

the dedicated and honorable service they rendered to the United States and the Marine Corps; and

(4) recognizes with appreciation and respect the loyalty and sacrifice their families have demonstrated in support of the Marine Corps.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and to the families of each member of the Marine Corps killed in the accident referred to in the first section of this resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1930

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The Chair is prepared to move to special orders, but without prejudice to resumption of legislative business.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BISHOP JAMES T. MCHUGH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today a great man of God, a brilliant writer of homilies and incisive commentary, an extraordinary humanitarian, a courageous defender of human life, Bishop James T. McHugh, was buried.

After a long battle with cancer, Bishop McHugh passed away on December 10. Consistent with how he lived his life, Bishop McHugh faced death like he faced life, with courage, dignity, and an unwavering faith that inspires us all.

Prior to his assignment at Rockville Center, New York, Bishop McHugh served with dedication and effectiveness as Bishop of the Diocese of Camden, New Jersey, an area just south of my district.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege of knowing this holy man of God and calling him friend for over 25 years. By his words and extraordinary example, Bishop McHugh lived the gospel of Christ with unpretentious passion and humility. Bishop McHugh radiated Christ. He recognized evil and deceit in the world for what it was, yet he never ceased to proclaim reconciliation and renewal through Christ, the sacraments, and the church.

Clearly among the best and brightest and clearly among the most wise, Bishop McHugh nevertheless was humble and soft-spoken. His courage to

press on against any and all odds was without peer. He was a spiritual giant, and we will miss him dearly.

A graduate of Seton Hall University and the Immaculate Conception Seminary in Darlington, New Jersey, Bishop McHugh began his service to the church early in his life. Ordained in 1957, Bishop McHugh's impact has been felt in countless ways. His constant and unyielding defense of the unborn will serve as a pillar of strength to all of us who carry on the fight for life.

At the time of his death, Bishop McHugh was a member of the U.S. Bishops Committee on Pro-Life Activities, as well as a consultant to the Pontifical Council on the Family. His dedication to the family and the pro-life movement knew no bounds, and his representation of the Vatican at international meetings at the United Nations on population control and pro-life matters served not only as an inspiration for myself and many others, but he upheld the convictions and beliefs of the church and believers worldwide, and did it with great distinction.

Bishop McHugh's courage and convictions could not have been more evident, again, as he entered his final days in life. He spoke up on behalf of all of those who are disenfranchised and dispossessed. Again, he preached reconciliation and love. I ask that we all remember him.

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Bishop McHugh's courage and conviction could not have been more evident than just recently, when he ordered that no public officials or candidates who supported abortion be permitted to appear at Catholic parishes. Although Bishop McHugh was criticized by the media, he was upheld in high esteem among those of us who hold that all human life is precious. Bishop McHugh held strong to clear Christian teaching on the sanctity of human life and the duty of all men and women of goodwill, especially politicians, to protect the vulnerable from the violence of abortion.

Early in his career, Bishop McHugh worked on staff of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and was named director of the Division for Family Life in 1967 and director of the Bishops' Secretariat for Pro-Life activities in 1972. Bishop McHugh did advanced theological studies at the Angelicum in Rome and earned his doctorate in sacred theology in 1981.

Bishop McHugh must be commended for this outstanding work as Vatican delegate to numerous international conferences, including the 1974 International Conference on Population in Bucharest, Romania, the 1980 UN World Conference on Women in Copenhagen, Denmark; the 1984 UN World Population Conference in Mexico City; the 1990 World Summit for Children in New York; the 1992 International Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt.

#### SUPREME COURT'S DECISION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to note my strong objection to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision on the matter of the State of Florida's recount of undercounted ballots in the November 7th, 2000 Presidential election. I believe that it was wrong for the U.S. Supreme Court to overrule the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Florida in a matter that was strictly within the law and purview of the law of the State of Florida.

The principles of equal protection of the law have never required the U.S. Supreme Court to intervene to provide uniformity in the form of the ballot, within a state or among the states, nor has it required uniformity in the method used to tally the votes cast.

The State of Florida as elsewhere in the country has allowed each county or similar political subdivision to determine on its own the form of the ballot, and the manner of machine or handcount that is to be used.

If standards or requirements of uniformity are needed to conform to equal protection requirements, then all ballots and all counts in