

America coins available to all Americans. The inspiration and spirit of those who died that day will reach beyond the families and across America with a physical reminder of these heroes of September 11th.

Although these medals and coins will not relieve the sorrow of the families of these victims, I hope that they will take comfort in the fact that their loved ones will not be forgotten. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

God Bless America.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5138, the True American Heroes Act which will bestow Congressional Gold Medals to government workers who selflessly responded to the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on September 11, 2001 and were killed as a result of their heroics. This Resolution also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Spirit of America, recognizing the tragic events of September 11th.

On that tragic day in September, our Nation witnessed the best and the worst of humanity. The despicable and cowardly terrorist acts were valiantly countered with the incredible heroism and courage of not only our firefighters, law enforcement officers, and emergency personnel but also our fellow citizens.

Accordingly, it is incumbent upon our Nation to appropriately honor these departed heroes. Bestowing the Congressional Gold Medals on these deserving men and women is a fitting tribute to their memory and their contribution to our Nation's freedom. Accordingly, I urge my fellow colleagues to support this important measure.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague for bringing this bill to the floor. The bill before us posthumously awards Congressional Gold Medals to government workers and others who responded to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and perished and to people aboard United Airlines Flight 93 who helped resist the hijackers. Last year, I introduced a similar bill for the crew and passengers of Flight 93, and since have worked with Mr. ENGEL on his Spirit of America Coin Bill to award to families who lost loved ones in the attacks. I especially want to thank Mr. ENGLE and his staff for their tireless effort on that piece of legislation.

Earlier today, we passed a bill to create a memorial for Flight 93. It is widely presumed that the terrorists who took control of United Airlines Flight 93 intended to use the aircraft as a weapon and crash it into the United States Capitol Building in Washington, DC. From what we have been able to find out, upon learning from cellular phone conversations with their loved ones, that 3 hijacked aircraft were used as weapons against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93 recognized the potential danger and took heroic and noble action to ensure that the aircraft they were aboard could not be used as a weapon. In the ultimate act of selfless courage and supreme sacrifice, the crew and passengers of United Airlines Flight 93 fought to recapture the flight from the terrorists and prevented further catastrophic loss of life.

This same selfless act was demonstrated by the emergency workers, and other employees of State and local government agencies, including the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and of the United States Govern-

ment who gave their lives in responding to the attacks, working to save the lives of others.

I am pleased that we have the bill before us today that not only honors those who gave their lives, with a Congressional Gold Medal, but also provides the opportunity for all Americans, with the authorization of a Spirit of America Coin, to hold the tragic events of September 11 as a reminder of the sacrifices made by not only those who serve and protect our country, but to all citizens who live in—and believe—in this country that is freedom.

As President Lincoln stated in his Gettysburg Address, "We here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the Earth."

I thank my colleagues for bringing this legislation to the floor and urge its adoption.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5138, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IN ORDER ON TUESDAY, JULY 23, 2002, OR ANY DAY THEREAFTER, CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 101, DISAPPROVING EXTENSION OF WAIVER AUTHORITY OF SECTION 402(c) OF TRADE ACT OF 1974 WITH RESPECT TO VIETNAM

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on July 23, 2002, or any day thereafter, to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 101) disapproving the extension of the waiver authority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Vietnam; that the joint resolution be considered as read for amendment; that all points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration be waived; that the joint resolution be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (in opposition to the joint resolution) and a Member in support of the joint resolution; that consistent with sections 152 and 153 of the Trade Act of 1974, the previous question be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion; and that the provisions of sections 152 and 153 of the Trade Act of 1974 shall not otherwise apply to any joint resolution disapproving the extension of the waiver authority contained in section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Vietnam for the remainder of the second session of the 107th Congress.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4775, 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FURTHER RECOVERY FROM AND RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to consider the conference report to accompanying H.R. 4775; that all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration be waived; and that the conference report be considered as read when called up.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING CORINNE "LINDY" CLAIBORNE BOGGS ON OCCASION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF CONGRESSIONAL WOMEN'S CAUCUS

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 439) honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 439

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress honors Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs for her extraordinary service to the people of Louisiana and the United States, recognizes that her role in founding the Congressional Women's Caucus has improved the lives of families throughout the United States, and commends her bipartisan spirit as an example to all elected officials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

□ 1715

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize and honor one of the most influential and respected women in the history of American politics, former Congresswoman Lindy Boggs of Louisiana.

Assuming the seat held by her late husband, then House Majority Leader Hale Boggs in 1973, Lindy Boggs once considered herself to be "a bridge between the old and new, liberals and conservatives, whites and blacks, men and women, Republicans and Democrats." This assertion, given by the

long-time Secretary for the Congressional Women's Caucus and the longest serving female Member of Congress from the South, in my opinion, exemplifies what the spirit of public service ought to be.

Mr. Speaker, it is said that behind every great man stands a great woman, but I believe that great women stand not only behind great men, but beside them. And in a large number of cases, in front of them. Lindy Boggs certainly stands out as one of the most respected and successful women in the history of this country. Her 17 years of service to the people of Louisiana, her representation of the women of America, her grace, and her presence have earned her an esteemed place not only in the annals of Congress, but in the history of this country.

As such, Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute this devoted mother, wife, Member of this body, and Ambassador of the people of the United States to the Holy See, and thank her for setting an example not only to the Members of this body, but to the people of this great Nation.

In addition, I would like to take this opportunity to join my colleagues and rise in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus. On April 19, 1977, 15 Members of Congress met in what was formally known as the Congresswoman's Reading Room to establish one of the most influential and respected organizations within the House since then. Originally known as the Congresswomen's Caucus, this group has successfully fought for a number of important issues affecting the millions of women across this country, including pension reform, welfare reform, increased child support enforcement, and better awareness and stiffer penalties for domestic violence.

Though we rise today to celebrate 25 years of service by the Congressional Women's Caucus, I believe that changes brought on by this group have only just begun. As such, on behalf of the American people, I thank all of the members of the Congressional Women's Caucus for the hard work and dedication to make our country a better place. I am proud to stand beside each and every one of them as we work together to lead this country now and into the future.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) and thank the gentleman for his leadership in bring this resolution to the floor in honor of Lindy Boggs. This is an occasion to remember and reflect upon both Lindy Boggs and the role of the Congressional Women's Caucus on women's issues, and the role they both have played in coordinating and communicating and legislating for women's interests in the formation of public policy.

It is, at the same time, a celebration of Lindy Boggs herself. Lindy Boggs was or has become a stateswoman in the finest tradition of women in politics. She took the political reins when the responsibility fell to her, even though it was not her initial calling. Then she served in the House for nearly 2 decades. Lindy Boggs was a teacher by training, but she came from a long tradition of political service by members of her family. When she was in the Congress, she was given the task and the formidable responsibility of arranging for the bicentennial of the Congress itself. She chaired the Joint Committee on Bicentennial arrangements in the 94th Congress, and the Commission on the Bicentenary of the United States House of Representatives from the 95th through the 101st Congresses.

She led the 1976 Democratic Convention which nominated Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, and was the first woman to chair a national party convention. She was an author, a political wife, mother, and a gentlewoman who influenced the formation of national policy with a gentle hand.

When she retired from this body, she was chosen to serve as the United States Ambassador to the Vatican from 1997 to 2001.

Mr. Speaker, when one looks at the life of Lindy Boggs, one is impressed by the number of firsts that accompany her service. The first woman to be elected to the House of Representatives from Louisiana. That is not so unusual today. The first woman to serve as a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. No one would be surprised at having a woman regent today. She was the first woman to reside over a national convention. That would be routine at Democratic and Republican conventions today. The first woman to receive the Congressional Medal from Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Women may be new to the military and the rolls they have today, but Lindy Boggs broke yet another military tradition. She was the first woman to receive a Tulane University Distinguished Outstanding Alumni Award, the first woman to serve as Ambassador to the Holy See. These firsts have now become part of American life and the American tradition. When we consider that a woman of our time broke these barriers, we must have no small amount of respect.

H-235 where the women of the House come to lounge is named the Lindy Claiborne Boggs Congressional Reading Room. We do not name rooms after ordinary people, and the naming of this room in 1962 as the Congressional Women's Reading Room is significant because H-235 is a very special room. It was the original Speaker's office used by Henry Clay and James Pope. It was the place where we are often reminded that John Quincy Adams was taken and died after suffering from a stroke. Lindy Boggs' picture was hung there.

In the years since the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues was formed,

America has changed more profoundly than in any other way. The Women's Caucus as we are called, accepts some responsibility for those changes. America is different in each and every way. Some of these ways had nothing to do with legislation. Much of them depended upon the leadership of Members of Congress willing to give women's issues great priority, to give them priority over other issues. As a result of women's leadership, much of the great legislation of the last 25 years that benefit women and their families has been passed.

Today it is routine to see women walking onto factory floors or driving buses or building things. That was not routine when the Congressional Women's Caucus was formed in 1977. Women now are partners in law firms. They serve on corporate boards and are CEOs. They are doctors of every kind; and yes, they serve as Chairs in this House and in very responsible positions in the cabinet of the United States. Women have improved the quality of the recruits of the Armed Services. If there were no women in the Armed Services, much that we do every day and much of what we depend on every day would not be done nearly as well.

None of this has happened because of women in the House of Representatives alone; but no one believes that women in the House of Representatives have made no difference on these great advances for women. To give Members some idea of just how important the work of Lindy Boggs and the women who began the Congressional Women's Caucus has been, I would name only a few of the most important pieces of legislation that have passed this House since the Women's Caucus was formed: The Family Medical and Leave Act, the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, the Child Support Enforcement Act, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act, the Mammography Quality Standards Act. The list is very long indeed.

In honoring Lindy Boggs, we honor the women who have served in the Congress before and since Lindy Boggs served. It is very appropriate to take note, as she is one of the most distinguished women ever to serve in this body in over 200 years.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and humbled to stand as an author of H. Con. Res. 439 as a small commemoration to a woman who has given her State and country so much, and that is Lindy Boggs.

Louisiana has a rich and colorful history. We have had fierce debates in our State over the politics of north Louisiana versus south Louisiana, Catholics versus Protestants, the LSU Tigers versus the Tulane Green Wave, but we all agree that Louisiana is proud to be

home of a true national gem that we call Lindy, and I am proud to have authored this resolution that honors her work, her legacy, and her life.

Marie Corinne Morrison Claiborne Boggs is beloved throughout Louisiana, but has an impact on events that affect the entire country and indeed the world. She arrived in Washington at 24 years of age as the wife of a newly elected congressman, Hale Boggs, and the mother of young children. She returns this week to receive the Freedom Award from the Capitol Historical Society.

In the meantime, she has served as a congresswoman, as an ambassador, as a chair of political conventions, as someone who has contributed so much to her State and country. In doing so, she pioneered new frontiers for women and has created a true legacy of service, patriotism, and honor.

As a congressional spouse, Lindy managed her husband's campaign and congressional office. She chaired the inaugural balls of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. She accomplished this while raising three wonderful children. She was truly Hale's helpmate, soulmate, and they were a wonderful team that worked together to form a formidable duo. If Hale and Lindy could not convince and charm someone, it could not be done.

When tragedy struck in 1972, Lindy found herself widowed and Hale's work left undone, so she stepped in where she saw a need and became a pioneer. She won the special election in 1973 to Hale's old seat and became the first woman from Louisiana to be elected to Congress. She retired from Congress in 1991 after many years of exemplary service, but she did not retire from life, she continued to be very active, most notably, going to the Vatican to serve as ambassador to the Holy See.

As we gather to honor Lindy Boggs, I find myself truly awed by the respect and admiration that she garners from such a vast array of people. A friend not only to presidents and the Pope, but really a friend to us all, particularly those of us in Louisiana. Louisiana is proud of Lindy Boggs, a true national gem.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and commend the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) for their leadership in bringing this important resolution to the floor.

It is an exciting day for those of us who have served with Lindy Boggs. I am pleased to be part of this effort to honor an outstanding woman who has been such an important role model for many of us, and for so many women in political life, Ambassador Lindy Boggs.

Mr. Speaker, how appropriate that the gentlewoman from the District of

Columbia (Ms. NORTON) should be managing this bill on the Democratic side. She would have a full appreciation of what Ambassador Lindy Boggs has contributed because of the considerable record of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) in all of these areas. Her appreciation is heightened and her recognition all the more important, and I thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) on behalf of all of the women in the Congress. There could not be a better manager of this bill.

□ 1730

As the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) mentioned, Lindy Boggs had a career of firsts. To name a few, of course as has been said, first woman to be elected to the House from Louisiana, first woman to chair a Democratic National convention, and the first woman to serve as ambassador to the Holy See. And what a great ambassador she was indeed.

Each one of these firsts helped clear the path for women to take on leadership roles and to make their voices heard. I have no doubt if we asked Lindy Boggs about her life of public service, we would not hear about all of those firsts. We would hear about the accomplishments that went with them. What Lindy Boggs cared about were those accomplishments, not what she symbolized but what she had done. The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) mentioned that there is a room named for Lindy Boggs in the Capitol and she said that rooms in the Capitol are not named for ordinary people, only extraordinary ones. Indeed, they are not even named for women. So this is quite a spectacular source of comfort to women who visit the Capitol that this room is named for Lindy Boggs, and a historic and wonderful room it is at that.

We talk about her accomplishments. The list is long, and certainly time prevents me from going into everything; but I associate myself with some of the accomplishments mentioned by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman. She was instrumental in ensuring that women had access to credit. She fought for civil rights, pay equity for women, protection of the exploited and assistance to the underprivileged. Her leadership of the Women's Caucus created a powerful bipartisan force for creating policy on issues of concern to not just women but all Americans, issues like Social Security, pensions, and education.

Her most important, I think she would say, contribution was raising her children. Her son's statement, Tom Boggs' statement about her is great. He said it best at a family celebration when he toasted her as mother, campaign manager, mother, consummate hostess, mother, civil rights advocate, mother, congresswoman, grandmother, convention chairman, mother, congresswoman, mother, author, mother,

great grandmother, ambassador, mother.

To that I would add one more: teacher. She taught us all when we served with her in the Congress. She taught so many of us here not about the ins and outs and the arcane goings on of this august body. She taught us not only about the issues and how to get things done but she taught us what mattered and how to do it in a way that would reap benefits not only for our issues but for our future service here.

Two of those lessons are two that I would like to convey. When I think of Lindy, I always think of them; and when I employ these lessons, I always think of Lindy. She passed them on. She said Hale used to always say never fight any fight as if it is your last fight. No matter how right you think you are, no matter how involved you are with the issue, no matter how passionate, no matter how angry, no matter what, you always have to take off the gloves and shake hands when it is over, go to your respective corners and come out for another fight another day, but to always treat people as the resource that we are to each other, people here to work for the American people and not to fight to the end on any issue.

And her second piece of advice she gave me long before I came to Congress, but I pass it on with attribution to her all the time, to a group of women gathered, she said know thy power, know thy power. Women, children, workers, people, we should all know our power because this Congress will always respond to the wishes of the American people, and women out there and people out there just have to make their voices heard and their concerns heard, and they can see how powerful they are.

I wish to say that it is easy to get caught up in Potomac fever and believe that power resides here, but she knew and taught us and reminded us constantly that power resided with the people. Thanks to Lindy Boggs, the power is increasingly in the hands of women as well as men, and for that and for much more we are very grateful to her.

I am proud to have this opportunity to join in honoring Lindy Boggs. Everyone who has ever served with her had the privilege of calling her colleague. Every person in America has been blessed by her service to our country. Yes, she is a gem and she truly deserves the title "The Gentlewoman from Louisiana."

I thank my colleagues for the opportunity to honor Lindy Boggs today.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON). It is my privilege to rise today and join many a colleague to express my feelings about Lindy Boggs. I

especially appreciate the gentleman from Georgia's (Mr. LINDER) bringing this matter before us today and giving us this opportunity.

Let me say the last time that Lindy and I were together in a social way was during the time when she served as ambassador to the Holy See, a fabulous experience for a woman of her background and experience and talent; but it was most interesting to me over that luncheon to watch Lindy, for it was very clear to those who know her at all to know that she was missing something that day and the feeling one got was that she was missing the House.

It was my honor to serve with Lindy for a number areas in the House of Representatives. Almost all those years we shared committees together within the appropriations process. She worked long and hard in the legislative branch as well as that subcommittee that deals with housing programs and veterans, those programs within our Committee on Appropriations that serve people in many ways the most. Lindy, above and beyond all else, was a woman of the House who cared most about the institution that is the Congress. While the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is my Congresswoman, she and I share the fact that Lindy Boggs represents the best of what we would hope to be as we serve here in the House of Representatives.

Lindy Boggs, with almost every breath during the years she served here, wanted to reflect the best of the House of Representatives, for she cared about this institution. It was her energy that was applied to try to make sure that it did the utmost on behalf of this institution as it continues to serve our people and our freedom well.

Lindy, I look forward to seeing you on Wednesday when people will, in a formal way, address many of your accomplishments. Today it is a privilege of mine to just say a few words about a great friend from the House of Representatives.

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

I thank the gentleman for his remarks, and I appreciate that the gentleman never forgets that he spends more time in Washington than he does in his home district because the House meets here and not in California. I know that Lindy Boggs would especially appreciate the words of the gentleman who served with Lindy Boggs and who serves in such a bipartisan fashion to this day with us all.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, on this 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus, I rise along with my

colleagues to congratulate its founder, the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to have served in such a high distinction, Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs. The first woman to chair a national political convention and the first to be elected as ambassador to the Vatican, Lindy Boggs broke the glass ceiling and helped pave the way for the many numbers of women who today humbly serve in our United States Congress.

During the 101st Congress, I had the great privilege of serving alongside Lindy Boggs as she assumed the responsibility of compiling photographs and brief biographies of the 129 women who had served in the House and Senate as of that time. To date, the published volume, which is entitled "Women in Congress, 1917 to 1990," proudly marks Congress' anniversary as it highlights the progress and the contributions made by women to the history of our Nation. That book, "Women in Congress," remains a historical resource which has inspired many readers across America to seek careers in public service.

Through the bipartisan caucus that Lindy Boggs helped found, she remained committed to empowering women and improving the lives of our families. With her leadership, she helped shepherd vital pieces of legislation and helped to create the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, proving her dedication to the once underprivileged of our society. Today, the Women's Caucus continues to make history, helping to enact legislation imperative to the lives of women such as the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act and the Violence Against Women Act.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I rise today to thank Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs, for which the Ladies' Reading Room is named and which is expertly directed by my good friend Susan Dean, for her vision, for Lindy's diligence and for making the women of this legislative body very proud.

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

The gentlewoman from Florida emphasized that the Women's Caucus is a bipartisan caucus. I would like, myself, to reiterate that emphasis. It is, I think, not unusual that the name of Lindy Boggs would be associated with a bipartisan caucus in this House. The Women's Caucus for all of its accomplishments pursues those accomplishments in a bipartisan fashion. That is not always easy, but the fact is that we have found in the caucus that the great majority of the issues that come naturally to us are issues that are of their very nature bipartisan. It was my great privilege to chair the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues during one Congress. I must say that I think that Lindy Boggs would be especially proud that the caucus that she helped found has maintained its strong bipartisan focus and because of that focus has become one of the strongest caucuses in the House.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me, and I certainly thank him and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), the authors of this resolution, for bringing it before the House. I certainly rise in support of H. Con. Res. 439, to honor Lindy Boggs on this 25th anniversary of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues. As has been mentioned over and over again, and very appropriately so, this is and always has been a bipartisan group of people who have come together to do what they can for what is in the best interests of women, children, and all of our society.

On April 15, 1977, 15 Congresswomen held the first meeting of the Congresswomen's Caucus. These women met to discuss Social Security and pension reform, child care and job training. They also prioritized securing government contracts for women-owned businesses. It has gone on and on. It has increased its numbers. We named the Congresswomen's Reading Room for Lindy Boggs. How appropriate, because of her strength, her courage, her caring and her fairness.

In 1993, 24 newly elected Congresswomen dubbed the year the Year of the Woman; and the following year, in the 104th Congress, I was privileged to co-chair the Women's Caucus that Lindy was one of the founders of. She was the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Louisiana, and in 1976 she was the first woman to chair a national political convention.

You may all know the history, that she was only 24 years of age when she came to Washington from Louisiana with her newly elected husband, Congressman Hale Boggs. She emerged as an influential force in American politics, running her husband's congressional campaigns and managing his Capitol Hill office. Simultaneously she raised three children who would come into prominence in their own right. In the words of her youngest child, NPR and ABC-TV's Cokie Roberts, "Politics is our family business." And it is so true. The members of the family, one who is now deceased who was very prominent in politics, Tommy Boggs, and Cokie Roberts all care about family. They care about family, they care about education, and they care about very strong values. Lindy Boggs can be very proud of what she has done to create that environment.

□ 1745

Backtracking, in 1972, Congressman Boggs disappeared in a small plane over Alaska, and Lindy ran for his seat and won. She served in Congress for nine terms, from 1976 to 1990. I was fortunate to serve with her from the time I was elected in 1987 until she left and retired in 1990.

She served on the Committee on Appropriations, she was instrumental in creating the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, and chaired the Crisis Intervention Task Force. She spearheaded all kinds of legislation to help the American public on issues ranging from civil rights to credit access and government service and pay equity for women.

I always found her to be a mentor, one that I could go to, and I think others felt the same way, too, when I wanted to seek some advice. She was always understanding, and always had some very gentle but strong advice to offer.

Lindy Boggs has since served as a board member or director of the National Archives, the Botanical Gardens and the U.S. Capitol Commission, and in 1994, she published her autobiography, *Washington through a Purple Veil, Memoirs of a Southern Woman*.

I also visited with her on two occasions when she became Ambassador to the Holy See. She was the typical Lindy Boggs; receptive, open, very caring about her responsibility, professional, with those who were there to visit.

So I support this resolution honoring Lindy Boggs and the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues on its 25th anniversary. Bipartisanship has always been a key to the Caucus' success. We find the issues we can share our support for and we bring our efforts together to improve the lives of women and families.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Lindy Boggs for the great service she has rendered. May the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues thrive and continue.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), I suspect a long-time friend of the Boggs family.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today that we are taking a moment to honor Lindy Boggs and the work she did in this Chamber and throughout her lifetime for our Nation, for our State, and for so many in this House who were privileged to know her and work with her. It is indeed amazing that it is already 25 years since she participated so mightily in the establishment of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues, and we celebrate that anniversary today in the same moment we honor her for her work and enduring character and enduring spirit.

I wanted to speak for a second as dean of the Louisiana delegation about Lindy Boggs, the person. The women of this Chamber have a lot of debt to Lindy Boggs. She broke so many glass ceilings in her life and she opened so many doors that had remained closed before. She was such an instrument of advancing the cause of women in this

Nation in her incredibly quiet, genteel and classy way. But the men of this Chamber owe a great deal to Lindy Boggs, too, particularly the members of the Louisiana delegation.

I came to know Lindy as the spouse of Congressman Hale Boggs, who was such a powerful figure in this Chamber and lost his life campaigning for a colleague in Alaska. We never found Hale Boggs. We just know that we lost him, and Lindy Boggs had to pick up the pieces of her life and her career in the face of that awful tragedy. But she not only picked up the pieces of his career, but established her own and became a legend in Louisiana for amazing service to our State as a Congresswoman.

On a personal level, Lindy Boggs was something very special for all the members of our delegation. I believe all of you who serve in this body know of which I speak when I say that there are times when the stresses of the job we have undertaken, that we have undertaken in many cases in spite of the demands of family and friends and work and all the other things that intrude upon our work here in Congress, those pressures and those incredible hours and those incredible problems of travel back and forth to the district that we all undertake in service to our country sometimes erode your sense of who you are and what you are and sometimes become very almost unbearable in the light of all the claims upon your life as a Member of Congress. Your children need you, your friends need you, the folks at home need you, and your colleagues and their work here need you. Eventually at some point in your career, you need some very special person to set it all right and sit down with you and give you focus again.

Lindy Boggs always did that for our delegation. I can remember so many times when a member of our delegation was in that moment of stress when it all seemed too much, and it all seemed too difficult, and it all seemed almost unbearable, and Lindy Boggs was there to put it all in perspective and remind them why they knocked on doors and why they worked so hard to get here and what service to this country was all about and what it was to sacrifice sometimes in order to do this job good and to do it well, and to be respectful of all the obligations imposed upon a Member of this body.

Lindy Boggs was such a class act as a Congresswoman. She remains such a class act as a person. She remains someone all of us in our delegation continually look up to with admiration and respect and honor and great affection.

She went on, as you know, to serve as Ambassador to the Vatican and to serve our country in that incredibly important function, representing our Nation to a foreign nation. She did so with, again, that special style that was only Lindy's, that special ability to charm anyone, anywhere in this world, and to make them want to pay attention to her and to listen to her and to take her into account.

She had so many gifts, and this beautiful family she raised with so much talent is just one of the many gifts that she has given this body and this world and this country.

For all of you who look back over those 25 years and think how far this body has come, how much we have changed in those 25 years, let me perhaps close with one most important thought for the women of this body: Lindy Boggs opened not only doors for you, but she opened a lot of eyes to men in this body about women's issues. She taught us so much. She made us all much more sensitive to the concerns of women, not only in this body, but in this country. And to all of you who remember her, as I do, with such love and affection on this 25th anniversary of this institution of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues that she was so mightily responsible for, we say thank you again, Lindy. Thank you for being a part of this body, thank you for giving so much of your life to this country in so many different ways. Thank you for being that personal nurturing spirit that you were for our delegation in so many tough moments, and thank you for all you did for women's issues in this country.

Lindy Boggs, we love you, and this body stands in awe of you, and we honor you today because you deserve no less than the highest honor this body could ever afford anyone in this country, who has done so much and given so much and has been such a great lady as yourself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The time of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) has expired. The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia has 5 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, Lindy Boggs makes us use the words eloquence, intelligence and excellence in the same sentence. I think that is why 11 years after she left this House she continues to draw people to this floor when we speak her name. That, in and of itself, speaks volumes of the lasting contributions and the significance of the contributions Lindy Boggs has made.

If I may be so presumptuous as to speak on behalf of the women who serve in the Congress, we are especially grateful to today honor a woman whom we regard as one of the seers, one of the great mentors of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER).

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me just say that I have met Lindy Boggs personally on one occasion in the Ambassador's residence in Rome when she was an Ambassador to the Holy See. Knowing of her remarkable history, her remarkable contributions to this country, I only left that meeting saying, gee, what a nice lady. I hope someone says that about me sometime, what a nice person. All of us have made

contributions one way or another, but she was a lovely lady.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Corinne Lindy Claiborne Boggs, a pioneer for all women in the U.S. Congress. As the first woman from Louisiana to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and as a founder of the Congressional Women's Caucus, Lindy Boggs helped pave the path for all women Members of Congress who have followed in her footsteps.

When Lindy Boggs was elected to Congress in 1973, there were only 15 other women in the House of Representatives. Today there are 62 women in the House, and for the first time ever, a woman holds the second highest position in the Democratic party. Lindy Boggs is a model and inspiration for all of us who dedicate our lives to public service. She was the first woman to chair a national political convention in 1976 and served as the Ambassador to the Vatican under President Clinton from 1997 to 2000.

I am proud to walk the same halls and work in the same Chamber where Lindy Boggs broke down so many barriers and led the way for so many to follow. I commend her for her leadership, spirit, and vision, and urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 439 Honoring Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 439, which pays tribute to my friend, Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

Lindy Boggs is an outstanding individual whose service in the U.S. House of Representatives has made a lasting and positive contribution to this great institution. Her dedication to public service, especially in improving the lives of women, children and the underprivileged, has touched the lives of many—and is a testimony to her impeccable character.

I had the distinct honor of serving on the Appropriations Committee with Lindy after I was elected to Congress—and I can truly say she is one of the most proactive and effective Members I have had the privilege of serving with in Congress.

Lindy's remarkable career is one of many firsts. In 1973, she became the first woman elected to the United States House of Representatives from Louisiana. And by the end of her tenure in 1991, she became the longest serving Congresswoman from the South.

Lindy was the first woman to chair a national political convention, leading the Democratic convention of 1976 that nominated President Jimmy Carter.

Her dedication to the advancement of women led her to help found the Congressional Women's Caucus in 1977, which is still active today as an instrumental bipartisan force in Congress that promotes key legislation to advance the rights of women.

She was a leader in creating the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, and chaired the Crisis Intervention Task Force.

Since retiring from Congress, Lindy served as United States Ambassador to the Holy See from 1997–2001. Her life long dedication to public service exemplifies the devotion, integrity and leadership that have characterized her

personal, family and political lives through the years.

I am proud to stand with my colleagues in support of H. Con. Res. 439, in tribute to Lindy Boggs. Her valuable contributions in Congress and her fierce advocacy of women's rights are an inspiration to all of us.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in celebrating the contributions of Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

I was one of only 16 women Members of the House of Representatives in March 1973, when Lindy began her tenure after winning a special election to fill the seat of her beloved husband, Congressman Hale Boggs. Fourteen of the women Members were Democrats and two were Republicans.

Lindy knew how to be an effective legislator from the start. She already knew a great many of the Members and was knowledgeable about House procedure and protocol. In 1976, she became the first woman to chair a national political convention, presiding over the nomination of President Jimmy Carter.

In 1977, Lindy and 14 other women representatives held the first meeting of the Congresswomen's Caucus in the Congresswomen's Reading Room. From the beginning, the focus of the caucus was on issues with special relevance to women, since our representation among the general Membership of the Congress was so small. The Caucus was a bipartisan organization from its inception, showing that Democratic and Republican Congresswomen could work together on issues to improve the lives of women and their families.

In 1981, the name of the Caucus was changed to the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues and membership was opened to male members of Congress. In 1990, we voted to name the Congresswoman's reading room the Corinne "Lindy" Boggs Congressional Reading Room in recognition of Lindy's years of service as Caucus Secretary, her example of bipartisanship, and her efforts to "fix up" our little space.

Lindy served nine terms in Congress, including service on the Appropriations Committee. She was instrumental in creating the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families and chaired the Crisis Intervention Task Force. Lindy decided not to run for Congress in 1990.

Lindy was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the Holy See (Vatican) by President Clinton and served in that capacity from 1997 to 2001.

I join my colleagues in thanking Lindy for her years of outstanding public service to the people of Louisiana and to our nation. Her role as a founding member of the Congressional Women's Caucus has helped to make the concerns and voices of women heard throughout our government.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to join with my colleagues in support of this legislation to honor Corinne "Lindy" Boggs for her years of service to the House and to the nation.

We in central New Jersey have a close relationship with the Boggs family that many of my colleagues may not know about and we have a special affection for Lindy Boggs who has spent so much time in our area.

In 1983, Princeton elected as mayor Barbara Boggs Sigmund, Rep. Bogg's daughter. Barbara Boggs Sigmund was a Southern belle

whose charm and grace and style and courage made her one of the most beloved politicians of modern New Jersey history. Lindy Boggs often has listed "mother" as one of her accomplishments—with offspring like Barbara, Cokie and Tom it's no wonder.

Barbara Boggs Sigmund played in the halls of Congress as a child, worked as a letter writer for President John F. Kennedy and danced with President Lyndon Johnson at her wedding. She is remembered for working up to the final day of an 8-year battle with the cancer that took her life at age 51 in 1990.

In 1972 Sigmund launched her political career with a winning campaign for a seat on the Princeton Borough council. In three years she was a Mercer County freeholder as we call county councilors in New Jersey. As a council member she convinced New Jersey government to "Save the Dinky," the single-car train that links the Borough to the Princeton Junction station a mile outside town. She has also established Womanspace, a shelter for battered women. Later as Mayor, she joined with Mercer County Executive Bill Mathesius, a Republican, to promote "smart growth" in New Jersey. Barbara was reelected, and entered the Democratic gubernatorial primary in 1989.

"Barbara had a blend of personal charm andchutzpah that nobody could stop," a former colleague said after Sigmund's death. She was a omen in the mold of her colleague Lindy.

Barbara Boggs Sigmund, like her distinguished parents, made public service their calling. We in central New Jersey are better for the commitment of Lindy Boggs and her entire family. I join with my colleagues in honoring these distinguished Americans.

Ms. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today we are here to support the passage of H. Con. Res. 439, which seeks to honor Congresswoman Corinne "Lindy" Boggs of Louisiana, the first woman to be elected to the House from that State.

Corinne "Lindy" Boggs was elected to represent Louisiana in a special election held after the devastating disappearance of her husband's plane in 1972.

Before her stint in the House, Boggs diligently served as the president of the Women's National Democratic Club, the Democratic Wives' Forum, and the Congressional Club. She chaired the inaugural committees for President Kennedy in 1961 and President Johnson in 1965. She also served as the first female Regent of the Smithsonian.

After filling the seat of her late husband, Corinne "Lindy" Boggs helped to found the Congressional Women's Caucus and served as longtime Caucus secretary.

On this historic 25th anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Women's Caucus, we look to honor one of the original members, Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs.

The Women's Caucus is a bipartisan group committed to improving the lives of women and families, putting their partisan differences aside. The Women's Caucus supports initiatives that impact women and families. Originally established on April 19, 1977, the Women's Caucus has successfully fought for fair credit practices, tougher child support enforcement, retirement income security, and equitable pay.

The Caucus has a long list of accomplishments in the 107th Congress including, but not limited to, the Pregnancy Discrimination Act,

the Civil Rights Restoration Act, the Women's Business Ownership Act, and the Family and Medical Leave Act.

Caucus members have championed women's issues around the world reaching from Egypt to China. At the U.N. world conferences on women and children, the Caucus brought to the U.N.'s attention the plight of refugees.

Few of these accomplishments would have been possible without the insightful and trail-blazing leaders of women such as Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs. She served nine terms in the House before retiring in 1990. In 1997, Boggs was nominated by President Clinton to be the U.S. ambassador to the Vatican City.

Boggs has served this House and country well, now we have the opportunity to show our gratitude.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to honor Ambassador and Congresswoman Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs, a great and timeless leader and lady of this House.

I had the privilege of serving with Lindy Boggs from the time I arrived in Congress in 1991 until her congressional retirement in 1991. As a member of the Banking Committee and the Appropriations Committee, she championed many causes including equal credit for women, civil rights, and community development.

Lindy was instrumental in founding the Women's Caucus in 1977 when there were only 15 women in the House. She served as Caucus Secretary. Throughout her congressional career, she was dedicated to improving the lives of women and families.

So, as we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Women's Caucus, it is only fitting that we honor Lindy's lifelong achievements. Her portrait hangs in the Women's Reading room now renamed The Corinne Lindy Claiborne Bogg Room for years hence.

Lindy has the distinction of being the first woman elected to the House of Representatives from the state of Louisiana and the first woman to chair a national political convention, leading the Democratic National Convention that nominated former President Jimmy Carter in 1976.

She was also America's distinguished Ambassador to the Holy See during the Clinton Administration, the first woman ever appointed to this post.

On April 19, 1977, fifteen Congresswomen held the first meeting of the Women's Caucus. At the time there were a total of 18 female members of the House of Representatives and 2 female Members of the Senate. Twenty five years later, we have 62 female members of the House of Representatives and 13 female members of the Senate. Our progress is slow but steady, a testament to a nation that has expanded liberty for all people since our founding.

With growing strength in numbers, Lindy's bipartisan spirit lives on today. The Congressional Women's Caucus continues to carry the torch for equitable pay, women's health, and child welfare under the leadership of Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald of California and Congresswoman Judy Biggart of Illinois.

Lindy's spirit of bipartisanship has served as the key to the Caucus's strength and success, and I am honored to be a co-sponsor of this resolution. As a member of this people's

House and the Women's Caucus for the past 20 years, I extend my sincere admiration and deepest appreciation to Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs for there extraordinary service to the people of the United States and the world and her unwavering dedication to the establishment of the Congressional Women's Caucus. Onward and godspeed to Lindy and her beautiful family.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 439.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 439.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF PAUL ECKE, JR., TO POINSETTIA INDUSTRY

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 471) to recognize the significant contributions of Paul Ecke, Jr., to the poinsettia industry, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 471

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Paul Ecke, Jr.'s legendary energy, generosity, integrity, optimism, determination, and love of people which have enabled him to develop the poinsettia industry as well as to touch and improve the lives of children and adults all over the world through his extraordinary contributions; and (2) extends its condolences to the Ecke Family and to the floral industry on the death of Paul Ecke, Jr., who was a philanthropist, and advocate for education, and a warm, loving, and brilliant human being.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PUTNAM).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 471.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider H. Res. 471, important legislation introduced by our distinguished and decorated colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

This resolution recognizes the significant contributions of Paul Ecke, Jr., to the horticultural industry and in particular the poinsettia industry.

The poinsettia is named after Joel Roberts Poinsett, the United States Ambassador to Mexico from 1825 to 1829. Ambassador Poinsett, who collected the flower while serving as Ambassador and sent them to his greenhouse in South Carolina, brought the first poinsettia to the United States.

Since then, the poinsettia has grown to become synonymous with the Christmas holiday season. For more than 150 years, December 12 has been traditionally recognized as National Poinsettia Day. That date marks the death of Ambassador Poinsett.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members support this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Paul Ecke, Jr., revolutionized the way poinsettias are bred, produced and sold in the United States, making it the best selling potted flowering plant in the United States and the world.

The poinsettia, which is native to Central America, flourished in Southern Mexico, where the Aztec Indians used it decoratively, for medicine, and for dye for textiles. The poinsettia was first brought to the U.S. by Joel Roberts Poinsett, the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico from 1825 to 1829.

Ecke Ranch, established by Paul Ecke, Sr., and subsequently owned and developed by Paul Ecke, Jr., created a worldwide poinsettia market. In 2001, poinsettias contributed \$250 million in sales at the wholesale level to the United States economy, and many times that amount to the economies of countries around the world.

□ 1800

This resolution recognizes Paul Ecke, Jr.'s integrity and determination and love of people which have enabled him to develop the poinsettia industry and extends condolences to his family on his death.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the