

conducting formal clinical trials under an Investigational Device Exemption, IDE, or an Investigational New Drug, IND, application, or the drugs, biologicals, or medical devices are prescribed under a compassionate use exemption.

(4) Gender alterations.

(5) Hospital and outpatient care for a veteran who is either a patient or inmate in an institution of another government agency if that agency has a duty to give the care or services.

(6) Membership in spas and health clubs.

Mr. Speaker, VA hospitals and Community Based Outpatient Clinics are today extraordinary places of healing, recovery, and recuperation. Abortion is not health care.

Because abortion methods dismember, decapitate, crush, poison, starve to death and induce premature labor, pro-life Members of Congress, and according to every reputable poll, significant majorities of Americans want no complicity whatsoever in this violence.

Abortion hurts women's health and puts future children subsequently born to women who aborted at significant risk. At least 102 studies show significant psychological harm, major depression and elevated suicide risk in women who abort.

Recently, the Times of London reported that, "[S]enior . . . psychiatrists say that new evidence has uncovered a clear link between abortion and mental illness in women with no previous history of psychological problems." They found, "that women who have had abortions have twice the level of psychological problems and three times the level of depression as women who have given birth or who have never been pregnant. . ."

In 2006, a comprehensive New Zealand study found that 78.6 percent of the 15–18 year-olds who had abortions displayed symptoms of major depression as compared to 31 percent of their peers. The study also found that 27 percent of the 21–25 year-old women who had abortions had suicidal idealizations compared to 8 percent of those who did not have an abortion.

At least 28 studies—including three in 2009—show that abortion increases the risk of breast cancer by some 30–40 percent or more yet the abortion industry has largely succeeded in suppressing these facts.

Abortion isn't safe for subsequent children born to women who have had an abortion. At least 113 studies show a significant association between abortion and subsequent premature births. For example a study by researchers Shah and Zoe showed a 36 percent increased risk for preterm birth after one abortion and a staggering 93 percent increased risk after two.

Similarly, the risk of subsequent children being born with low birth weight increases by 35 percent after one and 72 percent after two or more abortions. Another study shows the risk increases 9 times after a woman has had three abortions.

What does this mean for her children? Preterm birth is the leading cause of infant mortality in the industrialized world after congenital anomalies. Preterm infants have a greater risk of suffering from chronic lung disease, sensory deficits, cerebral palsy, cognitive impairments and behavior problems. Low birth weight is similarly associated with neonatal mortality and morbidity.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you in support of H.R. 5953, "to

direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to display in each facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs a Women Veterans Bill of Rights." I would like to begin by thanking my colleague, Representative FILNER for introducing H.R. 5953 in the House. I urge my colleagues to also support this noble resolution as it reaffirms the importance of gender equality within the Department of Veterans Affairs. This bill recognizes the absolute importance of equity between men and women veterans, as they have both equally sacrificed for our great Nation. As patriotic Americans, in return, we must honor and respect these heroes.

Women's contribution to our armed forces has a long tradition, which began during World War II. This contribution included not only the women who courageously served in our Armed Forces at a time in our Nation's history where women did not possess the rights we have today, but also the six million women who manned the manufacturing plants which produced munitions and material during World War II while the men who traditionally performed this work were off fighting the war.

Today, there are 1.8 million women veterans throughout the United States, that still deserve the same acknowledgement of rights that other veterans have received. This is an important resolution which recognizes the Women Veterans Bill of Rights within each facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs. This resolution upholds a strong standard of respect and dignity for equality within the Department of Veterans Affairs. Our commitment to veterans is to both men and women veterans who have courageously dedicated their lives to serve their Nation.

The Women Veterans Bill of Rights enumerates a number of non-controversial, necessary rights for female veterans of the United States Armed Forces. The Bill of Rights includes the right to be treated with dignity, the rights to primary health care, and the right to treatment by those clinicians with training and experience in women's health issues among others.

This is an important bill that advocates the equal treatment of women veterans. It encourages the fair treatment of anyone that has served this country by defending the United States, and establishes that no one should be treated any differently based on their gender. This bill is truly American and represents an undivided Nation that respects both men and women equally and fairly. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5953 and support the rights of women veterans throughout the United States.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5953, as amended.

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 California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5953, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of Vet-

erans Affairs to display in each facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs a Women Veterans Bill of Rights and to display in each prosthetics and orthotics clinic of the Department an Injured and Amputee Veterans Bill of Rights, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL VETERANS HISTORY PROJECT WEEK

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1644) expressing support for designation of a "National Veterans History Project Week".

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1644

Whereas 2010 marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Veterans History Project by the United States Congress in order to collect and preserve the wartime stories of United States veterans;

Whereas Congress charged the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to undertake the Veterans History Project and to engage the public in the creation of a collection of oral histories that would be a lasting tribute to individual veterans;

Whereas the Veterans History Project relies on a corps of volunteer interviewers, partner organizations, and an array of civic minded institutions nationwide who interview veterans according to the guidelines it provides;

Whereas these oral histories have created an abundant resource for scholars to gather first-hand accounts of veterans' experience in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, and the Afghanistan and Iraq conflicts;

Whereas there are 17,000,000 wartime veterans in the United States whose stories can educate people of all ages about important moments and events in the history of the United States and the world and provide instructive narratives that illuminate the meanings of "service", "sacrifice", "citizenship", and "democracy";

Whereas more than 70,000 oral histories have already been collected and more than 8,000 oral histories are fully digitized and available through the website of the Library of Congress;

Whereas the Veterans History Project will increase the number of oral histories that can be collected and preserved and increase the number of veterans it honors; and

Whereas "National Veterans Awareness Week" has been recognized by Congress in previous years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of a "National Veterans History Project Week";

(2) recognizes "National Veterans Awareness Week";

(3) calls on the people of the United States to interview at least one veteran in their families or communities according to guidelines provided by the Veterans History Project; and

(4) encourages local, State, and national organizations along with Federal, State, city, and county governmental institutions to participate in support of the effort to document, preserve, and honor the service of United States wartime veterans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Resolution 1644.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FILNER. I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. Res. 1644, the National Veterans History Project Week, comes to us from our colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) to honor the lives of our Nation's veterans, and I thank him for introducing the resolution before us today.

I would like to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin for as much time as he may consume.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague from California for yielding me this time and for his support of H. Res. 1644.

Mr. Speaker, as the author of the Veterans History Project, I rise in strong support of this resolution before us this evening. The Veterans History Project, however, isn't new. It's been in existence for 10 years. We celebrated its 10-year anniversary just this year.

Simply put, it's the last task of a grateful Nation to our veterans to ask them to help us preserve an important part of American history—what it was like for them to serve our Nation during times of conflict and times of peace. And since the creation of the Veterans History Project, we have close to 80,000 veterans' stories that have been recorded, collected, and are now being archived in probably the best place in the entire world where it can and should be archived—out of our own Library of Congress here in Washington, D.C.

The genesis of the Veterans History Project occurred over a Father's Day weekend back home in my city of La Crosse, Wisconsin. I was sitting around the picnic table with my father, who is a Korea generation veteran, Elroy, and his brother, my uncle, Don Kind, who was with a bomber crew in the Pacific during the Second World War, and they started sharing with me their experience in serving our Nation. And I told them to wait. Since my two little boys were toddlers at the time and couldn't understand or wouldn't understand what they were saying, I ran into the house, grabbed the family video camera, set it up on the picnic table, and then asked them to continue talking about their experience serving our Nation. And I got to thinking, given the advent of modern technology today, how accessible it is for most families,

most people, we should be doing this nationwide, and that was the basis of the Veterans History Project.

Today, it is the largest oral history collection in the United States, and I believe it's the world's largest oral history collection. I want to commend the leadership of the Library of Congress, under Colonel Bob Patrick, who heads up the Veterans History Project and his 25-person staff there, but also especially our own Librarian of Congress, Dr. Jim Billington, for his leadership on this as well.

What I've discovered throughout the years in conducting many of the interviews myself and reading many of the transcripts of the Veterans History Project is a common theme that runs through most of the stories. First, most of the veterans don't feel they did anything special. They were only doing their duty. They were answering the call to service. And secondly, one of the great motivators in having them do that, especially at times of conflict, was not letting their colleagues down serving next to them. And yet these are ordinary Americans from all walks of life, from every corner of America who went on to do extraordinary things, and each of them had a role to play at times of conflict, at times of peace.

Sometimes it's difficult asking our veterans to come forward and share their stories because they don't feel like they have much to contribute or anything significant, but each of them do in their own way.

And I also want to thank the tremendous support and contribution of so many organizations and entities around the country that have been helping to get the word out that this Veterans History Project, in fact, exists, from the VFW and American Legion halls through the Nation, AARP has been a major sponsor of this legislation, to countless social and community organizations in all of our towns and communities. And that has been one of the great challenges, because the clock is ticking and time is of the essence.

We are losing close to 1,700 veterans a day, mainly of the World War II and Korea generation who are passing away. And if we don't go and talk to them and record their stories, they take with them an important part of American history—their service to our Nation. And that's why the Library of Congress, again, has been working furiously to try to get the word out about the existence of this project, and they have done a commendable job in doing it.

That's why I think this resolution is necessary to have Congress consider designating a week for the Veterans History Project which would help us get information out to even more people. And it's as simple as a person just approaching their own family member, friend, neighbor, loved one in their life and asking them to share their story and then setting up that family video

camera across the kitchen table and letting them go. It could be a 10-minute interview; it could be 2 hours, depending on how much the veteran wants to share. And that's what makes these stories so remarkable.

I had an at-risk high school back in La Crosse, Wisconsin, who has taken the lead for a number of years of those students that are actually going out making contact and interviewing these veterans. Many of these kids are at risk of dropping out. They're not the greatest performers in school, and yet this is a project that has caused the history to come alive in their own lives. They have to do a little bit of research, some background on the veterans and the time period in which they're going to conduct the interview, and then it gives them a chance to connect with the veterans in their own community. It's been a great bridge between the older and younger generation.

And I asked one of the students who got done interviewing a veteran, who participated in it, what he thought of it. And he said, you know, I've never been a great student. I don't like doing a lot of reading. History bores me to death. But by doing this project, I felt as if I was doing my own small contribution to preserving American history.

That's what this is about. It's about preserving these stories so future generations never forget. And if I had a nickel every time a family member or acquaintance or some stranger walked up to me said, Gee, I wish I had talked to my father or mother or grandfather or grandmother before they had passed away, I would probably be the richest person in the whole world right now. There is a lot of regret out there. But it doesn't have to be that way with the help and cooperation of so many people throughout the Nation.

I've been especially pleased with the strong bipartisan support that this and previous Congresses have shown toward the Veterans History Project, but there's still so much work that needs to be done, especially now with so many of our veterans returning home from conflicts overseas, whether it's Iraq, Afghanistan or wherever our troops are serving us throughout the globe.

So I would encourage my colleagues to support this resolution, to support the Veterans History Project overall, help get the word out. And for those who are looking for more information about what this is and how they can participate, they can go to the Library of Congress Web site, loc.gov, and read and download the information, or they can contact any one of our congressional or Senate offices or get in touch with a veterans service organization right in their own community who would have this information readily available.

□ 2030

In 10 years, there are close to 80,000 stories.

And one final note, I also want to thank and commend the National Court Reporters Association. My wife, who happens to be a court reporter, very early on in the creation of this project approached them to see if they could volunteer their time in transcribing a lot of these video interviews so there is a written record of it, too. Many of them throughout the Nation have stepped up and have donated countless volunteer hours in transcribing these videotapes, so there is a written record.

The library now is creating books and documentaries based on these interviews. Historians have a place to go and receive original historical research for books and articles that they are writing. It has really turned into a treasure trove of information, and again an important part of American history, what it was like for our veterans to serve our Nation during times of peace and also during times of war.

I encourage my colleagues to support the resolution. I want to thank Chairman FILNER for his support of the resolution, and the gentleman from Tennessee, and encourage its passage.

Mr. FILNER. I thank the gentleman. Thank you for your leadership, Mr. KIND. You have done an incredible job. I happen to be an historian myself. I have done a lot of work in oral history, and you described it so eloquently. I wish my father, who was in World War II, we could have taped before he died.

Just a couple of weeks ago when I was back home, I met with a group of black soldiers who in 1946, 2 years before the Executive order that integrated our armed forces, the black soldiers had been approached by General Eisenhower to say hey, the Battle of the Bulge has taken so many of our infantrymen, who will volunteer to join the infantry, the white infantry? About 5,000 volunteered. To hear their stories, and I referred them. I said get right over to our project; we need to hear that because most of us don't know about that little history, and that is very inspiring to hear what they were able to do.

Thank you for your leadership. I think, as you said, it is not only to maintain our own history, but to bridge the gap between generations. So I thank the gentleman once again.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of House Resolution 1644, a bill expressing the support of the House of Representatives for the designation of a National Veterans History Week.

On October 27, 2000, Public Law 106-380 was signed by President William Jefferson Clinton to establish the Veterans History Project. The legislation before us supports the designation of a National Veterans History Project Week, recognizes National Veterans Awareness Week, and calls on the people of the United States to interview at

least one veteran in their families or communities according to guidelines provided by the Veterans History Project, and encourages local, State and national organizations along with Federal, State, city and county governmental institutions to participate in support of the effort to document, preserve, and honor the service of United States wartime veterans.

The Veterans History Project is maintained by the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress. It collects, preserves, and makes accessible the personal accounts of American war veterans so that future generations may hear directly from veterans and better understand the realities of war.

The collection features firsthand accounts of U.S. veterans who served in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War from 1990-1995, or Afghanistan and Iraq conflicts, 2001 to present.

It also contains the accounts of U.S. citizen civilians who actively supported war efforts such as war industry workers, USO workers, flight instructors, medical volunteers, defense contractors, and so on. Citizens can participate by obtaining a field kit from the Library of Congress which contains the tools necessary to conduct interviews or help veterans with the interview process.

Several Members of Congress have already participated in interviews relating to their military service. I am one of them. Other Members are CLIFF STEARNS, the deputy ranking member of the committee, who reported his experience as an Air Force captain during the Vietnam War; and Ranking Republican STEVE BUYER, who recorded his experiences during the Persian Gulf War in Iraq.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1644, and just to thank the gentleman. We had the Traveling Vietnam Wall in my hometown of Johnson City, Tennessee, a little over a year, a year and a half ago. We had thousands of people come by. I was able to participate myself as a veteran. We got hundreds of stories from during the Vietnam War.

In a small church in Sevierville, Tennessee, a small Baptist church, 15 young men went off to World War II and three did not return. I asked them to record this history for their church and for their community.

My history professor in college, Dr. Preston Hubbard, wrote a book "Apocalypse Undone," recounting his capture in the Philippines, the Death March, and time as a slave laborer in Japan for 4 years, an incredible account.

I spoke recently to a 96-year-old veteran at the Mountain Home VA Medical Center in Johnson City about his experience before there was World War II when the U-boats wolf pack were sinking our ships taking supplies to England. He flew missions to bomb those before there was a war. I looked

at his record and that part was inked out. That is a history that would have been lost without this.

My own father-in-law flew combat missions in Burma supporting Merrill's Marauders during World War II.

I was in a Hardees one morning campaigning, shaking hands. I sat down to talk to two gentlemen, and who did I talk to but two veterans who had survived the Battle of the Bulge, and they shared their stories with me.

One veteran in the same county the very same day had won a Silver Star after having a severe head injury. And I asked him how he was doing. He said he was cutting back on his farming a little bit; he was 87 years old. That is the generation that built this Nation. To lose those histories, and I agree with you completely, how many times have we heard, I wish I had taken a note of it, I talked to someone who served and gotten their story.

It is not all, most of us veterans won't share everything we did. I want to make that clear, too, for the House tonight. There are some things that probably just need to be left unsaid. But those stories have meant a lot to me and my family, and I would encourage now that we have an opportunity for all veterans who can and are able to and are willing to, to share these stories and document them. They are very important, because as was stated, we are losing 1,500 to 1,700 World War II veterans per day.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote for this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I have had the honor, privilege of chairing the Veterans' Affairs Committee for the last 4 years. The voters of this Nation have changed the party in charge, and so I think this will probably be my last day on the floor as the chairman. I just want to thank the veterans of this Nation from around the country and around the world. I have met with them. They have changed me as a person. I have learned incredible amounts from them. I have learned how much we have to do to fulfill our commitment to our Nation's veterans.

I think we have done a lot in this committee for the last 4 years. Some of our staff is here, and I want to thank them because they have made it all possible. In fact, Mr. Speaker, we have a fellow from the Military Fellows Program who worked with us for a year that the Speaker set up for us to bring in the military folks from different services and from different occupations to both help us and to help them with a year on Capitol Hill. One of those is completing his year just about now, Ricco Player. We want to thank you, Ricco, for all of your work. As a marine, he is going to be deployed to Afghanistan after Christmas, so we wish him the best but we want to thank him for the work. He has taught us a lot, and hope that you will bring back some of our knowledge to your fellow marines.

In the last 4 years, Mr. Speaker, we have added almost \$25 billion to the health care needs of our veterans. That is over a 65 percent increase. That is unprecedented in the history of VA to have such an increase, and we needed to do that. We have literally hundreds of thousands of new veterans, many with brain injury, many with PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder. We have veterans from Vietnam War who are aging, and even earlier wars, obviously. So we have tremendous need, and we put in billions of dollars into especially mental health care of our Nation's veterans.

We wrote a GI bill for the 21st century which matched the GI bill really from 1944, the original GI bill.

□ 2040

I don't know about you, Mr. Speaker, but I'm here because of the GI Bill. My dad came back from the war. He got some education, and we were able to buy a house. We were middle class for the first time in our lives because of the GI Bill, like 8 million other families who took advantage of that.

So we have brought those benefits in line to what it really costs to go to college. As you have seen today, we have worked on homeless veterans, and we have worked on women veterans. We have tried to improve access for rural veterans. We have done quite a bit.

I am looking forward to working with our counterparts in the new Congress to continue the progress that we have made for veterans. We intend to cooperate fully. Mr. ROE has been very good to work with.

I am not sure who the chairman will be from your side, but we have established, I think, good working relationships with nearly every member of your committee.

So, as we conclude this bill, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank again the staff of our committee. I want to thank the staffs on both sides of the aisle for their work and for doing so much for veterans during the last 4 years.

I would urge passage of the Kind bill, H. Res. 1644.

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. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1644.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALTERNATIVE PLAN FOR 2011 LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-156)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United

States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The law authorizes me to implement an alternative pay plan for locality pay increases for civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule and certain other pay systems in January 2011, if I view the adjustments that would otherwise take effect as inappropriate due to "national emergency or serious economic conditions affecting the general welfare." Our country faces serious economic conditions affecting the general welfare. As the economic recovery continues, the time has come to put our Nation back on a sustainable fiscal course, an effort that requires tough choices and shared sacrifice. Accordingly, I have determined that it is appropriate to exercise my statutory alternative plan authority under 5 U.S.C. 5304a to set alternative January 2011 locality pay rates. This decision will not materially affect our ability to attract and retain a well-qualified Federal workforce.

Under the authority of section 5304a of title 5, United States Code, I have determined that the current locality pay percentages in Schedule 9 of Executive Order 13525 of December 23, 2009, shall not increase from their 2010 levels. Pursuant to the Non-Foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance Act of 2009 (sections 1911-1919, Public Law 111-84), I am also establishing applicable 2011 locality pay rates for Alaska and Hawaii that are based on 2010 locality pay levels.

The locality pay rates established in 2010, and continued in 2011 under this alternative plan, are shown in the attachment.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 30, 2010.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING THE LIFE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE OF JERRY LONG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the rich and transformative legacy of Jerry Long. Mr. Long died earlier this month after serving as a leader in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, civic and business life for decades.

From his years of serving at the head of R.J. Reynolds to his time at the helm of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce or his dedicated philanthropic efforts, Jerry Long was nothing short of a catalyst for dramatic and positive change for the people of Forsyth County and Winston-Salem. Thanks to his decades of tireless advocacy for Winston-Salem, the area is today a better place to live than it would have been had Jerry Long not taken such keen interest in the well-being of the people and businesses of Winston-Salem.

Passing away earlier this month at 82 years of age, Jerry Long left a potent legacy of caring, generosity and a positive force of personality that helped transform Forsyth County and Winston-Salem into the place it is today. His irreplaceable impact on this corner of North Carolina will not soon be forgotten.

Jerry Long's investment in the community was only one facet of his character. He was also a dedicated husband of 56 years to his wife, Marieanne, as well as a faithful father to their six children and a grandfather to 16 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He was truly a man who knew how to live well and shape his world for the better.

I hope that, upon reflecting on his rich life, many will be inspired to invest in and give back to their communities and families in the way that Jerry Long poured himself into Winston-Salem, Forsyth County and his own family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. RICHARDSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. RICHARDSON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.