

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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Prior to his assignment at Rockville Center, Bishop McHugh served with dedication and effectiveness as Bishop of the Diocese of Camden, New Jersey, and area which borders 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 Jesus 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.

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Bishop McHugh's courage and courage and convictions 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

Florida are null and void. There were no standards and certainly no uniformity in how the counts were established by initio.

The Court examined the recount process in an effort to find some way to invalidate what the Florida court has ordered.

Had the U.S. Supreme Court been interested in making every vote count in Florida, it could have easily remanded the case back to the Florida Supreme Court, established the uniform standard to be used, and allowed the count to proceed.

Instead, in remanding the matter to the Florida Supreme Court it noted that the time had run out.

There was no basis for the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that December 12 was an absolute deadline. If it had to rely on a deadline why not December 18. It didn't use December 18 because that would have allowed enough time for the recount to have been completed.

Even December 18 is not a real deadline. In 1960, Hawaii Democrats went to court to ask for a recount, after the Lt. Governor had certified the results of the Presidential election. The Court ordered a statewide recount which took until December 27 to complete. It was not transmitted to Washington, D.C. until early January. When the Joint Session met on January 6, 1961, there were three certifications on the Speaker's desk. One sent from Hawaii on November 28, the one announced by the electors on December 19, and the one sent by the Court after the recount.

On election night 1960 Hawaii thought that Kennedy had won by 92 votes. The next morning the "final" tabulation had Nixon winning by 142 votes. After the court ordered recount Kennedy was ahead by 115 votes.

Vice President Nixon presided over the Joint Session on January 6, 1961 and declared that Kennedy had won Hawaii.

As Justice Stevens noted in his dissent, the Hawaii court ordered recount took precedence over the State's Lt. Governor's certification done pursuant to state law, and even took precedence over the electors announced vote on December 18.

In the Hawaii case, December 12, and December 18 were not regarded as deadlines that would interfere with the state Judiciary's power and responsibility to make sure that all of the votes were properly counted. The Republican Governor William Quinn, the Republican Lt. Governor James Kealoha, and the Republican United States Senator Hiram Fong all agreed that Kennedy had indeed carried the state of Hawaii in the 1960 Presidential election.

I see no justification for the U.S. Supreme Court's interference in the 2000 presidential election.

Florida could have taken until December 31st to recount all of its ballots. The December 12th deadline was arbitrary.

The people of America have been cheated of a full and fair outcome.

I especially resent those who asked that Vice President Gore not contest the outcome in Florida. Without Florida he was the clear winner. He had won 267 electoral votes. Bush only had 246 votes without Florida. In addition Gore had won the nationwide popular vote as well. Gore had the duty to defend the outcome, not as he wished, but as the voters all across the country had determined. He had no right to concede the outcome without a fierce defense. It was not his to concede. Fifty mil-

lion voters had expressed their will. A Florida recount was needed to validate their choice.

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

(Mr. WOLF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. SHIMKUS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. ROHRABACHER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE INSPIRATION OF THE U.S. CAPITOL, AND ITS LESSONS FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

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

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, last evening I looked out upon this Capitol from my office window in the Rayburn Building. The Capitol dome was lighted. It was a cool evening. The flags were flying, and the lights were on the Capitol dome.

I paused to look about 10 p.m. because I thought that was going to be my last evening in office as I retire from this United States House of Representatives. I had virtually cleaned out my office. I just sat there for a few minutes, having a very beautiful view of this Capitol.

It occurred to me that we often look at the Capitol, but we do not see it. As Members of Congress, we are often in another world in our minds, doing things of the people's work that we should be doing, making decisions and doing all the things we are involved with. Very often we do not get off the train and smell the roses and really look around us. It is difficult to do, living these busy lives that we do.

But our Capitol represents that which is the greatest in America. It represents the history of this Nation, the greatest free nation in the history of the world. It represents and symbolizes lots of things.

It is a wonderful piece of architecture. Those of us who have had the

privilege of taking the architect's tour and taking constituents to the top of the dome know it intimately from that standpoint.

But just looking at it from the outside, and looking at its intricate workings under those beautiful lights, makes us in awe of it as a building and a structure, and realizing that structure was conceived years and years ago before we had all of the modern technology we have today.

But it is far more than an architectural structure, it is a symbol of this great free Nation. It is, like our Constitution and our Bill of Rights, a part of our heritage. We have this greatest free Nation because we had Founding Fathers with the wisdom to adopt a Constitution and the Bill of rights that protect us from government, that require government to be closest to the people in the States and local communities, where they can, and have a Federal or central government only to do those things of national security and matters which really cannot be done by an individual one of the 50 States.

We have also a check and balance system, where the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch of governments work together in harmony to produce outcomes that sometimes, upon their initial appearances, look messy, untidy, and difficult, but they are not. They are actually things that can resolve, because of those mechanisms, great crisis problems in ways that do not involve bloodshed, that do not involve riot in the streets, that simply involve a serious debate and serious consideration; in ways that engage the American public in a democratic fashion.

We just witnessed one of those great moments in our history: a presidential election that went on for days after the balloting, in which we had lots of partisan views and personal opinions, and engaged the American people.

Some thought that the election should have been resolved sooner; some thought it should have gone on beyond the Supreme Court decision of this past few days. But the reality is that our system worked. The beauty of it is that our Founding Fathers' gift to us has indeed shown forth again in bringing about in a fashion that our republic is proud of the resolution of the issue of who will be the next president of the United States and the next Vice President, George W. Bush and Richard Cheney, Dick Cheney.

I am honored to have served in this body, to have been a Member over the last 20 years of this House of Representatives; to have been a party to a small piece of history for events that have unfolded here in my time.

During that tenure lots of things have happened: We have seen the end of the Cold War. We have seen the fall of the Berlin Wall. We have seen the balancing of the Federal budget. We have seen the advent of the age of the Internet. We have seen vast changes in our lives.