

We must call on Hamas to put an end to violence and terror. They must cease their rhetoric of hate. The U.S. and the international community must strongly urge Hamas to recognize Israel's right to exist.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, Hamas maintains and asserts a radical, violent ideology within its charter—the destruction of Israel. I believe that S. Con. Res. 79, which reaffirms that no U.S. funds should go to the Palestinian Authority if the majority party maintains a position calling for the destruction of Israel, is a good first step in creating a more peaceful region. Voting in support of this Resolution is not a hard choice.

But harder choices and questions lay ahead. Should we choose a knee-jerk reaction that cuts off all communication, as well as all assistance to the Palestinian people? The alternative is taking a deep breath and reflecting on more constructive ways to bring about a long-term, sustainable peace within the region, while maintaining our opposition to a political party that supports the idea of the destruction of another nation.

The reasons behind Hamas's victory are complicated. Polling data continues to show that the majority of Palestinians want peace and believe in a two-state solution. Palestinians are tired of a corrupt government and are exhausted by living in poverty. The U.S. Government's actions should not feed these root causes of Palestinian discontent. In fact, we should be supportive of efforts to mitigate these problems, including continued support for NGO-run humanitarian assistance. This path of moderation, I believe, will help bring more security to Israel, Gaza and the West Bank, and some day a Palestinian State.

Silence does not create peace and we shouldn't turn our backs on the Middle East and push all Palestinians down a path of isolation and extremism. The U.S. and Israel must remain engaged and push for a peace process that supports moderate Palestinian voices and peaceful leaders and urge Hamas to conduct itself as a legitimate political authority by renouncing the ideology of the destruction of Israel.

I urge Hamas to change its charter and urge the U.S. State Department to choose peace.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this resolution being brought to the floor so quickly and urge its passage.

The Hamas victory in Palestinian parliamentary elections is of great concern to me and many others and presents a major challenge to the peace process. There is simply no way our government can meet with or provide assistance to a government led by a terrorist organization.

Hamas ran a campaign based on cleaning out the corruption of the Fatah party. The Palestinian people responded to this pledge, but sadly in the process elected a terrorist government. Unless Hamas recognizes the State of Israel's right to exist, ceases incitement and permanently disarms and dismantles their terrorist infrastructure, the United States will not work with this government, nor can we expect Israel to.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KOLBE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois

(Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 79.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. 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 question will be postponed.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY HORN

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 300) paying tribute to Shirley Horn in recognition of her many achievements and contributions to the world of jazz and American culture, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 300

Whereas on October 20, 2005, the United States lost jazz legend Shirley Horn, who contributed greatly to the musical landscape of the Nation through her artistry and musical talent;

Whereas Shirley Horn was born in 1934 in Washington, DC, and started her musical career at the age of four on her grandmother's piano;

Whereas at the tender age of 12, Shirley Horn studied composition and piano at Howard University and was invited to attend the prestigious Juilliard School in New York City when she was 18;

Whereas jazz gives a powerful voice to the American experience and is born of a diverse society, uniting people across the divides of race, region, and national boundaries, and draws from life experience and human emotion;

Whereas over her long and distinguished career, Shirley Horn performed and worked with jazz legends, including Miles Davis and Quincy Jones;

Whereas Shirley Horn recorded over two dozen albums and was lauded with numerous honors, including the Grammy Award for best jazz vocal performance in 1998, election into the Lionel Hampton Jazz Hall of Fame in 1996, an honorary doctorate from the Berklee College of Music in 1998, the 2003 Jazz at Lincoln Center Award, inclusion in ASCAP's Wall of Fame as the 2005 living legend, and the 2005 NEA Jazz Master, the Nation's highest honor in jazz;

Whereas Shirley Horn never forgot her roots and continued to support and perform in her local community of Washington, DC, receiving the Mayor's Arts Award for Excellence in an Artistic Discipline; and

Whereas Shirley Horn's voice and piano had a profound effect on her listeners around the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) notes with deep sorrow the death of Shirley Horn and extends heartfelt sympathy to her husband and family; and

(2) recognizes Shirley Horn's many achievements and contributions to the world of jazz and American culture and notes the loss to American culture with her passing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Nevada (Mr. PORTER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PORTER. 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. 300, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 300, which pays tribute to Ms. Shirley Horn, one of the leading jazz musicians of her generation. Ms. Horn passed away this past October, leaving behind a legacy of unsurpassing musical achievement and a family thankful for her dedication as a wife, a mother, and a grandmother. I thank the resolution's author, Mr. CONYERS, for drawing our attention to Ms. Horn's accomplishments and her status as one of America's artistic treasures.

Ms. Horn's talent was evident in early life. She began playing the piano at age 4 and started formal musical training at age 5. At the age of 12, she studied composition at Howard University in Washington, DC and received a scholarship to the Juilliard School in New York at the age of 18. Unable to afford the high costs of living in New York, Ms. Horn instead remained in Washington, again studying music at Howard University.

Ms. Horn released her first album in 1961. The record, entitled "Embers and Ashes," established her as a gifted jazz musician and attracted the attention of such musical luminaries as Miles Davis and Quincy Jones. Following the release of "Embers and Ashes," Ms. Horn recorded two more albums and spent several years touring major jazz clubs throughout the United States.

However, Ms. Horn struggled with the travel demands of an active tour schedule and chose to spend the bulk of her time at home with her husband and daughter, occasionally playing at local jazz clubs in the Washington and Baltimore areas. Then, in 1980, while attending a musicians' convention in Washington, she was rediscovered while playing at a hotel piano with a group of old friends.

This rediscovery led to several years of touring and recording, with audiences and critics alike responding enthusiastically to her resurgence. Ms. Horn received nine Grammy nominations during this period, culminating in her 1998 Grammy Award for Best Jazz Vocal Performance for "I Remember Miles," her tribute to Miles Davis.

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Ms. Horn's awards also include a 2003 Jazz at Lincoln Center award for Artistic Excellence, and being named the

2005 National Endowment for the Arts Jazz Master, this country's highest honor for jazz, composers and musicians. In 2004, Ms. Horn was honored during a star-studded tribute and concert at Washington's Kennedy Center.

Musically, Ms. Horn will be remembered for the interaction between her voice and the piano and her slow, intimate ballads that have influenced the new generation of jazz artists. She will also be remembered for her dedication to family and the sacrifices she has made to be a good wife, mother and grandmother.

Mr. Speaker, as a musician myself, certainly nowhere near the accomplished musician as Ms. Horn was, I would like to also state from the personal side that I truly believe that the avenue to world peace is through music. I think she played a major role in bringing different cultures, different groups together for generations. I applaud her for that.

I would like to thank Mr. CONYERS for bringing this national treasure to our attention today and providing this opportunity to pay tribute to Ms. Horn's accomplishments. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my musician colleague from Nevada in support and in consideration of this resolution. I want to thank my colleagues from Michigan and Washington for their leadership in bringing this resolution that pays tribute to the renowned Shirley Horn to the floor today. Mr. CONYERS and Ms. NORTON introduced this resolution to honor Ms. Horn after she passed away on October 20, 2005.

Mr. Speaker, there are jazz singers who go for the bangs and booms of rhythm and speed. And then there is Shirley Horn, who took it slow. She moseyed along the piano keys, gently stepping and loving the ivories with her fingers. Her raspy voice and her way with the grand piano made her legendary.

Shirley Horn was born on May 1, 1934, in Washington, DC. She tinkled the keys of the piano ever since she was 4 years old with encouragement from her mother, who dreamed of her daughter being a black classical pianist.

Discovered by Miles Davis when she was just a teenager singing in a bar in Washington, DC, she was admired by jazz greats. She won a Grammy award in 1999, her first win after nine nominations. She also was inducted into the Lionel Hampton Jazz Hall of Fame in 1996.

Ms. Horn did not reach stardom until she was well into her fifties. She put off her performing in clubs in D.C. in order to raise her daughter. She made certain that she balanced performing and raising her family.

Later in life, she continued to share her music, even though she had many

health barriers to overcome. Nevertheless, she persevered.

For example, even after having her foot amputated due to complications with diabetes, she still played her music even though it was difficult for her to use the pedals on the piano. Ms. Horn once said, and I quote, "I have to do it. I think when I was born, it's like God said, 'Music!' and that was it. All my life, that's all I knew. It's in me, it's jammed up, and it's got to come out." She let her great raspy voice fill our ears, and she let us sit and listen to her slow leisurely stroll along the 88 keys of the grand piano.

Generations to come will listen to her music, appreciate the ability of her voice to communicate deep intimacy, set to just the right tempo, and honor her great accomplishments as a jazz legend and as a black woman.

Mr. Speaker, music is an international language. Those who are gifted to convey it can communicate with individuals from every spectre of life, individuals from many different countries, individuals who speak different languages and understand different dialects. That is the value of the musician, and that has been the value of Shirley Horn.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, which honors the life of my friend, Shirley Horn. Shirley, who passed away on October 20, 2005, was one of this country's last great jazz vocalists, one in the triumvirate of Ella Fitzgerald and Carmen McRae. Her luminous voice gave rise to whispery vocals that made songs lucky to be sung by her. Many fans noted that her songs simply melted in the air. She was a giant in the world of music and will forever remain an icon of American culture. I had the privilege of sharing my memories of her at her memorial service last year, surrounded by her family and countless friends.

Shirley was born here in Washington in 1934 and started her career in music at the age of ten on her grandmother's piano, unaware of the impact she would have on the world. She studied music at Howard University and was invited to attend the prestigious Juilliard School in New York. While financial difficulties at home kept her from Juilliard, they did not impede her spirit and drive.

While she started as a piano virtuoso, she was seventeen when she was coaxed into singing at a Washington, DC club called One Step Down. A customer promised her a turquoise teddy bear if she would sing "My Melancholy Baby." Shirley said she was so shy, but she wanted that teddy bear enough to sing the song.

It was none other than Miles Davis and Quincy Jones who plucked her from that local club to international fame, and the story is worth repeating. Miles called her out of the blue after the release of her very first album, "Embers and Ashes," and asked her to open for him at the Village Vanguard in New York. Not surprisingly for a young artist, she thought it was a joke and did not believe it until she went to New York and actually heard Miles's children singing from the album. Miles and his trumpet later joined a concert of hers but would not come out from behind a pillar while playing "My Funny Valentine."

With encouragement from Miles and Quincy, two other jazz icons, Shirley went on to record over two dozen albums and was lauded with numerous awards. After seven consecutive Grammy nominations, she won in 1998 for best jazz vocal performance. It was fitting that the winning album was "I Remember Miles," a tribute to her mentor and friend, Miles Davis. I cannot think of a more fitting honor for Shirley and Miles.

But her contributions to music go far beyond one album. On recordings for Verve Records, she collaborated with Miles Davis, Wynton Marsalis, Gary Bartz, and Toots Thielman. She even recorded the soundtrack for the movie "For Love of Ivy." The person who asked her to do the soundtrack was the star of the film, Sidney Poitier. She also recorded a tribute album to Ray Charles called "Here's to Life, Light out of Darkness."

She also was elected into the Lionel Hampton Jazz Hall of Fame, received an honorary doctorate from Berklee College of Music, and won the 2003 Jazz at Lincoln Center Award.

Importantly, she never forgot her family or her background. She lived mainly in Washington during the early part of her career so that she could take care of her daughter. Recording equipment and jazz legends like Elvin Jones came to her house to record albums.

She even remembered how one person could make a difference in the lives of others. Just as Miles recognized her talent and took her under his wing, Shirley reached out to a young drummer named Aaron Weiman and took him under her wing. And none other than pianists-singers Diana Krall and Norah Jones count her as mentors.

I again express my deepest sympathies to her family and urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution.

TAKOMA PARK, MD,  
February 14, 2006.

Representative JOHN CONYERS, JR.,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CONYERS: I am writing in support of House Concurrent Resolution 300, saluting the life and music of Shirley Horn.

Shirley Horn was an American original. She was an outstanding jazz singer and musician. She lived that uniquely American music, jazz, respected its traditions; and passed them on for all to share. In small clubs, and in large auditoriums, Shirley Horn performed throughout the United States and around the world. This resolution honors Shirley for all time. It is richly deserved. I applaud its introduction and urge the House to vote to pass it.

Shirley Horn worshiped words and the stories they told—and her renditions of standards and other songs were lyrical magic.

When we first met, she sat right next to me at the piano for a whole night at Washington's famous and now defunct jazz club, the One Step Down. At first, I was intimidated by a giant of America's music sitting no more than three feet away. This was someone who worked with Miles Davis and so many other greats! But, she was warm and infinitely gracious to a young, developing pianist. A wonderful friendship grew over the last 7 years of her life and Shirley Horn became my 'third' grandma.

Through the terrible illness that eventually took her life, she always thought about leaving her hospital bed and playing music. She yearned to sing, play piano, and perform alongside her long-time band members, Steve Williams on drums and Ed Howard on bass.

Her love of lyric and melody inspired me, musicians and singers, and audiences around the world. Shirley was wonderful at making all the songs she sung and played beautiful, rich, and full of emotion and stories.

She made famous a song entitled "Here's to Life" written by Phyllis Molinary and Artie Butler. This was the closing song at many of her concerts. She ended with the last lyric, which was "Here's to life / Here's to Love / Here's to You."

Here's to you, Shirley,  
I urge all house members to support House Concurrent Resolution 300.

AARON WEIMAN.

SILVER SPRING, MD,  
February 14, 2006.

Hon. JOHN CONYERS,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CONYERS: I was thrilled to learn that you introduced and the House of Representatives will soon consider are solution to honor the life of Shirley Horn.

As her drummer for approximately 30 years, and her, as she would say, soul mate, I can honestly say Shirley Horn is already and has been among the great ambassadors—to America and to the World—of this truly authentic American art form, jazz.

I also have to include, that through her music, piano and voice, Shirley Horn taught us, the very important things in life—heart felt honesty, companionship, love and the art of swing, the later I personally believe native of this country.

Shirley Horn, being a complete musician, was able to interpret to me, on my instrument, the drums, precisely what she wanted. It was then I realized her knowledge of the importance of each instrument. That included her ability to show me the way to express what had to be said purely and simply.

We traveled the world and each performance was an adventure. Of notable performances, I must recall the evening hosted by President Bill Clinton and First Lady Hilary Clinton. Even with the audiences who didn't speak our language, Shirley Horn was able to communicate her message of song, melody and love, truly qualities of an ambassador.

During my time with Shirley Horn, I was able to record and perform with many of the greats of this music: Miles Davis, Milt Jackson, Gary Bartz, Roy Hargrove, Wynton Marsalis, Toots Thielemans, Joe Henderson. And a particularly educating experience, we recorded at her home with two colossal men of my instrument: Elvin Jones and Billy Hart. There was no end to what she was able to give.

Now we have the rest of our lives to ingest and pass on her legacy.

Our Nation was enriched by Shirley Horn and her wonderful legacy.

My sincere thanks and appreciation for asking the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate to honor this great Lady.

Sincerely,

STEVE WILLIAMS.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I again appreciate having the opportunity to speak on this resolution today, and my strong feelings that we should recognize her for her many accomplishments. I would ask that my colleagues support this resolution as amended.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KOLBE). The question is on the motion

offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 300, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM ENHANCED BORROWING AUTHORITY ACT OF 2006

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2275) to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the national flood insurance program, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2275

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

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Flood Insurance Program Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2006".

##### SEC. 2. INCREASE IN BORROWING AUTHORITY.

The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 1309 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)), as amended by the National Flood Insurance Program Further Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-106; 119 Stat. 2288), is amended by striking "\$18,500,000,000" and inserting "\$20,775,000,000".

##### SEC. 3. EMERGENCY SPENDING.

Amendments made pursuant to this Act are designated as emergency spending, as provided under section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to be here with my colleague from Massachusetts on an important bill. It is designed, of course, to increase the borrowing authority of the National Flood Insurance Program.

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, I introduced H.R. 3669, the National Flood Insurance Program Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005. That piece of legislation increased insurance by \$2 billion, which went a long way in helping the Department's flood insurance response.

The bill before us today would provide a total of about \$20.775 billion in borrowing authority to help ensure that the NFIP have sufficient funding on a cash basis in the short-term. This bill would allow FEMA to continue paying claims resulting from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma, while the administration further evaluates

the extent of the damage and the most appropriate means to cover all potential future claims.

These claims from those whose homes and businesses have been damaged or destroyed by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma are not a new obligation. They are the result of a legal promise we made to these homeowners and business owners, a commitment we made when Congress passed the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and subsequent revisions.

Homeowners and business owners across the country agreed to pay premiums, communities agreed to adopt building codes to mitigate flood dangers, and the Federal Government agreed to provide insurance coverage to policyholders after a disaster. Every single one of these claims represents someone who has taken the responsible course of action by purchasing flood insurance and paying premiums to the government.

We not only have a legal obligation to honor our commitments, we have a moral obligation to provide the coverage we promised to provide to these people. I think the thrust of this bill is so important for people. I understand the argument some of my colleagues are making about the need to have further reforms for the National Flood Insurance Program.

I note the Committee on Financial Services held a markup in November of 2005 that addressed several reform initiatives to enhance accountability and ensure 2004 reforms are implemented. We had the support of Chairman OXLEY and our ranking member Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make it clear, we had reforms. This is not going to be the last of these bills that we are going to see, and we will work towards having some reforms.

In addition, the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity held four hearings on this important program last year, including an August field hearing in rural Ohio, in my district. The Housing subcommittee will have continuous oversight of this important program, NFIP and look for all possible legislative solutions that will make this program as efficient and responsive as it can be.

Floods have been and continue to be one of the most destructive and costly natural hazards to our Nation. Early last year, there have been three major floods in the district that I represent, all three of these incidents qualify for Federal relief granted by the President, and this flooding event, in January of last year, resulted in historic levels of damage in several communities.

Now, we have a major disaster of the likes of which we haven't seen before down in the gulf, and the national flood insurance is a valuable tool in addressing the losses incurred throughout the country due to these floods. I urge the support of this bill.

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