

as Morris 2000 in 1984, the organization has managed to successfully bridge environment and business interests, working to further both causes to the mutual benefit of both.

Morris Tomorrow has established several high-profile programs that have helped define issues facing Morris County and the surrounding area. Among the programs is Midday Morris, a quarterly lecture series targeted toward business, government, civic and education leaders; Building Cross-Cultural Communities, works to address issues faced by our immigrant communities; Morris Summit, brings together local leaders from our business, government, education and nonprofit communities to explore quality of life issues. Additionally, three organizations that have proved essential to the watershed management issues that are vital to the area are offshoots of Morris Tomorrow—the Ten Towns Great Swamp Watershed Management Committee, the Rockaway River Watershed Cabinet, and the Raritan Highlands Compact.

We are privileged to have such a dynamic and dedicated non-profit organization in Morris County.

Madam Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Morris tomorrow on the celebration of its 25 years serving Morris County.

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#### EARMARK DECLARATION

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### HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 25, 2009*

Mr. TERRY. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD regarding earmarks received as part of H.R. 1105, Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009.

Name of the Requesting Member: LEE TERRY.

The bill number: H.R. 1105, Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009.

Project Name: Special Olympics Educational Programs.

Amount Requested: \$6,000,000.

The legal name and address of requesting entity: 2010 Special Olympics USA National Games 8801 F Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68127.

Description of earmark: The request I made was for the 2010 Special Olympics USA National Games to assist in funding the Special Olympics' Second USA National Games. This money would be spent on logistics, security, transportation, housing and meals for athletes during the 2010 games in Nebraska. It is my understanding that this project, which included my name as a requestor, is for Special Olympics educational programs that can be integrated into classroom instruction and for activities to increase the participation of individuals with intellectual disabilities, as authorized under the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGIA NATIONAL GUARD'S 48TH INFANTRY BRIGADE BRAVO COMPANY SECOND BATTALION

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### HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 25, 2009*

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Georgia National Guard's 48th Infantry Brigade Bravo Company Second Battalion, which will soon deploy for a yearlong mission to train and mentor members of the Afghan National Army.

The Bravo Company Second Battalion, based out of Newnan in Georgia's 3rd Congressional District, has trained intensely at Fort Gordon in Augusta, Fort Polk in Louisiana and Fort Stewart in southeast Georgia leading up to its deployment.

These 130 U.S. soldiers will do a great job serving their nation and assisting the Afghans in building their own proud military. They bring with them to Afghanistan a wealth of expertise and battle-tested experience.

Half of the soldiers deployed to Iraq in 2005–2006, a time of intense fighting with insurgents, and the unit suffered heavy losses. As today's unit carries on the fight, they remember and honor their fallen comrades.

On April 13, the unit will ship off to Camp Shelby, MS, before heading to their overseas destination. I look forward to taking part in community events to see them off and give them the honor and gratitude they and their families so richly deserve.

Georgians in the 3rd District are proud to have these patriots as neighbors. The soldiers of the 48th Infantry Brigade put themselves on the front lines to defend our nation and protect our freedom. The families they leave behind sacrifice just as much. We pray that God blesses their mission and watches over them until their safe return to Georgia and their loving families.

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#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO GIVE DC CITIZENS A PLACE IN STATUARY HALL

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### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 25, 2009*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a bill today to permit two statues honoring citizens of the District of Columbia in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, just as statues honoring citizens of States are placed in the historic hall. This legislation would allow the city to offer two statues to the Congress on behalf of D.C. residents. This bill is important to ensure equal treatment for the residents of the District of Columbia with the residents of the 50 States, who already have statues representing them in Statuary Hall.

The D.C. statues would likely be of Frederick Douglass and Pierre L'Enfant, known for their contributions to the city and to the Nation, who were selected by the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities through a

public process. The D.C. statues could help cure the diversity embarrassment of statues in the Capitol. When the Capitol Visitors Center (CVC) opened in December, many were surprised and embarrassed that even in the part of the CVC Congress named Emancipation Hall, to honor the slaves and free blacks who helped build the Capitol, there were no statues of African Americans. It also is an embarrassment, and an indefensible one at that, that the 600,000 American citizens who live in the nation's capital have no statues of their own, while all 50 States have statues.

On August 10, 2006, the D.C. Commission on Arts and Humanities began the process of creating the two statues to be placed in Statuary Hall, when the Commission chose Frederick Douglass and Pierre L'Enfant as the two prominent residents whose statues would represent the District of Columbia. The Commission also hired two Washington area sculptors, Steven Weitzman and Gordon Kay, to work on the sculptures of Frederick Douglass and Pierre L'Enfant. Both statues were placed in the lobby of One Judiciary Square, a District government building.

Douglass (1818–1895) was born a slave in Maryland and became a District resident in the 1870s. He held diplomatic and District appointments and is considered to be the Father of the Civil Rights Movement. Douglass also displayed his talents as an orator and journalist throughout his life here. His home in southeast Washington is a national monument that attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors annually.

L'Enfant (1754–1825), an architect, engineer and soldier, left France to serve in the American Revolution. George Washington chose L'Enfant to design the new federal city of Washington, D.C. He became a U.S. citizen and spent the remainder of his life in D.C., implementing the plan that made the Nation's capital the beautiful city it is today.

The District of Columbia was born with the Nation itself over 200 years ago. Throughout these two centuries, the city has created its very own rich and uniquely American history. In the Congress, we undermine the Nation's efforts to spread full democracy around the world. While D.C. residents have not yet obtained the same political equality and voting rights as the citizens of the States, they have all the responsibilities of the citizens of the States, including paying all Federal taxes and serving in all the Nation's wars. Today, when our residents are serving in Iraq, the least we should do is to give this city its rightful and equal place in the Capitol.

The statues would offer District residents the opportunity to enjoy the same pride that all other citizens experience when they come to their Capitol—the opportunity to view memorials that commemorate the efforts of residents who have made significant contributions to their jurisdiction and to American history.

The statue bill I introduce today is part of our "Free and Equal D.C." series, which includes the D.C. House Voting Rights Act, bills for budget autonomy and legislative autonomy, an elected district attorney position, and other bills designed to ensure that District residents, who pay Federal taxes and fight in wars like other Americans, are granted the same privileges as other Americans.