Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has an unprecedented opportunity to give America's seniors an up-to-date Medicare system that includes more choices and better benefits like prescription drug coverage. Health care is being transformed by new drug therapies and active prevention. Yet in the current system, Medicare must pay for those treatments out of their own pocket or go without them. One third of the seniors on Medicare have no drug coverage at all, and that is about 900,000 American seniors.

Our seniors should have choices so affordable health care plans compete for their business and at the same time give them the coverage that they need. Medicare recipients who are happy with their current benefits will be able to stay in the current system with an added prescription drug benefit. So our program is voluntary. Those who want enhanced services, like more coverage for preventative care, will have that choice; and seniors who like managed care plans will have that option as well. This is a plan we Republicans passed out of committee, and this is a plan we will pass very soon here in Congress.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES IN THE KOREAN WAR

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the brave men and women who served in the Armed Forces and fought for the freedom of the Korean people. This week marks the 50th anniversary of the signing of the cease-fire agreement that ended the fighting of the Korean War. A peace treaty was never signed, leaving strained relations on the Korean peninsula until today. Armed Forces from over 20 countries came together to fight in what is often called the ''forgotten war.'' Casualties in the United States Armed Forces totalled 54,260 dead, with 8,176 listed as missing in action or as prisoners of war.

I would also like to recognize Orange County resident Martin Markley, who recently received a Bronze Star for combat valor after surviving a bloody battle in Korea over 50 years ago, and I want to give my thanks to those veterans who helped defend for the Korean people; and I want to extend my sympathy to those who lost loved ones during that war. They have not been forgotten and their memory will always be remembered.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry. May I use the name of a Senator, a sitting Senator in attributing a quote to him or her?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). During 1-minutes, the gentleman may not refer to or quote Senate proceedings, but may refer to statments made generally with attribution.

SADDAM HUSSEIN AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, today we are going to be working on the intelligence bill, probably voting on it later this week; and we are going to be hearing a lot from the left in this Chamber that we have not located weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and somehow the President is at fault. I just wanted to remind my colleagues what some of their Democrat Members in the other body said.

Here is a Member from Indiana, October 3, 2002: ''Saddam Hussein possesses chemical, biological weapons and, if events are allowed to run their own course, will some day possess nuclear weapons.''

Here is another Senator from California, a woman. My colleagues get the choice which of the two: ''I believe that Saddam Hussein rules by terror and has squirreled away stores of biological and chemical weapons.'' That was October 10, 2002.

Here is a Senator from West Virginia, one with a very common name: ''The people of the United States and the rest of the world are at risk as long as Saddam Hussein has weapons of mass destruction,'' March 18, 2003.

And here is another one from a Senator from Maryland: ''Over the last 12 years he's ignored U.N. resolutions and embargoes and has illegal chemical and biological weapons . . .'' That was March 18, 2003.

Many, many leading Democrat liberals were in support of our going into Iraq in the name of weapons of mass destruction. I just want our colleagues to keep that in mind as we debate this bill today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds the gentleman from Georgia that he is not allowed to make such references to members of the other body.

MEDICARE ON THE HIT LIST

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, down-size, out-source, privatize, erode, dismount, turn back the clock, all buzz words which characterize the thought and actions of many of our Republican colleagues. And now Medicare is on the hit list. And our seniors are being told that they are going to get a prescription drug plan. Yes, we need a plan, but we do not need one that dismantles Medicare. We do not need one that turns back the clock. We do not need one that skyjacks our seniors and prices them out of the market. They want real government for all people, including our seniors.

CHILD TAX CREDIT

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. It is obvious that the Republicans cannot do two important things at one time. Remember the 12 million children whose tax credit was dumped from the tax bill to make room for millionaires, including 1 million children of families in the military?

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Republican leader announced that they were just too busy. He said, We have a problem with simple logistics. That is why we cannot take care of the 12 million children.

He was referring to how busy the Republicans are steamrolling through a bill that turns Medicare into a voucher program, throws money at HMOs, lets drug companies continue to gouge, and leaves seniors with thousands of dollars in drug bills. The majority leader, the President, and everybody in this body knows that we could resolve the child tax credit issue in a matter of hours. All that has to happen is for the Republican leadership to stop holding these children hostage, demanding a ransom of $82 billion unpaid-for tax package. All it takes is for the House to accept the Senate bill, as a majority of the House voted to do. All it would take would be for President Bush to interrupt his whirlwind fund-raising tour long enough to demand immediate enactment of the Senate bill. Surely we can find a couple of hours here so that 12 million children are not left behind.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

□ 1030

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 858) to extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 858

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

SECTION 1. ABRAHAM LINCOLN BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

(a) DUTIES.—Section 4 of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 106–173) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(D), by striking ''redesignation'' and inserting ''rededication''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) To recommend to Congress a plan to carry out the activities recommended under paragraph (2).

''(4) To carry out other related activities in support of the duties carried out under paragraphs (1) through (3).''.

(b) EXTENSION.—Section 8 of such Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 106–173) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''The'' and inserting ''In addition to the interim report required under subsection (b), the'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''FINAL REPORT.—'' and inserting ''REQUIRED INTERIM REPORT.—'';

(B) by striking the first sentence and inserting: ''Not later than June 24, 2004, the Commission shall submit an interim report to Congress.''; and

(C) in the second sentence, by striking ''final''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than April 30, 2010, the Commission shall submit a final report to Congress. The final report shall contain final statements, recommendations, and information described under subsection (b)(1), (2), and (3).''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Advisory Commission of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, I am proud the House is considering this legislation. This commission was established by Congress through the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission Act in 2000 through the 106th Congress.

The commission works to honor President Lincoln's momentous legacy by educating the general public on his unequaled contributions to our great Nation. It can be a universally celebrated event of racial reconciliation. It can be a time and an example for unifying America, increasingly diverse with many different populations, about the importance of having a united Nation and a united America.

This bicentennial can also highlight the unique American experience of being able to rise up from growing up in a log cabin, people of diverse backgrounds being able to rise to the very top of positions of power in America.

I am pleased that this bill will extend the commission until 2010, which will allow it to continue its valuable work through the upcoming celebration of the 200th anniversary of President Lincoln's birth in 2009.

I am pleased the other body has already passed this bill that honors perhaps our Nation's most extraordinary and cherished President. I congratulate the accomplished members of the commission for their work. We look forward to the commission's final report that will be due to Congress on April 30, 2010, if this bill is passed.

Mr. Speaker, therefore, I urge all Members to support the passage of S. 858, and I thank the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) for introducing this important measure.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, President Abraham Lincoln is considered by many to be the most outstanding President this country has ever had. As a matter of fact, many have suggested that he was courageous, often misunderstood, renowned in his ability to see situations and then move on them. So I am pleased to join with my colleague from Indiana in consideration of Senate bill 858, a bill to extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission.

The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission was established by Congress in 2000 to plan the national observances of the 200th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday in 2009. Fifteen Americans were named by the White House, the House of Representatives and the Senate to work together to propose and craft programs of celebration and education.

S. 858 would extend the authorization for the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission through the bicentennial year of 2009. Under current law, the commission would pass out of existence in 2004, 5 years before the event it is supposed to commemorate. In addition to the requirement that the commission submit an interim report in June of 2004, S. 858 also requires that a final report be issued in 2010 after the conclusion of bicentennial festivities.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, this legislation has tremendous support, and I would urge its passage.

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), the distinguished sponsor of the original legislation that established the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, as well as a cochair of the commission, without whose work this would not have occurred.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Indiana for his comments.

I rise in support of the Senate bill 858, a bill to continue the important work of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission. I encourage all of our colleagues to join with me in voting for this fitting tribute to our greatest President. I want to thank Senator DURBIN for getting this through the United States Senate, and I want to thank the majority leader's office for scheduling this for consideration today.

It is my honor to serve as cochair of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission along with Senator DURBIN of Illinois and Mr. Harold Holzer of New York, a noted Lincoln scholar.

Created by Congress, the commission has 15 members and is charged with planning and organizing the national celebration of Lincoln's 200th birthday on February 12, 2009. Current plans for the bicentennial include a joint session of Congress, educational initiatives throughout the country, a new Lincoln penny, film projects and much more.

In celebrating Lincoln's birthday, we honor not just the memory of one man but also the promise of America's freedom. The ongoing struggle against tyranny abroad and the continued fight for racial justice at home both find their inspiration in the life and work of Abraham Lincoln.

Last year, the commission appointed an executive director and moved into offices in the Library of Congress. We have held meetings in Illinois, Kentucky and Washington and will travel to Indiana next year and will also be in Vermont this year.

Through our Web site, www.lincolnbicentennial.gov, we have already received countless suggestions from the public about how best to celebrate this important national event.

This year, the commission celebrated Lincoln's birthday by gathering together our distinguished advisory committee. Made up of scholars, business people and artists, we asked for their help in planning for the bicentennial. That evening nearly 500 people and many more watching C–SPAN witnessed ''Lincoln Seen and Heard'' in which the acclaimed actor Sam Waterston gave a dramatic performance of Lincoln's speeches, while Harold Holzer provided the accompanying images and narration.

Through events like this, we hope to raise the profile of the commission and prepare the public for the important occasion of Lincoln's 200th birthday, which we hope to celebrate nationwide and around the world.

It is vital that this important commission be allowed to continue its work through the actual bicentennial celebration. This bill would simply extend the life of the commission through the bicentennial year and require a final report so that future generations will have a record of how we celebrated the life of the foremost champion of human liberty.

Therefore, as the representative of the same District that sent Abraham Lincoln to Congress and as cochair of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, I urge my colleagues to support S. 858. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for the time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), a Lincoln scholar, a civil war era buff, and a great historian who has studied and written extensively about this period.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the distinguished gentleman from Illinois for the very kind and generous and very thoughtful introduction.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill to extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission. I might also add, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) is to be congratulated for his foresight in the creation of this legislation and the appropriate ways that a commission might study the ways in which this Nation might honor, I believe, our most revered President.

I was recently appointed by the distinguished Democratic leader to the 15-member commission which has the esteemed responsibility of studying and recommending to Congress ways to appropriately honor President Lincoln in 2009, the bicentennial of his birth. I think it is very important to interpret the 16th President's life and work.

President Lincoln was an anti-slavery advocate in a Republican Party that sprang to live on an anti-slavery platform. His election in 1860 added fuel to the fire of disunion over slavery and its spread west, a disunion that triggered the American Civil War. While Lincoln was gradualist in his approach to ending slavery, he never wavered on a position that he knew would lead to its end. Slavery would not be allowed to spread into the western territories.

Initially seven, and ultimately eleven, southern States seceded from the Union rather than live under the rule of what many Democrats of that era referred to and called the black Republican Party.

Lincoln valued the Union above all, but he knew that the result of saving the Union was emancipation for the slaves. If the Union had not been preserved, slavery would not have been ended. Strategically, Lincoln understood that the Union was a common ground issue around which he could rally the American people while slavery was divisive.

By holding his coalition together around the issue of the Union, enough unionists eventually saw the connection between preserving the Union and ending slavery. Clarity on that connection helped Lincoln ease into emancipation in the middle of the war when it gave the North a huge boost. This cleared the way for the 13th, the 14th and the 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

President Lincoln said 140 years ago this November in Gettysburg that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the face of the Earth. To Lincoln, the people meant every American, not just a select few. His policy and ultimate sacrifice for this noble belief are instructive for every American, especially public servants.

I am deeply honored to be among those who will shape a national celebration of his legacy.

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

One of the other things I would like to add to the record about the extraordinary President Abraham Lincoln are that he gave two of the most outstanding speeches of all time in American history, the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural.

In the book Lincoln at Gettysburg by the gifted writer Gary Wills, he points out an extraordinary point that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) just referenced, and that is that the President did not directly address the biggest issues of the day. He indirectly tried to build a coalition to unite our Nation.

As Gary Wills points out, the Gettysburg Address does not mention Gettysburg, nor slavery, nor, more surprising, the Union or the South or the Emancipation Proclamation. Wills refers to it as a transcendental declaration. He laid the groundwork behind uniting America in a union where we would stand together, and in the opening phrase, taking out a few words of it and putting it down in its core form, we are engaged in testing whether any free Nation can survive, and that is what his message of the Gettysburg Address was.

His Second Inaugural speech, which many feel was his greatest speech, also subject to a second book by Stephen White, he pointed out that that was a brilliant theological address, stunned Congress, stunned the press of the United States because it was very short. Here they were very near the end of the Civil War, at a time when people wanted an address from their President, celebrating victory or talking about how things were going to work, and he made a seemingly impersonal address.

Nine straight Presidents did not serve a second term. He was the first President in 10 to serve a second term. Yet in his Second Inaugural he never said anything about that. He made it sound like it was kind of an accident he was there, because what his purpose was was to give a theological address on why both sides argued in the name of God, both sides thought that they were trying to do that, some people thought it was fatalistic, but he actually laid a theological argument out as to why we fought a Civil War, why it was important that we fought that Civil War and God's role in human history.

He may have been raised as a simple country boy, but he wrote and personally edited, and we can see all the notes as he worked through the speeches, two of the most powerful and enduring documents in world history. In the Hoosier State, with all due respect to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), we have an expression, Abraham Lincoln grew up in Indiana. He is our most famous Hoosier. We say Indiana made Lincoln. Lincoln made Illinois.

Lincoln epitomizes the American dream, that he grew up in a log cabin in Kentucky where he was born and the first few years of his life. Then he moved to Indiana as a very young boy, grew up in multiple log cabins there in Indiana. He largely educated himself, moved to Illinois, taught himself the law, ran for office, losing more than he won. He participated in arguably the most famous of all American debates, the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He eventually rose as a compromise candidate for President, was trounced on the first ballot but came out as a compromise President, but almost every American will agree it is a classic example of the right man in the right place at the right time.

This is important for the rest of the world because Abraham Lincoln epitomizes the American dream. The four of us who spoke here, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) and myself, all come from different backgrounds. None of us were probably born in a log cabin, and our Speaker, who is a super Lincoln fan, who has turned his conference room into the Lincoln Room with paintings and statuary and other things of Abraham Lincoln, he himself grew up in small town Illinois. He would have liked to have been born in a log cabin, but he was not.

□ 1045

But he grew up in Illinois and prides himself on rising up like others in the American Dream.

Abraham Lincoln is an example to us of racial reconciliation, of united nations, of rising up in the American Dream; and that is important in understanding why, like during the 10 years of this commission, we continue to develop at the grass roots level, the same way this commission has started to do, innovative ideas, bubbling up in community after community of how we can recognize those things that unite us as a Nation and to build on that so we do not come apart at the seams like we have seen in many nations around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have any other colleagues who want to speak on this, but I want to thank, again, the Senator from Illinois in the other body, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) for supporting this, and I urge all Members to support its passage.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and though I do not have any additional speakers, I will close by simply saying that I grew up an Abraham Lincoln fan as a little boy. My mother, who did not have much formal education, nor did my father, they were both Abraham Lincoln fans and they

told us stories about Abraham Lincoln. This obviously whetted my appetite, and I became an Abraham Lincoln guy who read everything that I could get my hands on about Lincoln.

It is obvious from all of the comments that we have heard that Indiana, Illinois, and I guess we have to add Kentucky, have great memories and great fondness for the legacy of Abraham Lincoln, who would probably be considered a great communicator. We did not talk so much about people being communicators then. Now we talk about communication skills and abilities; but I guess he could communicate so much in just a few words, in things like the Lincoln Gettysburg Address and other comments that he made.

The one quote that I often like to suggest that Lincoln made was about education. He said that ''education makes a man easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.'' So as we put resources into budgets for education, I always try to remember Abraham Lincoln.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 858, a bill to extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission.

History recognizes Abraham Lincoln as one of this Nation's greatest and most visionary Presidents. Born in rural Kentucky, Lincoln rose from humble roots to the highest office in the land. He was renowned as a masterful orator and legislator. He led our country through its greatest internal crisis, our Civil War, with a decisiveness balanced with humanity. In 1863, Lincoln issued the revolutionary Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves in the South. And he professed himself committed to rebuilding our Nation into a strong, united entity through a generous, practical reconstruction program in the South.

Tragically, Lincoln never had the opportunity to act upon his vision for Reconstruction. Just 5 days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Lincoln was shot at nearby Ford's Theater. He died of his wounds the next morning. An outpouring of grief swept across the Nation, with thousands meeting his funeral train at every stop.

Abraham Lincoln embodied the principles and qualities our Nation values most highly. He was scrupulously honest, forthright, and moral. In all matters of governance, he made decisions based on his desire to do the greatest good for the largest number of people. He was utterly committed to the fair treatment of all Americans and to healing the wounds of our internal divisions.

As a Member of Congress, I strive to emulate Lincoln's example. In doing so, I am deeply proud to say that I am deeply proud to say that I am carrying on a family heritage. I can trace my own ancestry back to Lincoln himself; our families lived in the same part of Kentucky. His portrait hangs in my office as a constant reminder of his noble spirit and eloquent example.

The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission was established in 2000 to inform the public about the impact Abraham Lincoln had on the development of our Nation and to identify the best possible ways to honor his accomplishments. The Commission has already done a great deal of excellent work and looks forward to doing much more. Under the original legislation, however, the Commission is scheduled to expire this year—3 years before the actual Lincoln Bicentennial in 2003. This legislation would extend the Commission's life through the bicentennial it was established to celebrate.

Just last month, I was deeply honored to be appointed to the Commission's advisory board. It will be my privilege to work with my fellow board members and the Commission to educate our Nation about my kinsman and role model.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 858 and honoring the legacy of Abraham Lincoln. Without his leadership, our Nation would not be the strong, unified United States we are today.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, as Representative for the 17th Congressional District in Illinois, a district encompassing Springfield, Illinois, where Abraham Lincoln got his political start, I pledge my support for the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission.

Abraham Lincoln first came to Illinois in March of 1830, and like so many of us he came to love the beautiful state, its good people, and its bountiful opportunities. Abraham Lincoln was a patriotic man and a courageous leader. He led our Nation through one of the darkest times in its history, and helped to shape it into the great country that it is today.

The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission is dedicated to preserving and honoring the legacy of Abraham Lincoln. It will provide education to the American public about President Lincoln's accomplishments, as well as striving to honor his works.

I encourage everyone to visit Illinois and see the many sites commemorating President Lincoln, not only in Springfield, but throughout the state. It is important to continue to urge Americans to learn about the history of our Nation and the people who have made it so great. Abraham Lincoln is one of the most important figures who contributed to this rich history of which we are so proud.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Senator RICHARD J. DURBIN's bill, S. 858, to extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission and to inform the American public about his selfless dedication and sacrifice to our country.

It is my privilege to represent Illinois in the House of Representatives just as Abraham Lincoln did more than a century and a half ago. I am honored to share this association with one of our nation's greatest lawyers, legislators, and presidents.

Toward the end of this decade, on February 12, 2009, we will recognize the 200th anniversary of President Lincoln's birth. Passage of this bill authorizes the Bicentennial Commission to explore the best possible ways to honor his lasting accomplishments.

Our state slogan, ''Land of Lincoln'' reflects how proud Illinoisans are of his enduring contribution to America's unity and strength. His home in Springfield, Illinois is a National Historic Site administered by the National Park Service, and his tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, also in Springfield, is among the most visited sites in our state.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Senator DURBIN for introducing this legislation to make certain that a hero to all in my home state of Illinois and throughout the nation is honored appropriately. I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to vote for S. 858, authorizing the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission to help preserve the memory of his noble vision, statesmanship and humanity forever in American history.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 858.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SOUDER. 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.

TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR CONGRESSIONAL HUNGER CENTER TO AWARD BILL EMERSON AND MICKEY LELAND HUNGER FELLOWSHIPS

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2474) to require that funds made available for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 for the Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland Hunger Fellowships be administered through the Congressional Hunger Center, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2474

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

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR CONGRESSIONAL HUNGER CENTER TO AWARD BILL EMERSON AND MICKEY LELAND HUNGER FELLOWSHIPS.

Notwithstanding the Congressional Hunger Fellows Act of 2002 (section 4404 of Public Law 107–171; 2 U.S.C. 1161), funds appropriated for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 for the purpose of providing the Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland Hunger Fellowships shall be made available to the Congressional Hunger Center for the purpose of awarding the fellowships, except that any such funds provided in excess of $3,000,000 in fiscal year 2003 or $3,000,000 in fiscal year 2004 shall be appropriated to the Congressional Hunger Fellows Trust Fund established by such Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 2474, a bill that provides for the continuation, for 2003 and 2004, of a fellowship program honoring our colleagues, the Honorable Bill Emerson and the Honorable Mickey Leland.

Last year, Congress authorized the Congressional Hunger Fellows Program