

Medicare to be able to bring down the cost that accrues to us.

And just now with the release of the Iraq Study Group report, and Mr. ISRAEL and I share as cochairs of our Democratic group, as cochairs on national security, that we have been examining these issues. He is absolutely right. We must take better care of our military. The American people are expecting our expenditures to go there. And one of the great, I think, recommendations of this study group that is headed by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Baker that was just presented to the President yesterday is the realization, number one, we have to make some changes in this Iraqi situation because of the terrible drain that it is doing to our military. If we don't correct that, surely the security of our country goes down.

The other area that we talked about with regard to fiscal responsibility is the matter of halving the interest rate that our students pay on their student loans. That is money that goes back into the economy and a savings to our middle-class families.

Now the other area that we are going to move on in our first 100 hours is to begin to deal forthrightly with our problem of energy, our problem of energy dependence on the Middle East, that most volatile region. We are making great strides. One of our first efforts is to increase the incentives to go into renewable energy.

I just came back with a group of other Congressmen who are members of the Agriculture Committee. We went to Brazil. The reason we went to Brazil and South America, is because we realize here in this country we don't have all of the answers. But I will tell you one thing, they are doing something very special down in South America. We need to hurry up and do it here.

For example, in Brazil, 85 percent of their new automobiles that they are putting out in the market this year are flex fuels so that they will be able to use ethanol as well as regular gasoline.

I asked the Minister of Industry in Argentina and Brazil this one question about their trade relations with the Middle Eastern countries and what percentage of their energy they were getting from abroad: Argentina and Brazil, absolutely none. They are almost at the point of being energy independent because they had the foresight to move on this area.

I am so pleased with our leadership on the Democratic side to say among our first efforts will be to increase at a rapid rate our preparedness, our infrastructure, so that we can develop ethanol in this country from the primary two sources that we have, granular corn and soybeans, as well as cellulosic.

Mr. ISRAEL. If the gentleman would yield, this is such a critical point. This is a national security area. And I know that the gentleman understands that so well.

Mr. Speaker, last year the Department of Defense spent \$10.6 billion on

basic energy costs. That is what it costs the military to fuel itself. Of that, the Air Force spent \$4.7 billion, about half on one thing: fuel for its airplanes. With this \$8 trillion debt, we have to fund the defense budget. How do we do it? The gentlemen know well, we borrow the money from China.

So here is what we are doing: We are borrowing money from China to fund defense budgets to buy oil from the Persian Gulf to fuel our Air Force to protect us from China and the Persian Gulf. This is not just an energy policy, it is a national security vulnerability. We will balance our budgets, have fiscal responsibility and pursue energy independence so that we are safer and we are much better off in terms of our budgets.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Absolutely. Again, energy and becoming independent is a reachable goal. It is a doable goal, and we can reach that conclusion within a matter of a few years with the kind of leadership we are putting forward.

I am proud to say we will be putting research grants into that to spur our country to move very rapidly and develop that infrastructure.

Mr. ROSS. The gentleman raised an excellent point, and I am writing a plan to put America on a path towards energy independence, something Brazil will achieve this year. And the reason this is all so important, and it relates to the debt and the deficit, is as a Nation we are spending half a billion dollars a day paying interest on the debt we have already got.

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America's priorities, including investing in alternative and renewable fuels and bioenergies and clean coal technology and synthetic fuels, will never happen. So it is time to get our Nation's fiscal house in order.

Mr. Speaker, we will be back on the floor next Tuesday night or at some Tuesday night in the future, whenever we see fit to come back as a Congress, to talk more about the Blue Dogs 12-point plan for meaningful budget reform, to restore common sense and fiscal discipline to our Nation's government.

And until we see you again, Mr. Speaker, I will leave you with this thought: everyone in America's share of the national debt: \$28,867. The debt tax, d-e-b-t. It is time, Mr. Speaker, we get our Nation's fiscal house in order and pay down this debt and have a balanced budget in this country once more.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1751. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4075. An act to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to provide for better understanding and protection of marine mammals, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4588. An act to reauthorize grants for and require applied water supply research regarding the water resources research and technology institutes established under the Water Resources Research Act of 1984.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to, with an amendment, a concurrent resolution of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 430. Concurrent resolution recognizing the accomplishments of the American Council of Young Political Leaders for providing 40 years of international exchange programs, increasing international dialogue, and enhancing global understanding, and commemorating its 40th anniversary.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2322. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to make the provision of technical services for medical imaging examinations and radiation therapy treatments safer, more accurate, and less costly.

S. 2653. An act to direct the Federal Communications Commission to make efforts to reduce telephone rates for Armed Forces personnel deployed overseas.

S. 2735. An act to amend the National Dam Safety Program Act to reauthorize the national dam safety program, and for other purposes.

S. 3821. An act to authorize certain athletes to be admitted temporarily into the United States to compete or perform in an athletic league, competition, or performance.

S. 4092. An act to clarify certain land use in Jefferson County, Colorado.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3938) "An Act to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 2370.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATING THE SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE HON. HENRY HYDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, we meet here today to commemorate the service to the United States of our colleague HENRY HYDE of Illinois. HENRY

HYDE, from our Sixth Congressional District, currently is retiring as the chairman of the House International Relations Committee and has become one of the most intellectual and respected Members of the House.

HENRY comes from Chicago Earth. Raised as a Catholic and a Democrat, he was an all-city basketball center when he went off to college in Georgetown and then enlisted in the Navy. HENRY HYDE served our country in the United States Navy from 1944 to 1946, serving in the Lingayen Gulf and then the Reserves from 1946 to 1968, finally retiring from the Navy as a commander. After the war, he finished college and law school and practiced law in Chicago and in 1958 switched parties, convinced that Republicans were in line with his anti-communist beliefs. He ran for the House in 1962 and lost by a six-point margin.

He then ran for the Illinois House in 1966. He served as the majority leader between 1971 and 1972. He ran for Speaker of the Illinois House, but didn't make it after a narrow battle.

HENRY was elected to the Congress in 1974, after originally planning to run as president of the Cook County Board until Congressman Harold Collier told HENRY that he was not going to run for Congress again. HYDE's first campaign for Congress was against the Cook County State's Attorney, Edward Hanrahan, and in that race HENRY won by a victory of 53 percent.

It was a big Democratic year in 1974, but what a leader the people of the Sixth Congressional District elected when they chose HENRY HYDE, not only as chairman of the International Relations Committee but also of the Judiciary Committee and someone who had a key role in expanding the fight for freedom and democracy in Central America.

I first worked closely with HENRY HYDE when I served in the United States State Department on behalf of the Central American Peace Process. It was HENRY HYDE, his intellect and his voice, that saw the growing danger in Central America. It was HENRY HYDE that helped lead this House on a bipartisan basis to back the democracy in El Salvador in its resistance against a communist-backed insurgency. It was HENRY HYDE that worked with the Assistant Secretary of State Bernard Aaronson to back elections in Nicaragua where for the first time a communist dictatorship was lulled into an election and then defeated by the people there. It was HENRY HYDE that really laid the groundwork in this House as a minority Member on behalf of a new pro-democracy strategy in Central America that ended all of those terrible wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua and in Guatemala, laying the groundwork for peace, the Central American Free Trade Agreement, and much greater prosperity and security.

Today, we, his colleagues, mark his service, since 1974 in this House of Representatives, as an intellectual leader.

I would now like to recognize Congressman RAY LAHOOD for his remarks on the service of HENRY HYDE to our country.

Mr. LAHOOD. Thank you, Congressman KIRK. I appreciate the fact that you were able to arrange the time for those of us here in the House that want to pay high honor to HENRY HYDE for his service to our country and to the people of Illinois and to the people of the world.

Certainly his service as chairman of the International Relations Committee has been service to not only Illinois and our great country but also to people all around the world, because he has become somebody who has been an advocate for those who have had little voice in their own countries and an advocate for those who have had little voice in their opportunities to share in the same kind of democracy that we have in this country.

Illinois has a rich heritage of sending to Washington, DC, distinguished Americans, not the least of whom certainly was Abraham Lincoln, who served in this House for one term; not the least of whom was Everett Dirksen, who served in this House for several terms and then went over to the other body; not the least of whom was my predecessor, Bob Michel. So I have had the privilege of coming from a State that has sent to Washington, DC, men of great honor, great integrity, men and women who have served the country so well. And HENRY will certainly go down in the annals of the history of Illinois, the history of our country, as being one of those men.

A distinguished career here in the House. A career that, unlike probably almost any other Member, he has been able to chair two very significant committees, the Judiciary Committee for 6 years and because of the term limits on our side, he had to give up that chairmanship, but he served with great distinction on that committee and handled one of the most contentious issues ever to come before the House of Representatives in the history of the House, and that was the impeachment of a President. And he did it with great integrity, great honesty, and in a way that I think distinguished him and distinguished the Judiciary Committee and distinguished the House of Representatives. As the chairman of the International Relations Committee, he has served the House very well and served the Members very well.

As he retires, tomorrow marks probably the last day for the 109th Congress and the last day for Mr. HYDE to have an opportunity to be a voting Member of this great deliberative body. I know that so many on both sides of the aisle have the highest regard and respect for his service here.

In addition to serving in both important committees, as Chair of important committees, Judiciary and International Relations, the one thing that I think Congressman HYDE will be remembered for certainly is being the

loudest and the strongest voice for the unborn, for those who have not had a voice, for those who have not had the opportunity to have their voice heard. He has been the strongest advocate for what has been commonly referred to as the "Hyde amendment" that restricts Federal funding for abortions. And that issue is an issue that he will long be remembered for, along with many other issues, but one that I know he is very, very proud of. His service to those who have not had a voice but he has given them voice in this House of Representatives.

So as we say fond farewell to our friend from the northern part of Illinois, from the Sixth District of Illinois, we say God speed. We say job well done. We say what an honor it has been for those of us not only from Illinois but for the entire body to say that we have served with a giant, a giant in so many ways, a giant known as HENRY J. HYDE, the Congressman from the Sixth District, the former chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the current chairman of the Committee on International Relations, someone who has made a mark in the history of the House, made a mark in the history of politics in Illinois, and will long be remembered for his distinguished career.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield now to my colleague from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman KIRK for helping arrange this and my colleagues who are making their way to the floor to honor a great friend and a great leader, someone who sometimes there are people here who you just don't feel you are worthy enough to speak in support of.

Chairman HYDE has been an ardent spokesman for what is good about America. He has been a believer in democracy, in freedom, and the rule of law. He has been an outspoken supporter of the right to life and protecting those who have no say in our society. And I guess as colleagues come to the floor on both sides of the aisle, I think they will agree with me that Chairman HYDE is an ideologue but has never allowed his ideology to get in the way of his ability to be honorable, respectful, thoughtful, open, and in such a way that he has earned great respect from this institution.

Many people have legacies that they leave throughout life in very different areas of careers. Chairman HYDE's legacy will be one of a conservative beliefs and one who put his heart and soul not only into his values and beliefs but into this institution. He cherishes it. He loves it. And it would be good for us, all Members, to remember the life that Chairman HYDE led in his chosen career, field, which is as a legislator at this level, and emulate that type of service. And I think we will be well served as a Nation to follow Chairman HYDE's lead.

I wish him the best, God's blessings on him, and thank him for his service to this great Nation.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I would now like to yield to another admirer because HENRY had so, so many admirers on both sides of the aisle and one of them was our colleague from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I want to, first of all, thank my colleagues, Representatives KIRK and SHIMKUS from Illinois, for giving us the opportunity to take this moment to pay tribute and commend the life, the work, and I would even extend to the point of saying the legacy, of Chairman HENRY HYDE.

As a matter of fact, HENRY's district is next door to mine. His district is number six. Mine is number seven. And oftentimes I find myself in his community, in his neighborhood. And I sometimes go to an eating establishment, that is a restaurant, where he is a legend. And generally every time I go in there, someone is exploiting and extolling the virtues of HENRY HYDE, and they are talking about they remember the time when HENRY did this, HENRY did that. I agree with Representative SHIMKUS that although ideologically bent, HENRY has always been a gentleman and a scholar, a true gentleman and a pleasant person to work with. I am delighted to have served with him, wish him well, and know that we are still going to bump into each other occasionally in that great restaurant where he likes to eat.

Have a good time, HENRY. We look forward to seeing you.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, we have a number of admirers of HENRY HYDE. One who served with him longer than almost any other Member in the House of the Representatives is my colleague from California, Congressman LUNGREN.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

It is a privilege and a distinct pleasure to be able to say a few words about HENRY HYDE, someone I consider to be a friend but also who I consider to be part of the institution of the House of Representatives and in many ways a true hero.

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We count probably on one hand the number of inspirational people that we either have read about in history or have met in person. I count my father as one of my heroes. I count Abraham Lincoln as one of my heroes. I count Ronald Reagan as one of my heroes, and I count HENRY HYDE as one of my heroes. Of that group, there is only one with whom I was able to serve in the House of Representatives on the Judiciary Committee for 10 consecutive years, a number of those years sitting directly beside HENRY HYDE. He was not only an excellent practitioner of the art of politics, but he was a true scholar. If you have ever had the oppor-

tunity to sit with HENRY HYDE as he thinks about a response to a question, thinks about a response to an argument that has been made on the floor or the committee, you see a man in real thought, in deep thought.

If you have ever had the opportunity to be there when he then began his response, you were educated, you were edified, you were inspired by what he had to say. And you knew he took it seriously, but he never took himself too seriously. We could do no better in this House of Representatives as we embark on a new Congress in which the majority has shifted, and as we attempt to try and figure out how we treat one another, to think of the example of HENRY HYDE.

I can recall in the years when we were in the minority, HENRY HYDE oftentimes arguing in the well of the House with passion and compassion, with intellect, sometimes with a slight bit of humor, sometimes even sarcasm, but it was good-natured sarcasm. And as he ended, he would go to the other side of the well and seek out his opponent and oftentimes give him or her a playful punch in the arm and tell them a joke to alleviate the pressure. And that was HENRY HYDE, fighting for his principles, but always attempting to have a level of civility in this House that we desperately need.

HENRY HYDE was here a couple of years before I first came in 1979, and he was sitting on the floor of the House with another Member when a certain appropriation bill came through, and they thought, you know, we have been talking about doing something on the issue of the unborn, and maybe we ought to put pen to paper and write out an amendment. That was the birth of the Hyde amendment, not something that had been done by staff, as good as they are, and worked on for months or for years, but sitting here on the floor of the House, inspired by the debate that had gone on and thinking, you know, maybe I can make a difference by just writing out an amendment and sending it up to the Clerk and having it read, having it introduced and having it become an issue of prime importance on which Members can disagree here; but there is no doubt that it, in many ways, focused that debate in a very serious way, and it continues to this day.

I was with HENRY HYDE when he thought about the speech given by the Governor of New York, Mr. Cuomo, at my alma mater, Notre Dame, about the proper role of someone who has faith and seeks to be a politician and elected official. And Mario Cuomo's speech at Notre Dame was lauded by many across the Nation as the best exposition of one in public life attempting to try and make that proper balance between their private views and their public views. But HENRY was troubled by the overall approach that was utilized by Governor Cuomo, and he had the opportunity to respond about 2 months later when he spoke to the law school at the University of Notre Dame. He later put

that speech in a small book and it was called "For Every Idle Silence." And it is a phrase that suggests that we will be held responsible, not only for every act that we do, but for every idle silence we do in the face of a moral dispute. If anybody has the occasion to go back and look at that speech, it is one of the most profound statements on how one can resolve in his or her own mind how you can be faithfully an American and faithful to your faith, all at the same time.

HENRY HYDE had that unique ability to bring the force of intellect, the power of faith, and unquenchable desire to make sure America stood tall, and a profound understanding of the Constitution that you rarely see combined in one individual. This place has been ennobled by the participation in the debate by HENRY HYDE. This place has been honored by HENRY HYDE's presence here. And while he leaves us as he retires, his spirit will not leave. His example will not be in vain. And those of us, as we look through troubled times, as we attempt to try and come up with a public policy to respond to the threat that some call the war on terror and I call the war on Islamofascism, as we attempt to try and figure out how do we garner the power of this Nation to respond to that threat and at the same time guarantee the protections of civil liberties that are enshrined in our Constitution, we could do no better than look to HENRY HYDE for inspiration.

And I know that as long as I serve in this body, my model for a Member of the House of Representatives will always be HENRY HYDE.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, HENRY HYDE was known as a strong Republican partisan, but he also had a number of bipartisan achievements, one of them in backing the assault weapons ban, also in supporting JESSE JACKSON, Jr. on his effort to build a third airport in Chicago at Piaton. And one of the men who have worked with HENRY HYDE and seen his legacy is my colleague from Illinois, Congressman LIPINSKI, and I yield to him.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Thank you, Congressman KIRK, for the opportunity to come today to speak about HENRY HYDE, who has been a great statesman, who has served his district from Illinois and the Nation in such a great manner for so many years. It is a great honor to rise to recognize his dedication as a public servant and as a skilled legislator, and a real pillar, especially in the foreign policy community.

Since 1975, Congressman HYDE has faithfully served his constituency in the Chicagoland area. And all Americans, now, on his retirement, we take this opportunity to thank HENRY for his outstanding contributions and influence on our country.

Before entering the U.S. House, Representative HYDE served in the Illinois General Assembly, beginning in 1966, which I note is the year that I was born. So I don't quite remember that, when HENRY first started serving the

State legislature. But he rose in the State legislature to the position of majority leader, and he earned a reputation as an articulate debater.

When he was then elected to Congress, he brought his knowledge, his skills and his passion to the House to serve our country. In the House he has served on the Select Committee on Intelligence, he has chaired the Committee on the Judiciary, and currently chairs the Committee on International Relations.

Because of his work, his tenure and his record, the Chicago Tribune has called HYDE one of the most respected Members of Congress, and an eloquent and intellectual powerhouse.

Now, I remember back in 1983, my father had first been elected to the House. I remember coming here and how thrilled I was to have the opportunity to meet HENRY HYDE. He was so well known. Everyone knew what an articulate man he was and how much passion he had, how much knowledge he had; and he was a true statesman. And I really respected his position that he took in his fight against the Soviet Union in the Cold War. That is something I really respected. And because everybody, no matter where they stood on any issue, had so much respect for HENRY HYDE, it was a thrill back then to meet HENRY.

Now I have had the privilege of serving for 2 years with HENRY in the House; and I know I have heard, through my 2 years, stories from Members and their experiences with HENRY over the years. And I have talked with JIM OBERSTAR about the Hyde amendment and how JIM would talk with HENRY about this and how they worked together to bring forth the Hyde amendment.

HENRY is willing to work together to reach consensus and to reach important goals for our country. No matter what you thought about where he stood on issues, you listened to HENRY HYDE because you knew when he spoke he would be eloquent, he would have good arguments, and you should listen to him.

Now, I am very happy that I had this opportunity to serve with HENRY. He has served our Nation so well. He has served the State of Illinois so well, and I know that his legacy will certainly reflect his commitment to Illinois, to his district, and to our Nation. His insights, his passion, and his presence will deeply be missed.

He truly was also a man of faith, which he brought here and always used that; it was always important to what he did in the House. We wish HENRY all the best in his retirement. And we are all truly grateful for his service.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, the conference report I am filing is the conference report on the nuclear agreement, the India nuclear agreement which will be named after our esteemed colleague, HENRY HYDE, who is on the verge of his retirement.

When I came here some 16 years ago, I think one of the first meetings I had as a Member was with HENRY. And I went to HENRY because he was one of the most respected Members of the House. I thought I could learn something from him, and, as importantly, I wanted him to know who I was.

But over the years, I have learned an awful lot from HENRY HYDE. And I can remember vividly the spring of 1995 when the Republicans had taken control of the Congress for the first time in 40 years. We had pledged that we would move the Contract with America in the first 100 days of a Republican Congress. And I don't think any of us realized the amount of work that was involved in that contract, nor how much of it fell within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee of which HENRY HYDE was the new chairman.

And Mr. HYDE, in his committee, worked tirelessly day and night for 93 days to produce their part of the Contract with America. And I remember sitting in leadership meetings where we were concerned about HENRY's health during that 93 days. And here it is, some almost 11 years later, HENRY is strong, still with us and still doing a great job and producing good work.

It was an honor for me to serve with HENRY HYDE, and I was proud that he supported me to be the majority leader. Thinking back some 16 years ago, I would have never looked at myself as a potential majority leader. I would have been looking towards HENRY. But he is a fine man and a great asset to this institution.

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize one of his subcommittee chairmen, Congressman ROYCE from California.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I am rising also to honor HENRY HYDE. As every Member of the House is aware, Mr. HYDE will be retiring from Congress after the end of this year after 32 years of service, not only to the people of the State of Illinois, but of service to the people of this country.

Chairman HYDE took over the Committee on International Relations when the 107th Congress began; and if we think back to that time, that was January of 2001. Most of us weren't thinking that foreign policy would soon be at the forefront of Congress's agenda.

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But, of course, not long after that, on September 11, our Nation was attacked, and our agenda changed. I know that my colleagues had added confidence knowing that HENRY HYDE would be leading the Committee on International Relations as we confront the terrorist threat. Their confidence proved to be well placed.

Chairman HYDE has said, you know, you want to be thought of well by the people you work with. You like to earn their respect. I would like that to be my legacy.

Well, Madam Speaker, that will be the legacy of Chairman HYDE. The gen-

tleman from Illinois has earned the respect of his colleagues with his hard work, with his fairness, with his intellectual prowess and good-natured Irish wit.

Madam Speaker, it is often said that politics don't stop at the water's edge. Chairman HYDE has personified that adage. He is a leader for all of us. Other committees in the House, and indeed the Congress as a whole, would do well to take their cue from Chairman HENRY HYDE. The issues being dealt with in our committee, issues of war and peace, are just too important to succumb to partisan rancor.

Though he has been tried at times, HENRY HYDE understands that we are Americans more than we are Republicans and Democrats. He makes many of us a little prouder to serve in Congress.

Madam Speaker, the House would do well to consider carefully the chairman's words delivered earlier this year. I wish the chairman's speech, titled "Perils of the Golden Theory," had received greater attention than it did. It is profound and poignant, as is usual with HENRY HYDE.

Chairman HYDE provided a cautionary note. I am going to quote from him for that speech. "For some, the promotion of democracy promises an easy solution to the many difficult problems we face, a guiding light on a dimly seen horizon. But I believe the great caution is warranted here."

The chairman went on, "But we also have a duty to ourselves and to our own interests, the protection and advancement of which may sometimes necessitate actions focused on more tangible returns than those of altruism. Lashing our interests to the indiscriminate promotion of democracy is a tempting but unwarranted strategy, more a leap of faith than a sober calculation."

The chairman was reminding us that there is no single solution to solving the world's complex problems, and that we must challenge ourselves to better understand the world, to better understand its millenniums of recorded history and culture, if we are to navigate these very challenging times.

Chairman HYDE's message, I believe, was, yes, try to make the world a better place, but get there by dealing with the world as it is, not as we wish it was to be. It was a speech of a hopeful realist.

Madam Speaker, we should listen to men who have seen as much in their lifetime as Chairman HYDE. While times change, much has remained the same since the days that a young HENRY HYDE fought for his Nation in the Pacific theater, for human nature is immutable. But looking to Chairman HYDE for guidance, and I hope we will hear from him in the years to come, and should we look to him for guidance, I am sure our Nation will be more secure.

Mr. KIRK. I yield to the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, another

HENRY HYDE aficionado, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the gentleman for yielding. It is a real honor to rise in tribute to a great American statesman, HENRY HYDE.

Madam Speaker, HENRY HYDE is somebody that I knew of by reputation before I arrived here at Congress in 1993. It has been one of the true privileges of my service here to get to know and work with this outstanding man. He is known throughout the world in diplomatic circles as a great ambassador for the United States, as chairman of the International Relations Committee.

I have had the opportunity to see him in action with Presidents and Prime Ministers, to see the kind of respect that he commands from world leaders because of his leadership of that committee and because of his great concern for the promotion of American interests around the world.

Those interests are very pure, interests of promoting democracy and opportunity, freedom and peace, for people in every corner of the globe. I have not had the privilege of serving on the International Relations Committee, but I have had the opportunity to serve for 14 years on the Judiciary Committee with HENRY HYDE. Not only is he a great statesman on the international stage, but he is clearly also a great statesman in promoting and protecting the Constitution of the United States, the people's Constitution, as he views it, and as he has protected it for many, many years in his service here in the Congress.

I have, as one of my prize possessions, a gavel that he used during the impeachment proceedings with regard to former President Clinton. The impeachment proceedings are not a happy or pleasant circumstance, and I don't prize the gavel because of the circumstances, but I prize it because it was used by HENRY HYDE with courage, with integrity and with forthrightness and handling, in a very diplomatic and very statesmanlike way, what was clearly the most challenging thing that he dealt with in his entire career.

He did it with great dignity. He did it correctly, he did it with great sacrifice as well, because he faced bitter, unfair, false attacks from many quarters for his facing up to that challenge, and I was proud to serve with him on that committee in that regard.

He is also known as a champion for life in America and around the world, and I think that may perhaps be his greatest legacy of all. Because to HENRY HYDE, life is not just about one issue, abortion or any other issue, it is about human dignity and about preserving and protecting and giving opportunity to each and every one of us. As a young and new Member of Congress, he took me and guided me through many challenges when we became the majority party.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, a new member of the committee, he gave me opportunities to lead the management of legislation and amendments here on the floor of the House, and I will be forever indebted to HENRY HYDE for making my career in the Congress greater, and this institution a greater institution because of his dedication and service. Thank you.

Mr. KIRK. I thank the chairman. Pat Durante, who has worked for HENRY HYDE since 1974, said that Henry is now in the Guinness Book of World Records as having done the most number of parades of any sitting Member of Congress at that time.

To mark that service, I yield to my colleague from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO), the chairman of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. MANZULLO. Madam Speaker, it was a scene reminiscent of the courtroom scene when Scout was asked by the pastor to stand up when her father was leaving the courtroom in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. When Atticus Finch got up to leave, the pastor turned to Scout and said, "Scout, your father is leaving the courtroom. Please stand." And everybody stood.

I was a freshman in 1993. HENRY HYDE, for some reason procedurally had been unable to offer his Hyde amendment. William Natcher from Kentucky, who was the chairman of the Appropriations Committee when there was tremendous opposition to Mr. HYDE getting the Hyde amendment through, and he needed unanimous consent to do that, Mr. Natcher stood up and said, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois wishes to offer a unanimous consent motion with which I agree heartily. At that point Mr. Natcher was looking at everybody on the floor, and HENRY HYDE got up, and was allowed to offer that amendment, without objection.

It was indeed the scene from *To Kill a Mockingbird*, because were it not for the significance and importance and now the posterity that he will leave with this magnificent gentleman from Illinois, that unanimous consent never would have been honored by this body.

We don't have a lot of HENRY HYDES around anymore. This place is less for that. But one thing we will always have as he leaves this body, being the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, is that spirit, that wit, that always gave rise to the fact that when in the midst of Members of Congress, somebody yelled out the name "Congressman," we all would turn and look at HENRY HYDE.

Mr. KIRK. I thank my colleague from Illinois.

Madam Speaker, I would just note that the conference report on the bill that we just filed, H.R. 5692, is called the HENRY J. HYDE United States-India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act of 2006.

To mark that bipartisan spirit of HENRY's leadership on our foreign policy, that partisanship should end at the

water's edge, I recognize my colleague, Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I do thank my good friend and colleague for giving me this opportunity, Madam Speaker. I had to literally run to the floor, only to find out that this important piece of legislation is a special tribute not only to our colleague, but certainly a special friend and a mentor, and what I consider as an institution, an institutional, outstanding leader in our Nation, about to retire.

Madam Speaker, in this conference report I want to express my support of the U.S.-India Nuclear Cooperation Act of 2006, and I commend the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the ranking member, Mr. LANTOS, of the International Relations Committee, Senator RICHARD LUGAR and Senator JOSEPH BIDEN, chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, for moving this legislation forward.

With my time remaining, I wish I had more time, I cannot help but to say that we are going to miss one of the most outstanding leaders that we have had in our Nation, and I want to pay that special tribute to my good friend, and he is like a father to most of us, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), whom I am going to miss very much.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the U.S. and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006 and I commend Chairman HENRY HYDE and Ranking Member TOM LANTOS of the House International Relations Committee, and Senators RICHARD LUGAR and JOSEPH BIDEN, Chairman and ranking member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, for their leadership in moving this legislation forward.

While some of our critics may argue that India has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), I submit that had it not been for our country's indifference, or benign neglect, if you will, India may have been a member of the nuclear club years ago and our discussion about the NPT would be a moot point. To be specific, India had a civilian nuclear program in place prior to the NPT being opened for signature in 1968 and, at the time, India was only months away from possessing nuclear weapons. But, in 1967, the U.S. joined with the Soviet Union in crafting a nuclear nonproliferation treaty which to this day states that only the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, China, and France are permitted to own nuclear weapons because only these five nations possessed nuclear weapons at the time the treaty was open for signature.

Again, India had a civilian nuclear program in place and was only months away from possessing nuclear weapons prior to the NPT being opened for signature in 1968. But U.S. policy toward India precluded India from becoming a member of the exclusive nuclear club and this is why I agree with India's position that the NPT is, and has always been, flawed and discriminatory.

In fact, history speaks for itself. In 1962, when China attacked India, the U.S. responded by saying it might protect India against a future attack. But when China exploded its first nuclear bomb in 1964, the U.S.

welcomed China as a member of the nuclear club and we also supported China's bid to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

In 1965, when Pakistan attacked India, the U.S. remained neutral while China outspokenly supported Pakistan. Concerned for its own security and having little reason to rely on the U.S., India announced in 1966 that it would produce nuclear weapons and it is little wonder that India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974. Recent U.S. State Department declassified documents on U.S. foreign policy show that India had little choice given the hostile attitude assumed by the United States towards India during the Nixon/Kissinger years.

As we all can agree, India then and India today lives in one of the world's toughest regions and it is somewhat Eurocentric for the U.S. to treat India as if it is beholden to us for the safety, protection and well-being of her people. It is no grand gesture on our part that we now offer India civil nuclear cooperation. Instead, U.S.-India civil nuclear cooperation is long overdue and, quite frankly, the deal is as good for us as it is for India.

Madam Speaker, I commend President Bush and Prime Minister Singh for bringing this initiative to the table. I also applaud the efforts of Under Secretary of State Nicholas Burns who is the unsung hero of U.S.-India civil nuclear cooperation. As the lead negotiator for this agreement, he has represented this nation's interest with unprecedented distinction and I am honored to have worked with him during these critical months leading up to today's historic vote.

I also want to thank Mr. Sanjay Puri who worked in cooperation with Under Secretary Burns and Members of the House and Senate to bolster support for this agreement since the day it was first announced. I commend him for being a part of today's victory and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the conference report.

Mr. KIRK. I yield to my colleague, HENRY HYDE, a neighbor and colleague representing DuPage County, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mrs. BIGGERT. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding.

I rise to honor my colleague and friend, Congressman HENRY HYDE. I am in the district next to Mr. HYDE. But as a freshman I used to say, try and get press when your district is sandwiched in between HENRY HYDE and the Speaker.

I think the one thing that I just will miss on the House floor about HENRY is his jokes. Whenever you are feeling blue, whenever you just needed a pick-me-up, there was HENRY sitting on the aisle and then over here. I just would go up, and he would give the joke of his day, which always made you feel really good.

He is always gracious and always ready to give credit to his colleagues. One time he used a joke that I used to open speeches with. He would always give me credit. He would say, "as JUDY BIGGERT says," and then go on with the joke.

I think that the House needs more HENRY HYDES. Probably Congress hasn't been so well thought of these days, and lately by the public. Our

image seems to be a little bit tarnished. But I think HENRY HYDE has always stood out in this body as a statesman. I can remember coming here as a freshman and going to our Republican Conference.

When he would come in the room, people would stand and clap. He just walked into the room, and he has always just stood out like that. I think the one thing that we could all really want to do is to follow him as far as the statesmanship and not just what people think of us politicians. So we are going to miss him, but I think the institution has become a better place because HENRY HYDE has been here, and we will miss him.

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Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the Speaker of the House, and also a next-door neighbor of HENRY HYDE in his service.

Mr. HASTERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for taking this time and recognizing certainly one of the greatest modern statesmen that this House has had the honor of having as one of its Members.

HENRY HYDE is a person who I have got to know in cutting my teeth in politics. As a young teacher who decided to take a run for the State legislature after about 16 years of teaching, I was, to say, a little wet behind the ears. I was a novice. Part of this district that I had was DuPage County, which is the land of great Republicans and was outside of my home county, but, nonetheless, I had to represent part of it.

Every time that I would go on the dais or the podium, usually late in the program, I would follow HENRY HYDE. HENRY HYDE, of course, was this great, well-known statesman, the person who came to Congress in 1972, that fought the fights, that was the leader, that carried the banner of conservative Republicanism, and I was the school-teacher who was just cutting my teeth.

I got to learn a little bit from HENRY HYDE. I learned that if you wanted to keep people's attention, you had to have a little bit of humor, you had to keep to the point, you had to be loquacious. Well, I never quite learned to be loquacious, but, anyway, HENRY had that quality, and he still does.

One of the greatest speeches that I heard just recently was a speech honoring HENRY HYDE in the City of Chicago. Of course, there were a great multitude of supporters and people who have worked with HENRY over the years present. HENRY HYDE took the mike and for about 25 minutes laid out a wonderful litany of ideas, of challenges, of experience that this man has had in politics, from the State of Illinois, from the State legislature, then on to Congress and then went on to be a national leader and a national spokesman.

I think our Members from Illinois have learned that this great gentleman is not only a great leader, he is cer-

tainly a great spokesman, but he is a friend, somebody that you can sit down and share your concerns with or ask opinions or get a little lesson. HENRY is that kind of man.

I am very honored, because HENRY HYDE will now be a resident of my district. He is going to find a house down along the shores of the Fox River in northern Illinois, and I will be honored to have him as one of my constituents.

So to HENRY, God love you. We love you. You have been a great leader. You have been a person who we are certainly honored to have served with and a person who we will hold very, very closely to our hearts for years to come.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) may proceed for 5 minutes without prejudice to resumption of business.

There was no objection.

Mr. COBLE. Madam Speaker, 5 months ago a constituent came to me back home and said, Oh, HOWARD, who is the most eloquent Member of the Congress? Without hesitation, I replied, HENRY HYDE.

She then asked, Well, who is the most eloquent Member of the Senate? I said, Oh, when I answered you, I was including the Senate. HENRY HYDE is the most eloquent Member of the entire Congress.

I told HENRY that story on the floor this week, and he said, HOWARD, that is why I am going to miss you.

HENRY HYDE appointed me to Chair the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, which I did for 6 years, for three terms. During that time, the ranking Democrat was the distinguished gentleman from California, Mr. HOWARD BERMAN, and as far as I can recall, Madam Speaker, neither HOWARD BERMAN nor I ever had a cross word with HENRY HYDE, nor did he have a cross word with Mr. BERMAN or me. I will always remember that, and I thank Henry for having named me to chair that subcommittee.

Madam Speaker, I asked him on the floor this week what his plans were. Henry replied, I plan to have C-SPAN nearby. Well, he may have C-SPAN, but C-SPAN will never be the same, Madam Speaker and colleagues, without the presence of HENRY HYDE, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, the House just isn't going to be the same without HENRY HYDE—one of the rarest, most accomplished and most distinguished Members of Congress ever to serve.

HENRY HYDE is a class act. He is a man of deep and abiding faith, he is generous to a fault and he has an incisive mind that works seamlessly with his incredible sense of humor. He is a man who inspires and challenges us to look beyond surface appeal arguments. He is a speaker of truth in a society that all too often is willing to accept cheap sophism, the plausible and the fraudulent. And HENRY HYDE compels us to take seriously the admonitions of Holy Scripture to care for the downtrodden, the vulnerable and the least of our brethren.

The Almanac of American Politics has written that HENRY HYDE is "one of the most respected and intellectually honest members of the House" and "has proven himself as one of the most eloquent members of the House" and that his "speeches are classics."

In abortion debates HENRY HYDE remains the great defender of children and their moms, the champion of the most fundamental of all human rights—the right to life. Because of the Hyde amendment countless young children and adults walk on this earth today and have an opportunity to prosper because they were spared destruction when they were most at risk. With malice towards none, HENRY HYDE often took to this microphone to politely ask us to show compassion and respect—even love—for the innocent and inconvenient baby about to be annihilated. In one speech here on this floor he stated, "for over two centuries of our national history, we have struggled to create a society of inclusion—we keep widening the circle of those for whom we are responsible—the aged, the infirm, the poor. Slaves were freed, women were enfranchised, civil rights and voting rights acts were passed, our public spaces made accessible to the handicapped, Social Security for the elderly—all in the name of widening the circle of inclusion and protection. This great trajectory in our national history has been shattered by Roe v. Wade and its progeny. By denying an entire class of human beings the welcome and protection of our laws, we have betrayed the best in our tradition. We have also put at risk every life which someday someone might find inconvenient. What I ask here today, "welcome the little stranger."

In another speech on U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century given in Committee back in 2001, HENRY eloquently summed up the challenges and I quote in part "As a new century opens, the United States finds itself at a unique moment, not only in its own history, but in that of the world as well. We stand at the pinnacle of power: in virtually every area—military, economic, technological, cultural, political—we enjoy a primacy that is unprecedented and virtually unchallenged. Our potential at times seems unlimited, to some perhaps even permanent. . . . But as pleasant as these thoughts may be, I confess that I also see much that concerns me. . . . The concern I speak of is the longer-term, specifically how well we will use the enormous power we currently possess to secure the future for our country and the generations to come. The wealth of opportunities we currently possess are not permanent; the luxury of choice may be a passing one. To believe that we shall always be above the fray, untouched and untouchable by the forces of destruction still at work in this world, is a dangerous illusion. . . . The principal problem, the one that concerns me the most, is that we have no long-term strategy, no practical plan for shaping the future. . . . Despite our power, we must resist the temptation of believing we can fix every problem, indulge in every wish. Part of our strategy must be to decide what we cannot do, what we choose not to do, and to ensure that others take up their responsibilities. . . . So even as we revel in our good fortune, my great hope is that we will use this gift of time to plan for the future, unhurried, uncoerced, but mindful of the task at hand, aware that our opportunity to do so is a mortal one. The choice is clear: We can either shape the future

or have it shape us. A century ago, Britain stood majestically at the height of her power. Within 40 years, the knife was at her throat, and she survived only because the United States was there to rescue her. But, Mr. Secretary, as you are well aware, there is no one to rescue us. That is why we must think long and hard about how we can use the opportunities that Providence and the labors of two centuries have provided us to so shape the world that the need for rescue never occurs."

A Congressman for 32 years, a Chairman for 6 years of the Judiciary Committee and for another 6 years Chairman of the International Relations Committee, HENRY has been a prodigious lawmaker. With uncanny skill, determination and grace, he has crafted numerous, historic bipartisan laws and common sense policies that have lifted people out of poverty, helped alleviate disease, strengthened the U.S. Code to protect victims and get the criminals off the streets and has been magnificent in his defense of democracy and freedom both here and overseas.

One of his many legislative accomplishments includes his authorship of the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a 5-year \$15 billion plan to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. During the debate Chairman HYDE was positively incisive as he compared the HIV/AIDS crisis to the Bubonic plague of the 14th century—the black death—and challenged us to enact a comprehensive program, which we did, to rescue the sick, assist the dying and prevent the contagion from spreading.

Having served with this brilliant one-of-a-kind lawmaker for my 26 years here, I hope HENRY HYDE knows that I—and so many others—will truly miss him. He is as irreplaceable as irreplaceable can get.

Mr. BUYER. Madam. Speaker. I rise to salute one of the greatest Members of this body, HENRY HYDE.

Congressman HYDE has a distinguished career in public service, beginning with his service in the Navy during World War II. Following service in the Illinois General Assembly, Mr. HYDE won election to the House of Representatives in 1974, admittedly a tough year for Republicans.

It was not long before HENRY's leadership and steadfastness to principle became apparent to this House. HENRY has been a stalwart defender of the rights of the unborn, and has pushed the Congress to see clearly the impact of its decisions on the defenseless.

I have been honored to serve with HENRY while he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, enduring long markups to move the Contract with America legislation, equipping our law enforcement with the tools to fight terrorism, and combating the scourge of drugs in our society.

His amiable personality hides an individual who doesn't shy from a fight, especially for upholding the Constitution, the rule of law, and other interests of the United States.

He is a true giant in this House. His presence next Congress will be missed and I am honored to call him friend.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and in-

clude extraneous material on the matter of my Special Order today.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 5682, HENRY J. HYDE UNITED STATES-INDIA PEACEFUL ATOMIC ENERGY COOPERATION ACT OF 2006

Mr. BOEHNER (during the Special Order of Mr. KIRK) submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 5682) to exempt from certain requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 a proposed nuclear agreement for cooperation with India:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 109-721)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5682), to exempt from certain requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 a proposed nuclear agreement for cooperation with India, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

TITLE I—UNITED STATES AND INDIA NUCLEAR COOPERATION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Henry J. Hyde United States-India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act of 2006".

SEC. 102. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) *preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, the means to produce them, and the means to deliver them are critical objectives for United States foreign policy;*

(2) *sustaining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and strengthening its implementation, particularly its verification and compliance, is the keystone of United States non-proliferation policy;*

(3) *the NPT has been a significant success in preventing the acquisition of nuclear weapons capabilities and maintaining a stable international security situation;*

(4) *countries that have never become a party to the NPT and remain outside that treaty's legal regime pose a potential challenge to the achievement of the overall goals of global non-proliferation, because those countries have not undertaken the NPT obligation to prohibit the spread of nuclear weapons capabilities;*

(5) *it is in the interest of the United States to the fullest extent possible to ensure that those countries that are not States Party to the NPT are responsible in the disposition of any nuclear technology they develop;*

(6) *it is in the interest of the United States to enter into an agreement for nuclear cooperation arranged pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) with a country that has never been a State Party to the NPT if—*

(A) *the country has demonstrated responsible behavior with respect to the nonproliferation of*