

to forego higher education, more likely to be in poor health, and more likely to become homeless.

Taking care of our foster care youths is a very important issue for me. I have just re-introduced legislation that I had filed in the last Congress, which would help former foster youth find housing and guidance as they transition to becoming adults. Instead of celebrating their 18th birthday with family and friends, too many of our foster care youth are marking this milestone by aging out of the foster care system and abruptly losing their support system. Our responsibility to foster care youths should not expire when a young person reaches the age of majority.

Our most recent statistics from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services show that each year about 26,500 youth age out of the foster care system. These foster care youth are vulnerable to becoming homeless. A national study of 21-year-olds who had aged out of foster care found the percentage of the population who experienced homelessness to be 25%. Of equal concern is the fact that these youths are very often without adult role models, and as such, have no one to guide or otherwise assist them as they transition to adulthood.

My legislation provides an incentive for individuals to mentor and house foster care youths who are no longer able to remain in the foster care system because they have attained the age of 18. We need to help these young adults, many of whom are homeless, jobless, and without any adult role model.

My bill allows a \$1,000 nonrefundable tax credit to individual adults who provide housing and mentoring to former foster care youths between the ages of 18 and 21 who have aged out of the foster care system.

We need to do more to provide incentives for families to take all of our foster care children in, whether they be under the age of 18 and still in the system, or over the age of 18 and have aged out of the system.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in recognizing May as "National Foster Care Month". This occasion provides an opportunity to examine key issues affecting foster children. I am very pleased that Congress recently improved our child welfare laws greatly, extending coverage till the age of 21 and promoting kinship care. The Recovery Act also included additional funds for child welfare to support states in caring for vulnerable children during hard economic times.

As unemployment rates continue to rise, it is critical that we continue to invest in safety net programs that ensure our children are protected and are able to develop into healthy adults. Most children in the child welfare system are from low-income families. As policymakers, we must stand ready to provide the aid needed to help families so that child welfare supports are not needed. We must continue to promote all permanency options so that children do not remain in the foster care system longer than necessary. And, we must

ensure to integrate the needs of foster care children in relevant policy areas. For example, there currently are federal protections for homeless youth to ensure that they have stability in their educational environments during elementary and high school. We should expand these protections to cover all foster children.

In the areas of health care reform, job training, and higher education, we must consider the needs of foster care children.

National Foster Care Month is a time for us to remember that it is crucial that we support foster care families and children by making a national investment in our children. Our children are entitled to stable, caring homes; if we deny them what they truly deserve, we can anticipate a colder, more uncertain future for our nation.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 391.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING JACK KEMP

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 401) honoring the life and recognizing the far-reaching accomplishments of the Honorable Jack Kemp, Jr.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 401

Whereas the Congress is greatly saddened by the passing of Jack Kemp on Saturday, May 2, 2009;

Whereas Jack Kemp's commitment to public service was an inspiration to millions of Americans;

Whereas Jack Kemp had an unwavering belief in the American dream, saying "There are no limits to our future if we don't put limits on our people";

Whereas prior to his election to Congress, Jack Kemp was a champion on the professional football field, leading the Buffalo Bills to 2 American Football League championships in 1964 and 1965 and earning Most Valuable Player honors in 1965, and was named as one of the top 50 quarterbacks of all time by the Sporting News in 2005;

Whereas Jack Kemp was elected to Congress in 1970 and honorably served the people of western New York as a Congressman for 18 years, during which time he served as Chairman of the House Republican Conference from 1981 through 1987 and was a member of the Republican Study Committee;

Whereas during his time in Congress, Jack Kemp pioneered innovative solutions for the American people, including the Kemp-Roth provisions of President Ronald Reagan's Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, which provided tax relief to the American people by reducing marginal income tax rates by 25 percent over 3 years;

Whereas Jack Kemp served for 4 years as Secretary of Housing and Urban Develop-

ment and was a champion of efforts to encourage entrepreneurship and job creation in urban America;

Whereas Jack Kemp received the nomination of the Republican Party for Vice President in 1996;

Whereas at the conclusion of his service in the United States Government, Jack Kemp never ceased in his efforts to make the American dream a reality for everyone, including his efforts to cofound Empower America, a public policy and advocacy organization, and the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, a nonpartisan think tank;

Whereas as Chairman of the National Commission on Economic Growth and Tax Reform, Jack Kemp wisely advocated for reform and simplification of the United States tax code that would unleash the American entrepreneurial spirit, increase capital growth, and expand access to capital for all people;

Whereas Jack Kemp believed that "real leadership is not just seeing the realities of what we are temporarily faced with, but seeing the possibilities and potential that can be realized by lifting up people's vision of what they can be"; and

Whereas while Jack Kemp will be remembered as a honorable and cherished public servant, he will more importantly be remembered by his wife as a loving husband, by his children as a wonderful father, and by his grandchildren as a doting grandparent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its appreciation for the profound dedication and public service of Jack Kemp;

(2) tenders its deep sympathy to his wife, Joanne, to his children, Jeffrey, Jennifer, Judith, and James, and to the entire family, friends, and former staff of Jack Kemp; and

(3) directs the Clerk of the House to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of Jack Kemp.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. 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 the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us today is in honor of a former colleague of the House of Representatives who served the House for 18 years, Jack Kemp. Kemp was elected to the House in 1970, serving the western part of New York for nine terms. He later served the public as United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Although he is best known for his position on tax cuts and supply side economics, he championed a variety of social causes supporting tax incentives for inner city enterprise zones to combat urban blight, speaking out in favor

of affirmative action, expansion of home ownership to inner city poor, supporting D.C. voting rights and fighting to preserve cuts in education aid for magnet schools.

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Kemp believed in a country where all people despite their differences were welcome and could succeed. He will be missed. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is the definition of bittersweet. Bitter because Jack Kemp was one of my best friends; sweet because we are here marking a remarkable person, a remarkable history, and a remarkable contribution to this House of Representatives.

Jack Kemp, yes, served with distinction in this House. But more than that, he gave this House life. As I was saying to another Member who served with him, as did I, when you talk about Jack Kemp, a smile comes to your lips, not because he walked with the swagger or arrogance of a former athlete, but because he walked with the grace of a former athlete who extended that grace to his public service.

Jack Kemp was a remarkable man. Jack used to say that he probably showered with more African-Americans than most Republicans had met. Jack was referring to his service as a member of the AFL, American Football League, and then a member of the AFC, where he gained the respect of his teammates no matter what their color.

As a candidate for Vice President of the United States, Jack became one of the very few people in the history of the United States to run for that office who had been the founder of a union and president of a union. He helped found the AFL Players' Association and worked with John Mackey, who was the president of the NFL Players' Association, to try and make more equal the bargaining position of players versus the owners and the league. Jack took great pride in that.

But more than anything else, Jack Kemp was a family man. His family never came second to him in anything he did. He told me one time that he was trying to inspire his children and he would leave notes on their pillows at night. One of the notes he would write would say "be a leader." I took that as an example for myself, and as my children were growing up, I would say to them as they went to bed "be a leader" or sometimes leave them a note that said that. That was something I got from Jack Kemp.

Jack was also a man of the House. If you listened to him in various settings, he would repeat that phrase. I remember it very well when I was privileged to be among those in the crowd in the Cannon caucus room when Jack launched his ultimately unsuccessful but nonetheless inspirational race for

President of the United States. As he bid the House good-bye, he said, "I may be leaving the House, but I will for the rest of my life be a man of the House." And I believe he was to the very marrow of his bone, to his last breath.

Jack loved this House. He understood what this House represented. He understood that this place is, yes, an institution for the people of America. But he understood that it was populated by human beings. He understood that politics was not only policy, but it was people. He understood that in order to make a compromise, you had to know the person across the aisle. You had to have some empathy for them and the lives they lived and the families they had. And in a very real sense, Jack elevated this House because he understood the foundations of this House.

Jack, yes, became famous for his enunciation of the principles that underlie supply-side economics, but it was much more than that. If you knew Jack, you knew it wasn't about the theory, as the impact of the theory.

Jack believed fundamentally that in order to help our neighbor, we had to respect our neighbor. In order to try and bring people up from their bootstraps, you had to recognize their basic humanity. He understood that government, yes, stands for the purpose of helping people, but we needed to help people help themselves.

If you look at his ideas, his thoughts, his work on enterprise zones, it was rooted not in political philosophy; it was rooted in his love of his fellow man. He actually believed every single person was in the image of God. He actually believed that, whether you were black or white or Hispanic, whatever you were, you were of equal value in the sight of God, and that was Jack Kemp to the core.

So if you listened to him argue on the floor, he would implicitly and explicitly articulate the vision that every single person was worthy. And that motivated his philosophy and that motivated his debate and that motivated the bills that he supported on the floor.

He was for enterprise zones because he thought that you could unleash the power of the individual. He thought that one way of elevating the downtrodden in our society was to give them opportunity. He believed in opportunity. He thought he was the embodiment of opportunity, and he wanted to extend opportunity to every single person in this society.

Jack was an inspiration to those who knew him. He wasn't perfect; he would tell you that. Sometimes he acted like a quarterback and you would have to tell him that we weren't in a huddle. And thank God for his wife, Joanne, because Joanne could tell him there wasn't a huddle going on, and he would get that half-crooked smile on his face and he would chuckle and listen. And he would incorporate your ideas and he would always be welcoming of them; and sometimes later you would hear him talking and you would hear one of

your ideas being expressed by Jack Kemp in that vibrant way.

Mr. Speaker, you might get the idea that I thought a lot of my friend Jack Kemp, because I did. But it was more than just friendship; it was brotherhood. This place is a better place because Jack served here. This place would be a better place if we had more Jack Kemps here. This place is a greater institution because of his service here, and we will be an even greater institution if we don't just memorialize him, but we embody many of the traits that he brought forth to this floor.

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

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) for 3 minutes.

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

Mr. RANGEL. I did something I rarely do and that is ask to go before the previous speakers that were here, only because I wanted some continuity in the remarks of my friend from California about my friend, Jack Kemp. I know that other people have other things to say about Jack, but I think my remarks are more consistent with yours, and so I asked my colleagues to forgive me for asking for this courtesy.

When the minority leader asked me to join on a resolution for Jack Kemp, me being for good cause suspicious, I just said yes because I knew that in my worst possible dreams if they wanted to distort something to catch me up in a political thing, that they couldn't do it with Jack Kemp because Jack Kemp defies the political persuasion which our House finds itself in today with how we treat each other, how we lose respect for each other, and how the party vote seems sometimes more important than what we are going to tell our kids what contribution we made to this great body.

I was moved by what you said in terms of things that I don't normally think about, but when you said he really believed it was a religious, it was a spiritual thing, I take a look at and wonder if Jack was with us today, what would he really disagree with us about. Sure, we would have some problems in the tax system. We would have some problems believing that the free market system was going to remove so many of the problems that we face. And I get so sick and tired of people of the other persuasion saying that they are colorblind. Of course, when Bill Archer said it, I found out he really was colorblind.

But as a political statement, I can tell you that the things that I was privileged to work with Jack Kemp on were for people who were the lesser of our brothers and sisters, period. And they come in all different colors. That is what the empowerment zone was all about. It was not looking for Republicans or conservatives or blacks and whites. It was in this country, everyone should have an opportunity to

dream and achieve. And every time he had a chance, he would make it abundantly clear.

What would the Republicans say today if he was running for Vice President and had his initial visit in Harlem U.S.A., in my congressional district? And who was there but me saying: he's a heck of a good guy. I just don't believe he and Dole are going to win.

Jack Kemp had a constituency when he was Secretary of HUD. I don't care what Republicans or Democrats want to say, if you were living in public housing, you knew that the Secretary of HUD was your friend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. RANGEL. I would just like to conclude by saying that he was snatched away so early. When you are 79, you think 73 is early. But I never saw him that he didn't ask about my wife, about my kids. And of course if you ever saw a Christmas card from Jack Kemp and looked at him and Joanne and looked at his father and then read his biography, you would know that he was a quarterback for justice, and no matter what the cause, what your color, what your religion, if in this country you thought there was hope for you to succeed, the guy you should have seen was Jack Kemp.

I hope that all of us would have a little bit of Kemp in us. During these difficult times, it is hard to get along; but if you can remember that maybe one day when you leave you will see people of all persuasions, of all parties saying you are a decent person, Jack Kemp has set an example for all of us.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would yield the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) 30 seconds.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I rise in support of the resolution and offer my condolences to Joanne, their children, and their families. Jack Kemp was a good man, somebody who I admired, followed, and tried to emulate in many, many areas.

I would like to put two statements into the RECORD, one from the Weekly Standard that kind of spells out his life, and a eulogy by Chuck Colson who kind of sums Jack up better than anybody. Well done, our good and faithful servant. God bless Jack Kemp.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution honoring the life and accomplishments of our former colleague Jack Kemp. Like so many, I was deeply saddened to learn of Jack's passing this past weekend.

I had the privilege and honor of serving in the House with Jack for eight years. He was one of the most genuinely optimistic and engaging persons I have ever known. He saw the best in people and believed with all his heart that every person on this earth deserved to be treated with dignity and respect. His work for human rights influenced me deeply.

To his wife Joanne, his children and grandchildren, I send my heartfelt sympathy. In Jack's memory, I say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a column from the Weekly Standard by Mary Brunette Cannon as well as a BreakPoint commentary by Chuck Colson about Jack's life be inserted in the RECORD.

[From BreakPoint Commentaries, May 6, 2009]

My Friend Jack Kemp
(By Chuck Colson)
A MAN OF VIRTUE

My friend Jack Kemp died this past weekend at 73.

His obituaries list many accomplishments: seven-time all-star quarterback for the Buffalo Bills and the American Football League's most valuable player in 1965. Eight-term congressman from Buffalo, New York, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the 1996 Republican vice-presidential candidate.

As our mutual friend Fred Barnes wrote in the Weekly Standard, it's hard to think of any congressman in recent memory who accomplished more, setting the stage for the Reagan Revolution and economic opportunity for all Americans.

But as remarkable as Jack's accomplishments were, Jack the man was even more so. He personified all of the classic virtues—temperance, prudence, courage, and justice. But today I want to focus on one especially—courage.

Jack was indomitable. "Too small" to play college football, never mind professional ball. He was cut five times before sticking with the Chargers. He became a star despite often playing hurt. He suffered a dozen concussions over his career, two broken ankles, and a crushed hand.

Courage also marked his life after football. While he didn't hesitate to describe himself as a conservative Republican, many conservative Republicans were hesitant to call him one of their own. That's because his sense of justice sometimes put him at odds with his own party.

While much of the party was winning over white Democrats in the South, Jack was embracing civil rights. Whereas many Republicans saw labor unions as the "enemy," Jack, a co-founder and five-time president of the AFL Players' Association, fought hard for the interests of working Americans.

Then, in 1994, when the GOP in his native California appealed to fears about illegal immigration, Jack opposed them. That cost him dearly with the national party. Many split ways with him at that point.

Jack might well have been President—and would have been a great one—were it not for two things: He would never compromise his convictions, nor would he attack his opponents. Sadly, it's hard to resist those things and still get to the White House.

His courage was on display to the very end. During the times I visited him over the last months of his life, I was taken by how he kept his spirit up even as the cancer devastated his body.

Jack was a giant in our midst. He had a heart for the same kind of people Prison Fellowship serves—the poor, the oppressed, and the downtrodden. His wife, Joanne, has been a board member at Prison Fellowship for many years.

He also shared our Christian commitment to human life, telling the New York Times how a personal tragedy made him "more aware of the sanctity of human life, [and] how precious every child is."

This and more is why Jack's death is such a great loss to me personally. Joanne and his

four beautiful children—all Christians—are in my prayers. How proud of them Jack was. This family's Christian witness has touched countless lives.

I've been humbled by being asked to give the eulogy at the National Cathedral this Friday. What a privilege to celebrate a life so richly lived in service to his Lord and nation. I thank God for my friend, whom I and a grieving nation will sorely miss.

[From the Weekly Standard, May 4, 2009]

JACK KEMP, MY TEACHER
(By Mary Brunette Cannon)

At the heart of everything Jack Kemp did was his unshakeable belief in the inherent worth and dignity of every human being.

In January 1981, at the dawn of the Reagan Revolution, I left my obscure college in upstate New York to spend a semester as an intern in Washington, D.C. working for the congressman from the neighboring district. At the time, I thought my days as a student would soon be over, but I learned quickly that my education was just beginning, and my teacher would be Jack Kemp.

I spent most of the next 11 years working for Jack, in his congressional office, his presidential campaign, and at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Each day was an extended seminar in the liberal arts and sciences. Jack's interests were broad and his appetite for knowledge insatiable. Once he discovered something intriguing, his generous spirit compelled him to share it with everyone he met. Most congressmen pass out to their constituents a picture of themselves, or a copy of one of their recent speeches. Visitors to the Kemp office were more likely to leave with a speech by Lech Walesa, or a picture of Winston Churchill. Staffers were sent off to the theater to see *Les Misérables*, and given books that not only had to be read, but discussed.

Jack is often called a man of ideas, and that is true. His ideas helped spur the economic recovery of the 1980s and paved the way for prosperity and growth. As a self-described "backbencher" in Tip O'Neill's House of Representatives, he was able to work with members of the Democratic party to achieve his goals without sacrificing even the tiniest bit of principle, something today's backbenchers would do well to emulate. Jack's vision was a Republican party with a message that speaks to the universal truths of human freedom and dignity is the roadmap to rebuilding a governing majority.

One of Jack's enduring legacies is the amendment he offered along with Senator Bob Kasten of Wisconsin to deny federal funding to organizations, like the U.N. Fund for Population Control (UNFPA), that supported China's use of coerced abortion as a method of enforcing its one-child per family rule. The Chinese government was taken aback by this initiative when it was first offered in the mid-1980s and sent its ambassador to meet with Jack in his office on Capitol Hill. The diplomat made some formal comments, and Jack listened quietly, a rare response. When he began to respond, he sought to engage the ambassador on a personal level, talking about his own family and background, and asking the ambassador about his. The ambassador seemed stunned by the personal nature of the conversation, but when Jack asked him, "how many children do and your wife have?" he answered quietly that they had three, two more than the number allowed by his regime's population control policy. Jack said, "I know you must love them all very much, and believe they each have something unique to contribute. Could you imagine life without any one of them?"

At the heart of this exchange, and everything Jack did, was his unshakeable belief in

the inherent worth and dignity of every human being. This is what inspired his passion for job creation and economic growth; his support for freedom fighters in every corner of the globe; his insistence on a strong defense as a deterrent to war; his work on behalf of the poor, the immigrant, the unborn, and the dispossessed. I traveled with him from the union halls in his district outside Buffalo, New York, to the small towns of Iowa and New Hampshire; from the most blighted and desperate slums in the United States to Prince Charles' private garden at his home, Highgrove. In every circumstance, his message was the same—each and every human being is a precious resource, to be nurtured and defended and given the freedom he needs to fulfill his destiny as, in Kemp's words, "a master carpenter or a prima ballerina—or even a pro quarterback."

Jack's destiny led him to do many extraordinary things, but nothing was more satisfying to him than his life at home with his wife Joanne, his children, and his grandchildren. Joanne once gave me a glimpse into the life they had at home, in what Jack called his "Shangri-la." She said that marriage was an "adventure," and that the most important thing parents can give their children is the knowledge that their mother and father love one another. Of all the lessons I learned from Jack Kemp and his family, that was the most important. And like the countless other students who have been privileged to have Jack Kemp as their teacher, I will miss him.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I want to thank Chairman BRADY for yielding.

I was not here when Jack Kemp was here. But of course I recall his football career. I recall his legislative career. But I knew him when he was Secretary of HUD. I represent a large area with low-income people and public housing.

Then when I did come here when J.C. Watts and Jim Talent and I introduced the American Community Renewal Act and New Market Initiatives, Jack Kemp was there. One of the most pleasant calls that I have had from anyone was when we were working on the Second Chance Act to provide opportunity for individuals who had been incarcerated to get assistance when they returned home, to try and successfully reintegrate themselves back into normal society, I got a call from Jack Kemp simply saying: I want you to know that I support this legislation. Anything that I can do to help make sure that it gets passed, give us a call.

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And so I agree that Jack Kemp was not only a quarterback on the football field, but he was indeed a quarterback for justice, quarterback for equality, and a quarterback for trying to make sure that each and every individual has the greatest opportunity to live a high quality of life.

I salute you, Jack Kemp.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 1 minute to the Republican leader, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. I want to thank my colleague for yielding, and I want to

thank Mr. RANGEL for cosponsoring this resolution with me. I would like to offer my condolences to Joanne and the family—a great American family—and I think they realize that we mourn with them.

In the 1980s, I was a State legislator, and I became this big fan of Jack Kemp, to the point that, in 1988, I went to Manchester, New Hampshire, one Saturday and knocked on doors when he was running for President.

There's not many people in America that were an all-star quarterback on a pro football team; not many people in America who have the chance to serve nine terms in the Congress.

So when you look at Jack Kemp, he was a big figure, and he did an awful lot for our institution and, frankly, did an awful lot for our country.

But two things that I'd like to point out about Jack Kemp: his belief in entrepreneurial capitalism; in other words, the fact that all Americans ought to have a chance at the American Dream, regardless of their stations in life. Jack was as enthusiastic about this as any person alive. Regardless of where you were in life, what your station in life was, whether you're rich or you're poor, that everyone ought to have a real opportunity. He believed this to the core of who he was, especially when it came to visiting poor neighborhoods. Whether it was enterprise zones, community renewal projects, Jack Kemp understood that if, given a chance, anyone in America could succeed.

The other big point about Jack Kemp that often is not noticed was the fact that he was a great defender of human life. His defense of life went on during his 18 years here in Congress, but long after that as well.

And so I rise today, along with my colleagues, to honor our friend and former colleague, Jack Kemp. He will not be forgotten.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

Mr. POLIS. I want to share with my colleagues part of Mr. Kemp's life that they might not have been fully aware of. Jack Kemp loved Vail, Colorado, which I have the opportunity to represent, and also he loved to give back to Vail. He owned a home in the Cascade neighborhood of Vail for many years and served on the board of directors of the Vail Valley Foundation since 1995.

Kemp pushed towards getting the foundation more involved with educational programs and youth. He was a leading proponent of the foundation's Success by 6 program, which helped hundreds of children in Eagle County under age 6.

Jack Kemp was always an advocate for innovation and entrepreneurship, and he loved to spend time in Vail with his family, including his grandchildren, in both the summer and winter. One year, Kemp recited a speech by Abraham Lincoln at the annual Bravo!

Fourth of July concert at Ford Amphitheater. And, most of all, Jack Kemp loved to ski.

My story about Jack Kemp is, growing up, every year around the holiday season my family would spend a week or two—we, the kids, had off from school—in Vail, and, every year, Jack Kemp would have a session at the local Vail library for free, for anybody who wanted to come, a breakfast session right before skiing. And it took a lot to get out of bed, but, even at that age, I was really interested in what he had to say.

He didn't have to do that. This is when he was a private citizen, living in Vail, skiing. Yet, every year, 7 to 9 in the morning, the last week of the year, he would take a morning and give back and make himself available to people in Vail to talk to him, to listen to them, to learn from him.

I attended those breakfast sessions 5 or 6 years and was inspired by the example that Jack Kemp set, not only of public service but of making himself available and mentoring the next generation.

After his days of political office, Kemp remained active as a political advocate and commentator and served on corporate and nonprofit organization boards. He also authored, coauthored, and edited several books. He was a benefactor of Pepperdine University's Jack F. Kemp School of Political Economy.

Jack Kemp cared deeply about urban poverty issues. He championed enterprise zones, civil rights, and housing reform. Jack Kemp not only lived the American Dream, but he helped empower other people to live that dream as he did.

The loss of Jack Kemp is a loss not only to his family and friends, but to our country and our world. I extend my sincere condolences to his family. We are all thankful for the life that Jack Kemp has lived.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. I speak today in favor of H. Resolution 401, honoring the life of the honorable Jack Kemp. Jack Kemp was a friend of mine. His love of urban issues and love of those who government could help to achieve the American Dream was both admirable and something that many of us have attempted to follow.

With his recent passing, we have to remember his work not only here in this body, but as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Jack Kemp is a guy who brought forth many concepts of how to appropriately size government, look to ways to lower tax burdens, and for economic development and moving the country forward. More importantly, he was also a guy who understood that the work of government was important, that it played an active role and held opportunity for people seeking the American Dream.

His work and efforts to advance some of those programs really made a difference in the lives of many and is something today that we can look to as a model.

He believed that tax cuts and economic growth would create benefits for everyone in the community, but also believed in trying to amass capital, bringing them to urban areas, assisting in redevelopment, assisting in enhancing educational programs, and looking to those neighborhoods where there were needs and ways which we can enhance their economic opportunity and the opportunity of those who live there.

Jack Kemp's legacy is a model that we should continue to strive for as we look to ways to take our government into our neighborhoods to assist those who are in need.

Thank you.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. May I inquire how much time is left on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 10½ minutes. The gentleman from California has 9 minutes.

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to someone who had the privilege of serving with Jack Kemp on his staff, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

(Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to pay tribute to a great American, my friend and my personal mentor, Jack Kemp.

As a 23-year-old kid, Jack Kemp took a chance on me and had me come and serve as his personal economic policy analyst in a new thing he was starting called Empower America. As his aid and his speechwriter, I learned not only how he articulated his vision, but, more importantly, the philosophical underpinnings of this vision and the universal power of Jack Kemp's vision.

You see, Jack is the reason I ran for Congress. He saw something in me that I didn't even know was in me. He taught me how to approach people with that sort of infectious optimism that I strive for, and he reminds us that there is nothing more than uplifting the idea of America that we champion. I would consider myself blessed to have a mere thimbleful of his abilities and vision.

Jack Kemp had a transforming impact on the economic landscape of America. And, as true as that is, his impact on our Nation's political landscape may be even greater, though not in a partisan or a very narrow political sense. I mean in the way that America understands itself, in the way that we understood the great purpose of our system of self-government.

Jack Kemp was a self-taught man. He read the economic classics, beginning

with Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. He also read and studied the Declaration of Independence. Both, as it happens, were published in 1776, year 1 of our country's independence.

He mastered and spelled out for us the great insight that economic freedom and political freedom are intertwined in integrated parts of the order of human freedom. He reminded us that families, faith, and education, not government, are the true sources of the qualities of character without which there can be neither economic nor political freedom.

Jack wasn't interested in the details and the fine print or even the micro-managing policies that he promoted, nor were his policies merely short-term tinkering. Whether he was advancing his 30 percent across-the-board income tax or his enterprise zones, he was never looking for just ways to add up points to gross domestic product.

What he promoted was America itself, the American idea, which, in the 1970s, had fallen on hard times. The American idea needed an American renaissance, and he was just the man to inspire that rebirth.

Two great leaders that Jack always talked about were Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. He was a fine student of those two men.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I yield the gentleman 20 additional seconds.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I simply want to close by saying that the life of Jack Kemp is a life where they broke the mold. Ronald Reagan motivated me; Jack Kemp inspired me.

May God bless Jack Kemp and the memory and the works of this fine man, and may He bless his family.

I'd like to pay tribute a great American—my friend and my personal mentor—Jack Kemp. As a 23-year-old kid, Jack took a chance on me, asking me to serve as his staff economic analyst at a new think tank, Empower America. As his aide and speechwriter, I learned not only how he articulated his vision, but more fundamentally the philosophical underpinnings and universal power of this vision.

Jack is the reason I ran for Congress. I was motivated by Ronald Reagan, but inspired by Jack Kemp. He saw something in me that I didn't even know existed. He taught me how to approach people with an infectious optimism, and reminds us all that there is nothing more uplifting than the idea of America. I would consider myself blessed to have a mere thimble full of his abilities and vision.

Jack Kemp had a transforming impact on the economic landscape of America. True as that is, his impact on our nation's political landscape may be greater, though not in a partisan or narrowly political sense. I mean in the way America understands itself and in the way we understand the great purposes of our system of self-government.

Kemp taught himself by reading the economic classics beginning with Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, but he also read and studied the Declaration of Independence, both as

it happens, were, published in 1776, year one of America's independence. Kemp mastered . . . and spelled out for us . . . the great insight that economic freedom and political freedom are intertwined and integrated parts of the order of human freedom. He reminded us that families, faith, and education—not government—are the true sources of the qualities of character without which there can be neither economic nor political freedom.

Jack was not that interested in details and fine print, even of the policies he promoted. Nor were his proposals mere short-term tinkering. Whether he was advancing his 30 percent across the board income tax strategy, or his enterprise zones, or lowering regulatory barriers to growth and homeownership, he was never just looking for ways to add a point or two to the GDP. What Jack promoted was America itself . . . the "American idea" which in the 1970s had fallen on hard times. The "American idea" needed an "American Renaissance" and he was just the man to inspire that rebirth.

The driving passion of Jack's life was to bring every person to full participation in a society of opportunity and freedom, especially the poor and minorities who could not quite reach up to the first rung on that opportunity ladder. You might say that Jack's greatest indignation was reserved for programs and policies, intended or not, that cut away the bottom rungs on the ladder and left the poor in despair of improving their lives.

Jack's way to the boundless opportunities of the future led him through the past, to the American Revolution and the Civil War. The American statesmen who inspired him most were Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

He loved Mr. Jefferson particularly for the immortal words he carved into the Declaration of Independence—that by the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, all men are created equal in their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. "All men" meant all human beings, Jack used to say, not just males or whites or Anglo-Saxons or people from some specific background. The American idea, in other words, is freedom for all human beings everywhere in the world for all time to come.

The more Kemp studied Lincoln's statecraft, the more he embraced Lincoln's vision. The Great Emancipator's titanic struggle against the abomination of race-based slavery, of course, was tethered to the golden words of Jefferson's Declaration. "All honor to Jefferson," wrote Lincoln, "to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document, an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so embalm it there, that to-day, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of re-appearing tyranny and oppression."

Lincoln's statecraft was intended to open the doors to citizenship, voting rights, work and ownership opportunities to the enslaved blacks just as much as anyone else. Kemp saw that Lincoln's struggle against black slavery was part and parcel of Lincoln's project to extend the benefits of self-government and free markets to all.

Jack could quote passage after passage from Lincoln's speeches and writings to illustrate that the opposite of slavery—where one

person owns another person—is freedom and equal opportunity—where every human being has the right to own and acquire property. One of the most succinct Lincoln quotes that epitomized Kemp's perspective was from a speech Lincoln gave on his way to the White House:

I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich [Lincoln said]; it would do more harm than good. So while we do not propose any war upon capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else. When one starts poor, as most do in the race of life, free society is such that he knows he can better his condition; he knows that there is no fixed condition of labor . . . I want every man to have the chance . . . and I believe a black man is entitled to it—in which he can better his condition, [and look forward with hope].

Kemp and Lincoln had the same principal concern: to open up a path for those at the bottom to rise as high as their abilities and imagination could take them. Jack never lost a night's sleep worrying about taxing the rich too much. He lost sleep over programs that foreclose opportunity by weakening incentives for the poor to become rich.

With due respect, no statesman of the last generation has made the spirit of Lincoln so much his own as Jack Kemp. Rare was the Kemp speech or essay that did not sooner or later recur to Lincoln for insights on democracy, whether in domestic or foreign policy.

In his effort to grow in his understanding of Lincoln, Jack met and corresponded with the best Lincoln scholars in America; occasionally he challenged them. He was pleased by the invitations to join Lincoln historical associations and was professionally recognized for his knowledge and interest. So vital was Lincoln's vision of equality and opportunity that Jack would debate and respond to those who saw Lincoln as a proponent of ever growing federal programs—for example, former New York Governor Mario Cuomo who co-edited a book of Lincoln speeches. Even so, Kemp had a good word for anyone, left or right, who recognized Lincoln's greatness, importance to the meaning of America, and relevance for the economic and political issues of our time. It was altogether fitting and proper that Jack's last syndicated column published in February was titled "Honoring Lincoln," in celebrating the bicentennial of the birth of our greatest President.

It is true that Jack was a fighter for his vision of the American idea, but Lincoln deepened Jack's natural inclination to rise above party to the love of country. Last November, across the political divide, Kemp wrote a touching letter to his 17 grandchildren rejoicing in the transformation of America that allowed an African-American to win the Presidency. But that wasn't all. Jack noted that Barack Obama, like himself, often referred to his Illinois predecessor, Abraham Lincoln. It was quintessential Kemp to praise Obama generously even as he reiterated his personal vision of America:

When President-elect Obama quoted Abraham Lincoln on the night of his election [Kemp wrote], he was acknowledging the transcendent qualities of vision and leadership that are always present, but often overlooked and neglected by pettiness, partisanship and petulance. . . . President-elect Obama's honoring of Lincoln in many of his speeches reminds us of how vital it is to ele-

vate these ideas and ideals to our nation's consciousness and inculcate his principles at a time of such great challenges and even greater opportunities.

Kemp himself contested for the Presidency and like a number of other excellent statesmen in the past who were driven by ideas, he did not reach that goal. But I believe with all my heart that through his ideas and his passion, his unconventional thinking and dedication to the principles of equality, freedom, and opportunity, Kemp made us a better people and our country a nobler place.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I yield an additional 2 minutes to that, please.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, when I was a kid, I grew up a rabid Kansas City Chiefs football fan. At that time, Jack Kemp was quarterback for the Buffalo Bills, and there was raging competition that existed then.

I admired Jack Kemp, and I also was very pleased when our quarterback, Len Dawson, successfully defeated the Buffalo Bills.

Shortly after that, when I saw Jack Kemp come to the Congress, I was on his team all the time. I was inspired by him, just as our friend Mr. RYAN had said, and I was inspired by Ronald Reagan. While Mr. RYAN mentioned Thomas Jefferson, who was an inspiration for Jack Kemp, I can't help but think about the fact that JFK, John F. Kennedy, was another inspiring figure for Jack Kemp.

One of the things that Jack Kemp did was regularly focus on the economic policies that John F. Kennedy implemented. And it's an interesting irony they share the same monogram, JFK.

Jack Kemp said that utilizing that vision that was put forward by John F. Kennedy was what we needed to do. And that's why I have been consistently arguing over the past few months, as we're dealing with the challenge of getting our economy back on track, what we need to do is use bipartisanship, the best of John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan. Obviously, Jack Kemp was the great implementer of so much of that policy.

Jack Kemp taught me that if you tax something, you get less of it. If you subsidize something, you get more of it. In America, we tax work, growth, savings, investment, productivity. We subsidize nonwork, welfare, consumption, debt, and leisure. And he was so right. That's why I believe that, in the name of Jack Kemp, we should be implementing pro-growth economic policies.

Just as I was coming upstairs, my California colleague, Mr. LUNGREN, said we need more Jack Kemps. What we need, Mr. Speaker, is more Members who will take the same kind of passion that Jack Kemp showed for people of every walk of life and that same pas-

sion for a commitment to pro-growth policies.

Everyone from both political parties likes to talk about pro-growth economic policies, but the empirical evidence that we have of the tax cuts of John F. Kennedy and the tax cuts of Ronald Reagan and the eloquence of Jack Kemp in putting that forward is so important for all of us to remember, especially today.

The American people are hurting, regardless of what their station in life is economically.

□ 1315

That is why I think that today, as we remember Jack Kemp, we should do all that we can to pursue what works, and that is the Kemp-inspired pro-growth economic policies.

My thoughts and prayers go to Joanne Kemp and all of the family members. I have to say that Jack inspired me to run for Congress in the late 1970s, as he did DAN LUNGREN and many others, and we are very proud to continue carrying forth the great tradition of the passion, commitment, spirit and hard work that Jack Kemp taught all of us.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. I want to thank Representative BRADY for the minute.

I was a freshman last year, and I got the opportunity to meet Jack Kemp on several occasions. He obviously was of a different party, but there wasn't a nicer person to meet and to welcome me into Congress and spend time with.

Congressman DREIER talked about being a Kansas City Chiefs fan. Well, I was the real deal. I was a Los Angeles Chargers and a San Diego Chargers fan, which is where Jack Kemp started his career, and we talked at length about different players with the Chargers and the Bills, Paul Lowe, Keith Lincoln, Elbert Dubenion, and on and on, and he was as nice a person as there was.

I went to his Web site, which if you do you will see letters he wrote. He wrote a letter in November to his grandchildren, and the letter is beautiful. It talks about segregation when he was with the Chargers playing the Houston Oilers and one of his teammate's father could not sit in the stands where his father did; he had to sit in the end zone. Jack Kemp was totally against segregation. He wanted a just society. He was for civil rights. He didn't see color. And he was a man who should be emulated by both sides of the aisle. We will miss him.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman, Mr. SMITH from New Jersey, who served with Jack Kemp.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to also yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the country lost a great and extraordinary American on Saturday. Jack Kemp was a man of deep faith in Christ, husband to the equally remarkable Joanne, father of four, and grandfather of seventeen. And he was, for those of us who knew him so well, above all, a family man. He was also a former star quarterback, HUD Secretary and Congressman, and will be deeply missed by all of us who knew, respected, admired, and loved this special person.

I first met Jack when he campaigned for me in Trenton back in 1978 in my first bid for Congress. A decade later, as HUD Secretary, he actually helped us get the first demonstration project for Trenton's Weed and Seed program, one of only four in the country. Twenty years later, Weed and Seed continues to help disadvantaged youth in Trenton.

By his contagious enthusiasm, balanced energy, personal integrity, dedication to high moral principles and sheer determination, Jack Kemp changed America and, in the process, changed the world.

Jack Kemp believed in the politics of inclusion and worked tirelessly to extend hope and opportunity to all, regardless of age, gender, creed, disability or dependence, including and especially unborn children.

In a 1993 speech, Jack Kemp said, "Every single year, there's a tragic silence of a million newborn cries that will never be heard. Talents that will never be developed. Potential we will never see. Books never authored. Inventions never made. The right to life is a gift of God, not a gift of the state." Jack Kemp was always proudly pro-life.

In the early 1980s, Jack Kemp wrote the Kemp-Kasten anti-coercion law to protect women everywhere, especially in China, from the horrific crime of coerced abortion and involuntary sterilization. He always cared for the weak disenfranchised and the vulnerable.

Jack Kemp's speech on the Martin Luther King holiday in 1983 was among his most remarkable and enduring. He eloquently spoke of Dr. King's courage and legacy and the necessity of healing and reconciliation, and that the King holiday, like the civil rights struggle itself, was a necessary continuation of the American Revolution.

Jack Kemp not only wrote landmark laws but was the quintessential ideas man as well, and his often outside-the-box thinking became the inspiration for innovative reforms, including urban enterprise zones, the Reagan tax cuts, and the realization of homeownership that had been denied to so many. Jack Kemp was truly one of a kind, one of the all-time greats.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the debate for 10 minutes on each side.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California was right when he said we needed more Jack Kemps.

When I was a child growing up in Montgomery, Alabama, as a shy young man who loved politics, I admired Jack Kemp because he was young, vigorous and looked a little like Jack Kennedy. For a shy kid from Alabama, that was enough to win me over.

I got to know him as a Member of this body several years ago when he came to Selma, Alabama, as part of a civil rights pilgrimage. He and I partnered to do a fundraiser together in New York to renovate 16th Street Baptist Church, where four young black girls were murdered by a bombing in 1963. I still remember Jack standing against a window opening up to the New York skyline and talking about how much he regretted not having said enough in the mid 1960s when the civil rights movement was generating its strongest energies.

And, finally, as someone who is a political practitioner, I admired Jack Kemp because he believed in the theory of politics, where all of us competed for the same votes. He wanted his Republican Party to compete for African American votes. He wanted my Democratic Party to compete for people of faith. He wanted one political ground in this country where everyone who wanted to hold power had to come and speak and share their values. Jack Kemp was right. I extend my condolences to Joanne Kemp and his wonderful family.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, could you tell me the balance of time on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 12¼ minutes. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 15½ minutes.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for extending the time on this. This is a valuable person, a valuable time, and I thank you.

At this time, I would extend 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. I thank the gentleman from California.

I think probably the most extraordinary thing we are hearing here is not only the kind of intellectual inspiration and things you normally hear, but a very deep-felt personal kind of inspiration.

I remember years ago Governor Boehm of Indiana, I asked him when I was a college student with a political group, why he came up and spoke to us. He said, "Because we can only do so much. It's who we reach and who we inspire that really extends our influence." You're hearing all sorts of different stories today.

My own story is that in 1965 when I was 15 years old, I read in Sport Magazine something that suggested to me that he was a conservative. I was trying to form the third High School YAF, Young Americans for Freedom, chapter in America, and I wrote him a letter. This is a kid from small-town Indiana and he was a big star football quarterback. I said, "Would you be an honorary adviser to my Leo High School YAF chapter?"

Now, my high school, I had 68 kids in my class. And he wrote back and said, "I would be honored to be an adviser to your Young Americans for Freedom chapter, but I won't be able to attend any meetings." I appreciated that. Then he became an inspiration and a close friend to my former boss, Dan Coats. His daughter Judith worked with me in Senator Coats' office, and we visited many urban areas, and there I saw another side.

Many of the things that my friend from California and others have said are true: He wasn't always totally realistic; he was very emotional, sometimes a little naive, was not perfect, but he had a commitment to opportunity and a commitment to economics. But somewhere along the line he also developed a deep personal passion for helping the underdog. He did this when he was a quarterback. He was offended by certain ways minorities were treated at the time. It clearly stuck with him. He battled this coming out of Occidental College and had to fight his way up, and something deep and visceral sided with the underdog, and he stood up in ways that we do not usually see in the Republican Party for minorities. And when Judith his daughter and I would visit different cities, you could see the love that Jack Kemp had for minorities coming back from the minorities. Of all Republicans, they knew Jack Kemp. They loved Jack Kemp. They didn't always understand exactly what he saying and certainly didn't understand the gold standard, but they knew that he cared about them; that if his philosophy didn't reach to everybody, there was a problem with his philosophy. And that inspiration and passion he sent through and rippled through the system in both parties, and I hope that we in his memory continue to do that, continue to defend the underdog, and, in the Republican Party, understand that a rising tide needs to lift all boats, and we need to make sure that we continue to address those minority issues, and that will be part of his legacy to us.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I could not help but be quite moved by the earlier comments made by our colleagues in this Chamber on both sides of the aisle. I was very touched.

I did not know Jack Kemp personally, but I did have the privilege of meeting him at the airport a couple of years ago. I offered him my hand to say hello, and I felt his genuineness truly, truly extending his hand in friendship; and, knowing that, felt a close warmth in knowing that this was a real human being.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Jack Kemp was one of the great quarterbacks in the memory of the NFL. I just felt I wanted to share with my colleagues that in this NFL draft alone, we have 9 Polynesians making the NFL draft this year, the greatest number among my people that were drafted by the National Football League to play this great professional game called football in America.

Now, our first love actually, Mr. Speaker, was rugby. But now I tell my young people to play football because it pays more money.

I do want to say that in remembering that Jack Kemp was a quarterback and he became an economist, to the extent that a self-taught person that really understood the basics of economics, and I was very impressed with that. I do want to say that in line with what my colleagues have said, the gentleman from California and my good friend from New York (Mr. RANGEL), I could not help but say, yes, this was truly a man of character, and we ought to follow his example.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, do you see what I say? When you talk about Jack Kemp, you start smiling.

At this time, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) who also served with Jack.

Mr. MICA. I have known Jack Kemp for more than three decades.

First of all, I want to join the House and my colleagues and every Member of Congress in supporting this resolution to honor both Jack Kemp's life and accomplishments. We all have our stories about Jack Kemp. Anyone who met Jack Kemp cannot be left without the memory of the special sparkle in his eye.

□ 1330

All you had to do was see Jack Kemp and see that special sparkle.

There was also a special warmth in his greeting. When you met Jack Kemp, you met someone special. And he greeted you warmly whether you were just an average person on the street or held the highest office in this land.

We will all remember Jack Kemp for his sharp mind, and always with his new ideas. Jack Kemp was a man of his time and a man ahead of his time.

We have lost, Mr. Speaker, a great American. He cared about people. The quote in this resolution, as Jack Kemp said, and I quote from Jack, "There are no limits to our future"—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I yield 30 additional seconds to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. In conclusion, again, Jack Kemp's own words about people, "There are no limits to our future if we don't put limits on our people." He believed in people. He believed in this country. He will be missed by all of us.

It is fitting, again, that we celebrate and recognize the accomplishments of a great American's life. To Joanne and his family, we send our sympathies and condolences.

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to come to the floor in support of House Resolution 401, honoring the life and recognizing the far-reaching accomplishments of the Honorable Jack Kemp, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I have a real fancy speech here, and I would like to have it included in the RECORD in its entirety because I am just going to wing it.

Jack Kemp was my hero who became my friend. I had the great privilege of serving as House Republican Conference chairman in the role he held when he left this body to run for President of the United States of America. Some people have accused me from time to time of actually dying my hair to look more like Jack Kemp, and he liked that line.

He was a great man. He stood for all the things that I believe in. In keeping with Congressman ARTUR DAVIS's sentiments expressed, I just thought I might rise and tell you a story about Jack, about who he really was.

He came to Indianapolis for me about a year and a half ago, Mr. Speaker. And I knew that when you bring Jack in for an event, you don't just meet with the local political people, you have got to go into the inner city, you have got to meet with the underserved community. So I took him down to a place called The Lord's Pantry, a soup kitchen in inner-city Indianapolis run by a now-deceased black pastor by the name of Lucius Newson.

And there we were, we walked into this little food pantry, and there was Jack Kemp, former quarterback, former candidate for President, former Secretary of HUD, whips off his jacket, rolls his sleeves up, and he regaled the poorest of the poor with his vision for entrepreneurial capitalism and the American Dream. And they loved him.

And then at the very end of that, Pastor Newson looks at him—this wonderful, inner-city black pastor, and he said, Mr. Kemp, I know you're a wealthy man, so I am not going to let you leave without asking you for money for a women's shelter we are trying to build down the street. I didn't know how Jack would respond to that because I didn't know him as well as

people like DAN LUNGREN. Not only did Jack pledge help right there on the spot, got a check out—they have a copy of it now up on the wall—Jack Kemp said to him, not only am I going to give money to that cause, but I am going to grab my friend, MIKE PENCE here, and I am going to grab Tony Dungy and Peyton Manning and Archie Manning, and we are going to come back here next summer and we are going to have a fundraiser and raise all the money you need to build that women's shelter. And doggone it if Jack Kemp didn't call me every 2 weeks for the next 3 months to make sure we set up that banquet. And that black pastor would die a month after that banquet took place, but it raised every penny they needed to build that shelter and Jack Kemp was there and Tony Dungy was there and hundreds of Hoosiers gathered and saw this good and decent man stand with people at the point of a need, which is where his heart was.

He called himself a "bleeding heart" conservative, and that is that to which I aspire as well. You know, I told Jack one time I could never imagine a future in America where Jack Kemp wasn't eventually President of the United States. And he looked at me and smiled and said he appreciated it. But you know, Mr. Speaker, I think maybe I was aiming too low. You know, sometimes there are giants among us, names like Benjamin Franklin; Booker T. Washington; in England, William Wilberforce. They are men who never held the highest office in the land, but they shaped their times by moral persuasion and political activism. Jack Kemp was such a man.

Our hearts are broken, but our gratitude is boundless. Our prayers go out to Joanne and his entire family—which really extends to the millions if you knew the man. The depth this Nation owes Jack Kemp can only be repaid by imitation of his example.

I will always be proud to have known this good and great man. And I will always, first and foremost, refer to myself as a "Jack Kemp Republican."

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 401, honoring the life and recognizing the far-reaching accomplishments of the Honorable Jack Kemp, Jr. Along with millions of Americans, my family and I were deeply saddened to learn of the passing of Jack Kemp. Jack Kemp was a hero who became my friend and I will miss him dearly.

Jack Kemp was a great man whose character, optimism and compassion will shape his party and his nation for generations.

As a legislator and a thought leader, Jack Kemp shaped a rising generation of leaders in both parties with his ideas about entrepreneurial capitalism, enterprise zones and equality. Those ideals were the driving force behind the economies policies of President Ronald Reagan and the welfare reform of the Republican Congress.

His optimistic belief in American dream—in the power of free markets and entrepreneurial capitalism—was a lodestar to millions of Americans. His devotion to ensuring equality of opportunity for every American regardless

of race, creed or color helped ground the Republican Party in the true ideals of Lincoln. His integrity and personal Christian faith showed his colleagues how to build a career in public service without compromising the people and the values that matter most.

Speaking to the Concerned Women for America in 1993—a time when Republicans were running scared and some spoke of deserting the “social issues” platform—Jack Kemp said: “Every single year, there is a tragic silence of a million newborn cries that will never be heard. Talents that will never be developed. Potential that we will never see. Books never authorized. Inventions never made . . . The right to life is a gift of God, not a gift of the state. Abortion must never rest easy on the conscience of our nation.” And Jack Kemp stood for the sanctity of life. Jack was a passionate advocate for life and the unborn of all races. His life and work had an enormous impact on U.S. foreign aid policy.

The Kemp-Kasten provision, which was in effect for more than two decades (first enacted in 1984 for the 1985 fiscal year), prohibits U.S. funding of any organization that “supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntarily sterilization.” Under this law, the United States cut off funding for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) starting in 2002 because, in the words of Colin Powell, “UNFPA’s support of, and involvement in, China’s population-planning activities allows the Chinese government to implement more effectively its program of coercive abortion. Therefore, it is not permissible to continue funding UNFPA at this time.” In 2008, the State Department again determined that UNFPA continued to support the Chinese population control program through financial support for the very Chinese agencies that enforce the policy.

Tragically, Kemp-Kasten was gutted in the recently passed Omnibus to allow funding to again flow to the UNFPA which can resume using taxpayer dollars to assist the Chinese government with their coercive population control program.

On occasion, there are giants among us—men like Benjamin Franklin and Booker T. Washinton—who never held the highest elective office in the land but shaped their times by strong moral persuasion and political activism. Jack Kemp was such a man.

Our hearts are broken but our gratitude is boundless. Our prayers go out to his beloved Joanne and his entire family. The debt this nation owes Jack Kemp can only be repaid by imitation of his example.

I will always be proud to have known this good and great man and I will always say that I am, first and foremost, a ‘Jack Kemp Republican.’

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time. I only have one more speaker, if the gentleman would like to close.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I would like to close. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, let’s make one thing clear, Jack is becoming a greater and greater quarterback the more we speak. He threw a lot of interceptions, and he would be the first to admit it here.

As I said before, he is my friend. He was my great friend. He was my mentor. I used to kid him and say he was one of my childhood heroes, which would kind of drive him crazy, but it was true that I first got to know of Jack Kemp when he was a young quarterback with the then Los Angeles Chargers.

But I really got to know him in this place and thereafter. I got to know his family; Joanne—no better person you could meet; his children, Judith, Jennifer, Jeff—and in the resolution it says James, I know him by Jimmy. When Jimmy joined the Canadian Football League team that was actually located in Sacramento, Jack and Joanne called and said, we don’t know anybody else in Sacramento, would you take Jimmy in? So Jimmy stayed with us for a number of weeks while he started his professional football career.

Jack was the ever-vigilant father. He had his ideas. Jimmy said not too long ago, as Jack was in some of his toughest times and was unable to talk, he said, “We’ve established a new relationship with dad; he has to listen to us now.”

On the last chance I had to talk with Jack shortly before Christmas, we had a great discussion. And we talked a little bit about Christmas and about where we were going. And Jack said that we were family, but there are so many people that could say that. I say that Jack is one of my best friends, but I met a large group that could say that because once you met Jack, you were his friend forever.

I said before and I will say it again; there may be somebody out there who didn’t like Jack Kemp, but there is no one in this world Jack Kemp did not like. That makes all the difference in the world, particularly when you’re in this tough business called politics. When you understand someone who loves you because you are another son or daughter of God, you understand what it is like to be a true American. Jack was a true American.

Jack was someone who inspired, who led, at times infuriated, but all the time loved. He is someone who will always remain in the memory of those who knew him. He is someone who believed in those words inscribed above your head, Mr. Speaker, “In God We Trust.” He did trust in his God. He trusted in his family. He trusted in his country. We will miss him. I know that God is embracing him now as Jack looks down on the work we do.

God bless you, Jack. And God bless this country.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time to the Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a personal privilege to join our colleagues on the floor of the House today to pay tribute to the life and celebrate all that we all knew and loved about Jack Kemp.

Our Members have spoken with great eloquence, with great emotion, with great knowledge of the contribution that Jack Kemp made to our country. He was a formidable Member of Congress. I, fortunately, came to Congress just in time to overlap with his leadership and service here, so I saw firsthand the leadership and skill and intellect that he brought to his work.

He was a gentleman. He was civil at all times. He commanded respect on both sides of the aisle by virtue of his character, his personality, and his commitment to what he believed in. And he was an articulate spokesperson for what he believed in and a respectful opponent of other views.

The story of his exploits on the football field are just incredible, and his first game with the Buffalo Bills is just historic and remarkable. In reading about that, it was said that what he lacked in size and weight on the field he made up for in intellect. He was a smart player and was able to pull off great victories right from the start as a Buffalo Bill.

I hear the emotion in Mr. LUNGREN’s voice. And when I went over to thank our colleague yesterday for the moment of silence that PETER KING requested and that Mr. RANGEL spoke to, I went over to thank him and Mr. LUNGREN said, “Don’t forget, he’s a Californian.” And I said, “I know, born in Los Angeles.” We take great pride in that.

On both the gridiron and in the Halls of Congress, he was the voice for social equity—anybody that knew him knew that—from demanding that the American Football League integrate its All-Star game to insisting that his party remain true to the roots of the party of Lincoln.

We all know his commitment to supply side and his accomplishment of Kemp-Roth—imagine having his name on that. He was a very respected Secretary of HUD, Housing and Urban Development. When he was appointed, people across America knew that they had a friend at the Cabinet table, that they had a friend in the Secretary’s office.

He leaves behind a legacy in the football record books, of course, and the history of our Nation. Any one of us who served with him—and I do believe that we all did because his legacy lives on here, and so that we all can have the privilege of calling him colleague—those of us who did have the privilege of serving with him know what a great honor that was.

And so I hope that is a comfort to his family, his wife Joanne, whom he adored—everybody who knew him knew that—his four children, Jeff, Jimmy, Jennifer and Judith—we had some J’s going there—and his 17 grandchildren. Seventeen grandchildren. He had enough enthusiasm and love and personality to have raised 17 grandchildren. Not many people can make that claim. I hope it is a comfort to his entire family that so many people deeply, deeply, sincerely mourn their

loss and are praying for him at this sad time.

Mr. RANGEL, at the request of Mr. BOEHNER, will have a bipartisan delegation attending the services on Friday to celebrate the life of Jack Kemp. He was a patriot. He loved America. And in his service and leadership to our country, God truly did bless America.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I urge the adoption of the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 401.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1345

AUTHORIZING USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR KING KAMEHAMEHA CELEBRATION

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 80) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 80

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR EVENT TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used for an event on June 7, 2009, to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the concurrent resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution authorizes the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for the birthday celebration of King Kamehameha.

King Kamehameha is credited with unifying all the islands of Hawaii into the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1810. During his rule, he established trade with other countries, promoted agriculture, and reigned in peace after the unification until his death in 1819.

In honor of his lasting legacy to the people of Hawaii, every year he is remembered in a statewide celebration for his accomplishments as King. The celebration will be on a Sunday so it won't disrupt the use of the CVC or tours of the Capitol.

I urge Members to support this resolution.

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution, which does authorize the use of the Capitol Visitor Center for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of King Kamehameha.

The ceremony, which will take place in Emancipation Hall in close proximity to his famed statue in the National Statuary Hall Collection, appropriately honors the birth of the legendary warrior. In addition to uniting and protecting the Hawaiian Islands, King Kamehameha established the principal Hawaiian law pertaining to the peaceful treatment of civilians during wartime, which today serves as a universal model for human rights.

I thank Chairman BRADY for taking up this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support.

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

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii, the sponsor of the resolution, Ms. MAZIE HIRONO.

Ms. HIRONO. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Aloha. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 80, which would authorize the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for the 40th Annual Kamehameha Day Lei Draping Ceremony. And, of course, I encourage and invite all my colleagues to join us in this ceremony.

I would like to thank Chairman BRADY for his leadership and for allowing this bill to be brought forward in an expeditious manner. I would also like to thank the cosponsors of this bill, my fellow Pacific Island delegation members: Congressman ABERCROMBIE, Congressman FALCOMA, Congresswoman BORDALLO, and Congressman SABLON, for their support.

The Kamehameha Day Lei Draping Ceremony has been hosted by the Hawaii congressional delegation and the Hawaii State Society of Washington, D.C. since 1969. The ceremony has been held on or about June 11 to coincide

with the celebration of Kamehameha Day, a State holiday in Hawaii. This year the event in D.C. will be held on Sunday, June 7.

While the Kamehameha Day Lei Draping Ceremony has been held for decades, with the Kamehameha statue being moved to Emancipation Hall, a concurrent resolution must be passed to authorize the use of this space for this year's ceremony.

Why do we celebrate and acknowledge King Kamehameha I? He was the first monarch to unify the Hawaii Islands and was the living embodiment of a leader. Born in 1782, Kamehameha I was daring, visionary, strong, and courageous, not just the kind of courage you find on the field of battle but the courage to forgive others for the greater good of all.

As a young man on the Island of Hawaii, Kamehameha participated in a raid and surprised two local fishermen who then attacked him with a paddle, leaving him for dead. These same fishermen were presented to Kamehameha for judgment for this act 12 years later as Kamehameha was then a young chief. He could have sent them to their deaths with the slightest utterance, but he did not. Instead, he blamed himself for attacking innocent people and, astonishingly, gave the fishermen gifts of land and set them free.

History records this act as the basis for the Law of the Splintered Paddle, a law which provided for the safety of noncombatants in wartime. It is a law that undoubtedly saved many lives during Kamehameha's later unification of all of the Hawaiian Islands. While this may have seemed like a simple gesture of kindness, this act took real courage and vision.

As King of all Hawaii, Kamehameha appointed Governors for each island, made laws for the protection of all his people, planted taro, built houses and irrigation ditches, restored important cultural sites, encouraged industries like farming and fishing, managed the island's natural resources, and entered into trading agreements with other nations. The flag design he ordered for his kingdom later became the Seal of the State of Hawaii. He would rule until 1819.

I would like to close by thanking the staff of the Committee on House Administration, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, and the Office of the Sergeant At Arms, who have been real partners in making this annual event possible for these many decades.

Mahalo nui loa.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. BRADY, thank you for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Representative HIRONO has given an excellent history of Kamehameha and the reasoning behind the