

open space and habitat that they have left.

Another quote from this article, "What will it say about the human race if we let the tiger go extinct? What can we save? Can we save ourselves?"

On behalf of the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), and the staff on both sides of the aisle on the Committee on Resources, I thank all of them for their help; and I urge my colleagues to vote for this most important very tiny amount of money that can go a long way.

□ 1415

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 645, 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Madam 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 in the RECORD on H.R. 645, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING ADAMS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK HONORING FORMER PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams and his family, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1668

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

SECTION 1. COMMEMORATIVE WORK TO HONOR JOHN ADAMS AND HIS LEGACY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Few families have contributed as profoundly to the United States as the family that gave the Nation its second president, John Adams; its sixth president, John Quincy Adams; first ladies Abigail Smith Adams and Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams; and succeeding generations of statesmen, diplomats, advocates, and authors.

(2) John Adams (1735–1826), a lawyer, a statesman, and a patriot, was the author of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the oldest written constitution still in force), the leader of the Second Continental Congress, a driving force for independence, a negotiator of the Treaty of Paris (which brought the Revolutionary War to an end), the first Vice President, the second President, and an unwavering exponent of freedom of conscience and the rule of law.

(3) Abigail Smith Adams (1744–1818) was one of the most remarkable women of her time. Wife of former President John Adams and mother of former President John Quincy Adams, she was an early advocate for the rights of women and served the cause of liberty as a prolific writer, fierce patriot, and staunch abolitionist.

(4) John Quincy Adams (1767–1848), the son of John and Abigail Adams, was a distinguished lawyer, legislator, and diplomat and a master of 7 languages, who served as Senator, Minister to the Netherlands under President George Washington, Minister to Prussia under the first President Adams, Minister to Great Britain under President James Madison, chief negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent (which ended the War of 1812), Secretary of State under President James Monroe, author of the Monroe Doctrine (which declared the Western Hemisphere off limits to European imperial expansion), sixth President, and the only former President to be elected to the House of Representatives, where he was known as "Old Man Eloquent" and served with great distinction as a leader in the fight against slavery and a champion of unpopular causes.

(5) Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams (1775–1852), the wife of former President John Quincy Adams, was an educated, accomplished woman and the only first lady born outside the United States. Like Abigail Adams, she wrote eloquently on behalf of the rights of women and in opposition to slavery.

(6) Charles Francis Adams (1807–1886), the son of John Quincy and Louisa Adams, served 6 years in the Massachusetts legislature, was a steadfast abolitionist who received the Free Soil Party's vice-presidential nomination in 1848, was elected to his father's seat in the House of Representatives in 1856, and served as ambassador to Great Britain during the Civil War, where his efforts were decisive in preventing the British Government from recognizing the independence of the Confederacy.

(7) Henry Adams (1838–1918), the son of Charles Francis Adams, was an eminent writer, scholar, historian, and public intellectual, and was the author of many celebrated works, including "Democracy", "The Education of Henry Adams", and his 9-volume "History of the United States during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison".

(8) Both individually and collectively, the members of this illustrious family have enriched the Nation through their profound civic consciousness, abiding belief in the perfectibility of the Nation's democracy, and commitment to service and sacrifice for the common good.

(9) Although the Congress has authorized the establishment of commemorative works on Federal lands in the District of Columbia honoring such celebrated former Presidents as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, the National Capital has no comparable memorial to former President John Adams.

(10) In recognition of the 200th anniversary of the end of the presidency of John Adams, the time has come to correct this oversight so that future generations of Americans will know and understand the preeminent histor-

ical and lasting significance to the Nation of his contributions and those of his family.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—The Adams Memorial Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams, along with his wife Abigail Adams and former President John Quincy Adams, and the family's legacy of public service.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.).

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work. The Adams Memorial Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work.

(e) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.)), or upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 10(b) of such Act, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Adams Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of such Act.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this Act, the terms "commemorative work" and "the District of Columbia and its environs" have the meanings given to such terms in section 2 of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1002).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY).

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

H.R. 1668 introduced, by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), would authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams and his legacy. H.R. 1668 is supported by the administration and has strong bipartisan support.

Perhaps no American family has contributed as profoundly to public service as the family that gave the Nation its second President, John Adams; his wife, Abigail Adams; and their son, our sixth President, John Quincy Adams, who was also, by the way, a member of this body. The family's legacy was far-reaching, continuing with John Quincy Adams's son, John Francis Adams, who was also a member of this body and an ambassador to England during the Civil War; and his son, Henry Adams, an eminent writer and scholar, and it goes on and on.

The bill, as amended, focuses on the remarkable achievements of President

John Adams, his wife Abigail, and their son, John Quincy Adams. We have a monument here in our Nation's Capital honoring our first President, George Washington, as well as monuments honoring Lincoln, Roosevelt and Jefferson, but, incredibly, we have overlooked one person who arguably, second only perhaps to George Washington, did more than any other person to make it all happen. Historian David McCullough reminds us that while Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, he was the pen of the Revolution, John Adams was its important voice and the driving force. Clearly, we owe him a deep and lasting debt.

Madam Speaker, it was the voice of John Adams in the Continental Congress that was the most responsible for pushing, prodding and cajoling the other Founding Fathers to sever our ties with England. He did this at enormous personal sacrifice: separated from his wife and family for nearly 10 years, taking life-threatening voyages during winter storms across the Atlantic Ocean to secure help for our struggling Army from foreign nations, and risking imprisonment or even execution as a traitor if his efforts were to fail.

He was blunt and outspoken, but he was also warm and humorous and passionate, and he was passionate above all things about his brilliant and accomplished wife, his family and his country.

Many of his views were controversial and unpopular in his day. Even the notion of forming our new country was highly controversial and unpopular. But he put the good of a country as a whole above any desire to win a personal popularity contest.

His death was, fittingly, as interesting as his life. By an incredible coincidence he and Thomas Jefferson both died on the very same day, and, Madam Speaker, that same day was July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. That was a significant date in their lives, and it is the significant date in the history of our country, thanks to his courage and thankless work. For this reason, we worked very hard to bring this bill to the floor this week to honor this important American whose sacrifices created the very holiday all of us will be celebrating next week. Next week we will mark the 225th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. We will finally, at long last, be on our way to correcting a glaring oversight in our Nation's history.

It is ironic that more than 200 years have passed without properly honoring John Adams, but, upon reflection, perhaps we augment the value of our honor by doing so at this late date. After all, how many of us could possibly hope or expect to have such attention devoted to our memories and legacies two centuries after we draw our final breath? That we do so today

speaks volumes about the significance of President John Adams' contributions to our lives.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the truly enormous efforts of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) and, by the way, his staff as well. They put enormous efforts into this legislation. The gentleman from Indiana has worked tirelessly as a true champion of John Adams, by pushing this legislation through our subcommittee, by bringing two nationally recognized scholars to come before us, and by educating so many of us here in this body and so many citizens of the public at large about the enormous debt we owe to this hero and champion of liberty, John Adams. When the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) retires from Congress next year, he can justifiably look back on his work on this legislation with a long-lasting sense of pride.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to observe that once, in a very low moment, during a period when her husband's work took him to Philadelphia, leaving her alone in Massachusetts, Abigail Adams wrote in a letter to John Adams, "I wonder whether future generations will ever know what we sacrificed for them?" The answer to that question, Madam Speaker, is a resounding "yes," we do know, we will know, because of what we do today, and we are grateful.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1668, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), my colleague, as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 1668. I am pleased to join my colleagues on the floor today in support of this legislation which honors a great American.

The Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands held a hearing on June 12 on H.R. 1668 that was highly informative. We received testimony from noted historians David McCullough and Joseph Ellis, who provided the subcommittee with enlightening and detailed testimony on the accomplishments of former President Adams and his family, as well as the appropriateness of establishing a memorial here in Washington, D.C.

John Adams, our first Vice President and second President of the United States, was an early American statesman and patriot, and I am pleased to support this worthy legislative effort to honor former President Adams and his legacy. It is truly overdue.

The bill that is being brought to the floor today includes amendments to clarify the focus of the Adams Memorial. These changes are consistent with the testimony we received at our hearing.

I want to commend the bill's sponsor as well, the gentleman from Indiana

(Mr. ROEMER) for his insight and his perseverance in expanding our knowledge about and generating our interest in our second President and his family, and his perseverance in making this memorial a reality. My thanks also to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), our chairman, and the leadership for expediting the consideration of this measure before the July 4 recess.

It is fitting and proper that the House pass this legislation in conjunction with the 4th of July, which honors American independence, an event that John Adams was extremely instrumental in helping to achieve. Madam Speaker, I wholeheartedly support H.R. 1668, as amended, and I urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER).

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

Mr. ROEMER. Madam Speaker, first of all, I want to rise to quote John Adams. He said, "I shall never shine until some animating occasion calls forth all of my powers." He shall never shine until some animating occasion shall call forth all of his powers.

Well, he certainly has not shined enough in our Nation's Capital, and we hope to do something about this today with this so-called animating occasion with the House of Representatives poised to pass this tribute to John and Abigail Adams, to John Quincy Adams, and to recognize the legacy of Charles Francis and Henry Adams.

I want to begin by thanking a number of people that have made this possible. As always in the House of Representatives, nothing is easy, and everything is complicated, and everything needs to be more bipartisan, and this is certainly a seminal event for bipartisanship and something coming forward with truly historic speed.

I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and his staff, the Committee on Resources staff, and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the chairman; I want to thank on our side the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), our ranking member, and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) for her help and devotion to this cause. This could not come to the floor in the expedited manner it did without all of their strong support and help, and the help in a bipartisan way from the Committee on Resources. So I am very grateful to all of you who honor this historic, dazzling, brilliant family with your recognition and your speed here today to bring this to the floor before July 4.

I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), my colleague who showed me all around

Quincy, and the Senate sponsor, Senator KENNEDY. I want to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), my good friend and classmate, who is such an integral and instrumental force here in our Nation's Capital who has helped us bring this forward. I want to thank my own staff member, Matt Blaschke, who has worked tirelessly on this effort as well.

We do intend to bring this and pass it through the House and take it before the Senate as well, too. Steps from here in our Nation's Capital is a famous painting by John Trumbull, and it outlines the Declaration of Independence and sketches the magnificent and captures the magnificent history of that event. Front and center, at the exact point of center and foreground of that painting stands John Adams. John Trumbull recognized the integral force, the integrity, the valor, the character, the bravery that it took not only to get our Nation behind the Revolution, but then to seek the Declaration of Independence and get it passed through Congress. John Adams was that driving force.

As the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) said, Thomas Jefferson wrote those eloquent words, but he did not have the voice to argue for those words in the Continental Congress. And taking a step back from even when John Adams was the fire and the passion to argue to the Members of the Continental Congress that, yes, we needed our independence, we were not going to take orders from Great Britain any longer; he also convinced the American people that that was the course that we should take as a people. In David McCullough's wonderful book, and he appeared at a dinner for us at the Library of Congress on John Adams, he carefully articulates in this book that at that time, one-third of the American people were undecided about the course of independence.

□ 1430

One third were Tory and for Great Britain, and one third were true blue and wanted in a patriotic sense our independence. John Adams convinced the American people that we needed to move forward in this revolution and seek for this independence and then pass it through the Continental Congress.

George Washington may have been our first President in the executive branch. John Adams was probably our first President from the extent that he guided these things through the Continental Congress.

Thomas Jefferson talked about his important role, Jefferson said, and I quote "his power of thought and expression moved us from our seats as we listened to his eloquent words."

Revolution, independence, and then setting forth the institutions today of our great republic, nobody except George Washington is probably more particularly in our gratitude for those three events than John Adams.

He then made a decision that may have been one of the most important of his lifetime, here is John Adams, a picture in his prime, he married a woman by the name of Abigail Adams, probably his equal intellectually, writing some of the greatest letters in our Nation's history.

She was a good and decent person who argued against slavery, who argued for women's rights. She also helped establish the tradition of the Adams' as the only founding family, first family never to own slaves, never to own slaves.

They then raised the most dazzling and brilliant family in the history of public service in this country. John and Abigail were married for 54 years. As we salute not only independence and revolution in our republican institutions, we also salute family as we honor John and Abigail Adams.

Then they go on to have a son who becomes our sixth President, John Quincy Adams, who died right over off the Statuary Hall.

John Quincy Adams is distinguished not for only one career, but for three. He is a minister to five different European nations appointed by George Washington. He is the architect of our foreign policy and writes the Monroe Doctrine as the Secretary of State. After finishing up his foreign policy career, he runs for President and wins and serves in principle, not making short-term political decisions to get re-elected, but long-term decisions on principle and policy so that the country is better off. It cost him his reelection.

People like John Adams and John Quincy Adams are needed now as public servants. Then after being President, he goes on to serve in this distinguished body for almost 18 years. He was founder of our foreign policy, President of the United States, Congressman from Quincy, Massachusetts; three great careers.

He has a son, Charles Francis Adams, who helps negotiate, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, to keep us out of the Civil War and keep British out of the Civil War. Finally, he has a son, Henry Adams, who is one of the most distinguished authors and historians in our Nation's history.

This is, indeed, a family that deserves this recognition from this Congress and hopefully from the Senate.

John Quincy Adams said about July 4th, and I quote, "it was not only the birthday of a great Nation, it was the opening of a new era in the history of mankind"; that new opening in the history of mankind, with that declaration, that all people are created equal, is the legacy, in many ways, of this family.

Madam Speaker, I hope that we can pass this today; that the Senate will pass this this week before they go out; that the President will sign this into law; and that we can begin the hard work of passing this and building this in our Nation's Capitol.

Finally, let me end on a quote from John Adams about the truly historic nature of that revolution and that movement for independence.

John Adams said, and I quote, "objects of the most stupendous magnitude, measures in which the lives and liberties of millions born and unborn are most essentially interested are here now before us. We are in the very midst of revolution, the most complete unexpected and remarkable of any in the history of the world."

John Adams, Abigail Adams, John Quincy Adams, and their family, let us bring the remarkable honor to that family with passage of this resolution, of this bill today, and begin the architecture of rewarding valor and virtue of a family and of public service in this Nation, probably the best family in the Nation's history.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank again the staff, the Members, to the bipartisanship shown in this; and I look forward to seeing this through in the next several years.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank again the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my legislation, H.R. 1668, which authorizes the construction of a memorial to John Adams and his family in Washington.

Our great capital, Washington, D.C., is a city of tributes. Beautiful, elaborate monuments and memorials stand permanently affixed throughout the city to honor our country's most cherished heroes. Millions of people from all over the world come to our great capital every year to learn about our nation and the great men and women whose intellect, ideals, bravery and foresight first established and later preserved our freedom.

But if our commemorative structures are to provide a living history lesson, it is one that is woefully incomplete, for it omits John Adams, our most skilled and consequential diplomat, first Vice President, second President, and his distinguished legacy.

As a public servant, my fascination with Adams extends through three generations of his descendants. As a family, the Adamses were the guardians of our republic, from its creation through adolescence. Their courage and prophetic wisdom kept us out of war, built the foundation of American foreign policy, transcended party politics, and displayed independence in critical times. It is time to embrace their contributions with a proper memorial in our capital city.

Thomas Jefferson called Adams a "colossus for independence." To be sure, he was the most outspoken and persuasive advocate for a break with Britain. Adams had the foresight to insist that Thomas Jefferson write the Declaration of Independence and that George Washington command the Continental Army. He would go on to negotiate the Treaty of Paris, which successfully concluded America's war for independence. He is also the author of the Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—the oldest constitution still in force—which specifies that is the "duty" of the government to educate its citizens.

As President, Adams was nonpartisan and ideological, never sacrificing his beliefs for political gain. He skillfully (and wisely) avoided

war with France despite the overwhelming warmongering from his own Federalist Party. Such independence preserved his integrity, but cost him a second term.

One of the few people truly comparable to John Adams both in passion and intellect was his wife, Abigail. Those who knew them personally called their union perfect. Abigail's letters to her husband reveal not only her wit and intelligence, but also a profound belief in the equality of women that was more than 100 years before its time.

As a member of Congress, I am particularly intrigued by John Quincy Adams, the quintessential public servant, and son of John Adams. John Quincy Adams began his career as a diplomat, skillfully serving America's national interests in Russia, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, and Great Britain. Under President Madison he negotiated the Treaty of Ghent, and as Secretary of State during the Monroe Administration, he helped create the most important and decisive foreign policy statement of its time, the Monroe Doctrine.

John Quincy Adams' Presidency was ambitious. Like his father, he believed that the government should invest in education and science for the betterment of its citizens. He proposed a national university and observatory. He pursued his agenda with tenacity and initiative, and like his father, enjoyed negligible political support. Like his father, he served only one term as President.

A true public servant, John Quincy Adams returned to public life after a brief hiatus to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives from his hometown of Quincy, Massachusetts. In his nine terms, he spoke of no issue more often—or with more vigor—than slavery. Like his parents, John Quincy Adams was a stolid abolitionist, known to his colleagues as "old man eloquent." He also helped to establish the Smithsonian Institution, the museum in the heart of the mall. He died at the "post of duty" as a dedicated public servant, suffering a stroke on the floor of the House. He passed away two days later in the U.S. Capitol.

John Quincy Adams' son, Charles Francis Adams, spent his formative years in Washington, learning through the examples of his distinguished predecessors. As he entered into politics, Charles Francis Adams became increasingly disenchanted with the insincerity and outright corruption of his generation of leaders in Washington. He soon bolted the Whigs in favor of the Free Soil Party, which organized around the principles of a profound opposition to slavery. He received the Party's Vice Presidential nomination in 1848, and eventually held his father's old seat in the U.S. Congress. In 1860, President Lincoln tapped Charles Francis Adams—now a member of the new Republican Party, and widely known for his sharp intellect and persuasive powers—to act as Ambassador to England in order to prevent British military support for the Confederacy. His logic, reserve and directness achieved functional neutrality from Britain, which helped to preserve the integrity of our Union.

Charles Francis Adams' son, Henry Adams, shared his father's frustration with politics and corruption in Washington. His observations steered him towards journalism, where he described the shortcomings of modern politics without falling prey to them. A "liberal Republican," Henry Adams wrote pointed, brilliant essays exposing political fraud and dishonesty.

He shared the idealism and independence of his heritage, never putting politics above his convictions. Henry Adams was also an accomplished academic, teaching Medieval History at Harvard, and the first American to employ the "seminar" method of instruction. Henry Adams is best known for his acclaimed autobiography, "The Education of Henry Adams." Some have called it the greatest autobiography in American history.

The Adamses occupy a position in American history unequaled by any other family. They helped create our nation as champions of freedom; they helped defend and guide it during its vulnerable, early days; and they helped preserve it through the most divisive battle in American history. They devoted their lives to our Republic, and it is time to recognize and celebrate their genius, sacrifices, and significance, here is our nation's capital.

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, we have two speakers remaining; and I wonder if we could after that have a minute or two.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. That is fine.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, why build a memorial to John Adams along with Abigail and John Quincy? That immediately leads to the question why one, has not one been built before?

John Adams was not a dramatic leader like Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, FDR, or even Ronald Reagan, but John Adams was a man who rose from humble roots in Braintree, Massachusetts to the challenges of his time.

He was elected our first Vice President and the second President because he was the leader of the new New England branch of the government. The Virginians loomed large and were brilliant, but they did not stand alone.

From the beginning, John Adams prodded the Virginians as well as the others to independence. He had watched the British in Boston. He saw the inevitable before others in the Continental Congress did.

The anchor reason for this memorial is John Adams' leadership in creating our Nation, which has been ignored for far too long.

But it is also about his wife, Abigail, an extraordinary writer and political advisor. Without Abigail, it is not clear that John Adams would have been, ever been as successful as he was. The Adams, up until the Bush family, were our Nation's only father and son Presidents.

John Quincy Adams, like his father, was independent. He was not establishment enough for his Federalist base nor populist enough for the Jeffersonians. Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams and their wives complete possibly the most extraordinary family in our history.

The best argument for this memorial is the extraordinary character of the Adams family, but perhaps not to the

New Republic magazine, which, in a recent thoughtful cover story, criticizes John Adams and author David McCullough, partly by arguing that personality, history, and character are overrated.

Were John and John Quincy Adams morally superior to the Virginians because they did not own slaves and fought against slavery? Let us see, the answer is yes.

Excuses like geography and family background explain some differences, but it does not explain why some people rise above such circumstances, nor does it mean that one position is not morally superior.

It took moral courage for John Quincy Adams, to make his stands, featured in the movie *Armistead*, courage anchored in his belief in Jesus Christ. The recent New Republic cover story can mock character, but a primary part of memorialization is to encourage future generations to emulate the virtuous character traits exemplified by our past leaders.

Should we build memorials to individuals? History is not just a deterministic march like historian Richard Hofstadter and others suggest. The importance of regular people should not be underestimated. I am reading the Great Platte River Road wrote by Merrill Mattes right now which is based upon the fascinating journals of average people heading West, but, in fact, there are different makers in history.

People living next door to each other, with similar opportunities and backgrounds, do respond differently to challenges. Some people rise to challenges, others shrink.

If one views memorials in Washington as tributes to a sort of Greek or Roman gods, you will be deeply disappointed upon further investigation. They are merely men with all sorts of flaws. Each of the Adams would certainly acknowledge their moral shortcomings, but that does not mean that they were not extraordinary Americans worth honoring. Even Jefferson with his serious moral failings, was a brilliant writer, Western visionary, and architect, among his other attributes.

Another New Republic criticism in their review of McCullough's book was that writers like McCullough promote books that millions of people like to read. This sort of elitism is often prevalent in publications read only by a small group of people who desire to seem more important than the unwashed masses.

The ultimate irony is that the review concludes by saying that Adams was an elitist. Well, I guess it takes one to know one.

Ultimately, the reviewer maintains that Adams' writings were out of step with his time and certainly out of step with the ideas held today. The reviewer makes some interesting points about ideological framework, some of his views were outdated, but Jefferson was a slave owner and certainly showed none of the gender equity traits of both John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

So is Jefferson to be ignored as well? John Adams was an eclectic visionary and a prolific writer. He is important like Jefferson and Franklin because of his actions and leadership on the ideas which have stood the test of time, not because of a few ideas that did not.

Furthermore, I would argue that John Adams' framework grounded in English law, like the writings of John Dickinson in letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer kept Jefferson and others from drifting into the disasters of the French revolution. Most forget how wrongheaded Jefferson was about the French and how close our radicals came to sending us down that path.

David McCullough with his tremendous book on John Adams, number one on the New York Times best-seller list, has reached multitudes of Americans with the story of John Adams. Hurrah to him for being a popularizer to help pave the way for this memorial.

Madam Speaker, I also want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), along with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), who holds the Adams seat in Congress, for their leadership in bringing this memorial forward.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, for moving this bill forward expeditiously, so that we can honor John Adams and his family over this 4th of July and that the future generations can learn from the character, valor and wisdom of John, Abigail, and John Quincy from a memorial, hopefully, near the Jefferson Memorial.

In one of the most extraordinary events in American history, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, died on the same day.

And that day was July 4, on the 50th anniversary of our nation's founding. In 1959 Lester Cappon edited a two-volume edition of correspondence between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Like many others in our country, reading the exchanges of intellectual leaders of the founding of our Republic, helped spark my lifelong interest in history.

McCullough's book is a great place to start any study of John Adams. He makes his life vibrant—you feel like you know him well when you are done.

But there is a substantial body of literature on the Adams, if you desire further reading. I own a large office of collection of Adams books.

The Book of Abigail and John edited by L.H. Butterfield features selected letters between husband and wife, probably unmatched in American history.

Adams: An American Dynasty by Francis Russell and Descent from Glory by Paul Nagel are studies of the Adams generations.

Passionate Sage by Joseph Ellis was just re-issued in paperback, and is an outstanding read whatever problems Professor Ellis is currently having.

I purchased the Character of John Adams by Peter Shaw in 1976, 25 years ago. It had a profound impact upon me, and made me an Adams admirer ever since.

Paul Nagel's biography of John Quincy Adams is probably the best book for further study of his amazing life.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), a member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands.

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

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I would like to right off the bat thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for bringing recognition to John and Abigail Adams and their family, a century and three quarters after his death.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) for his generous gift of time to show me the old house in Quincy and introduce me to the Adams' family.

Having grown up on a family farm in Braintree, now Quincy, Massachusetts, Adams was fully expected to become a farmer and a clergyman, but he soon abandoned any hope of a quiet private life in exchange for a life that called on his vision and valor in the birth of a republic.

I underscore valor, because he and his compatriots at that time for all they knew were marching straight to the gallows. While many of his contemporaries were calling for compromise with Britain, Adams was one of the first to realize that independence was the only reasonable resolution of the relationship between the oppressive parent and its upstart colony.

Adams realized that America's future did not lie in negotiating concessions, but in promoting liberty by whatever means necessary. The fact that he was willing to fight for our independence is an indication of how fervently he believed in liberty, yet much of his public service was focused on avoiding war.

During the first months of his Presidential administration, Adams was confronted with the very real prospect of war with France. Many in his own party, including his own cabinet, supported the idea of waging war. Adams insisted on peaceful negotiations and diplomacy, and he was wise to have done so.

It is also only fitting in this legislation that we recognize his wife, Abigail. Through their 54-year marriage, Abigail was a sounding board and John Adams' closest advisor. No doubt, John Adams was one of the most visionary, valiant and courageous patriots to shape the American system.

There are good reasons why our Constitutional government survives and thrives, and the Massachusetts constitution that preceded it; John Adams' genius is a large part of that reason.

Now, some say we might not want to devote precious space here in the District of Columbia to yet another monument.

□ 1445

By the same token, I suppose we could steer the millions of tourists

here to go to Charlottesville, Virginia, or to Springfield, Illinois, to the hometowns of these great patriots, and see the sites there and send millions of tourists to the narrow streets of Quincy. No. We should have a monument to this great man, these great people, here near the seat of government in Washington, D.C.

I thank my colleague for promoting this legislation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

I rise humbly today in support of H.R. 1668 to establish an Adams Memorial Foundation. I speak with profound gratitude to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), a family man and my colleague, for his sincere promotion and presentation of this ideal, and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) for their promotion of this important work.

So many have spoken so eloquently, Madam Speaker, today about the reasons for a memorial to the second President of the United States of America. I would rather reflect on the significance of the day 1 week from today that John Adams, the second President, made possible, July 2, 1776. That is when the Colossus of Independence stepped into the breach and stepped onto the floor of the then Congress of the United States and drew upon his profound Christian faith and drew upon his courage and education, defended liberty and the notion of independence.

Thomas Jefferson would later write that, on that day, "His power of thought and expression moved us from our seats." He went on to say of John Adams' role in the creation of the Declaration of Independence that "no man better merited than Mr. John Adams to hold a most conspicuous place in its design, he was the pillar of its support on the floor of Congress. It is a blessed advocate and defender against the multifarious assaults it encountered. With the British floating in innumerable ships off the coast of Boston, it was the courage and faith and conviction of John Adams more than any other man on July 2, 1776, who began the process that wrought our independence, that wrought the freedom to have the debate on this floor every day."

As we stand 1 week from the celebration on that particular day of days, July 2, 1776, I commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and all those to support this amendment. It is time that we remember the Colossus of Independence, John Adams.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), which will be the home of the new memorial.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands for yielding me this time

and for her very hard work, along with the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), the Chair, in bringing this bill forward at such a timely moment.

I bring, I must say, particular congratulations, however, to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for what he has done and the way he has done it. If I may say so, I will be very sorry to see the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) leave at the end of the 107th Congress so that we might not have more enlightened ideas of this kind from him.

What he has done is define a great American family, one of the most distinguished in our history, who has simply been overlooked among all the memorials that stand out there all over Washington, D.C., our first and sixth President, and one of the most important First Ladies, Abigail Adams, an extraordinary writer in her own right and a strong abolitionist.

There is no need for us, really, to lay out the reasons for a memorial for this family in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The reasons have already been laid out in the texts of American history and in the vindication of history itself.

Let me say a word about how the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) went about doing what he is doing because it is a case study, it seems to me, in how to approach a delicate area like the Mall.

He, from the beginning, in writing his bill, consulted with the relevant agencies, especially the National Capital Planning Commission, the agencies which Congress has given the authority over matters dealing with the mall. He is proceeding in full compliance with the Commemorative Works Act. He does not name a site for where the memorial shall be found. That we have given to the NCPC. He specifically states what should already be taken for granted, that his bill must be done in keeping with the Commemorative Works Act.

It is important to come forward and say what this Member has done because recently there has been a lot of controversy surrounding memorials on the Mall. Our generation is in danger of using all the available space on this small piece of land meant to serve Americans in perpetuity.

I commend the three commissions who are submitting a plan to fairly apportion space on the Mall. They have found for us areas contiguous to the Mall, areas near the Mall, areas centrally located where tourists may go.

One thing we know is that the Adams family belongs here on the Mall. The only question is how and where to put it. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) wants to make sure that this is done right and done through the commissions who are expert at doing this.

Madam Speaker, one generation does not have the right to fill the Mall as if there will be no great men or women who come after us, none among our children or grandchildren or great

grandchildren, but the Roemer bill says it even better. There must be space for those who, in our lack of wisdom, we have overlooked on the Mall.

The Roemer bill has found a great American family, which had no contemporaries to speak for them, no interest groups to speak for them. Instead, the Roemer bill let their contributions speak for themselves as a family worthy of recognition prominently in the Nation's Capital.

I thank the gentleman for the work he has done and for the work that will surely enhance the Mall area.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), my last speaker, who represents Quincy, the home, the place that was the town that was home to President Adams and his family.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I rise to mark an exciting occasion that, as David McCullough stated in his testimony, is some 200 years overdue, but better late than never.

I would take this occasion, also, to thank David McCullough for his contribution to the American people. Clearly, if there was a historian laureate as there is a poet laureate, I think we could all agree, the overwhelming consensus, it would be David McCullough. He has made history come alive in such a way that he has captured the attention of the American people.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER). I think it was several Members who indicated their disappointment that he will not be returning in the next term. Let me add my voice to that. But let me reassure them that he will be very much involved and engaged in this effort as it proceeds over the course of the next several years. We have had many conversations regarding this, and I know he will continue to play a huge role.

Well, this legislation would at long last honor John, Abigail and John Quincy Adams, towering figures, as has been pointed out, to whom this Nation owes its very foundation. A family without peer in our Nation's history.

As my colleagues may understand, this is a special moment for me personally as a native son of Quincy, Massachusetts, where both John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born and raised. I sense, I feel deeply a certain political kinship, if you will, with this family as the first resident of Quincy to serve in this body since Charles Francis Adams, the son of John Quincy Adams, and obviously the grandson of John Adams, served in this body from 1859 to 1861.

Furthermore, Abigail Adams, wife and mother of the two Presidents, was from neighboring Weymouth, also part of our congressional district and where my own grandparents farmed and raised their children in the early 1900s.

Personally, this association is deeply humbling and yet the source of great

inspiration. As it is in Weymouth and Quincy and throughout the region, the birthplace of this Nation, from the pilgrims' first landfall in Provincetown on Cape Cod and settlement in Plymouth, Massachusetts, to John Hancock, also of Quincy, who presided over the Continental Congress that declared our independence, no family in American history has contributed so uniquely to the creation, the birth of this country, and to our democracy and to its survival as have John Quincy and Abigail.

The citizens of Quincy, Weymouth and Braintree and across the south shore of Boston have long recognized the magnitude of this legacy with great pride. It is enormously gratifying that we may now share in this pride with fellow Americans by authorizing a fitting memorial in the Capital.

It is and has been no easy task to enhance public appreciation of the Adams family when the objects of your admiration do so little to cooperate. This was a fiercely ambitious and industrious family, but they also displayed a frankness and selflessness that is rare in public life. That may account, I would submit, for the lack of appropriate public recognition until now.

The tendency towards self-effacement is reflected in a 1776 letter from John to Abigail in which he said, and I am quoting, "Let me have my farm, family, and goose quill; and all the honors and offices this world can bestow may go to those who deserve them better and desire them more. I covet them not."

On another occasion, he wrote, "Mausoleums, statues, monuments will never be erected to me."

This modesty was becoming, but certainly unwarranted. Few families in American history have given so much to their country over so many generations as statesmen, diplomats, advocates and authors. For any student of the first two centuries of American history, it seems incredible that there is no such tribute. It should be a highlight of every school pilgrimage to Washington. Well, today we are addressing this omission.

One of the most remarkable experiences of my 5 years in Congress occurred just 2 weeks ago during a subcommittee hearing on this bill chaired by the Congressman from Colorado, and to whom we all owe a debt of gratitude for his handling in such an expeditious fashion by bringing this legislation to the floor. I am sure he agrees that it was a riveting history seminar by two of the most eminent scholars of our time, David McCullough and Joseph Ellis.

They painted a portrait of John Adams as the Colossus of Independence, we have heard that from others, who chose Jefferson to draft the Declaration and nominated Washington to command the Continental Army. As others have referenced and David McCullough suggested, while Jefferson was the pen of the Declaration, it was Adams that gave it voice.

□ 1500

And later, with a nascent America drawing its very first breaths, he was our most effective diplomat in the 1780s, winning recognition of our national sovereignty from European powers and securing loans from the Dutch to finance the revolution, thus keeping an infant Nation alive during its most precarious years. A man of extraordinary courage, he instinctively embraced the public interest, even when it conflicted with his own self-interest, as when, as our second President, he steered America clear of the public outcry for war with France at the expense of his own reelection.

At his side throughout was a one-woman cabinet, Abigail Adams, whose influence would be impossible to overstate. She possessed a keen intellect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). All time has expired.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes on both sides.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT).

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, she was also an unwavering moral compass for her husband and for her son. She expressed with incredulity that patriots striving for independence could conceive of a new nation embracing the concept of slavery. She was their conscience. And their son, John Quincy Adams, diplomat, Secretary of State, author of the Monroe Doctrine, tireless abolitionist, and sixth President of the United States, died in this Chamber, in Congress, while the war with Mexico was being debated.

With so many lawyers and legislators nearby, I just want to say a brief word about the lasting contributions of John and John Quincy Adams to the development of the rule of law, not just here in America but around the world. It is truly a living legacy that continues to have powerful influence in the 21st century as we observe emerging democracies everywhere following, embracing the Adams model.

As early as 1776, Adams wrote, "The surest way to secure an impartial and exact execution of the laws was by guaranteeing an independent Judiciary." "Judges," he said, "should be subservient to none nor more complacent to one than another." In 1780, he had the opportunity to put these ideas, these concepts, into action as the framer of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the oldest written constitution still in force and the first to enshrine the concept of a coequal and independent Judiciary, "peopled by judges," as he said, "as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit."

He was keenly aware that it is an independent Judiciary that can best

protect fundamental personal liberties against the tyranny of despots and the tyranny of majorities. And when, 9 years later in the Constitutional Convention, our constitution was being considered, the framers adopted the system conceived by Adams, including his system for ensuring the independence of judges through life tenure, fixed compensation, and removal only by impeachment.

When, in 1801 his Presidency was drawing to a close, John Adams appointed John Marshall as the fourth chief justice of the United States, an appointment that would do more than any other in the history of our Nation to confirm the power and the independence of the judicial branch of government.

The Adams vision of the rule of law that a truly independent Judiciary is absolutely essential to a healthy and vibrant democracy has been proven by history, and it is high time that we celebrate that.

Not so long ago we celebrated the 200th anniversary of the arrival of John and Abigail Adams as the first occupants of the White House. With remarkable parallels to the 41st and 43rd Presidents, what an appropriate time to honor the Adams legacy, and I am confident that we shall.

As Mr. Ellis has observed in his testimony before the subcommittee, Washington and Jefferson required Adams' company during their lifetimes. They need him now in their repose. So do we.

So on behalf of the residents of Quincy and Weymouth, Braintree, and the south shore, I suggest we need to honor the Adams legacy now to achieve a more profound appreciation of this masterpiece of human genius and divine blessing called America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) has 1 minute remaining and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) has 5 minutes remaining.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to once again commend and thank our colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the sponsor of this bill, and thank our chairman for the generosity with time this afternoon.

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

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to again thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN). Without the gentlewoman's help, this would not have been possible to move this quickly. She has been a delight to work with on this, and indeed to work with on all the things we have worked with so far in Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands. And I want to thank the rest of the subcommittee members as well.

I got a real education during this process. I have to admit that I too have not, and I perceive of myself as being some kind of an amateur historian, I love history; and yet I too did not understand the significance of John Adams, and not only John Adams but the Adams family. I am thankful for this being brought to my attention because it enriches my life as well.

There are principles to be taken, I think, from Adams' life. They are almost without number; but the ones I jotted down were his intelligence, his courage, his tenacity, his love of country, his religious faith, and something we, as politicians, talk about all the time and will be talking about on the stump during the 4th of July, I am sure, his belief in family values. If it were not for that strong belief in family values, he would not have had the kind of illustrious family that he has. So I am thankful for the education I received from this and for the education that future generations of Americans will get from the memorial that is created as a result of this.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill whose time has come. Let us pass it here today. Let us encourage our friends in the Senate to pass it. My dream, and I am sure the dream of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), would be that they too, even this week before recess, before the 4th of July, would pass this out of the Senate, and we would send it down to the President for his signature.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to Representative TIM ROEMER for introducing H.R. 1668. This legislation would authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a monument in our nation's capital to one of the most remarkable public servants this city and our country have ever known: our first vice-president and our second president, John Adams.

John Adams was the primary architect of the government in which all of us play an active role today, more than 200 years after he commenced his brave and tireless work to liberate his fellow citizens from the English Crown. Virtually millions of people have been the beneficiaries of his brilliant courage, but ironically, few of us fully understand and appreciate the depth or nature of the debt we owe him.

Madam Speaker, it was John Adams who authored a pamphlet that laid out the design adopted by our government in structuring three distinct and independent branches: our bicameral legislature, our executive branch and our independent judiciary. It is useful and appropriate to observe that it was John Adams who arguably fought more fiercely than any other person to ensure that our judiciary was independent. It was John Adams who observed that "we must be a nation of laws and not of men."

Madam Speaker, John Adams was also a great student of the world. He once wrote that "I must study politics and war that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy. My sons ought to study mathematics and philosophy, geography, natural history, naval architecture, navigation, commerce, and agriculture in order to give their children

a right to study paintings, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry and porcelain."

Benjamin Rush, himself a signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote a letter in 1812 to his close friend John Adams in which he acknowledged that, "I consider you and [Jefferson] as the North and South Poles of the American revolution. Some talked, some wrote, and some fought to promote and establish it but you and Mr. Jefferson thought for all of us."

Jefferson himself called Adams the "colossus of independence," and in later recalling the driving force that Adams was in the Continental Congress, Jefferson observed that Adams's "sense and thought moved us from our seats."

Madam Speaker, let us honor, this great leader, patriot, and talented author of liberty to whom we owe our very freedom and independence as we approach the coming Fourth of July holiday; he who did more than any other person in the Continental Congress to bring it all about: John Adams.

It is gratifying that author David McCullough has appropriately been recognized by his alma mater and in 1998 received an honorary degree from Yale University.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, with the 225th anniversary of our Declaration of Independence being celebrated next week, it is with particular patriotic pride that the House should consider today H.R. 1668, a bill to authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work to honor former President John Adams, his family and his legacy.

We can thank many people for bringing the House to this point, but I want to pay tribute to the work of one Member of this body who's inspiration and yeoman's work truly has given life and legs to the idea for an Adam's Memorial.

This member's work is based not in the politics of the moment or the whims of a majority, not upon the interest of a monied few or is it masked in media mania.

Representative TIM ROEMER's fount for this memorial was refreshingly found deep within the well spring of democracy itself, intellectual curiosity.

Though Adams himself sought no memorial, even he would appreciate the sentient scene of ROEMER cloistered in the Library of Congress greedily soaking up the lyrical lessons of Adams to the Continental Congress working tirelessly toward independence, drafting our Nation's now oldest constitution, that of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and continuing his service as Vice-President and President of the United States.

Representative ROEMER himself stands sentinel to all that Adams worked for his entire life, enlightened leadership. We thank him for his work on this legislation. Which will help illuminate our Nation's founding and the contributions Adams can still bring to Americans today.

Madam Speaker, as this bill's language points out, somewhere along the way, we lost sight of the extraordinary national contributions of John Adams and those of his wife Abigail and their offspring. Among the gleaming marble facades of our presidential constellation along our national mall, among the many sites where we pay homage to individual's throughout America's history here in our Nation's Capital, there is a void, an Adams void, that should be filled.

Daniel Webster, on the occasion of the deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson on July 4th, 1826, noted: "A truly great man . . . is no temporary flame." Rather he concluded it is "a spark of fervent heat, as well as radiant light, with power to rekindle the common mass of human kind; so that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but it leaves the world all light, all on fire from the potent contact of its own spirit."

It is time we reignited the flame of Adams genius and work. Our flint and steel will be an interpretive memorial for generations to visit, perpetually sparking their curiosities of this great American, John Adams, his legacy and his family.

Former Librarian of Congress, Daniel Boorstin, has highlighted for me a passage in a letter Thomas Jefferson sent Adams recalling the joint efforts of the two old revolutionaries, "We were fellow-laborers in the same cause . . . Laboring always at the same oar, with some wave ever ahead, threatening to overwhelm us, and yet passing harmless under our bark, we knew not how we rode through the storm with heart and hand, and made a happy port . . . and so we have gone on, and shall go on puzzled and prospering beyond example in the history of man."

With heart and hand let us give sail to that same voyage in the tradition of our founders. Let us hold the lamp of liberty bright to find passage through storms beyond our horizons and batten down all doubts of democracy by hoisting high the life and legacy of John Adams.

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, I hope that we pass this bill unanimously here today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1668, as amended.

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. HEFLEY. Madam 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. HEFLEY. Madam 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 in the RECORD on H.R. 1668, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING FUNDING FOR NATIONAL 4-H PROGRAM CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 657) to authorize funding for the National 4-H Program Centennial Initiative.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 657

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

SECTION 1. NATIONAL 4-H PROGRAM CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the 4-H Program is 1 of the largest youth development organizations operating in each of the 50 States and over 3,000 counties;

(2) the 4-H Program is promoted by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service and land-grant colleges and universities;

(3) the 4-H Program is supported by public and private resources, including the National 4-H Council; and

(4) in celebration of the centennial of the 4-H Program in 2002, the National 4-H Council has proposed a public-private partnership to develop new strategies for youth development for the next century in light of an increasingly global and technology-oriented economy and ever-changing demands and challenges facing youth in widely diverse communities.

(b) GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture may provide a grant to the National 4-H Council to pay the Federal share of the cost of—

(A) conducting a program of discussions through meetings, seminars, and listening sessions on the National, State, and local levels regarding strategies for youth development; and

(B) preparing a report that—

(i) summarizes and analyzes the discussions;

(ii) makes specific recommendations of strategies for youth development; and

(iii) proposes a plan of action for carrying out those strategies.

(2) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of the program under paragraph (1) shall be 50 percent.

(B) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the program under paragraph (1) may be paid in the form of cash or the provision of services, material, or other in-kind contributions.

(3) AMOUNT.—The grant made under this subsection shall not exceed \$5,000,000.

(c) REPORT.—The National 4-H Council shall submit any report prepared under subsection (b) to the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(d) FUNDING.—The Secretary may fund the grant authorized by this section from—

(1) funds made available under subsection (e); and

(2) notwithstanding subsections (c) and (d) of section 793 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2204f), funds from the Account established under section 793(a) of that Act.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$5,000,000.

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