ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—noes 355, not voting 78, as follows:

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<th>Noes 355</th>
<th>Voting</th>
<th>Motion to Adjourn</th>
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<td>Accord clothed with electronic device, and there were—noes 355, not voting 78, as follows:</td>
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Rolled roll no. 916

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on December 13, 2011, I would have voted "aye" on the motion to adjourn.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Monday evening I held a listening event with concerned citizens in the town of Savoy. I could not, in good conscience, attend votes due to a previously scheduled appointment. Monday evening I held a listening event with concerned citizens in the town of Savoy. I could not, in good conscience, cancel on a group that had on my schedule for several months.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, December 11, 2011, I was unable to attend votes due to a previously scheduled appointment. Tuesday evening I held a listening event with concerned citizens in the town of Savoy. I could not, in good conscience, attend votes due to a previously scheduled appointment. Tuesday evening I held a listening event with concerned citizens in the town of Savoy.

Haiden's present, I would have voted "aye".

Mr. STEARNS, Mr. Speaker, on December 12, 2011, I was unavoidably detained and missed roll call numbers 913 through 916. For the record, had I been present, I would have voted "aye".

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M.D. ANDERSON PLAZA

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1264) to designate the property between the United States Federal Courthouse and the Ed Jones Building located at 109 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee, as the “M.D. Anderson Plaza” to honor and recognize Americans who have positively impacted the welfare of other Americans.

(2) Monroe Dunaway Anderson, born in Jackson, Tennessee, in 1873, was one of the United States’ most successful agri-businessmen and respected philanthropists.

(4) In 1945, Anderson, Clayton, and Company was called the largest buyer, seller, storer, and shipper of raw cotton in the world, according to Fortune Magazine.

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The M.D. Anderson Foundation. This foundation funded cancer research and education at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, which grew into the Texas Medical Center in Houston, Texas, one of the largest medical complexes in the world.

I believe this legislation is appropriate in honoring M.D. Anderson’s enduring legacy in his hometown as a successful American businessman and, more importantly, in honoring his contributions to vital medical research and philanthropy.

The subcommittee worked closely with the bill sponsor to make improvements to the legislation, which are reflected in the amendments to the bill. The subcommittee’s amendment is in line with the Commemorative Works Act by requiring that the design of the statue be approved by the General Services Administration prior to its installation.

I support the passage of this legislation, as amended, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes or such time as I may consume, whichever comes first.

I rise in support of H.R. 1264, which designates the property between the United States courthouse and the Ed Jones Federal Building in Jackson, Tennessee, as the M.D. Anderson Plaza. Ed Jones was the Congressman who preceded Mr. FINCHER in that district, who preceded Mr. Tanner. He had the slogan, “Ed Jones—the heart of the district with the district at his heart.” Quite a fine man. This bill also authorizes the placement of a historical marker and a statue on the grounds recognizing the achievements and the philanthropic good deeds of M.D. Anderson.

Born in 1873 in Jackson, Mr. Anderson, who was known as M.D. Anderson, was a successful businessman, farmer, and philanthropist. He went to college in Memphis—smart man he was to go to Memphis. It was then called Southern Baptist, but I believe it became Union Baptist. After he was in Memphis and had that opportunity, he moved back to Jackson and went to work in his family-owned business—a good choice. He went into the cotton business with his older brother, Frank, and with Frank’s brothers-in-law, and they became the largest cotton company in the world, according to Fortune magazine in 1945.

In 1936 M.D. Anderson created a charitable foundation that bore his name and funded it with an initial investment of $300,000—a considerable amount of money at that time, not a bad amount of money today. After his death, the trustees of M.D. Anderson’s