

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The measure is referred to the committee for its consideration.

Mr. CARTER. Is there any requirement that further action be taken by the committee?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It would be up to the committee.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING DYKE MARSH WILDLIFE PRESERVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 701, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 701.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 325, nays 93, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 760]
YEAS—325

Abercrombie	Capuano	Ellsworth
Ackerman	Cardoza	Emerson
Adler (NJ)	Carnahan	Engel
Alexander	Carson (IN)	Etheridge
Altmire	Castle	Farr
Andrews	Castor (FL)	Fattah
Arcuri	Chaffetz	Filner
Austria	Chandler	Forbes
Baca	Chu	Fortenberry
Baird	Clarke	Foster
Baldwin	Clay	Frank (MA)
Barrow	Cleaver	Frelinghuysen
Bartlett	Clyburn	Fudge
Barton (TX)	Cohen	Galleghy
Bean	Connolly (VA)	Gerlach
Becerra	Conyers	Giffords
Berkley	Cooper	Gingrey (GA)
Berman	Costa	Gonzalez
Berry	Costello	Goodlatte
Biggert	Courtney	Gordon (TN)
Bilirakis	Crowley	Grayson
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Green, Al
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Green, Gene
Blumenauer	Dahlkemper	Griffith
Blunt	Davis (AL)	Grijalva
Boccieri	Davis (CA)	Gutierrez
Bono Mack	Davis (IL)	Hall (NY)
Boswell	Davis (TN)	Halvorson
Boucher	Deal (GA)	Hare
Boustany	DeFazio	Harman
Boyd	DeGette	Hastings (FL)
Brady (PA)	Delahunt	Heinrich
Braley (IA)	DeLauro	Herseth Sandlin
Bright	Dent	Higgins
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hill
Brown-Waite,	Dicks	Himes
Ginny	Dingell	Hinchee
Buchanan	Doggett	Hinojosa
Burgess	Donnelly (IN)	Hirono
Butterfield	Doyle	Hodes
Calvert	Driehaus	Holden
Campbell	Edwards (MD)	Holt
Cantor	Edwards (TX)	Honda
Cao	Ehlers	Hoyer
Capps	Ellison	Inslee

Israel	Melancon	Sarbanes
Jackson (IL)	Mica	Schakowsky
Jackson-Lee	Michaud	Schauer
(TX)	Miller (MI)	Schiff
Johnson (GA)	Miller (NC)	Schock
Johnson (IL)	Miller, Gary	Schrader
Johnson, E. B.	Miller, George	Schwartz
Jones	Minnick	Scott (GA)
Kagen	Mitchell	Scott (VA)
Kanjorski	Mollohan	Serrano
Kaptur	Moore (KS)	Sestak
Kennedy	Moore (WI)	Shea-Porter
Kildee	Moran (VA)	Sherman
Kilpatrick (MI)	Murphy (CT)	Shuler
Kilroy	Murphy (NY)	Shuster
Kind	Murphy, Patrick	Simpson
King (NY)	Murphy, Tim	Sires
Kirk	Murtha	Skelton
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Myrick	Slaughter
Kissell	Nadler (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Klein (FL)	Napolitano	Smith (TX)
Kosmas	Neal (MA)	Smith (WA)
Kratovich	Nye	Snyder
Kucinich	Oberstar	Souder
Lance	Obey	Space
Langevin	Oliver	Speier
Larsen (WA)	Ortiz	Spratt
Latham	Pallone	Stark
LaTourette	Pascarell	Stupak
Lee (CA)	Pastor (AZ)	Sutton
Lee (NY)	Paulsen	Tanner
Levin	Payne	Taylor
Lewis (CA)	Perlmutter	Teague
Lewis (GA)	Perriello	Terry
Linder	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Lipinski	Peterson	Thompson (MS)
LoBiondo	Petri	Tiberi
Loebsack	Pingree (ME)	Tierney
Lowe	Platts	Titus
Luetkemeyer	Polis (CO)	Tonko
Lujan	Pomeroy	Towns
Lungren, Daniel	Price (GA)	Upton
E.	Price (NC)	Van Hollen
Lynch	Quigley	Velázquez
Maffei	Rahall	Visclosky
Manzullo	Rangel	Walden
Markey (CO)	Rehberg	Walz
Markey (MA)	Reichert	Wasserman
Marshall	Reyes	Schultz
Massa	Richardson	Waters
Matheson	Rodriguez	Watson
Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Watt
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers (MI)	Waxman
McCaul	Rooney	Weiner
McClintock	Ros-Lehtinen	Welch
McCollum	Ross	Wexler
McCotter	Rothman (NJ)	Whitfield
McDermott	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (SC)
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Wittman
McIntyre	Rush	Wolf
McKeon	Ryan (OH)	Woolsey
McMahon	Salazar	Wu
McNerney	Sánchez, Linda	Yarmuth
Meek (FL)	T.	Young (AK)
Meeks (NY)	Sanchez, Loretta	Young (FL)

NAYS—93

Aderholt	Fleming	Miller (FL)
Akin	Foxx	Moran (KS)
Bachmann	Franks (AZ)	Nunes
Bachus	Garrett (NJ)	Olson
Barrett (SC)	Gohmert	Paul
Bishop (UT)	Granger	Pence
Blackburn	Graves	Pitts
Boehner	Guthrie	Poe (TX)
Bonner	Hall (TX)	Posey
Boozman	Harper	Putnam
Boren	Hastings (WA)	Roe (TN)
Brady (TX)	Heller	Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA)	Hensarling	Rohrabacher
Brown (SC)	Herger	Roskam
Burton (IN)	Hoekstra	Ryan (WI)
Buyer	Hunter	Scalise
Camp	Inglis	Schmidt
Capito	Issa	Sensenbrenner
Carter	Jenkins	Sessions
Cassidy	Jordan (OH)	Shadegg
Childers	King (IA)	Shimkus
Coble	Kingston	Smith (NE)
Coffman (CO)	Kline (MN)	Stearns
Cole	Lamborn	Sullivan
Conaway	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Crenshaw	Lucas	Thornberry
Culberson	Lummis	Tiahrt
Davis (KY)	Marchant	Wamp
Dreier	McCarthy (CA)	Westmoreland
Duncan	McHenry	Wilson (OH)
Fallin	McMorris	
Flake	Rodgers	

NOT VOTING—14

Bilbray	Larson (CT)	Radanovich
Carney	Lofgren, Zoe	Royce
Diaz-Balart, M.	Mack	Tsongas
Eshoo	Maloney	Turner
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer	

□ 1404

Messrs. CASSIDY and BURTON of Indiana changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. BIGGERT and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 760, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I missed three rollcall votes because I was at the White House attending the Presidential presentation of The National Medal of Technology and Innovation to my constituents, John Warnock and Charles Geschke. Had I been present, I would have voted: rollcall 758: “present”; rollcall 759: “present”; rollcall 760: “yea.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 758, 759, and 760, I was detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on 758, “no” on 759 and “yea” on 760.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETERS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

PROCLAIMING CASIMIR PULASKI TO BE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES POSTHUMOUSLY

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) proclaiming Casimir Pulaski to be an honorary citizen of the United States posthumously.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 26

Whereas Casimir Pulaski was a Polish military officer who fought on the side of the American colonists against the British in the American Revolutionary War;

Whereas Benjamin Franklin recommended that General George Washington accept Casimir Pulaski as a volunteer in the American Cavalry and said that Pulaski was "renowned throughout Europe for the courage and bravery he displayed in defense of his country's freedom";

Whereas, after arriving in America, Casimir Pulaski wrote to General Washington, "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it.";

Whereas the first military engagement of Casimir Pulaski with the British was on September 11, 1777, at the Battle of Brandywine, and his courageous charge in this engagement averted a disastrous defeat of the American Cavalry and saved the life of George Washington;

Whereas, on September 15, 1777, George Washington elevated Casimir Pulaski to the rank of Brigadier General of the American Cavalry;

Whereas Casimir Pulaski formed the Pulaski Cavalry Legion, and in February 1779, this legion ejected the British occupiers from Charleston, South Carolina;

Whereas, in October 1779, Casimir Pulaski mounted an assault against British forces in Savannah, Georgia;

Whereas, on the morning of October 9, 1779, Casimir Pulaski was mortally wounded and was taken aboard the American ship USS Wasp, where he died at sea on October 11, 1779;

Whereas, before the end of 1779, the Continental Congress resolved that a monument should be erected in honor of Casimir Pulaski;

Whereas, in 1825, General Lafayette laid the cornerstone for the Casimir Pulaski monument in Savannah, Georgia; and

Whereas, in 1929, Congress passed a resolution recognizing October 11 of each year as Pulaski Day in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Casimir Pulaski is proclaimed to be an honorary citizen of the United States posthumously.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEETERS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WEINER. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WEINER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution proclaims Casimir Pulaski to be an honorary citizen of the United States posthumously and recognizes his contributions in fighting the American colonists in their fight for independence against the British.

Casimir Pulaski came from Poland to fight on the side of the American colonists against the British. At the Battle of Brandywine, he led a courageous charge that averted defeat of the American Cavalry and saved the life of George Washington. Washington soon

elevated Pulaski to the rank of brigadier general of the American Cavalry, and we know him now as the Father of the American Cavalry.

Two years later, Pulaski died heroically fighting for American independence. In 1929, the House of Representatives passed a resolution recognizing October 11 of each year as Pulaski Day.

Once in a great while, Congress bestows the honor of posthumous citizenship on a highly deserving person. We've done this previously for six such persons, most recently in 2002 when we honored the Marquis de Lafayette. Lafayette was the famed French general who, like General Pulaski, fought alongside the American colonists during the Revolutionary War.

This resolution is a symbolic honor that has no substantive effect on the immigration status of his surviving family, but the honor is well earned by General Pulaski.

I want to thank Mr. KUCINICH of Ohio for sponsoring this important resolution and for bringing General Pulaski's important contributions to our country to the attention of the United States Congress.

I also want to thank Chairman CONYERS who cosponsored House Joint Resolution 26, Chairwoman LOFGREN, and the ranking member of the committee and subcommittee for swiftly moving the resolution to the floor in advance of the celebration of Pulaski Day.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. This is important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, over 220 years, Congress has awarded honorary citizenship to only five individuals: Winston Churchill, Raoul Wallenberg, William and Hannah Penn, Mother Theresa, and the Marquis de Lafayette. Those are the only members of this exclusive club that have been given honorary citizenship of the United States.

Honorary citizenship is an exceedingly rare honor for individuals who have made extraordinary contributions to America. It is especially fitting that the last person awarded honorary citizenship was another friend of America who valiantly came to our aid during our Revolutionary War. The Marquis de Lafayette and Casimir Pulaski both fought on our side when the outcome of the war was in doubt with the British, and they both made tremendous contributions to our eventual victory and American independence. Casimir Pulaski is well known for the founding of the American Cavalry.

The one difference between the two is that Lafayette lived to see the birth of the United States and Pulaski did not. He died of wounds received in combat while fighting to free Savannah from British occupation. It is one reflection of the regard in which many hold Casimir Pulaski in that he has already been honored by Congress in many States and cities throughout America. In fact, a memorial to him is located in Washington, D.C. at Freedom Plaza.

Casimir Pulaski made tremendous contributions to America's victory in war and the independence that we enjoy today. United States citizenship is the highest award our country can confer upon a citizen of another land. It should be given rarely and selectively. And while I would expect this body to continue to maintain the highest standards that any honoree would have to meet in the future, I certainly believe that Casimir Pulaski meets it.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the sponsor of this important resolution, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Thank you, Mr. WEINER, and I want to thank Mr. POE, Mr. KING, and Mr. KINGSTON for their support, as well as Ranking Member SMITH, along with Chairwoman LOFGREN and Chairman CONYERS for their thoughtful consideration and support to ensure floor consideration of this bill.

As a sponsor of H.J. Res. 26, legislation to grant honorary citizenship to Casimir Pulaski posthumously, I rise in strong support and urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill. I also wish to extend my deep gratitude to the Polish community leaders in Cleveland, Ohio, who have long championed this cause. In Cleveland this includes John Borkowski, who's the president of the Polish American Congress; Mitchell Bienia, vice president of the Polish American Congress; and Francis Rutkowski, also vice president of the Polish American Congress.

Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski was a hero of the American Revolution.

Casimir Pulaski left his native Poland and fought on the side of the colonists against the British in the American Revolution. Although Pulaski met his untimely death on the battlefield in Savannah, Georgia, in 1779, consideration of this bill in his honor is timely because October 11, 2009, will mark the 230th anniversary of Pulaski's last breath.

Indeed, after bravely fighting at Brandywine and ejecting the British occupiers from Charleston, among other battles, General Pulaski was mortally wounded in Savannah, Georgia, and was taken aboard the American ship, USS *Wasp*, where he died at sea on October 11, 1779.

Casimir Pulaski's courageous charge in this engagement averted a disastrous defeat of the American Cavalry and is credited with saving the life of George Washington. On September 15, 1777, George Washington bestowed the rank of brigadier general on Pulaski, who organized a legion of cavalry known as the Pulaski legion.

Brigadier General Pulaski was a dedicated freedom fighter who's credited with being the Father of the American Cavalry. He famously said: "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it."

His actions speak to the strong bonds that have historically existed between the people of the United States and the

people of Poland. They are also a reminder of the important contributions of Polish Americans to our Nation and communities.

This legislation is supported by the Polish Legion of American Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., and the Polish American Congress.

It is my sincere hope that Brigadier General Pulaski will not have to wait any longer before he is bestowed with this honorary citizenship he so deserves for his sincere commitment and ultimate sacrifice for freedom for the people of the United States of America. With passage of this legislation, this body will ensure that General Pulaski is one step closer to receiving the honor and appreciation he deserves.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation granting honorary citizenship to Casimir Pulaski posthumously.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding time.

I want to thank my friend, DENNIS KUCINICH, for bringing this resolution to confer honorary citizenship on Casimir Pulaski. This is a rare honor and only having that happen a small number of times before in five separate incidents of people of the highest standard in the history of the United States and those that exemplified our values: Winston Churchill, Raoul Wallenberg, William and Hannah Penn—William Penn, of course—and also Mother Theresa and the Marquis de Lafayette.

I think it's very interesting that this proposal comes before this Congress as—I'll put it this way—Casimir Pulaski was endorsed and recruited into the military by the Marquis de Lafayette, and he was endorsed and, of course, promoted by George Washington. Now, when you're endorsed and promoted by people of that caliber—and now here we are more than two generations hence—I think that's a very high standard. And I want to maintain a very high standard for honorary citizenship.

It has been a slow process for me to get to this point of conviction on this because the standards are so high. When I see Mother Theresa, that's a really high standard. And I don't propose that Casimir Pulaski belongs in the league of any one of these individuals, but he belongs in this category of approval today.

So we've heard much of the history: a "freedom fighter" is the best way to describe him, and the Father of the United States Cavalry; a person who was killed in battle, died 2 days later aboard a ship, the *Wasp*.

And I would also submit that we are here at least within a short period of time at a low point in U.S.-Polish relations. I won't embellish that in this discussion any further, but I am hope-

ful that this resolution which I expect to pass today sends the strongest and warmest message to our friends in Poland that we are allies, we are all freedom fighters together, and we'll stand together. And we'll stand together in the spirit of the Marquis de Lafayette, George Washington, whose life was saved by Casimir Pulaski, and in the spirit of Casimir Pulaski himself.

I thank my friend DENNIS KUCINICH for bringing this resolution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of this excellent resolution. Since its founding, the people of Poland have been great allies to the United States in our own struggle for freedom, and of course then our working with them in their struggle for freedom.

One of the first and finest Americans who was a great friend to our country was Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski. I want to commend Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH of Ohio for helping to make history correct today by granting honorary citizenship to this great Pole, whose life stood for freedom.

He was born on March 6, 1745, in Warsaw, Poland, and at the age of 15 he joined his father and other members of the Polish nobility in opposing the Russian and Prussian interference in Polish affairs. He moved to Paris where he befriended Benjamin Franklin and was fascinated by the idea of the American colonies and the new Nation it wished to become. He volunteered his services to fight for our nascent freedom.

□ 1415

Benjamin Franklin wrote to George Washington describing the young Pole as "an officer renowned throughout Europe for the courage and bravery he displayed in defense of his country's freedom."

Pulaski fought on the side of America against the British in the Revolutionary War and became known as the father of the American Cavalry. The brilliant history of the Polish Cavalry is now being restored at a location called Grudziadz, Poland, and Casimir Pulaski, with this honorary citizenship today, should become a part of those growing collections; and with passage of this bill today, we should seek, as a Congress, additional ways for us to link the history of our cavalry and the Polish cavalry in the world's struggle for freedom. These are works not yet fully represented and remain largely unwritten.

After fighting bravely for our country, General Pulaski was mortally wounded at the Battle of Savannah in Georgia, and died there on October 11, 1779. Casimir Pulaski is a hero in his native country of Poland. He is also a hero in our country, one for which he fought so valiantly to create. This is why his being granted honorary citi-

zenship in our country is so important and why he should be recognized permanently by the Nation that he helped to create and to defend in a singularly noble undertaking.

I urge my colleagues to support honorary citizenship for General Casimir Pulaski.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, as a Savannahian, I am very proud to support this resolution and thank all of the authors of it. I want to say it is somewhat of a shock that we haven't already done this resolution in past Congresses, and so I am very glad we are doing it today. Many of my remarks have already been said, but I think it is well worth reviewing everything.

Casimir Pulaski was a man who fought for freedom on two different continents and is given the title "Soldier of Liberty." He has been honored all over the United States with numerous streets and bridges and roads. In Savannah, we have an 11-foot obelisk that shows where he is buried as his grave and a Civil War fort named after him.

He was born March 4, 1747, in Poland and came from a family of knightly traditions. The Pulaskis took part in the victorious wars by King John III Sobieski against the Turks in the 17th century. By age 21, Casimir Pulaski proved to be a true military talent, fighting in battles across the European continent.

In 1776, Pulaski learned of America's struggle for independence, and as has been said, he met Benjamin Franklin in Paris and learned of the struggle. Inspired by freedom's call, he joined General George Washington in the cause of the American Revolution in 1776 and was soon commissioned as brigadier general. General Pulaski recruited and trained a special corps of American, Polish, Irish, French, and German troops, and became known as the "Father of the American Cavalry."

In 1778, he received his commission, and in 1779, he was ordered to South Carolina to support the American General Benjamin Lincoln. Benjamin Lincoln also has a street named after him in Savannah. They reached Charleston in May and helped defend the city against British attack. Later that year, Pulaski joined forces with Lincoln, who was assisted by a French force to defend Savannah.

Pulaski was mortally wounded in that battle on October 9, 1779, but there are actually two stories about how he died. Many believe that he was taken to sea and died 2 days later on board the American ship the *Wasp* en route to Charleston on October 11. Indeed, there were two people who were wounded and put on the ships because they did not want the British to know which ship was actually carrying Pulaski. So there was a decoy ruse.

The story, though, that we have grown to believe is actually true is

that he died on October 15 and was buried at Greenwich Plantation just outside of Savannah. He was exhumed in 1853 and his remains were placed in the cornerstone of Pulaski Monument.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield the gentleman another 1 minute.

Mr. KINGSTON. In 1996, the remains were exhumed again and DNA tests were run to determine if they were indeed General Pulaski's. Some of the smartest people of our day have determined that those bones from the DNA tests were probably General Pulaski's.

Several years ago, October 11, as we know, was named General Pulaski Memorial Day. I think we can be very proud that we are doing what I consider unfinished business to honor someone who has meant so much to the cause of American liberty and to liberty all around the globe. I am very proud to be part of this, and I want to invite everybody to come to Savannah and see Pulaski Monument and we will give you a little tour of the town and take you out to the Thunderbolt, where the USS Wasp departed from when he was on board.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, there is no city with a richer tradition and a larger population of Polish Americans for whom this day represents another day of tribute for another one of their heroes than Chicago, and I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the Chicago, Illinois area, Mr. LIPINSKI, to express the sentiments of his constituents.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a proud Polish American, I rise today to honor the life and service of Casimir Pulaski and ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.J. Res. 26. Pulaski played an instrumental role and gave the ultimate sacrifice in support of the American Revolution and deserves our utmost respect and gratitude.

Casimir Pulaski devoted his life to the cause of liberty around the world. Inspired by the plight of a young nation striving to be free, Pulaski traveled to America to serve under General George Washington.

Quickly distinguishing himself as a brilliant military tactician, Pulaski was entrusted by General Washington with sole command of the fledgling national cavalry. Pulaski was appointed brigadier general 4 days after a heroic performance at Brandywine, where he rescued the cavalry from certain defeat and saved the life of General Washington. General Pulaski also played an instrumental role in conflicts with British forces in the battles of Germantown, Little Egg Harbor, and Minisink before heading south to Charleston and ultimately Savannah. It was in Savannah that General Pulaski was struck with cannon fire while charging into battle. He died a few days later at the age of 34.

In Chicago, we honor Casimir Pulaski with his name on a major road. In Illi-

nois, we honor Pulaski with a State holiday of Pulaski Day. Today, let us do what he is truly deserving of; let us give Casimir Pulaski, this brave, deserving patriot, the rare honor of being named an honorary American citizen.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) for 2 minutes.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of proclaiming Casimir Pulaski to be an honorary citizen of the United States and to honor his legacy of heroism and military service. I want to thank Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH for introducing and promoting this resolution, and the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time to speak.

Casimir Pulaski's contributions to both his homeland and his adopted country are immeasurable. Born in 1747, Pulaski valiantly fought Russian control and domination of his native Poland. However, instead of being lauded for his heroism and his distinguished service toward freedom and independence on behalf of his people, he was forced to flee and became an exile.

Even after leaving Poland, Pulaski remained a voice for just causes and the unwavering spirit of freedom. He joined in colonial America's struggle against the British and fought alongside General George Washington during the Revolutionary War, and as the first commander of the American Cavalry, he became known as the "Father of the American Cavalry." He paid the ultimate price and was fatally wounded during the Battle of Savannah.

Mr. Speaker, Casimir Pulaski is a true American hero who fought and died for independence and freedom that we as Americans enjoy today. He is honored in Illinois with a State holiday in his name, and Chicago has the largest Polish population outside of Warsaw. He is a true American hero. He served our Nation with honor and courage, and I am proud today to support legislation that will finally, over 200 years after his death, grant him honorary citizenship to the country for which he died.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. POE of Texas. I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to Mr. TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

I rise in support of this resolution. I thank Member KUCINICH for the outstanding work that he has done on this resolution.

General Casimir Pulaski being designated as an honorary citizen of our country is a very valid and important resolution. This son of liberty, this patriot, lent his military expertise to

more than just his motherland. It is obvious throughout this world he was concerned about promoting fairness and liberty, and he helped write in very sound terms American history. He helped make this country the great one that she is.

Throughout my congressional district, throughout the State of New York, and indeed throughout our country, there are semblances of recognition of this great general. Streets, roads, bridges and, indeed, monuments bear his name that reflect the greatness of the individual.

Polish Americans of this land throughout its history have made immense contributions, very valuable contributions to the betterment of America. Prime amongst them is this great general, one who helped write this history with his military expertise. Polish Americans have reached across many dynamics to make a sound difference in our great country.

I rise in support of this outstanding resolution, commend the sponsor, and encourage my colleagues to do likewise.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, we are prepared to close.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I want to thank Mr. KUCINICH for bringing this well-thought-out resolution and well-deserved honor to this general of the American troops. General Pulaski founded the American Cavalry, which has shown great bravery and courage as it later represented the United States.

I think it is timely that this resolution came to the House to grant honorary citizenship to this general. It is a big deal to be an American citizen, and it is a big deal for this Nation to confer that honor on some other individual who is a citizen of another nation. Polish Americans and the people in Poland have long been our allies when we needed them, and America has been the ally of Poland when they needed us.

Earlier this year, I had the chance to meet with numerous Polish individuals in Poland, and one of the things we talked about was the bond, the friendship that our two nations have as allies.

This resolution honoring General Pulaski is a symbol of that relationship that we have of continuing to be allies on our quest and their quest and universal quests for all people for freedom and liberty.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas. I just want to tell the gentleman that when that mistake was made by the Speaker, referring to you as a Member from New York, I think you would need a translator in New York as much as I would need one if I were ever to be the Representative from Texas. And I would like to thank him for his leadership.

□ 1430

I want to thank Representative KUCINICH for bringing this resolution to us. I also, on behalf of those of us in New York who represent large Polish American communities for whom Pulaski is an enduring hero, for communities like Green Point and Williamsburg that Congresswoman VELÁZQUEZ represents, this is a great moment of celebration. Those communities and Bridgewood also, Congresswoman VELÁZQUEZ and I represent that community of South Park Slope, these are communities that every day, proud Americans of Polish descent teach their children about the heroism of the many Polish Americans that came before, and how important that community has been to building this country to what it is.

You know, we forget it sometimes, but we never should on this floor, that all of us come from someplace else. And we do so with this notion that we are deeply American, but we never forget where we came from. And all of us point with great pride to the people, the ethnicities that we represent, that have their moments of celebration. And then Casimir Pulaski is someone not just who brings great pride to people of Polish descent, but who reminds us all what it took to make this country what it was at the very earliest days.

No one came here and says, Hey, I'm an American, so I'm going to fight for this country. We came from other places and fought for the American ideal, and that's something Casimir Pulaski reminds us. And by making him an honorary citizen posthumously, and by taking up Mr. KUCINICH's call, I think we do great honor, not only to the memory of Casimir Pulaski, but also to this House and the traditions of our fine country. And I ask a "yes" vote.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the passage of H.J. Res. 26, a resolution proclaiming Casimir Pulaski to be an honorary citizen of the United States posthumously.

As a cosponsor of this resolution and a member of the Congressional Poland Caucus, I am honored to recognize this valiant soldier with citizenship to a country for which he literally gave his life.

Pulaski, a revered military officer in his native Poland, came to the United States and fought alongside American colonists in the Revolutionary War. Known as the "Father of the American Cavalry," Pulaski fought with distinction in several crucial battles, including the Battle of Brandywine, where he saved the life of George Washington, and the Battle of Savannah, where he was mortally wounded.

In a letter to Washington, Pulaski wrote: "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it."

Pulaski is a well-respected figure in the United States, having been honored with numerous statues and monuments. One such statue stands in my Western New York district, where over 106,000 residents are of Polish ancestry. Each year in my district, the Western New York General Pulaski Associa-

tion celebrates Pulaski's legacy with an annual wreath laying ceremony in the City of Buffalo and parade in the Town of Cheektowaga.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative KUCINICH for introducing this resolution and the nearly 40 cosponsors for their support of this long-overdue recognition.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 26, which grants honorary American citizenship to a great hero of the American Revolution whose amazing and admirable story is also, in part, a Philadelphia story.

Casimir Pulaski, the son of a Polish count renowned as a military leader in his own right, was forced to flee his native land and traveled to Paris, where in 1776 he met Benjamin Franklin. Franklin gave him a letter of introduction which Pulaski presented to General Washington in Philadelphia in 1777. He showed such bravery and military strategic skill in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown that Washington promoted him to brigadier general and chief of cavalry. Casimir Pulaski fought important battles at Little Egg Harbor, NJ, and along the Delaware River. Later he was sent south to lead troops at Charleston and Savannah, where he was fatally wounded in 1779.

To this day, General Pulaski—along with his compatriot Thaddeus Kosciuszko—is revered by Philadelphia's vibrant and sizeable Polish-American community, and throughout our region. A school is named for Casimir Pulaski in Wilmington, Delaware. His life and accomplishments are honored at Philadelphia's Polish American Cultural Center Museum, 308 Walnut Street. A statue of Pulaski stands in the Garden of Heroes on the west side of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. And this past Sunday, October 4, Philadelphia celebrated with the Pulaski Day Parade, an annual Polish-American heritage parade on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

The honorary citizenship we are endorsing today in the resolution put forward by Congressman KUCINICH and Senator DURBIN is long overdue. It is nonetheless welcome and meaningful to Americans of Polish heritage and to all Americans who share Casimir Pulaski's love of liberty and willingness to offer his life for the cause. I urge my colleagues to support H.J. Res. 26.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the great American and Polish hero Casimir Pulaski and to echo the sentiments of my colleagues in support of honoring him with posthumous citizenship.

Casimir Pulaski fought as a Polish military officer on the side of the American colonists against the British in the American Revolutionary War, writing to General George Washington, "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it."

Pulaski first fought in 1777 and continued to demonstrate his courage and bravery in battle until his death in 1779. In the Battle of Brandywine, his courageous charge saved the life of our great forefather George Washington.

Additionally, Pulaski is known as the father of the American cavalry. He rose through the ranks to brigadier general, where he used his position to mount assaults, to remove British troops from our lands, and to defend freedom no matter the circumstances or opposition.

So great was Pulaski's dedication to the ideals of liberty and freedom that he made the ultimate sacrifice. He was mortally wounded in 1779 during the Battle of Savannah. In rec-

ognition of his service to this great country, in 1929 Congress passed a resolution recognizing October 11 as "Pulaski Day," a day Chicago has long celebrated.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, and many more, I encourage my colleagues to grant posthumous citizenship to Casimir Pulaski, a man who understood that freedom and democracy have no boundaries.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it has become the custom of this great country to recognize the contributions made on behalf of freedom for the American people. Each year we celebrate Memorial Day to commemorate lives that have been given in service of our Nation and Veterans Day to recognize our service men and women. But occasionally, it is necessary to commemorate the actions of individuals in furthering the cause of American freedom.

In this Chamber, we feature the portrait of Marquis de Lafayette, a Frenchman who left his family and the comforts of life in Europe to fight for freedom in the colonies. Lafayette sacrificed much to serve as an adviser to General Washington, and was rewarded by witnessing the surrender of the British at the Battle of Yorktown. Among honors conferred on General Lafayette was an honorary U.S. citizenship.

But less known and appreciated for his service is Casimir Pulaski, a Polish Revolutionary War hero who fought and died for our country over 200 years ago. Pulaski was a Polish commander who fought the Russians for Polish independence, and, as a result, he was renowned in Europe for his bravery and cavalry skills. Following the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin, General Washington brought him to America to help our forces fight the British.

Pulaski was promoted to general officer by Washington after showing incredible bravery at the Battle of Brandywine. And when funding from Congress was tight, Pulaski used his own money to purchase necessary equipment for his soldiers. In 1779, after launching an assault against the British in the Battle of Savannah, Pulaski was wounded, and he died 2 days later. In his death, he fulfilled a commitment he had made to General Washington in which he stated "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it."

I am a proud cosponsor of this joint resolution which would posthumously declare Casimir Pulaski to be an honorary citizen of the United States. This is one of the rarest honors that the Congress can bestow, and we have only done so on six previous occasions.

The concept of freedom drew patriots from across the colonies, and around the world, to our land to join in our struggle for freedom. Casimir Pulaski had the bravery, courage, and love of liberty and independence that the Polish people have been so well known for throughout history. He died for our freedom and he deserves this posthumous recognition.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life and service of General Casimir Pulaski, who gave his life on October 11, 1779, to the cause of American independence. General Pulaski, born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1745, arrived in Philadelphia in 1777, where he met General George Washington and made the heroic decision to support the colonies through the American Revolution. Through subsequent battles, General

Pulaski distinguished himself as a relentless, courageous, and unwavering leader towards the fight for our Nation's independence.

The life and valor of General Pulaski is celebrated with great pride back in my home district of Michigan. A statue of General Pulaski was erected in 1966 at the intersection of Michigan Avenue and Washington Boulevard in Detroit, a mere block and a half from my District office, as a gift from the large Polish-American population in the Metropolitan Detroit area. This community is one of many that together contribute to the richness and diversity of my home district, and that of this great Nation.

Even before America was a Nation, General Pulaski exhibited two traits that Americans still embody today: self-sacrifice and fighting for a cause greater than oneself. It is with great honor that I rise to express my support for House Joint Resolution 26, which will proclaim General Casimir Pulaski to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 26, a resolution granting honorary citizenship to the great Revolutionary War Hero, Casimir Pulaski. As a proud Pole, I am pleased to cosponsor this resolution and thank my friend, colleague, and fellow Pole from Ohio, Representative DENNIS KUCINICH, on its introduction.

Casimir Pulaski left Poland, already a renowned war hero, in search of freedom. Upon arriving in America, Pulaski wrote to George Washington, "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it." During the Revolutionary War, Pulaski led a legion of cavalry known as the Pulaski legion, for which he later became known as the father of the American cavalry.

Casimir Pulaski played a major role in securing American freedom from the British. On September 11, 1777, Pulaski participated in his first military engagement at the Battle of Brandywine where he helped avert defeat and saved the life of George Washington. Four days later, Washington elevated Pulaski to rank of Brigadier General of the American Cavalry. In February, 1779, the Pulaski Cavalry Legion ejected the British from Charleston, South Carolina and in October of that year, Pulaski mounted an assault against British Forces in Savannah, Georgia. On October 9, 1779, Pulaski was mortally wounded and transferred aboard the USS *Wasp* where he died at Sea on October 11, 1779.

Pulaski has long been recognized by our government as a vital figure in American history. In 1825, General Lafayette laid the cornerstone for the Casimir Pulaski monument in Savannah, Georgia, and in 1929, Congress passed a resolution recognizing October 11 of each year as Pulaski Day in the United States. I am proud to share a Polish heritage with Casimir Pulaski. The granting of honorary American citizenship is long overdue for this freedom-loving man who represents all that it means to be an American.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. WEINER. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 26.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SERVICE MEMBERS HOME OWNERSHIP TAX ACT OF 2009

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3590) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3590

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Service Members Home Ownership Tax Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF RECAPTURE OF FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER CREDIT FOR INDIVIDUALS ON QUALIFIED OFFICIAL EXTENDED DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (4) of section 36(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, ETC.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of the disposition of a principal residence by an individual (or a cessation referred to in paragraph (2)) after December 31, 2008, in connection with Government orders received by such individual, or such individual's spouse, for qualified official extended duty service—

“(I) paragraph (2) and subsection (d)(2) shall not apply to such disposition (or cessation), and

“(II) if such residence was acquired before January 1, 2009, paragraph (1) shall not apply to the taxable year in which such disposition (or cessation) occurs or any subsequent taxable year.

“(ii) QUALIFIED OFFICIAL EXTENDED DUTY SERVICE.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified official extended duty service’ means service on qualified official extended duty as—

“(I) a member of the uniformed services,

“(II) a member of the Foreign Service of the United States, or

“(III) as an employee of the intelligence community.

“(iii) DEFINITIONS.—Any term used in this subparagraph which is also used in paragraph (9) of section 121(d) shall have the same meaning as when used in such paragraph.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to dispositions and cessations after December 31, 2008.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER CREDIT FOR INDIVIDUALS ON QUALIFIED OFFICIAL EXTENDED DUTY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (h) of section 36 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “This section” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This section”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR INDIVIDUALS ON QUALIFIED OFFICIAL EXTENDED DUTY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—In the case of any individual who serves on qualified official extended duty service outside the United States for at least 90 days in calendar year 2009 and, if married, such individual's spouse—

“(A) paragraph (1) shall be applied by substituting ‘December 1, 2010’ for ‘December 1, 2009’,

“(B) subsection (f)(4)(D) shall be applied by substituting ‘December 1, 2010’ for ‘December 1, 2009’, and

“(C) in lieu of subsection (g), in the case of a purchase of a principal residence after December 31, 2009, and before July 1, 2010, the taxpayer may elect to treat such purchase as made on December 31, 2009, for purposes of this section (other than subsections (c) and (f)(4)(D)).”

(b) COORDINATION WITH FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER CREDIT FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Paragraph (4) of section 1400C(e) of such Code is amended by inserting “(December 1, 2010, in the case of a purchase subject to section 36(h)(2))” after “December 1, 2009”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to residences purchased after November 30, 2009.

SEC. 4. EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME OF QUALIFIED MILITARY BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE FRINGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (n) of section 132 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (1) by striking “this subsection) to offset the adverse effects on housing values as a result of a military base realignment or closure” and inserting “the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009”, and

(2) in subparagraph (2) by striking “clause (1) of”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this act shall apply to payments made after February 17, 2009.

SEC. 5. INCREASE IN PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE A PARTNERSHIP OR S CORPORATION RETURN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 6698(b)(1) and 6699(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are each amended by striking “\$89” and inserting “\$110”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2009.

SEC. 6. TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ESTIMATED TAXES.

The percentage under paragraph (1) of section 202(b) of the Corporate Estimated Tax Shift Act of 2009 in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act is increased by 0.5 percentage points.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material in the record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. In addition, I, along with Ways and Means Ranking