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No. 79

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 8, 2004.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN BOOZMAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for 5 minutes.

### REMEMBERING RONALD REAGAN

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, not 24 hours after Ronald Reagan had passed away, I had the opportunity to talk to a great American, Ronald Reagan's Secretary of State, George P. Shultz. He already by Sunday afternoon had penned a statement, which was so moving that I asked him if I could share it with my colleagues. Secretary Shultz agreed, so I would like to do that at this point, Mr. Speaker.

He entitles this "Remembering Ronald Reagan." It reads as follows:

"We have lost Ronald Reagan, but his ideas remain with us, as vital as ever. We can remember the gifts he gave us, his advocacy of freedom, his contributions to our security, his belief in America and his restoration of our belief in ourselves.

"When he took office as Governor of California, Ronald Reagan took responsibility for a state that was in rocky shape; when he left office, California was golden again. When Ronald Reagan took office as the President of the United States, the country was adrift, inflation was out of control, the economy was in the doldrums, and the Cold War was as cold as it had ever been. When he left office inflation was under control, the economy was expanding, the Cold War was all over but the shouting, and America once again stood tall.

"Ronald Reagan brought so much to this country. He started with carefully thought-out ideas and he put them to work effectively. He had a strong and constructive agenda, much of it labeled impossible and unattainable in the early years of his presidency. He challenged the conventional wisdom: On arms control, on the possibility of movement toward freedom in the communist-dominated world, on the need to stand up to Iran in the Persian Gulf, on the superiority of market and enterprise-based economies. The world learned when Ronald Reagan faced down the air traffic controllers in 1981 that he could dig in and fight to win. The world learned in Grenada that he would use military force if needed. He did not accept that extensive political opposition doomed an attractive idea. He would fight resolutely for an idea, believing that, if it was valid, he could persuade the American people to support it. He changed the national and international agenda on issue after issue. He was an optimist; he spoke the vocabulary of opportunity. He had a vision of what he stood for and what we aspire to as a nation.

"Ronald Reagan had and could express a clear and simple view of a complex world. Every Sunday, he brought acorns down from Camp David to feed the squirrels outside the Oval Office. The squirrels at the White House hadn't had it so good since Ike cleared the area to put in a putting green. His most endearing aspect was his fundamental decency. He appealed to people's best hopes, not their fears; to their confidence, rather than their doubts.

"Ronald Reagan was a doer, a pragmatist, a man who enjoyed hard physical tasks, as in the ranch work he loved to do. But that brush clearing and fence fixing was a symbol, too; he wanted to be doing it himself because from the land came not only strength and clarity, but a vision, the vision of the West and the endless horizon. The American people liked Ronald Reagan and reelected him in one of the biggest landslides in history because he trusted them and he conveyed to them that they need not be bound, tied down by class or race, or childhood misfortune, or poverty, or bureaucracy. They, the people, could make something of themselves; indeed, they could remake themselves endlessly.

"But beneath this pragmatic attitude lay a bedrock of principle and purpose with which I was proud to be associated. He believed in being strong enough to defend our interests, but he viewed that strength as a means, not an end in itself. Ronald Reagan had confidence in himself and in his ideas and was ready to negotiate from the strength so evident by the mid-1980s.

"He was a fervent anti-communist who could comprehend and believe that people everywhere would choose to throw off the communist system if they ever had the chance. And he worked hard to give them that chance. He favored open trade because he had confidence in the ability of Americans to compete, and he had confidence that

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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an integrated world economy would benefit America. He stuck to his agenda.

"The points he made, however consummate the delivery, were unmistakably real in his mind and heart, an American creed: Defend your country, value your family, make something of yourself, tell government to get off your back, tell the tyrants to watch their step. Ronald Reagan conveyed simple truths that were especially welcome because 'nowadays everything seems so complicated.' What he said ran deep and wide among the people.

"Reagan as president was a Republican, a conservative, a man of the right. But these labels will mislead historians who do not see beyond them, for Americans could see some of Ronald Reagan in themselves. You couldn't figure him out like a fact, because to Reagan, the main fact was a vision. He came from the heartland of the country, where people could be down-to-earth, yet feel the sky is the limit, not ashamed of or cynical about the American dream.

"Not far from Ronald Reagan's small town of Dixon, Illinois, is Jane Addams' small town of Cedarville; not far from Cedarville is Ulysses Grant's small town of Galena. And not far from Galena is Carl Sandburg's Galesburg. Reagan had something of them all: His heart going out to the people; his will ready to fight for the country; his voice able to move the nation. And, as Carl Sandburg wrote it, 'The republic is a dream. Nothing happens unless first a dream.'"

#### TRIBUTE TO RONALD REAGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 20, 2004, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, there are few leaders who we can look to who truly embody the characteristics of what a leader should be. Ronald Reagan embodied them all.

He was a man of principle; he was a man of action. Unlike many who just talk about their convictions, he was a man who acted upon them. As a man of deep faith, he brought conviction to the presidency, knowing what he believed and why he believed it. Yes, he was "Mr. President;" and indeed a role model, a man of conviction and courage.

He once said, "A leader, once convinced a particular course of action is the right one, must have the determination to stick with it and be undaunted when the going gets rough."

It was this conviction and courage that enabled him to lead the world out of the Cold War into an age when communism no longer thrived. As he put it, "We did not seek the role of leadership that has been thrust upon us. But whether we like it or not, the events of our time demand America's participation."

My wife Anne and I had the privilege of meeting President Reagan at the White House for a St. Patrick's Day event in 1982. As we chatted for a few minutes, I remember being in the presence of someone great. I told him that we were praying for him. He shook my hand, and in a genuine, soft-spoken voice, he thanked us.

His convictions guided him on social issues as well. In 1983, on the tenth anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*, he wrote a 9 page article to the American people laying out his opposition to the abominable practice of abortion. In it he wrote:

"We cannot thrive as a free nation when some men decide that others are not fit to live and should be abandoned to abortion and infanticide. My administration is dedicated to the preservation of America as a free land, and there is no cause more important for preserving that freedom than affirming the transcendent right to life of all human beings, the right without which no other rights have any meaning."

Our founders believed in the idea of America. It was an idea of freedom and justice for all. Reagan believed in America, and, more significantly, he believed in the American people. Rather than simply imposing his principles upon others, he redefined the mainstream by giving them something to believe in. It was this quality of principled, caring leadership that inspired many, including me, to act upon our convictions, believing that the American way was just and right.

As we mourn the passing of our 40th President, we must not allow his legacy to die with him. His legacy is a continued belief in the idea of America. To carry it on, we must not only look to what has been, but we must look forward to what will be. Because of the work of Ronald Reagan, the idea has prevailed. It is up to us to ensure that we continue his optimism for the future. President Reagan left us a legacy to uphold.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Reverend John Boyles, National Capital Presbytery, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, we come before You on this day to ask that You would be with

all here today as servants of Your will, and that of this Nation's people, in giving honor for service to country, this land of the free. And strengthen all here today in the work of this body, to establish steadfast and righteous rules of law to guide and direct the way of this Nation.

O Lord God, that here would be frontiers of freedom just as there were in foreign fields on beachheads of liberation which are remembered and honored in these days.

O Lord God, before You, and gathered here, we are met to lift up to You and remember those who have given of themselves in highest service to this Nation. O Lord, You have been our dwelling place in all generations and now this House, this Chamber would prepare to receive under its dome, a hallowed place of honor for one who served as highest leader of this Nation. Prepare here now, O Lord, those assembled to give honor for service and dedication to America of Ronald Reagan, that in honoring his service, that the service to Nation given by those here in this House might be rededicated and strengthened; that in honoring the grace and goodness of a man who served his Nation's people, that all here would be renewed in their dedication to the good of all, and the building up of all, and even then knowing, before You, O God, that if this earthly house of a tabernacle were desolved that there is a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. May you, O God, bless the work of our hands here today. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WOLF led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows: