

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:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1887. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug addiction treatments by medical practitioners in group practices.

S. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the celebration in 2004 of the 150th anniversary of the Grand Excursion of 1854.

S. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the late Ronald Wilson Reagan, 40th President of the United States.

IN TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I join with others in the House in expressing the deepest condolences to Nancy Reagan and the Reagan family on the passing of Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the United States of America, and in paying tribute to President Reagan as we remember his Presidency and what he meant to our country and, indeed, to the world.

I deeply admired and respected President Reagan. I had the good fortune to run for the 10th Congressional District of Virginia seat in Congress in November of 1980 when he was elected to his first term. Some called my victory then "on Reagan's coattails." I have no doubt that I am in Congress today because of President Reagan.

I will always be grateful that after my two successful bids for Congress Ronald Reagan led the ticket I was on and I became a member of the class of 1980. I am sure all members of the class of 1980 would agree, President Reagan made us feel good again. He gave us hope. He inspired us. He gave us optimism because he was an optimist. His legacy belongs not only to America but to the world.

I saw a woman in California being interviewed. She was holding a bouquet of flowers and tears were streaming down her face. She had a broken English accent and identified herself as a Russian immigrant. She said she had to come to the makeshift memorial outside the funeral home where President Reagan was resting because, "I owe my life to President Reagan."

Mr. Speaker, I will close by sharing his own words spoken in August 1992 about how he wanted to be remembered. President Reagan said, "Whatever else history may say about me

when I am gone, I hope it will record that I appealed to your best hopes, not your worst fears, to your confidence rather than your doubts, and may all of you as Americans never forget your heroic origins, never fail to seek divine guidance, and never, never lose your God-given optimism."

Mr. Speaker, we thank God for the life of Ronald Wilson Reagan.

RONALD WILSON REAGAN— HELPING US REMEMBER

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last week as I reflected on the anniversary of D-Day, I recalled President Reagan's speech on the 40th anniversary of that first day of liberation of Europe on June 6, 1984. President Reagan spoke of "the men of Normandy" who "had faith that what they were doing was right, faith that they fought for all humanity, faith that a just God would grant them mercy on this beachhead, or on the next."

As he so often did, his conviction and passion, his grace and sincerity connected a distant event to the struggle each and every human being faces every day, fighting to know what we are doing is right.

Later that day he told a different audience, "We will always remember. We will always be proud. We will always be prepared so that we may always be free."

Newsweek called this freedom, which President Reagan mentioned in 1984, the freedom "from self-doubt, from the Soviet threat, from uneasiness about our national power and capacity to do great things."

This was Reagan's gift to his country. He knew that America was great and that our greatness had not come without a price. Indeed, we will always remember, Mr. President. We will always remember so that we may always be free.

HONORING PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I was farming and in the Michigan legislature when Ronald Reagan took office. With President Reagan, he not only led the country but restored America's confidence. He renewed our sense of America's goodness and America's greatness. And with that assurance, the American people achieved great things.

When Ronald Reagan came into office, we had Watergate, defeat in Vietnam, we surrendered control over the Panama Canal. Vietnam fell to Communism and Cambodia soon followed. The Sandinistas took control of Nica-

ragua. The Ayatollah Khomeini held 52 American hostages for more than a year at our embassy in Tehran.

Inflation stood at 13.5 percent and interest rates reached 21 percent. People in America had lost their optimism and pride in our country, and it was Ronald Reagan that brought us back. It was Ronald Reagan who turned it around. He never lost faith in the American people, and he had enough optimism to restore our lost confidence and get America back on its feet.

That is what impressed me so much in those days, that tremendous turnaround from so many being down to being proud again of America. He believed that we could cut taxes and restore our economy, and we did. By the end of his term, the U.S. economy had grown by a third.

He believed we could stand up proudly for American values around the world and stand up to the Soviet Union, and we did. It was President Reagan's resolve that halted the march of Communism in Central America and Afghanistan. It was Reagan's resolve that nurtured the Solidarity movement in Poland, and gave heart to the dissidents of the Soviet Bloc.

Ultimately, it was President Reagan's faith in American ideals and his steadfast determination that led to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the liberation of Eastern Europe.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it was that leadership and vision for America that made Ronald Reagan special. And now the country mourns and the world remembers in the death of a great world leader.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1803

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 03 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, DC, June 8, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on June 8, 2004 at 2:37 p.m. and said to contain