

hundreds of people who showed up because they believed that their involvement would make a difference. They were helping to raise the level of awareness. They were helping to get the message out that we can challenge this terrible disease and that we can make progress.

Metastatic breast cancer refers to stage IV breast cancer, which is when cancer cells travel and then do terrible things in other locations of the body. We know that, in this year, there will be in excess of 190,000 women, almost 2,000 men and, very, very tragically, in excess of 62,000 women who will lose their lives.

So I am a very proud cosponsor of this resolution. I encourage all of my colleagues to join in support of this. All of America should understand that, united and together, we can make a difference. We can make a difference against this dreaded disease.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN).

(Ms. HARMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HARMAN. Thank you, Mr. PALLONE, for yielding time to me to speak on this bill and on the bill that was just considered.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a member of the Health Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee. I regret the fact that it has taken us so many months to get to a place where we are almost ready to consider comprehensive health care reform. I strongly support it, especially with a robust public option. Yet this is a good day because, today we will pass a more limited bill that identified a huge problem, metastatic breast cancer.

I have been fortunate not to have cancer, but there are many cancer survivors in this body, some of whom have survived breast cancer. I am the sister of Dr. David Lakes, who is an oncologist in Northern California and who was voted Healer of the Year in Marin County for the work he has done with those who suffer from metastatic breast cancer. I am very proud of him.

I am very proud of the sponsors of this legislation, who understand how critical it is not just to focus on the fact of this disease, but, as Ms. DELAURO said a few minutes ago, on how to make it a chronic disease and not a killer. So I strongly support this legislation.

As the author of Legislation to extend the PSIC Grant Program, the Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program, which was debated just moments ago, I urge us to continue the program which provides \$1 billion in grants to State and local governments for interoperable communications systems, which, obviously, will be needed in the event of the next terrorist attack or natural disaster.

Eight years after 9/11, we have not fixed one of the two major problems on that day. One problem was that we

failed to connect the dots. The other was that we could not communicate in realtime among our first responders to the catastrophe both in New York and in Washington. Nationally, we still lack an interoperable communications network. That will require more work by Congress and the FCC to build out the now vacant 700 megahertz analog spectrum so that, nationally, all of our first preventers, or responders, can communicate.

In the meantime, it is significant that our communities will be able to access additional Federal funds because of the action recommended moments ago to pass S. 1694 which is identical to H.R. 3633—an action that means the bill will become law.

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

Mr. PALLONE. I yield to the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Ms. HARMAN. Let me finally say that the PSIC extension legislation is supported by the major city police chiefs, the National Governors Association, the National Emergency Management Association, the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials, the Telecommunications Industry Association, mayors in Los Angeles, New York and Houston, the Los Angeles County Sheriff—Lee Baca—and many others because they know that having interoperable communications in our cities and regions is critical.

Just as metastatic breast cancer is an emergency that we must deal with, so is the lack of a truly national interoperable communications capability. We took a big step this morning. I hope we will take a bigger step later this year.

I thank Chairman PALLONE for the work that he does on the Health Subcommittee. I am proud to be a member.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY).

Ms. BERKLEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I had not planned to speak on this resolution when I came to the floor, but after listening to Ms. DELAURO's eloquent discussion of it, I felt duty-bound to weigh in as well in very strong support.

There isn't a woman in my family who has not died from breast cancer—both of my grandparents, all of my aunts, of which I had several, and my mother. My sister, thank goodness, is a survivor, and has just celebrated the birth of her first grandchild herself; but it is in our family, and I cannot tell you how important this resolution is to increase the awareness of this deadly disease.

By the time my mother passed away, her breast cancer had metastasized throughout her body, and as she lay there with her family around her, she couldn't help but ask why she was still there. It broke our hearts to see this woman who had raised us so well and

who was so strong in our family literally fall apart before our very eyes.

So I hope that this resolution will increase the awareness of this dreaded disease that hits almost every household in the United States and that causes such pain and suffering. Let us be aware of it, and let us use this opportunity to educate our fellow citizens so that they can receive the treatment they need in a timely manner so they do not suffer as my entire family has.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut, and want to urge all of my colleagues to give this resolution a resounding thumbs up.

□ 1115

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would just urge everyone to support this resolution. I particularly want to thank the survivors, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

They just spend so much time devoted to this issue, whether it's research, treatment, to try to find a cure or to just raise awareness. I never cease to be amazed by their efforts. I want to thank them and I urge everyone to pass the resolution.

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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 787.

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.

SUPPORTING A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM WORKERS

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 790) supporting the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance on October 30, 2009, for American nuclear weapons program workers and uranium miners, millers, and haulers, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 790

Whereas hundreds of thousands of men and women have served this Nation in building its nuclear defense since World War II;

Whereas these dedicated American workers paid a high price for their service and have developed disabling or fatal illnesses as a result of exposure to beryllium, ionizing radiation, toxic substances, and other hazards that are unique to the production and testing of nuclear weapons;

Whereas these workers were put at individual risk without their knowledge and consent in order to develop a nuclear weapons program;

Whereas these patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for their contribution, service, and sacrifice towards the defense of our great Nation; and

Whereas, on May 20, 2009, the Senate passed S. Res. 151, designating a national day of remembrance on October 30, 2009, for nuclear weapons program workers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance for American nuclear weapons program workers and uranium miners, millers, and haulers; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to recognize a national day of remembrance for past and present workers in America's nuclear weapons program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which they may revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present House Resolution 790 for consideration. This legislation expresses our support for the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance on October 30, 2009, in honor of America's nuclear weapons program workers and uranium miners, millers and haulers.

House Resolution 790 was introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative SHELLEY BERKLEY of Nevada, on October 1, 2009, and it enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress. In addition, the United States Senate unanimously approved a companion measure to this legislation, Senate Resolution 151, on May 20, 2009.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 790 seeks to honor the hundreds of thousands of uranium and nuclear weapons workers who have served our Nation at great personal sacrifice since World War II and during the height of the Cold War. Regrettably, many of these dedicated workers developed disabling and fatal illnesses, including cancer and lung disease, as a result of their workplace exposure to beryllium, ionizing radiation and other hazards associated with the development and testing of nuclear weapons.

As noted in 2007 by Denver's Rocky Mountain News, which published a report on the human costs associated with the domestic production and development of nuclear weapons, nearly 37,000 Americans have suffered from se-

rious illness as a result of their exposure to radiation and toxic chemicals during their employment at above-ground nuclear weapons test sites and underground uranium mines. The same publication additionally reported that at least 4,000 of these nearly 37,000 individuals have died as a result of illnesses associated with their work.

Moreover, it's important to note that these statistics were only based on government figures, tracking those individuals that have been approved for compensation. As additionally noted by the Rocky Mountain News, many other nuclear weapons and uranium workers may have been affected, though they have yet to apply for compensation or have had their claims denied due to the difficulty in establishing a causal connection between their illness and their work.

Mr. Speaker, these dedicated workers have served our Nation at great risk and sacrifice to not only themselves but to further generations of their families. It is my hope that we can honor their service and sacrifice through the passage of House Resolution 790.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting Ms. BERKLEY, who is the lead sponsor of this resolution, in expressing our support for the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance for American nuclear and uranium workers.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me, too, thank Mr. LYNCH and Ms. BERKLEY for this legislation. Please join me in supporting House Resolution 790 to honor the patriots who have served their country in the nuclear weapons program. The development of the American nuclear weapons program depended upon the commitment, the sacrifice and the service of hundreds of thousands of workers since World War II.

The sacrifice of these workers for America's security and technological advancement is patriotism at its finest. All Americans owe a debt of gratitude to all the workers in America's nuclear weapons program. We should honor their contributions with a national day of remembrance for nuclear weapons program workers and uranium miners, millers and haulers. Therefore, I urge you to support House Resolution 790 to show our appreciation for all these men and women whose sacrifices to protect our Nation have benefited us all.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to recognize for 5 minutes Representative SHELLEY BERKLEY of Nevada, the lead sponsor of this resolution.

Ms. BERKLEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I'd particularly like to thank my colleagues, Representatives TOWNS and

ISSA, for expediting the floor consideration of this resolution, because it is very time sensitive. I would also like to thank Mr. WAMP for his work on this resolution and for joining me as a lead cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 790 and in support of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who served this Nation in building and maintaining our nuclear defenses since World War II.

In my home State of Nevada, we have thousands and thousands of our fellow citizens who have worked at the Nevada test site, the essential Nevada test site, and put themselves at great risk to make sure America had a first-rate nuclear weapons program. From the nuclear scientists, to the janitors, to the secretaries, and the drivers, these people devoted their lives in defense of their country, creating a nuclear weapons program for our Nation's security and defense. Many were unwittingly exposed to beryllium, ionizing radiation and other toxic substances and hazards.

Many of these extraordinary workers have since developed deadly diseases, mostly cancer, as a result of their work at the Nevada test site and other sites around the country—in Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Ohio, and Texas, just to name a few.

And so we stand here today to honor these heroes and to call upon our fellow Americans to do so as well. In my home State of Nevada, the Atomic Testing Museum—on the grounds of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, where my colleague Congresswoman DINA TITUS taught and is an expert in this field—will host an event on October 30, this Friday, to honor and remember those who sacrificed in order to protect our great Nation.

Whatever one may think of America's nuclear program, we can all agree on one thing: these workers deserve our thanks and our gratitude for their work and for their subsequent sacrifices. I thank them. I thank my colleagues once again for their support. I urge my colleagues to vote strongly and resoundingly in favor of this resolution.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. WAMP).

Mr. WAMP. I thank the distinguished ranking member and chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member and chairman of the full committee, and especially Ms. BERKELEY for her initiative on this important resolution.

One of the greatest privileges of my service here over the last 15 years is representing Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which played a critical role in the defense of our country, from the Manhattan Project forward. As we know, since 1942, almost three-quarters of a million people have worked in this industry, the nuclear industry.

Some of our citizens in this country have been called during war to serve in

the uniform of our country. Some volunteered, some mandatorily; many were in tanks, in airports, ships, submarines. Many were in our plants and our facilities doing the same kind of work in a different venue, just as patriotic, just as sacrificial, and they haven't received, at different times, the due that they deserve. But the day after tomorrow, October 30, 2009, all across the country in different places, people will come together for this important commemoration, a day of recognition and remembrance, remembering those that have gone on.

As the chairman said, many have died from the very illnesses that they got from their service and their sacrifice. Their families suffered a lot with them because they became ill doing this work in very difficult and unhealthy environments.

Years ago here, in the Congress, about 10 years ago, I was one of the original authors of the legislation to compensate those people that became ill, commonly known as the Sick Worker Legislation, the acronym is EEOICPA, the hardest one to memorize. With a Democratic administration—the Clinton administration—and a Republican Congress, we hammered out and forged a benefit program for these sick workers.

I want to thank on the floor of the House today Senator Fred Thompson, who stood up as a Republican with me at the time and others in a bipartisan way to provide this benefit to these families. Many of these families received \$150,000 for the direct illnesses that they received from their extraordinary sacrifice.

As we remember those that have died, we need to thank as a Nation all of those who became ill because of their exposure to these very chemicals and these toxicities that have been talked about on the floor today, but also recognize those that are still out there that are working that have survived. Maybe they've retired. It's so very important that we do this, because these are patriots who helped us win the Cold War and helped us create the deterrent that has kept the world safer.

This nuclear industry is important. These facilities are important. The Department of Energy has played an important role, we knew it as the Atomic Energy Commission at that time, which evolved into the Department of Energy. It's a labor of love to work in a bipartisan way, in the Congress, to have this official day of recognition and remembrance for all of these workers, past and present and future, frankly, because we are still cleaning up the legacy of this Cold War investment. That's an important investment as well for our country to make.

It's an honor and a privilege to co-author this resolution with Congresswoman BERKLEY. Again, I want to close by thanking her for taking this initiative, because it is an important step. While many of us, because the House

will be in session on Friday, October 30, will not physically be there at these remembrances, we are there with you 100 percent in a bipartisan way as the Congress of the United States comes together. The Senate passed their resolution on May 20 for this official day of recognition and remembrance for all of these nuclear workers through the years and into the future.

The United States of America and the Congress of the United States thanks you and recognizes you and remembers those who have given so much in defense of our liberties.

□ 1130

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the cosponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK).

Mr. LOEBSACK. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I also would like to thank Congresswoman BERKLEY for her leadership in introducing this resolution and the supporters on both sides of the aisle. In particular, I want to thank Congressman WAMP for his extremely eloquent testimonial just now.

I rise in strong support of House Resolution 790. For decades during the Cold War, hundreds of thousands of Atomic Energy Commission employees, including thousands of workers at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant in my district, labored in hazardous conditions at our Nation's nuclear weapons facilities. In the end, many of these workers sacrificed their health for the security of our Nation, working with beryllium, asbestos, uranium and radiation, without knowing the impacts these materials would later have on their health. But for far too long, their service and sacrifice have not been properly honored. They are truly the unheralded heroes of the Cold War.

That will begin to change on October 30th, happily; October 30th marks the first national day of remembrance for our country's nuclear workers. On this day, our country will pause to pay tribute to our Cold War heroes, many of whom have paid a high price for their service. The resolution that we are considering today urges all Americans to recognize the men and women who have served our country selflessly and with great dedication in its nuclear facilities.

I have had the distinct honor of meeting some of the Iowans who worked on Line One of the Burlington Atomic Energy Commission plant. These are the workers who assembled, disassembled, modified and tested weapons in Iowa between 1949 and 1975. They are true patriots, and their service was critical to our country's security throughout the uncertain decades of the Cold War.

I urge all Americans to reflect upon their work and their sacrifices, and I urge my colleagues to support this critical resolution.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 2 minutes to

another lead cosponsor of this measure, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, as well as Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. WAMP, for proposing this day of remembrance.

On November 11th, our Nation recognizes Veterans Day by honoring the sacrifices of the men and women of our armed services. But we need to acknowledge another group of patriots who sacrificed in the defense of this Nation.

This group of American citizens served for over 60 years to develop and ultimately construct the United States nuclear arsenal. The legacy of thousands of men and women who labored in the mines, nuclear fuel processing facilities and nuclear weapons assembly plants across the United States should be remembered forever, in particular for ending the cold war.

Thousands of these cold war scientists, managers, engineers and workers who secretly worked in both building and decommissioning the United States' nuclear arsenal are suffering adverse health effects of their work with and around toxic and radioactive materials.

Colorado's former Rocky Flats nuclear weapons facility, which is just a few miles from my house, and its thousands and thousands of workers, played an integral part to enhance the security of our Nation. These workers helped bring an end to the cold war. As we work to ensure that these workers receive the medical care and coverage they deserve, we need to offer them our thanks for their courageous service to our Nation. We continue to urge the administration to promptly respond to the various applications they have made for compensation and health care.

I rise in support today and ask that we pass House Resolution 790, to designate Friday, October 30th, the Cold War Patriots National Day of Remembrance for the services these men and women provided to our Nation.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we continue to reserve.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield 3 minutes to another lead cosponsor of this resolution, the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 790, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance on October 30th, 2009, for American nuclear weapons program workers and uranium miners, millers, and haulers. I would like to thank my good friend and colleague, Congresswoman BERKLEY, for introducing this important resolution.

The national day of remembrance recognizes the contributions of heroes whose efforts on the front line of the Cold War changed history. Their service to our Nation was instrumental in the effort to create a nuclear deterrent

that helped defeat the forces of Communism. Too often, their efforts are not recognized the way the veterans of other wars have been. But just as our veterans of other battles served with distinction to protect our Nation, so too did the workers at atomic weapons facilities.

More than half a million Americans have worked since 1942 to create and maintain the United States nuclear arsenal. And while they did not face the dangers of conventional warfare, unfortunately, too many of these workers were left with the lasting scars of a battle that was waged in labs and test facilities across the country.

Many former workers suffered from radiation and toxic exposure in their work on our nuclear forces. These workers from around the country deserve our support and are entitled to the care and benefits they have earned from their service during a period of our history when the threat of nuclear war was ever-present. Just as we care for our soldiers returning home from the battlefield, it is our responsibility to care for the workers from our nuclear weapons facilities who have been exposed to dangerous materials that harm their health.

I especially salute the workers at the Nevada Test Site, also known as the National Sacrifice Zone, and thank them for their service. For more than four decades, they tested nuclear weapons that contribute to the safety and security of our Nation.

I have been privileged to work with many of them as a board member of the Nevada Test Site Historical Foundation and as a sponsor of State legislation to help facilitate the creation of the Atomic Testing Museum in Las Vegas so their incredible story can be made available for all to see and contemplate.

The UNLV Oral History Program has also amassed hundreds of interviews with test site workers and preserved their experiences and reflections on life in the shadow of the mushroom cloud for scholars, journalists and other people of interest to have access to.

So I thank you again, Mr. Speaker, and the other sponsors of this important resolution. I urge its passage.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we continue to reserve.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 790, designating October 30th, 2009, as American nuclear weapons program workers remembrance day. I want to thank my good friend, the gentlelady from Nevada, for introducing this resolution.

During World War II, countless men and women across the country sacrificed to ensure victory for our com-

mon ideals of democracy and freedom and to defeat tyrannical forces committing grave atrocities. This sacrifice continues to be true of the men and women who work in the nuclear weapons program, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers.

In my home State of Tennessee, the Oak Ridge National Security Complex remains at the forefront of nuclear weapons development and manufacturing, providing security for the American people and our allies. These facilities have provided employment opportunities for East Tennesseans for decades.

Unfortunately, throughout the years, nuclear workers have endured many physical dangers, including exposure to ionic radiation and other toxic substances. These patriotic workers are, at the very least, owed recognition of their great sacrifices. That is why I rise today in support of this resolution.

As we look back to remember America's nuclear weapons program workers, it is important to look forward in our attempts to develop and improve protective equipment in order to create a safer workplace. We have made strides in protecting nuclear workers in recent times, and this government has a responsibility to continue that commitment.

So, Mr. Speaker, I rise to say to these workers in Tennessee and around this great country, thank you for your service that continues to contribute to our national peace and security. Your patriotic sacrifices do not go unnoticed.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we have no other speakers. We yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, again I urge my colleagues to join with Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. WAMP on the other side of the aisle to recognize and honor America's nuclear industry and uranium workers through the passage of House Resolution 790.

I yield back the balance of our 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. 790, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN BROWN'S RAID IN HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 568) recognizing the 150th anniversary of John Brown's raid in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 568

Whereas Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, located at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers was first noted for its beauty by our Founding Father, Thomas Jefferson;

Whereas it was designated by George Washington as a site for a Federal armory and arsenal that helped it grow into a bustling factory town where the first interchangeable parts for guns were created that supplied Lewis and Clark on their journey of westward expansion;

Whereas Harpers Ferry, best known as the site of John Brown's Raid on October 16-18, 1859, was targeted as an ideal location for initiating an uprising in the South that would end slavery because of its Federal armory and arsenal;

Whereas John Brown and his provisional army of 21 men captured the bridge, arsenal, armory, Hall's Rifle Works, along with hostages, and slave owners John Allstadt and Lewis Washington;

Whereas the fighting continued and on the morning of October 18, 1859, Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee and Lt. J.E.B. Stuart ordered 90 Marines to storm the engine house and captured John Brown and his 4 remaining men after they refused to surrender;

Whereas a total of 16 men were killed or mortally wounded in John Brown's Raid including, an unidentified slave, Thomas Boerly, George W. Turner, Mayor Fontaine Beckham, Heyward Shepherd, Luke Quinn, and 10 of Brown's men, William Leeman, John H. Kagi, Jeremiah G. Anderson, William Thompson, Dauphin Thompson, Brown's sons Oliver and Watson, Stewart Taylor, Lewis S. Leary, and Dangerfield Newby;

Whereas Brown and his men were tried in Charles Town, Virginia (present day West Virginia), and were convicted to death by hanging for the charges of murder, conspiring with slaves to rebel, and treason against the State of Virginia, however, their actions ultimately forced the Nation to consider the future of slavery in a turn of events that would lead to the Civil War and the freedom of 4,000,000 slaves;

Whereas Harpers Ferry stands as a testament to the antislavery and civil rights movements with the establishment of Storer College, created to educate newly freed slaves and later became the site of the Nation's first Niagara Movement meeting with an address delivered by African-American leader and scholar, W.E.B. Du Bois whose speech inspired the civil rights movement and the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909; and

Whereas in a year when we celebrate the 150th anniversary of John Brown's raid and the outbreak of America's Civil War, let us recognize the important role Harpers Ferry has played in our Nation's history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 150th anniversary of John Brown's raid in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may