

oil that we are importing from Venezuela because it has a less negative impact on the environment, our using this oil from Canada, and the Canadians are working to make their process even better so that it has less of an impact on the environment.

So I thank you, Mr. TERRY, for all of your hard work. If you can explain it to me, I would love to hear it, but I can't explain to the high school students in the Ninth District of Virginia why we are not pursuing the Keystone XL pipeline with haste instead of with delay when we know that it will create jobs for American citizens and for people like these high school students will be in a few years when they finish their educations.

Mr. TERRY. I am baffled, too, so I appreciate your comments.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to sum up here:

2,001 days since the permit for this pipeline was filed and over 22,000 pages of scientific review. This permit has been sitting around longer than it took the United States to win World War II. This permit has been here longer than it took Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Purchase and come back. Eleven Federal agencies have participated in reviewing the Keystone pipeline—11 Federal agencies on top of the scientific studies. Every State in which the proposed Keystone pipeline route goes through has approved the pipeline and has independently reviewed it.

Six weeks ago, the President, right behind my right shoulder here, said that he would take out his phone and his pen and would act.

Mr. President, tonight, we ask you to pick up your phone. Call Prime Minister Harper and tell him, Yes, I am ready to sign the permit. Then take out your permit, sign it, and let's get 42,000 people back to work.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. TERRY, even though I believe I know the answer to this question, I would just ask you: If the President needs a pen to sign that, would you take it down to him on Pennsylvania Avenue?

Mr. TERRY. I have got an extra one, and I will let him keep it.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. There you go.

Mr. TERRY. I would even let him keep it.

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

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAMALFA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) for 30 minutes.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank all of you for joining us this evening. I am delighted to be here to speak about the importance of the National Women's History Museum. I am so pleased to be

joined by some of my colleagues who will speak about outstanding women from their States and in the history of our country, women who deserve to be recognized in this museum.

First, I would like to thank my colleague in this effort to create a national museum for women on or near The Mall. She is MARSHA BLACKBURN, from the great State of Tennessee, whose passion and unyielding commitment to making the National Women's History Museum a reality is unrivaled. She is a godsend, an inspiration, and a great friend to women, and I thank her so much for her extraordinary leadership and for the announcement I hope she will make tonight about March 25—moving our legislation forward.

Women stand on historical quicksand. With each step we take forward, the steps behind us disappear. Women have to re-create the wheel with every generation.

Think about what is taught in our American history classes. It is mostly written by men and focuses on their experiences. As my daughter said: It is usually about a bunch of wars between men. Where are the stories about the women?

In large part, women are invisible. History is empowering. It shapes who we are and provides role models to guide us.

We need a museum for half the generation, half the population—women. There are women's museums that focus on aspects of women First Ladies, of women artists, but not one in the United States or around the world, which I am aware of, that focuses on the sole accomplishments and contributions of half our population—women.

I now yield to my colleague, MARSHA BLACKBURN.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to stand on the floor of the House and join my female colleagues from both sides of the aisle as we work together to make the dream a reality, which is the dream of a women's history museum, to celebrate the cause of wonderful women who have participated in the push and preservation of freedom here in the United States. It will, indeed, be a wonderful day when we see this as a reality.

As Mrs. MALONEY mentioned, we are moving forward legislation that would allow for the establishment of a commission to study where to place a museum. By the way, I think everyone will find it so interesting, which is that the women of this great Nation have said that we don't want any Federal money at all involved in this project. We are going to privately raise every single penny that is necessary for the location, for the physical facilities, for the exhibits, for the maintenance and upkeep and endowment. This is a project by the women of this Nation for the women of future generations to celebrate the accomplishments that women have made to the Nation.

Indeed, let's think about what has transpired in each and every State, and I hope, over the next few weeks, we have the option, as we celebrate Women's History Month, to talk about what women have accomplished in our country and what our States have contributed.

In Tennessee, we talk a good bit about what transpired when women got the right to vote. We had had all of the process through the fight with suffrage, and it came down to the point of ratification of the amendment to give women the right to vote and to make certain that we had the 36 States to ratify the 19th Amendment. It had been through 35 States, and on August 18 of 1920, it went to the Tennessee Legislature.

Guess what?

It was voted to a tie. There was a State rep, Harry Burn, and he was the one who broke the tie. As we often hear, the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Indeed, this is a story that is a great example of that because Harry Burn changed his vote and gave women the right to vote. Harry Burn did it because Harry got a letter from his mother. Here is the letter:

Dear Son, hurrah and vote for suffrage. Don't keep them in doubt. I noticed some of the speeches against. They were bitter. I have been watching to see how you stood, but have not noticed anything yet. Don't forget to be a good boy, and help Mrs. Catt put the "rat" in ratification.

Sincerely, your mother.

Harry Burn changed his vote, and Tennessee became the "perfect 36"—the State that gave women the right to vote.

So, because of that, we are able to stand today in Women's History Month and push for a museum to celebrate the accomplishments of people like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the suffragettes and so many other women whom we will have the opportunity to learn about and talk about.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. My colleague pointed out the historic importance of Tennessee in its giving women the right to vote.

It is interesting that both of our States played such a crucial effort in the women's leadership in achieving this right—Tennessee, the final vote, giving women the right to vote, and, New York, the birthplace of the women's movement and of the first resolutions and efforts to gain that right to vote—in Seneca Falls, New York, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony. Incidentally, they were all Republicans, and yet they gave their lives so that we could have the right to vote.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I think it is so significant that, again, those two States joined in pushing forward H.R. 863.

I want to commend Chairman CANDICE MILLER and the Admin Committee for the hearing they have already held on the legislation and to

take the opportunity to announce that Chairman HASTINGS and the Natural Resources Committee will hold their hearing on March 25. So it is another step as our States and women from our States move forward on moving this to becoming a reality—something women have wanted in this country since they got the right to vote.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. The gentlelady is so correct. We are making history tonight, and we are making history with these hearings.

It was noteworthy of CANDICE MILLER, from the great State of Michigan, that the day she held the hearing was the day that Mary Barra came up the ranks from an intern to the head and CEO of one of America's greatest companies, General Motors.

So I look forward to hearing from my colleagues here. In order of appearance, MARCY KAPTUR, from the great State of Ohio, is a great leader for women and, really, all people, thank you for joining me. You are making history, too, with all of your hard work.

Mrs. KAPTUR. Thank you. It is just great to be here this evening and to have so many women gathered on the floor—women Members. That in itself is historic.

As an Ohio Representative, I want to voice my support of your bill, H.R. 863, the National Women's History Commission Act, to study the potential creation of a National Women's History Museum in Washington, D.C., on our mall of democracy, our Nation's Mall.

I can't thank CAROLYN MALONEY of New York and MARSHA BLACKBURN of Tennessee more on behalf of the people whom I represent. The part of Ohio that I come from has really been the leading region of our State to elevate women to public life. I will enter some of that in the RECORD this evening, but in a personal way, let me say that, when I first got here in the 1980s, there were 24 women who were serving in the House.

□ 2000

A dear, dear Member from Louisiana, Congresswoman Lindy Boggs, took me and shepherded me through those rather unusual days. I can remember finally being elected to the Appropriations Committee. When I walked in, there were only the two of us. Virginia Smith from Nebraska was there. Virginia was a Republican. That was it. And me. It was just a different experience. It was like you ended up in heaven and you just saw who was there for the first time.

Over the years, I befriended many people. In 1995, I wrote a book about the women of Congress. I thought it would be easy. But what I found so difficult was, where were the primary materials? I ended up spending more time doing research on women who had served up to that point. I thought, Wow, this is really a huge vacuum.

I drove up to Maine to interview then retired-Senator Margaret Chase Smith. I recorded her. She had created next to

her home a tiny little museum where she had some of her papers, and I thought, Oh, my gosh, there really isn't any place for this nationally, and yet this is such a significant person—the first woman to have served both in the House and the Senate.

So as I got into that book, I realized how these materials were all over the country and not really well gathered at all. Then, one of the women from our State, Mary Regula, who was married to former Congressman Ralph Regula of Ohio, worked for years to build the National First Ladies Museum in Canton, Ohio. I went there for the dedication. I am on the board. I saw how Mary and Ralph fought for that for years. It should have been so easy, but it was so hard.

As you go through that particular museum and you start reading the lives of the First Ladies, you are actually shocked to read what really happened and the materials that have been brought together. It was proof to me that the history of women really is yet to be recorded.

So I came down here tonight to compliment you on your efforts and to say that in the region that I come from, we have now seen women rise to positions of heading universities and major corporations. Obviously, women are the anchors for their families and communities in so many ways. They are physicians, engineers, attorneys, judges, athletes, Justices of our Supreme Court. Janet Yellen is now the first woman to head the Federal Reserve of our country. Finally, maybe she will straighten things out.

They are military personnel and legislators. They are career paths that had once been blocked or not even considered for women.

I wanted to come down here this evening and say I stand with you.

I am dedicating my remarks tonight in honor of a constituent of my own district, Mrs. Mattie McAlister, who has just celebrated her 90th birthday. Even as she begins her tenth decade of life, she maintains a full schedule. She is a grandma to all. She teaches children—and she has for years—full time at the Grace Community Center in the heart of our community of Toledo.

The lessons she has learned in her own life are passed on to new generations as the children learn through example. Mrs. McAlister maintains an active social life as well and is involved civic and church life. Throughout her life she has never hesitated to be involved serving her family, church, and community with dignity and grace.

She deserves to be honored in this Women's History Month because she is, fundamentally, a teacher. No child that walks by her doesn't learn. All these years that she has technically been retired, she still teaches in a community that is most in need of her shepherding ways and her incredible gifts as a teacher.

So I want to compliment both of you for allowing the American people to

record the history of over half of our citizenry in a way that brings them into full view.

I can guarantee you that you have begun a project that is going to take the rest of your lives to complete. It is a mammoth undertaking, and one that certainly deserves our attention here in the Congress. How great to be living in this great moment in history where we can actually make it a reality.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Thank you so much for your inspiring comments.

I would just to briefly note that one needs to go no further than today's history textbooks to see why our museum is so important.

Approximately 10 percent of historic references in U.S. history textbooks refer to women. Less than 8 percent of the statues in National Parks are of women leaders. Our U.S. Capitol building, which hosts millions of tourists each year, displays only 15 statues of women out of the more than 200 currently on exhibit.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. We are so delighted that Mrs. LUMMIS is here to join with us. I have to tell you she was quite a trailblazer in her State before coming to Congress, as she served as her State's treasurer.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. At this time I yield to the gentlelady from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

Mrs. LUMMIS. I thank the gentlelady from New York and the gentlelady from Tennessee. Along with the gentlelady from Ohio, and someone we will hear from shortly, the gentlelady from Florida, it is an honor to be with you tonight.

I represent the State that is officially known as the "Equality State," and that is for this reason: Wyoming is the first government in the world to continuously and fully grant women the right to vote.

Most people think that had to have been some State associated with the Eastern intelligentsia, but here is the real story.

In the Wyoming Territory, the legislature passed into law on December 10, 1869, a measure stating:

That every woman at the age of 21 years, residing in this territory, may, at every election, to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote.

This Suffrage Act granted women in the Wyoming Territory the right to vote with full civil and judicial equality with men.

The first woman to cast her ballot pursuant to those rights was Louisa Swain. She voted in Laramie on September 6, 1870, becoming the Nation's first woman voter under laws guaranteeing absolute political equality with men.

Now think about that. That is 1870. That is 50 years before the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. She was a 70-year-old woman.

Here is the account of her vote in the Laramie Daily Sentinel:

It is comforting to note that our first woman voter was really a lady . . . of the

highest social standing in the community, universally beloved and respected. The scene was in the highest degree interesting and impressive. There was just too much good sense in our community for any jeers or sneers to be seen on such an occasion.

And so it was. Wyoming became the inspiration for the rest of the country.

Wyoming didn't become a State until 1890, and that brought upon the codification of this suffrage right through the ratification of the new Wyoming State constitution.

The Congress of the United States—the very Congress in which we stand—threatened to withhold statehood from Wyoming because we had granted women the right to vote. The Territory's legislators replied with a telegram stating that Wyoming would remain out of the union a hundred years rather than join without women's suffrage.

So President Benjamin Harrison, deferring to the wiser Wyoming territorial legislature, on July 10, 1890, signed into law a bill admitting Wyoming into the union and recognizing it as the Nation's Equality State.

Once again, events of the first woman voter happened in Wyoming 50 years before every woman in this country received the same rights. Consequently, Wyoming has an exemplary early history.

We have the first woman elected to statewide office in the Nation in 1804. She was Wyoming's superintendent of public instruction, Estelle Reel.

Why does that matter? Because she died and her estate and her belongings are currently in a little tiny, neglected museum in a town in the district belonging to the chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, Doc HASTINGS, giving our chairman, who is going to hold a hearing later in this Congress, pride and reason to help us support obtaining Estelle Reel's property for this museum.

In 1870, Esther Hobart Morris from South Pass, Wyoming, was the first woman to hold judicial office in the world.

The first women delegates to both the national Democratic and the national Republican convention came from Wyoming.

We had the first woman elected Governor in the United States in 1925. She became the first woman director of the U.S. Mint.

By the way, Estelle Reel later became the first woman national superintendent of Indian schools.

The list goes on and on. We had the first woman bailiff and the first woman grand juror.

Wyoming's history is illustrious. That is why we are called the Equality State. We want very much to share that history with the rest of the country, and thanks to the gentlewomen here tonight who are leading the effort to share women's history in this country, that may become a reality.

I want to thank and salute the gentlewomen from New York and Ten-

nessee who are leading this Special Order tonight and are leading this effort to create a national women's history museum. Wyoming looks forward to being a proud contributor. I look forward to being at the ribbon-cutting. I want to send so much history to you and share it with the people of this country. I am so delighted that you are leading this effort.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I thank the gentlelady from Wyoming for sharing that incredible equality history and really inspiring me and Congresswoman BLACKBURN to work harder and harder to pass this important bill.

Imagine how much more inspired, confident, and successful women in general could be if our national narrative included an equal proportion of women's stories? I firmly believe that we wouldn't be trying to lean in—we would already be in.

Also helping us with this museum is the Representative from the great State of Florida. After very personal observation, I can tell you she is very hardworking. She happens to live with me. We share what we call the Members' House together. She is a trailblazer who keeps on knocking down trails and building new opportunities.

In addition to being an outstanding Member of Congress, she was elected and appointed by the President of the United States to chair the National Democratic Committee.

So I now yield to DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, my very good friend and housemate. Thank you for joining us tonight and thank you for all of your hard work.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Thank you so much to my friend, the gentlelady from New York. It is an absolute privilege and pleasure to be your friend, to be your housemate, and to join you and our distinguished colleagues and friends on the House floor tonight to continue the press and the push for a national women's museum. This has been a longtime goal and passion of yours.

I was so pleased when you came home and told me of your excitement that you had enlisted the gentlelady from Tennessee to cosponsor this effort. I just knew between the two of you, it is very clear that this is going to happen, because the combination of BLACKBURN and MALONEY is just unstoppable, there is no question.

□ 2015

It is wonderful to be here with our colleague from Wyoming. We have had an opportunity to travel internationally together and actually, specifically, to the state of Israel, in which we had an incredible opportunity to bond.

That is what the women Members—in spite of maybe some of the disagreements and vitriol that, sadly, permeates the House of Representatives from time to time, the women Members really do have a bond.

The wonderful thing about our Women's Caucus is that we come together

around issues like this, so when everything else is swirling around us in disagreement, the Women's Caucus' goal is always to come together and try to find some common ground and advance the cause of women.

Let me just take a moment to honor and acknowledge our wonderful colleague from Ohio, MARCY KAPTUR, because she is too humble and modest to brag on herself.

We should point out that she is actually currently the dean of women, the longest-serving woman in the House of Representatives today, and someone who I have the honor of serving on the House Appropriations Committee with.

She does a wonderful job, is an incredible advocate for the State of Ohio and for the Midwest, so I wanted to make sure we acknowledged her.

I am here, I am proud to join you, not only to continue our quest for a National Women's History Museum, but also to honor and acknowledge Women's History Month. We do that each March, where we honor and we remember the women who came before us, the women who worked to make the world a better place, who blazed trails for us to walk on and who opened doors for us to walk through.

I think each of us could tell a story about a woman whose shoulders we stand on. I know that, when I ran for the Florida House of Representatives when I was 25 years old, 21 years ago, that would never have been possible without the trail blazed by the women in Florida who came before me, who had it so tough, and who made it possible for me to even think about the possibility of running at that stage of my life.

So, really, we are here during Women's History Month to honor our foremothers and create a Women's History Museum to do just that.

We have historical activists like Mildred Loving, who, in 1967, successfully challenged the banning of interracial marriage in the U.S. Supreme Court.

We have more recent leaders, like Janet Yellen, who, this past year, became the first woman to chair the Federal Reserve.

Amazing women that I have met and come to know in my own home district in South Florida:

Ronnie Oller, a community organizer and philanthropist who organizes an annual event to provide children with free health care and education services;

Josie Bacallao, the leader of Hispanic Unity, which provides Hispanic and other immigration communities with the services and tools they need to live productive, civically engaged lives;

And a young woman who named Valeria Hansen who, at just 15 years old, is the founder of the first south Florida chapter of Girl Up, a campaign that promotes girls' empowerment and education worldwide through social media, fundraising, and advocacy.

We celebrate all of these women, not only for their accomplishments, but for having the drive and tenacity to overcome barriers to equal opportunity and lead by example.

The challenges of sexism, discrimination, and inequality future generations of daughters will have to face are significantly diminished thanks to the brave women who have come before us.

I think we should also acknowledge our colleague, Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN of Florida, who was the first Hispanic woman elected to Congress, someone who is a great friend of all of ours, who we are so proud of, and is so collegial, so warm, and such a wonderful person and leader to work with.

Former Congresswoman Carrie Meek, and our current colleague, Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN, who were the first African American women elected to Congress from Florida. These are tremendous sources of pride for us as women leaders.

I want to congratulate the gentlelady from New York and the gentlelady from Tennessee on their commitment to building the National Women's History Museum. We really need to build it, so that we can note the accomplishments and progress of women throughout American history because it is important to do that in so many ways.

As the mother of two young daughters—and each of the women here tonight have met my daughters on numerous occasions—and are all about girls' empowerment, we are a girl power caucus as women Members.

If we build this National Women's History Museum, we are going to have an opportunity to have a showcase—a place where we can show our daughters everything that is possible because of the achievements of who came before us.

Instead of having to try to thumb through a history book and hope that a teacher or a professor along the way gave them some understanding about what was possible, we give them a place that they can go, show them what is possible, and show generations of younger women coming behind them as well.

Thank you so much.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I thank my good friend for her inspiring and thoughtful remarks.

Women's history is not focused strictly on the accomplishments and contributions of individuals; rather it includes recognition of the collective efforts of women to enrich society.

After all, it was women who lobbied pasteurization of milk, vaccinations for our children, and sewage systems for our communities. Women banded together during World War II to support the war effort.

They planted victory gardens, donated nylons to be used for making equipment, and even took up collections that yielded enough money to purchase aircraft bombers.

Clearly, women have succeeded in shaping our Nation in important and lasting ways. A women's museum would chronicle those important achievements of women throughout history that are scattered across the

Nation, as MARCY said, and we need to work to make this happen.

I yield to my good friend and colleague in this effort, Congresswoman BLACKBURN.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Thank you, Mrs. MALONEY.

I want to talk for just a moment about some of the women from Tennessee who have made such a significant contribution.

Now, each of us standing on the floor tonight have stood in this Chamber and have fought for children.

Dr. Mildred Stahlman—Millie Stahlman—is from Nashville and is part of the Vanderbilt University Medical Center team. She is a pioneering professor in pediatrics and pathology at Vanderbilt.

Anyone who has ever been in a neonatology unit has seen some of the pioneering work of Dr. Stahlman because she was the first to ever look at, study, and develop methods for monitoring lung disease in premature babies.

With over 1,300 preemies born every single day, if you were to go into a hospital neonatology unit, you would see some of the knowledge, the experience, the insight, and the discovery that has been brought about by Dr. Stahlman in helping these young babies to live.

I would also like to mention Beth Harwell. Beth is our speaker of the house in Tennessee. She is the first female speaker of the house ever in our State's history.

Beth started her career in public service when she was elected to the general assembly in 1988; and then, in 2011, she was unanimously elected to serve as speaker of the Tennessee House.

She is a diligent worker. She is very devoted to public service, and she represents our State so well.

Chief justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, Connie Clark, who is one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York's time has expired.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) for 30 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, we are so excited about our talking, we didn't realize that the time had to be split, but so be it. We women stand and abide by the rules of the House, and so we will accept the acknowledgment of the change of time.

I will return to directing our attention to Chief Justice Connie Clark in Tennessee. What is so important about her career is that she was first appointed to the State court by a Democrat Governor, again served under a Democrat Governor, and then chief justice under a Republican Governor.

Justice Clark is such an incredible inspiration to women in our State. She has proven herself, has really been devoted to the judiciary and the law field, and is so active in our community, a tremendous role model.

If we step outside of the venue of politics and law, Amy Grant, who is a singer, songwriter, a native of Nashville, has had such a successful music career. Amy Grant became the first artist in Christian music to ever have a platinum record, and she went on to become a crossover sensation in the music world.

Amy Grant has pioneered the Christian music genre, and she has also blazed quite a trail in the music industry.

When we look at the world of sports, another Tennessean, from Clarksville, Tennessee, which is in my district, Wilma Rudolph, many of you will recognize her name. She was a Tennessee State University track star.

On September 7, 1960, in Rome, she became the first American woman to win not one or two, but three gold medals in the Olympics. She was a track-and-field champion and was regarded as a civil rights and women's rights pioneer and is warmly remembered and treasured in our State.

Pat Summitt, who was the head coach of the Lady Vols at the University of Tennessee and is now the head coach emeritus, she was at the helm of the Lady Vols for 38 seasons. She is the all-time winningest coach in NCAA history—the all-time winningest coach in all of NCAA history. That is men and women's teams.

She is forthright, well-respected, ethical, and a winner in every sense of the word.

Sandra Cochran, who is the president and CEO of Cracker Barrel, Incorporated, she became the president and CEO on September 12 of 2011, following her service as Cracker Barrel's president and chief operating officer. Cracker Barrel is headquartered in Lebanon, Tennessee.

Ms. Cochran was previously CEO at the Nation's third largest book retailer, Books-A-Million. She is serving our community and that country well.

Ms. Cochran is a chemical engineering graduate from Vanderbilt University and a masters of business administration from Pacific Lutheran University.

After graduating from Vanderbilt, she entered the United States Army, where she ultimately served as a captain in the 9th Infantry Division.

There are so many other influential women that come from our State, and we are delighted to know that we will have the opportunity to recognize them and their contributions and the contributions of all women who have contributed to the cause of freedom in that Nation.

I yield to the gentlelady from New York.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I thank the gentlelady for giving