about the money spent on our kids, educating our kids in the classroom.

As far as the statistics, reading from the gentleman's own report, he says that 99 percent, and I will read the same sentence, it does not say “to the classroom” but rather “distributed over 99 percent of the appropriations from the 10 programs to the States.” It does not say “to the classrooms.”

Now, if we read down lower on that page, page 3, it says if we exclude Title I, which is the most efficient program, and look at the other nine, we have an average of 86 percent in those nine programs. So from the gentleman's own report, and if the gentleman will look on page 10, it graphs each one as far as what is the administrative cost of the States, the States' use. If we just disregard the Federal use and look at the State agencies on page 10, only two programs meet the 5 percent or below. All the rest are above. That is just what the State administrative costs are, not the local administrative costs.

Our resolution states: “The local education agencies should work together to ensure that not less than 95 percent of all funds appropriated for the purpose of carrying out elementary and secondary education programs administered by the Department of education is spent to improve the academic achievement of our children in their classroom.”

So what we are talking about is what is really in the classroom. That is the kids in the classroom. That is what this resolution is all about, how are we going to impact the kids' learning and give the equipment, the tools to the teachers that directly impact the children, give them the aid that directly impacts their teaching so our kids can compete in this world. That is the goal of this resolution. I urge the Members to adopt it.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as the last in my party. I may say that.

To close the debate, the direction that we are establishing for Federal involvement for education is that we want to move towards safe and drug-free schools. We want local schools that focus on basic academics. We want local control, and we want to drive dollars back to the classroom. That is where we believe that and where we know we have the most leverage on improving our kids' education.

This resolution states that, it says that as Federal government, we are committed to moving Federal dollars back to the local level, where we can have the most impact. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. WOOSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I'm amazed that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are supporting legislation to tell local communities how they should spend their education dollars.

Education in America has always been a local issue and I, for one, think it should stay local.

In the communities which I represent in Congress, Communities in Marin and Sonoma County, California, the decisions on how to use education funds are made by locally elected school boards, with input from parents, educators and students.

They don't need Washington, DC telling them where to spend their money! Every community in my district already spends the majority of its education funds in the classroom.

But, sometimes a community needs to spend funds in other ways, such as teacher training activities, educational technology or coordinated services.

No matter how much money we spend in the classroom, children must come to school ready to learn; teachers need to advance their skills; and students should have the benefit of modern educational technology.

We have always relied on parents, educators, and local community leaders to make local education decisions. I urge my colleagues to show their trust in the folks back home by voting against H. Res. 303.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 303, a resolution which urges that 95 cents of every federal education dollar be sent back to where they belong—in the hands of parents and teachers. The Dollars to the Classroom Resolution, H. Res. 303, calls on education agencies at all levels to ensure that 95 percent of federal spending for elementary and secondary education programs makes it into the classrooms of this country.

The Dollars to the Classroom Resolution recognizes the fact that learning takes place in a classroom, and thus student-focused expenditures on direct learning tools, such as books, computers, and microscopes, should be prioritized. H. Res. 303 calls on education agencies to work together to ensure that federal elementary and secondary appropriations are put to use on instructional purposes for youth in classrooms. We must make a commitment to send more education dollars to schools, libraries, teachers, and students—not administrators and federal bureaucrats.

The Dollars to the Classroom Resolution will require that 95 percent of federal education funds be used for classroom activities and services.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to give teachers and parents the final authority over how education dollars are spent—not the federal government—and support H. Res. 303.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 303, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 303.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? There was no objection.

FATHER THEODORE M. HESBURGH CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1932) to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions to civil rights, higher education, the Catholic Church, the Nation, and the global community.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1932

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 "Father Theodore M. Hesburgh Congressional Gold Medal Act.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., has made outstanding and enduring contributions to American society through his activities in civil rights, higher education, the Catholic Church, the Nation, and the global community;

(2) Father Hesburgh was a charter member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights from its creation in 1957 and served as chairperson of the Commission from 1969 to 1972;

(3) Father Hesburgh was president of the University of Notre Dame from 1952 until 1987, and has been president emeritus since 1987;

(4) Father Hesburgh is a national and international leader in higher education;

(5) Father Hesburgh has been honored with the Elizabeth Ann Seton Award from the National Catholic Education Association and with more than 130 honorary degrees;

(6) Father Hesburgh served as co-chairperson of the nationally influential Knighthood Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics and as chairperson, from 1994 to 1996, of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University;

(7) Father Hesburgh served under President Ford as a member of the Presidential Clemency Board, charged with deciding the fates of persons committing offenses during the Vietnam conflict;

(8) Father Hesburgh served as chairman of the board of the Overseas Development Council and in that capacity led fundraising efforts that averted mass starvation in Cambodia in 1979 and 1980;

(9) Father Hesburgh served from 1979 to 1981 as chairperson of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which made recommendations that served as the basis of congressional reform legislation enacted 5 years later;

(10) Father Hesburgh served as ambassador to the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; and

(11) Father Hesburgh has served the Catholic Church in a variety of capacities, including his service from 1956 to 1970 as the permanent Vatican representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and his service as a member of the Holy See's delegation to the United Nations.
SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design to Father Theodore M. Hesburgh in recognition of his outstanding and enduring contributions to civil rights, higher education, religious freedom, and the Nation, and the global community.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary and inscribed with the name of Father Hesburgh.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicate medals in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to this section. (a) The price of such medals shall be determined by the Secretary, and shall cover the cost thereof, including overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be charged against the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund an amount not to exceed $30,000 to pay for the cost of the medals authorized by this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sales of duplicate bronze medals under section 4 shall be deposited in the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund.

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

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

Mr. BACHUS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, we are not only here to honor a great American, a great university president, but in doing so, Congress is also saluting and paying tribute to the Catholic higher education in America and its significant contribution.

Catholic universities and colleges constitute an extraordinary variety of institutions. The high quality of the education they provide is well known to most Americans, and the contributions they make to the life of this Nation and the world is tremendously positive. So we not only salute a great American, but the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and I and the entire Committee on Banking and Financial Services in doing so wish to salute Catholic higher education in America.

Mr. Speaker, I will be talking about some of those great institutions as we consider this coin.

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

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

Ms. WATERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of bestowing the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor to a very worthy and outstanding American. Father Hesburgh was educated at Notre Dame and the Georgian University in Rome, for which he received a bachelor of philosophy degree in 1939. He was ordained a priest by the congregation of the Holy Cross in South Bend on the Notre Dame campus June 24, 1943 by Bishop John F. Knoll of Fort Wayne.

Following his ordination, Father Hesburgh continued his study of sacred theology at the Catholic University of America, receiving his doctorate in 1945. In 1952 he was named the 15th president of Notre Dame, where he served until retiring in 1987, ending the longest tenure among active presidents of American institutions of higher learning.

Father Hesburgh has held 15 presidential appointments over the years, most recently to the U.S. Institute for Peace, and they involved him in virtually all of the major social issues: black aspirations, civil rights, rezoning of vil rights, campus unrest, and Third World development, to name only a few.

His stature as an elder statesman in American higher education is reflected in his 123 honorary degrees, the most ever awarded to any American. Highlighting a lengthy list of awards to Father Hesburgh is the Medal of Freedom, the Nation’s highest civilian honor, bestowed on him by president Lyndon Johnson in 1972.

Notre Dame’s president emeritus has served four Popes, three as permanent Vatican city representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna from 1956 to 1970.

Justice has been the focus of many of his outside involvements. He was a charter member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, created in 1957, and he chaired the Commission from 1969 to 1972, when President Nixon replaced him as chairman for his criticism of the administration’s civil rights record.

Among his more recent and visible off-campus activities has been as co-chairman of the nationally-influential Knight Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, and his involvement with the Center for Civil and Human Rights.

There are 292 cosponsors of this legislation, and, of course, it is led by my colleague and friend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), who has done a magnificent job in helping to organize and focus us on the fact that this human being has contributed so much we need to give him special recognition.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Finanical Services.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) for yielding me this time, and also thank him for his leadership and that of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and, of course, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), for bringing this bill before us.

The United States Congress rarely awards a gold medal, but in this case, it is choosing to do so for a man who symbolizes the most profound of American values, a faith-based commitment to civil rights, to quality education, to peace and the processes needed to produce a more civil world. Father Hesburgh is a man of a few seasons. His life is worthy of admiration and, more importantly, replication. Heroes are many kinds, but if there is such a thing as a hero of faith, it is Father Hesburgh. He has ennobled his church, his university, his country. With this Congressional Gold Medal, we honor his life and his contribution to our times. By so doing, we also pay homage to the role of Catholic education and church leadership in America.

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

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 230 Catholic institutions of higher education in our country. There are 600,000 students enrolled in these institutions; and, as I said, there is extraordinary variety in these institutions. They literally are spread across the map of the United States. If one goes to Maine, one will find Saint Joseph’s College. If one goes to Washington, D.C., St. Mary’s College. If one goes to Florida, one will find Barry University; St. Thomas in Miami. If one goes to Washington State, one will find Gonzaga in Spokane, Seattle University in Seattle, a tremendous number of these institutions making a tremendous contribution.

One of the premier institutions is Notre Dame and it is the president of that institution that we honor today.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I proudly yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the chief sponsor of the bill.

Ms. WATERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, first of all, we would not be here without the strong bipartisan support of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services that has jurisdiction over this issue. I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) for her dedication and her commitment to bringing this bill honoring Father Hesburgh as a Holy Cross priest and the University of Notre Dame to the floor today.

I want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) for his strong support and his commitment to the Catholic medalists. I also want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), who just had those eloquent words to say. I want to thank the gentleman from New York
The gentleman from New York (Mr. King) was very helpful, a Republican; the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Lewis) served with Father Hesburgh on the Civil Rights Commission, the gentleman from California (Mr. Horn), who took the case to the United States Congress to honor with distinction, with dedication, with integrity this great man and we now have 292 cosponsors on this bill.

It is interesting, and I say to my colleagues, about the history of the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, that we have awarded it initially and primarily to military leaders for their bravery. We honored notables in science and math, explorers and space pioneers going up into the heavens. We have honored athletes and we have honored authors and poets and we have honored humanitarians and public servants such as George Washington, Thomas Edison and Jonas Salk garnered this high honor.

What is so unusual about Father Hesburgh is so unique about what he brings to this award is not just his devotion and passion for people and for equality and civil rights, it is not just his dedication to public service or his strong feelings about the importance of higher education and ethics and integrity and teaching those things at a Catholic University, but it is the three things that he has done with his life that we honor here today.

It is public service. It is devotion to higher education. It is passionate commitment to religion as a Holy Cross priest.

Now, the gentleman from California (Ms. Waters) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Leach) and others have talked about these three areas. Let me just spend a bit more time on each of them.

First of all, his dedication to public service. He has held 15 different presidential appointments, and I think among most of the most proud moments that I have spent with him at lunch and dinner he has talked so passionately about his charter membership on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and how he fought so diligently in the 1960s, with the Kennedy and the Johnson administration, for the passage of the historic 1964 Civil Rights Act. That is something that Father Hesburgh continues to fight hard for and feels passionately about those civil rights for each and every American.

He also joined, in 1971, the Board of the Overseas Development Council; and he led fund-raising efforts on that council in 1979 and 1980 that averted mass starvation in Cambodia. He saved thousands of lives with his commitment to try and prevent starvation and trying to encourage more access to food and relief around the world, especially for Third World nations. He also has been strongly committed to higher education, which he served for 35 years as the President of the University of Notre Dame.

When he came to Notre Dame, I think some had said it was a very good school, with a great football team. Father Hesburgh not only recognized research and teaching institution that attracts the best students and the best faculty and also, by the way, still has a great football team. He continues to emphasize the important things such as moral and intellectual dimensions and faith-based learning at the University of Notre Dame.

He also encourages the students at the University of Notre Dame through the center for social concerns to volunteer and got involved in the community around the United States, and globally in the world to help fight through volunteerism to make a difference with their lives, not only at Notre Dame but after they leave that institution.

By the way, 80 percent of Notre Dame graduates have volunteered in some capacity before they graduate from the University of Notre Dame.

Finally, the third area that Father Hesburgh has devoted so much of his life and career to was social justice, and he has always been advocating the concern of the poor and has always been trying to put a voice out there for those that are voiceless and poor and not able to lobby the government of the United States.

So I have deep admiration for Father Hesburgh, and it is with great joy that this bill, H.R. 1932, comes to the House Floor and that we recognize Father Hesburgh’s achievements over the many years.

In conclusion, Father Hesburgh probably was a man for all seasons, a man of many causes, a man of deep devotion to the Catholic church, a man of dedication to higher education, a man of overwhelming commitment to public service and to justice for all.

I thank this body for bringing this bill to the House Floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1932, to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C. Since he introduced the legislation with Representatives Peter King, John Lewis, Pete Visclosky, Mark Souder, Anne Northup and 85 original cosponsors in the U.S. House of Representatives, it has enjoyed strong bipartisan support. Currently, my legislation is cosponsored by 292 of my colleagues.

This bipartisan legislation recognizes Father Hesburgh for his many outstanding contributions to the United States and the global community. The bill authorizes the President to award a gold medal to Father Hesburgh on behalf of the United States Congress, and it also authorizes the U.S. Mint to strike and sell duplicates to the public.

The public service career of Father Hesburgh, president emeritus of the University of Notre Dame, is as distinguished as his many educational contributions. Over the years, he has held 15 Presidential appointments and he has remained a national leader in the fields of education, civil rights and the development of the Third World. Highlighting a lengthy list of awards to Father Hesburgh is the Medal of Freedom, our Nation’s highest civilian honor, bestowed on him by President Lyndon Baines Johnson in 1964.

Mr. Speaker, justice has been the primary focus of Father Hesburgh’s pursuits throughout his life. As chair of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, created by Congress in 1957 as a compromise to end a filibuster in the U.S. Senate to prevent passage of any and all legislation concerning civil rights in general and voting rights in particular. Father Hesburgh chaired the commission from 1969 to 1972, until President Nixon replaced him as chairman because of his criticism of the Administration’s civil rights record. Additionally, Father Hesburgh was a member of President Ford’s Presidential Clemency Board, charged with deciding the fate of various groups of Vietnam offenders.

In 1971, he joined the board of the Overseas Development Council, a private organization supporting interests of the underdeveloped world, and chaired it until 1982. During this time, he led fund-raising efforts that averted mass starvation in Cambodia in 1979–80. Between 1979–81 he also chaired the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, the recommendations of which became the basis of Congressional reauthorization of the 1965 immigration law.

Father Hesburgh was appointed Ambassador to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development—the first time a priest has served in a formal diplomatic role for the U.S. government.

He was involved during the 1980s in a private initiative which sought to unite internationally known scientists and world religious leaders in condemning nuclear weapons. He helped organize an 1982 meeting in Vatican City of 58 world class scientists, from East as well as West, who called for the elimination of all nuclear weapons and subsequently brought together in Vienna leaders of six faith traditions who endorsed the view of these scientists.

Father Hesburgh stepped down as head of the University of Notre Dame in 1987, ending the longest tenure among active presidents of American institutions of higher learning. He continues in retirement as much as he did as President Johnson in 1964.

In conclusion, Father Hesburgh’s achievements over the many years have been recognized by the United States Congress and by the U.S. Mint with a Medal of Freedom, our Nation’s highest civilian honor, bestowed on him by President Lyndon Baines Johnson in 1964.
were at a loss to understand or deal with the inexplicable reactions of students, people like Father Hesburgh stepped forward to explain the ethical purpose and goals of the campus: “Education is essentially a work of the spirit—the formation of intelligence, the unending search for knowledge. Why then born and bred with values? Because wisdom is more than knowledge; man is more than his mind, and without values man may be intelligent but less than fully human.”

As a member of the U.S. Institute of Peace Board is presently working to find solutions for Middle East tensions, as well as those in Eastern Europe. He recently participated in a fact-finding trip to Kosovo with the U.S. Association for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, to view first-hand conditions facing refugees in the aftermath of last spring’s NATO bombing campaign and subsequent UN-peacekeeping efforts. He met with senior members of the UNHCR missions and conducted briefings with NATO, Red Cross and other officials in Pristina. They also traveled in the countryside near Pristina to assess the re-building of recently collected 140th and 141st honorary degrees this year, the most every bestowed upon one person, according to the Guinness Book of World Records. The latest came from the State University of New York and Connecticut College.

Mr. Speaker, I once asked Father Hesburgh for his friendship and guidance during my years as a student at the University of Notre Dame. My family shares my gratitude. My grandfather, William Roemer, was a professor of philosophy during the early years of Father Hesburgh’s presidency, and my parents, Jim and Mary Ann Roemer, also worked during his tenure at the University.

Mr. Speaker, once asked Father Hesburgh for advice about how to raise a happy, healthy family with children. His reply was helpful, insightful and advice I continue to follow today: “Love their mother.” I strongly believe Father Hesburgh’s response was just one of many shining examples illustrating that his contributions to family values in American society are as numerous and meaningful as his devotion to contributions to human rights, education, the Catholic Church and the global community.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Gold Medal has been awarded to individuals as diverse as George Washington, Bob Hope, Joe Louis, the Wright brothers, Robert Frost, and Mother Teresa. These people, along with 250 individuals and the American Red Cross, share the common bond of outstanding and enduring contributions to benefit mankind. Through the award, Congress has expressed gratitude for distinguished contributions, dramatized the virtues of patriotism, and perpetuated the remembrance of great events. This tradition, or honor, has been extended to President, to Parliament, to outstanding educators, to outstanding religious leaders, and an outstanding American. As the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) and others have mentioned, he has done a truly magnificent job during the 35 years that he was president of the University of Notre Dame. I had the privilege of being a law student during the time that he was the President of the university and had firsthand knowledge of the tremendous impact he had on the campus, profound ethos, all his efforts but most importantly of imparting to the students of Notre Dame the obligation of the sense that they had to make a difference, that they had to put into practice what they learned, that education was about something that one spoke about in church but something that one lived every day of their life in every endeavor in which one was engaged.

Father Hesburgh did that. He did that by his commitment to civil rights, by his commitment to justice, by his dedication to peace, and by his dedication to his country which is why he is such an outstanding American serving as President of Notre Dame on so many issues, always making himself available to make this a better country and to make this a better world.

Certainly, as a religious leader, he realized the importance of using religion to divide or to bring people together. He was the epitome of exemplifying the very best of Christianity, of Catholicism, indeed of all religions, in showing the one God that binds us all, that brings us all together. That was Father Hesburgh, a man who spoken to this day is a renowned leader.

I was at the Notre Dame campus this weekend and even to this day his presence is still there, not just in the bricks and mortar of the enormous library that is named after him, not just the various programs that are named after him but as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) said, in the spirit of Father Hesburgh. The fact that he was a member of the U.S. Institute of Peace, the fact that he has been honored by his appointment as the first world citizen, that the University of Notre Dame has accepted and have taken from the Hesburgh tradition; the acknowledgment, the realization that they have the obligation to go and work among their fellow men and women, those who are not as fortunate as us, to use all talents that were brought to fruition in Notre Dame on behalf of those less fortunate than themselves.

Mr. Speaker, yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to commend him for the outstanding work he has done in bringing this resolution to the floor.

I also have to pay tremendous gratitude and express a great debt to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for the absolutely tireless job he has done in providing the ethos, all his efforts, hard of making the case of just being relentless in making sure that this resolution went forward and he certainly has every reason to be proud of himself for the great job he has done.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to stand up and speak on behalf of this resolution honoring Father Hesburgh. Father Hesburgh is an outstanding educator, an outstanding religious leader, and an outstanding American. As the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) and others have mentioned, he has done a truly magnificent job during the 35 years that he was president of the University of Notre Dame. I had the privilege of being a law student during the time that he was the President of the university and had firsthand knowledge of the tremendous impact he had on the campus, profound ethos, all his efforts but most importantly of imparting to the students of Notre Dame the obligation of the sense that they had to make a difference, that they had to put into practice what they learned, that education was about something that one spoke about in church but something that one lived every day of their life in every endeavor in which one was engaged.

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Mr. Speaker, yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN), former president of Long Beach State University, who worked with Father Hesburgh.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for his legislation to award a Congressional Gold Medal to a very distinguished citizen.

Father Theodore ‘Ted’ Hesburgh is one of the great citizens of America and the World.

He has served at the call of Presidents of both parties. He was an original member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, appointed by President Eisenhower in 1957. He served on that non-partisan commission through the presidency of President Kennedy and Lyndon Baines Johnson and the first term of the presidency of President Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon had urged the then President of Notre Dame to accept the directorship of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the anti-poverty program. When Father Hesburgh rejected the full-time offer because he wished to
stay at his beloved Notre Dame, President Nixon then offered him the chairmanship of the Civil Rights Commission which was part-time.

At that time, 1969, the President also appointed me to the Commission as the vice chairman. I had an opportunity to see Father Ted's leadership skills close at hand. Believe me, his leadership skills are many and effective.

Father Ted is beloved by all who have encountered him. He spoke out for human rights and against dictatorships. He has secured the safety for individuals who had fought for human rights in different parts of the world.

Working together with our other four colleagues on the Commission, we were able to begin a systematic analysis of the degree to which cabinet departments and independent agencies were obeying and implementing the great laws—such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Father Hesburgh's inspirational leadership and steady optimism were appreciated by us all. We got things done.

Presidents listened.

Father Hesburgh has served his Nation well, not only on matters of civil rights here and abroad, and unemployment, poverty, hunger and agriculture for developing nations so they can feed their people.

Although duties to American higher education of the campus, his door was always open to students when he was at Notre Dame. When the light was on, students knew he was in and climbed up the ladder or the stairs to his quarters for a word of discipline, discussion on philosophy, ethics, and all the other things that he cared about in higher education.

Of course, with great affection, the students kidded about Father Ted's absence. They would ask “What is the difference between God and Father Ted?” Answer: “God is everywhere. Father Ted is everywhere but at Notre Dame.”

Sometimes he would write the student body from “high over the Andes.”

But the fact was they knew that he was always approachable, both to students and alumni.

His goal was to serve as a parish priest. He had that role to help the veterans from the Second World War who returned or began at Notre Dame. Although he achieved many other accomplishments working with Presidents, Prime Ministers, potentates, kings, queens and dictators, he always remembered that all human beings should have human rights.

America and the World gained much from the dedication and the devotion of the man who saw his role as the local priest. He had that role to help the veteran body from “high over the Andes.”

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BACHUS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I will not object to the gentleman from Alabama entering into the Record all 230 universities as long as Notre Dame is the first university entered in. Is that all right?

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, he had told me that. The gentleman from New York (Mr. King) has requested that Notre Dame also be first on the list with St. Francis College in Brooklyn to be added second. So I will consent to that request.

So I offer the list referred to into the Record, moving Notre Dame to the front of the list.

[From the association of Catholic Colleges and Universities, to the City of Washington, D.C.]

U.S. CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Albemarle College, Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales, Alvernia College, Alverno College, Ancilla College, Anna Maria College, Aquinas College, Aquinas College, Inc., Assumption College, Assumption College for Sisters, Avila College, Barat College, Barry University, Bellarmine College, Belmont Abbey College, Benedictine College, Benedictine University, Boston College, Brescia University, Briar Cliff College, Cinn College, Caldwell College, Calumet College of St. Joseph, Canisius College, Cardinal Stritch University, Carroll College, Carroll College, Chaminade University of Honolulu, Chatfield College, Chestnut Hill College, Chestrend College, Christian Brothers University, College of Mount St. Joseph, College of Mount Saint Vincent, College of New Rochelle, College of Notre Dame, College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Col of the Holy Family, College of the Holy Family, College of Saint Benedict, College of Saint Elizabeth, College of Saint Francis, College of Saint Mary, College of Saint Rose, College of Saint Thomas More, The College of San Fernando, College of St. Catherine, College of St. Joseph, College of St. Scholastica, College of the Holy Cross, College of the Holy Cross, College, DePaul University, Divine Word College, Dominican College of Blaauw, Dominican College of San Rafael, Dominican University, College, Duquesne University, Edgewood College, Emmanuel College, Fairmont College, Fontbonne College, Fordham University, Franciscan University of Steubenville College, Georgetown University, Georgetown College, Georgia College, Gonzaga University, Gwynedd-Mercy College, Heritage College, Hilbert College, Holy Cross College, Holy Family College, Holy Name College, Immaculata College, Iona College, John Carroll's College, King's College, La Roche College, La Salle University, Laboure College, Le Moyne College, Lewis University, Lorain, Loras College, Lourdes College, Loyola College in Maryland, Loyola Marymount University, Loyola University New Orleans, Loyola University of Chicago, Madonna University, Manhattan College, Manor College, Maria College, Marian College, Marian College of Fond du Lac, Marist College, Marquette University, Marygrove College, Maryhurst University, Marymount College, Marymount College, Marymount College, Marywood University, Mater Dei College, Mercy College of New York, Merrimack College, Molloy College, Mount Aloysius College, Mount Carmel College of Nursing, Mount Marty College, Mount Mary College, Mount Mercy College, Mount St. Clare College, Mount Saint Mary College, Mount Saint Mary's College, Nazareth College of Rochester, Neumann College, New College, New College, Notre Dame College, Notre Dame College of Ohio, Ohio Dominican College, Our Lady of Holy Cross College, Our Lady of the Lake University, Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Presentation College, Providence College, Queen of the Holy Rosary College, Quincy University, Regis College, Regis University, Rivier College, Rockhurst College, Rosemont College, Sacred Heart University, Saint Anselm College, Saint Gregory's University, Saint John's University, Saint John's University, Saint Joseph College, Saint Joseph's College, Saint Joseph's University, Saint Leo College, Saint Louis University, Saint Mary College, Saint Mary College, Saint Mary's College, Saint Mary's College of CA, Saint Mary's University of Minnesota, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, Saint Michael's College, Saint Norbert College, Saint Peter's College, Saint Vincent College, Saint...
Xavier University, Salve Regina University, Santa Clara University, Seattle University, Seton Hall University, Seton Hill College, Siena College, Siena Heights University, Silverton College, Spalding University, Springfield College, St. Ambrose University, St. Bonaventure University, St. Catharine College, St. Edward's University, St. Elizabeth College of Nursing, St. Francis College.

St. Francis College, St. John Fisher College, St. Martin's College, St. Mary's University, St. Thomas Aquinas College, St. Thomas University, St. Vincent's College, Stonyhill College, The Catholic University of America.

Thomas Aquinas College, Thomas More College, Trinity College, Trinity College of Vermont, Trocaire College, Universidad Central Del Caribe, University of Arizona, University of Buffalo, University College, University of the Sacred Heart, Ursuline College, Villa Julie College, Villa Maria College of Buffalo, Villanova University, Viterbo College, Wheeling Jesuit University, Xavier University, Xavier University of Louisiana.

Mr. Speaker, I want to comment on one other thing about Father Hesburgh, something I did not know about him until I studied about this coin bill, but something that I think is very striking to any of us that were on college campuses in 1969. In fact, not only was I attending the University of Alabama at that time, but I was also a member of the American Reserve. So this really comes home to me.

Father Hesburgh has received numerous awards from educational groups and from others. We have heard about some of these. Among those was the prestigious John Nickel award given to him in 1970 by the American Association of University Professors. This award, which honors those who uphold academic freedom, recognizes Father Hesburgh's critical role in battling the blunders and error of the Nixon administration in 1969 to use Federal troops to quell campus disturbances.

Now, as someone who was both a university student and also a member of the Army Reserve, I want to commend Father Hesburgh personally. I know that there are a lot of other Americans that applaud his stand on this who know, looking back at this time in history, how great a contribution that was. But we know that it obviously could have led to some tragic times in our country.

This is one of many, many contributions that he made.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), Chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the initial sponsor of this measure, and for introducing this legislation and for affording me this opportunity to speak today.

I want to commend the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) for her support of this measure honoring Father Hesburgh.

As a priest, the university president, and a public servant, Father Theodore Hesburgh dedicated his life to providing a better life for all of us and to the development of an improved society. Throughout his lifetime, Father Hesburgh has served on 15 presidential commissions, most recently to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, peaceful uses of atomic energy, campus unrest, treatment of Vietnam offenders, Third World development, and immigration reform, to name just a few.

Father Hesburgh has significantly contributed to our nation as a national leader in the field of education, serving on many commissions and study groups, examining matters ranging from public funding of independent colleges and universities to the role of foreign languages and international studies and higher education.

Father Hesburgh's stature as an elder statesman in America's higher education is reflected in his 135 honorary degrees, the most degrees ever awarded to any one American.

Throughout my tenure in the Congress, it has been a pleasure to work with Father Hesburgh to value his distinguished leadership on a number of worthy causes throughout the international spectrum. Accordingly, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in commending Father Hesburgh for his outstanding efforts and accomplishments. I strongly support this recognition of his achievements for our Nation with a Congressional Medal of Honor.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEWIS). The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) has 1 minute remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, when we think of Notre Dame, many of us think of Knute Rockne. They think of the 1913 game when an obscure team from an obscure college at that time, at least obscure to most Americans, played Army and upset them 35 to 13. They think of Knute Rockne and the fighting Irish. They think of that great coach. But that is what we think about on Saturdays.

But there is another man we honor today, and that is a man that left his mark on the institution from Monday through Friday. Father Theodore Hesburgh has transformed Notre Dame into a great academic university. His contributions deserve to be discussed today.

It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that this Congress fittingly honors this man, Father Hesburgh.
Mr. LAFalce. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1932, a bill to award a Congressional gold medal to Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., in recognition of his contributions to civil rights, higher education, the Catholic Church, the Nation, and the global community. Before saying more, I would like to commend the author, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. RoeMer), for his leadership on this bill.

Father Hesburgh was the 15th president of the University of Notre Dame, holding that position from 1952 until 1987, and has been president emeritus since 1987. For half a century, Father Hesburgh has been one of our Nation's greatest public servants and his enormous humanitarian contributions have been widely recognized. In 1964, President Johnson awarded Father Hesburgh the Medal of Freedom, our nation's highest civilian honor.

He has held fifteen U.S. presidential appointments in such areas as the peaceful use of atomic energy, Third World development, immigration (having chaired the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy from 1959 to 1961), and civil rights (having chaired the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights from 1969 to 1972). In each case, Father Hesburgh has served with distinction.

It is not surprising, given this record of principled, dedicated public service, that the University of Notre Dame founded the Hesburgh Program in Public Service in 1987. The Hesburgh Program seeks to prepare Notre Dame students for an active life devoted to the pursuit of effective and just responses to issues in American society. In short, it encourages young men and women to emulate Father Hesburgh's years of selfless, devoted service.

Moreover, two buildings on the Notre Dame campus bear the Hesburgh name. In 1987, the Memorial Library was renamed the Hesburgh Library in recognition of his active role in the establishment of the library in 1959, the fulfillment of its goals in the years since, and the personal example he set for Americans young and old as a lifelong learner.

The second building honored with his name is the Hesburgh Center for International Studies. Home to the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies, the Hesburgh Center reflects Father Hesburgh's vital contribution and desire to expand our understanding of the world around us, improve the resolution of violent conflicts, and promote human rights, equitable development, and social justice here and abroad.

It is with the utmost respect and admiration for Father Hesburgh and his life's work that I support today's recognition of his accomplishments which have benefited our nation and urge unanimous passage of H.R. 1932.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1932.

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

There was no objection.

UPPER DELAWARE SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER MONGAUP VISITOR CENTER ACT OF 1999

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 20) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River on the land owned by the State of New York.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 20

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 "Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Mongaup Visitor Center Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Secretary of the Interior approved a management plan for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, as required by section 704 of Public Law 95-625 (16 U.S.C. 1274 note), on September 27, 1987.

(2) The river management plan called for the development of a primary visitor contact facility located at the southern end of the river corridor.

(3) The river management plan determined that the visitor center would be built and operated by the National Park Service.

(4) The Act that designated the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River and the approved river management plan limits the Secretary of the Interior's authority to acquire land within the boundary of the river corridor.

(5) The State of New York authorized on June 21, 1993, a 99-year lease between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the National Park Service for the construction and operation of a visitor center by the Federal Government on State-owned land in the Town of Deerpark, Orange County, New York, in the vicinity of Mongaup, which is the preferred site for the visitor center.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF VISITOR CENTER FOR UPPER DELAWARE SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER.

For the purpose of constructing and operating a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior may:

(1) enter into a lease with the State of New York, for a term of 99 years, for State-owned land within the boundaries of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River located at an area known as Mongaup near the confluence of the Mongaup and Upper Delaware Rivers in the State of New York; and

(2) construct and operate such a visitor center on leased land.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 20, introduced by my esteemed colleague from New York (Mr. Gilman).

H.R. 20 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a 99-year lease for State-owned land within the boundaries of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River located at Mongaup, New York.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Gilman) is to be commended for his hard work on this needed bill, which initiates construction of a visitor center for the Upper Delaware which will serve as an information point for area services and attractions, as well as supply basic traveler needs.

Because the act which established this recreational river limits the Federal authority to acquire lands, Congressional action is needed to authorize the expenditure of appropriated funds for the construction and subsequent operation of a visitor center on leased land.

H.R. 20 is supported by both the National Park Service and the minority. Besides being a necessary addition to an increasingly busy component of the National Park Service, the Mongaup Visitor Center is also important to my constituents because the Congressional district that I represent is bounded on the east by the Upper Delaware River.

I again commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. Gilman) for his hard work in getting this bill to the floor, and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 20.

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

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, in 1978, the Congress designated the Upper Delaware River in New York State as a Wild and Scenic River. Since then, hundreds of thousands of visitors from the New York/New Jersey area and around the world have visited the river to enjoy the natural beauty and recreational opportunities of the area.

H.R. 20, which is sponsored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Gilman), would authorize the construction and the operation of a visitor center for the Upper Delaware. Currently,