served under the

command of George Washington during the Revolutionary War;

Whereas in 1824, the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, New York Artillery became the first military organization in the United States to adopt the title "National Guard";

Whereas during the Mexican War of 1846-1848, more than 70 percent of the total manpower effort was from citizen-soldiers through volunteer militiamen;

Whereas the Union and Confederate Armies relied heavily on militias and volunteer regiments during the Civil War of 1861-1865;

Whereas on April 15, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln invoked the Calling Forth Act of 1792 and ordered 75,000 militiamen into Federal service for 90 days;

Whereas during the Spanish-American War in 1898, over 160,000 National Guardsmen volunteered for active duty;

Whereas a group of National Guardsmen from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas were called the "Rough Riders" and were led by Lieutenant Colonel and future United States President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt;

Whereas in 1902, Major General Charles W. Dick, commander of the Ohio Division of the National Guard and a member of the United States House of Representatives, became president of the National Guard Association;

Whereas the Militia Act of 1903 created the modern National Guard and affirmed the National Guard as the primary organized combat reserve force of the Armed Forces;

Whereas in World War I, the National Guard made up 40 percent of the United States combat divisions;

Whereas the National Defense Act of 1920 established the Army of the United States, to consist of the Regular Army, the Organized Reserve Corps, and the National Guard, when called into Federal service;

Whereas an amendment to the National Defense Act enacted on June 15, 1933, established the National Guard of the United States as a reserve component of the Army;

Whereas the National Security Act of 1947 established the Air National Guard as a reserve component of the Air Force;

Whereas more than 300,000 members of the National Guard, including 18 infantry divisions, participated in World War II;

Whereas more than 138,000 members of the Army National Guard and more than 45,000 members of the Air National Guard were called to active duty during the Korean War;

Whereas almost 23,000 members of the Army and Air National Guard were mobilized for two years of active duty during the Vietnam War;

Whereas more than 70,000 members of the Army and Air National Guard were called upon to participate in Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm in 1990 and 1991;

Whereas since the attacks on September 11, 2001, hundreds of thousands of members of the Army and Air National Guard have been called upon by their States and the Federal Government to provide security at home and combat terrorism abroad; and

Whereas more than 50,000 members of the Army and Air National Guard were deployed in the Gulf States following Hurricane Katrina in 2005: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) thanks the members of the National Guard for their service in response to the attacks on September 11, 2001, and their continuing role in homeland security and military operations;

(2) supports providing the National Guard with the necessary resources to ensure its readiness;

(3) expresses its condolences and gratitude to the families of those members of the Na-

tional Guard who have lost their lives through their dedication and commitment to the freedom and security of the United States while serving in the National Guard; and

(4) honors and supports the compassionate, courageous, and dedicated members of the National Guard who serve a critical role in protecting the United States and its citizens' freedoms and treasured liberties.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1510

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

I rise in support of House Resolution 1740 introduced by our colleague from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) which recognizes the 374th birthday of the Nation's military first responder, our National Guard. I looked at that, too, and I said, "374? How could that be?"

Well, on December 13, 2010, we will celebrate the enormous contributions that our Nation's citizen soldiers and airmen have contributed to our national defense for over 300 years. Our forefathers relied on its citizen soldiers to protect this young Nation. Today we continue to rely on our citizen soldiers to protect the values and inalienable rights that Americans enjoy today.

Our men and women in the National Guard not only volunteer to serve overseas in our national defense, they are also an integral part of our local communities, providing assistance, support, and protection to their neighbors and loved ones in cases of natural and manmade disasters within the United States.

The history of the National Guard began back during the very earliest days of our Nation. The colonists adopted the English militia system which required all males between the ages of 16 and 60 to bear arms and contribute to the defense of their communities. In those early days, the militia provided the first line of defense in our Nation and it continues to do so to this very day.

Throughout our Nation's conflicts, the National Guard has been an integral part of our country's national defense. During World War I, the National Guard made up 40 percent of America's combat divisions. The National Defense Act of 1933 established the National Guard as a reserve component of the Army. And in 1947 the National Security Act established the air

component of the National Guard as a reserve component of the Air Force.

More than 300,000 members of the National Guard participated in World War II. And over 180,000 members of the National Guard participated in the Korean War, and nearly 23,000 deployed in support of the Vietnam War. More than 50,000 members of the National Guard were deployed in the Gulf States in support of Hurricane Katrina. Today, almost a quarter of a million members of the National Guard have mobilized in support of Operation Noble Eagle, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn.

Today we are here to express our appreciation to those who served in the National Guard and their families, who are also making a contribution in defense of this Nation. We are here to express our gratitude and respect for those in the National Guard who have given their lives in defense of our Nation. Our sympathy and prayers are with their families and loved ones. Their sacrifice is noted and will not be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1740 and join us as we wish America's National Guard a happy 374th birthday.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this legislation, my friend and colleague from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my House Resolution 1740, a resolution honoring the National Guard on their 374th anniversary. And as the gentleman alluded to, 374 years long predates this Nation.

The National Guard origins date to December 13, 1636, when the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony ordered existing militias to be organized into three regiments. Since then, the National Guard has fought in every major war and conflict. From the "shot heard round the world" on April 19, 1775, on Lexington Green and later that day that running battle that occurred at Concord Bridge, to the men and women who have stood strong and fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq, the National Guard and its citizen soldiers have been there for us no matter what, always ready, always there.

Going back to that day on April 19, 1775, it was one of these days that we have to remember, it was April 18, 1775, that Paul Revere and two others left Boston to alert the countryside not that the Red Coats were out but that the regulars were out. As Revere Road became known later as Battle Road from Boston across to Lexington and Concord, he was alerting the countryside, and the countryside was alarmed and the people awoke. And those were the early National Guard or the militia that responded.

They were the ones that stood up on April 19, 1775, on Lexington Green to

the command to stand down from the British. No one knows who fired that fateful first shot, but that was the beginning of the Revolutionary War. And it was the militia—now our National Guard—that was there for us and is still there for us today.

The National Guard is the oldest component of the Armed Forces in the United States. The National Guard's number one priority is the security and defense of our homeland at home and abroad. Americans have relied on their National Guard for more than three and a half centuries, long before the establishment of these United States.

I want to thank all past and present members of the National Guard for their service in response to the attacks on our homeland on September 11, 2001, and their continuing role in homeland security and military operations.

In today's world, it is essential that we honor and support all of our servicemembers who have sacrificed so much to ensure our freedoms and liberties that we cherish so dearly in these United States. We need to support and provide our men and women in the National Guard and all of the Armed Forces with enough resources to ensure their readiness and success.

As the National Guard's official song goes, "Defending Freedom, protecting dreams, this is the spirit of what it means to me. For my God and my home that I love: I Guard America, Guarding America, America."

I urge passage of the resolution.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of House Resolution 1740, which recognizes the service and sacrifices of the members of the Army and Air National Guard on the occasion of the 374th anniversary of the National Guard. I want to commend Representative ROBERT LATTA of Ohio for sponsoring this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, America is such a dynamic, forward moving, ever changing Nation that few institutions can survive for long unless they repeatedly prove their worth and are capable of changing to meet new challenges.

For more than 300 years, the National Guard has repeatedly demonstrated its worth and value to this Nation in the crises of peace and war. The courage and commitment and sacrifices of National Guard members have been an integral part of every war this Nation has fought.

These citizen soldiers most recently have accepted an entirely new role in our national security and enthusiastically transformed themselves and their units from a ready reserve to an operational reserve where repeated deployments to combat have become the norm, not the exception.

While providing significant combat power to support ongoing wars, the Guard has remained true to its mission to support the individual States in

times of natural disasters. With this dual requirement to support not only the Nation but also the people of the States from which they come, the National Guard is indispensable to the well-being, safety, and security of all Americans.

This is why it is therefore right and proper that we recognize the National Guard for 374 years of outstanding service, and I urge all Members to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio for offering this resolution.

I think every Member on this floor understands the critical importance of the National Guard in their own communities and in their State, and it's certainly appropriate that we recognize the 374th birthday of the National Guard. You had me on that one. I didn't know it was 374 until this moment. But I do know the history of my own State of California and the critical importance of the National Guard not only in all of the traumas that occur in my State, but also overseas and the wars.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Mr. Speaker, I'm proud to be an original cosponsor of this Resolution honoring our National Guard on the occasion of its 374th anniversary.

The National Guard was formed on December 13, 1636 and has fought in every major American conflict since that time.

Today's National Guard Soldiers and Airmen are an operational reserve that has served our country admirably in Iraq, Afghanistan, and around the world.

In fact, as we honor the National Guard today, almost 3,000 Iowa National Guard Soldiers are deploying to Afghanistan—the largest deployment for our state since World War II.

They have stood up an Agricultural Development Team which is helping to move the Afghan economy away from poppy production and they will help train the Afghan National Security Forces so that the Afghan people can provide for their own security.

Indeed, today's National Guard is deploying in unprecedented numbers, and our National Guard families are coping with multiple deployments.

And they are doing so while continuing to carry out their homeland security mission here at home—protecting our country's airspace and our communities from disasters such as the flooding that hit Iowa in 2008.

So, as we honor the men and women of the National Guard today, let us thank our Citizen Soldiers, Airmen, and their families for their service to our Nation.

And, during this holiday season, let us remember all of our sons and daughters who are defending our freedom overseas.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1740.

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. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1520

HONORING FORT DRUM'S SOLDIERS OF 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1217) honoring Fort Drum's soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division for their past and continuing contributions to the security of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1217

Whereas the 10th Mountain Division was first activated as the 10th Light Division on July 15, 1943, at Camp Hale, Colorado;

Whereas the 10th Mountain Division began a rigorous training regimen designed to prepare for the imminent invasion of Axis-controlled Europe;

Whereas, on January 7, 1944, the 10th Mountain Division patch was authorized, featuring a blue background with two red-crossed bayonets forming the Roman numeral for 10, emblazoned over a powder keg representing the Division's explosive power;

Whereas, in November 1944, the 10th Light Division was redesignated the 10th Mountain Division and soldiers were first authorized to wear the blue and white "Mountain" tab;

Whereas the 10th Mountain Division first entered combat on January 1945, being deployed to the North Apennine Mountains in Italy opposite battle-hardened German mountain troops;

Whereas soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division assaulted the German lines along the Monte Belvedere-Monte della Torracchia Ridge in a series of stunning attacks that broke the German Apennine front;

Whereas, on April 14, 1945, the 10th Mountain Division served as the vanguard of the Fifth Army's drive to the Po Valley, suffering tremendous casualties in a hail of artillery, mortar, and small arms fire from German troops;

Whereas the 10th Mountain Division continued its relentless drive to liberate Italy, culminating in the Division's occupation of Lake Garda and preventing the escape of German troops to the north through the Brenner Pass;

Whereas the 10th Mountain Division saw one of its soldiers, Private First Class John D. Magrath posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor;

Whereas, on November 30, 1945, the 10th Mountain Division was temporarily inactivated;

Whereas, on July 1, 1948, the 10th Mountain Division was reactivated at Fort Riley, Kansas, as a training division, preparing 123,000 soldiers for Cold War service and combat in the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas, between 1955 and 1958, the 10th Mountain Division was redesignated a com-

bat infantry division and deployed to West Germany, protecting strategic North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) points against possible Soviet aggression;

Whereas, on June 14, 1958, the 10th Mountain Division was again temporarily inactivated;

Whereas, on February 13, 1985, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) was activated in the heart of the North Country on Fort Drum, New York;

Whereas, during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 10th Mountain Division soldiers contributed support personnel to the 24th Infantry Division in Iraq;

Whereas, in December 1992, 10th Mountain Division soldiers deployed to Somalia in support of Operation Restore Hope, bringing much-needed security to relief operations;

Whereas, on May 4, 1993, 10th Mountain Division soldiers began supporting Operation Continue Hope under the direction of the United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II);

Whereas, on October 3, 1993, and October 4, 1993, 10th Mountain Division soldiers of 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry fought a brutal gun battle through Mogadishu to secure an evacuation route for Rangers surrounded in the city;

Whereas the 10th Mountain Division spearheaded Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti from September 19, 1994, to January 15, 1995, conducting the United States Army's first carrier-based air assault;

Whereas, following the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States, units of the 10th Mountain Division first deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in late 2001, fighting to secure remote elements of Afghanistan against Taliban forces;

Whereas, in 2003, the 10th Mountain Division headquarters and 1st Brigade returned to Afghanistan to battle insurgents in remote areas of the country and provide humanitarian assistance;

Whereas, from May to December 2003, the 2d Brigade, 10th Mountain Division headquarters, and 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry deployed to Afghanistan in support of Task Force Phoenix and training for the Afghan National Army;

Whereas, in July 2004, the 2d Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, securing the areas west of Baghdad and enduring more enemy contacts and casualties than any other unit in Iraq at the time;

Whereas the 1st Brigade Combat Team deployed to Iraq in late 2005 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, bringing security to embattled areas in and around Baghdad;

Whereas the 2d Brigade Combat Team deployed to Iraq in August of 2006, moving in to an area referred to as the "Triangle of Death", vastly improving security and enduring a grueling 15-month deployment;

Whereas the 10th Mountain Division headquarters and 3d Brigade Combat Team deployed again to Afghanistan in 2006, serving in the eastern Afghanistan-Pakistan border region;

Whereas the 1st Brigade Combat Team returned to Iraq in 2007, conducting stability and security operations in Kirkuk and training the Sons of Iraq to protect their neighborhoods from insurgent violence;

Whereas, in April 2008, the 10th Mountain Division headquarters and 4th Brigade Combat Team deployed to Baghdad, coordinating and fighting large-scale operations such as Operation Phantom Phoenix;

Whereas, in January 2009, the 3d Brigade Combat Team deployed to the Logar and Wardak provinces in Afghanistan, guarding the southern approaches to Kabul and bringing much-needed security to both provinces; and

Whereas the soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division continue to serve in Iraq and Afghanistan, with their families supporting them through arduous deployments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the achievements of the soldiers serving in the 10th Mountain Division, as well as citizen-soldiers of the Army Reserve and National Guard who have fought with the 10th Mountain Division during its 60-year history;

(2) expresses its gratitude to the family members of the 10th Mountain Division for their tireless service and sacrifice on behalf of the United States;

(3) commends the North Country community for their unwavering support of Fort Drum and the men and women serving in uniform; and

(4) offers its heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of the 10th Mountain Division soldiers who have given the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

The United States Army's 10th Mountain Division, stationed on Fort Drum, New York, has a long and storied history of defending the American way of life.

The 10th Mountain Division was first activated as the 10th Light Division on July 13, 1943, at Camp Hale, Colorado. From there, the brave soldiers who made up the 10th Mountain Division's first unit immediately began a rigorous training regimen designed to prepare for the imminent invasion of Axis-controlled Europe. They first entered combat in January of 1945 as they were deployed to the North Apennine Mountains in Italy, opposite battle-hardened German troops, which marked the beginning of a relentless drive to liberate Italy from the clutches of the enemy.

As the nature of warfare has changed throughout the decades, the 10th Mountain Division has adapted to defend the Nation against foreign threats. From its work as a training division preparing soldiers for Cold War service to deployments in West Germany, Somalia, Mogadishu, and Haiti, and the current war on terror in Iraq and Afghanistan, the 10th Mountain Division has served to maintain both national and global stability.

On February 13, 1985, the 10th Mountain Division was activated in the heart of the North Country at Fort