

Bush, Senior, appointed him to the board of the Kennedy Center, and President Clinton awarded him the National Medal of the Arts.

As a businessman, he established two record labels, his own publishing company, and he founded the Lionel Hampton Development Corporation to build low-income housing in inner cities.

In his continuing role as an educator, he began working with the University of Idaho in the early 1980s to establish his dream for the future of music education. In 1985, the university named its jazz festival for him, and in 1987 the university's music school was named the Lionel Hampton School of Music.

Nearly 20 years later, the University of Idaho has developed an unprecedented relationship with Hampton by ensuring that his vision lives through the Lionel Hampton Center, a \$60 million project that will provide a home for jazz, housing the university's jazz festival, its school of music and its international jazz collection, all designed to help teach and preserve the heritage of jazz.

House Concurrent Resolution 63 expresses the sense of Congress that Lionel Hampton should be honored for his contributions to American music and for his work as an ambassador of goodwill and democracy. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time;

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume in order to support this resolution which honors Lionel Hampton.

This talented musician was born in Kentucky in 1908 and was raised in Chicago. He learned to play the drums while in school and later moved to Los Angeles to pursue a career in music. He is most famous for his work with the vibraphone, earning himself the nickname "the king of vibes."

In 1930, he joined the Benny Goodman Quartet, making them the first racially integrated group of jazz musicians. He also established the Lionel Hampton Orchestra. Sunny Side of the Street, Central Avenue Breakdown, his signature tune, Flying Home and Hamp's Boogie-Woogie all became top-of-the-chart best sellers.

Hampton visited many different countries as a goodwill ambassador for then President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

He created the Lionel Hampton Development Corporation in order to build low-income housing in the cities.

Hampton also worked with the University of Idaho to preserve and teach the history of jazz music to future generations.

He died on August 31, 2002.

In closing, it is fitting for Congress to honor Mr. Hampton's contributions to American music, to expanding low-income housing in our Nation's cities and for his work as a goodwill ambassador.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a supporter of H. Con. Res. 63, which honors and recognizes

the life of the late Lionel Hampton. This is an honor that is well deserved for a man who dedicated his life not only to the performing arts but also to his community. I want to thank my distinguished colleague Representative CHARLES RANGEL for bringing this bill to the floor and giving appreciation to a truly outstanding human being.

As a jazz musician, Lionel Hampton made a positive impact on the world of jazz, as well as on American culture. Often called one of the greatest jazz musicians of our time, Lionel Hampton also proved outstanding as a composer and band leader. He set new standards for musicians across the world. Being a member of the Benny Goodman band he set a new standard for integration. By gaining mastery of the vibraphone, he set a new standard for jazz. Also known as the "King of the Vibe," Hampton led his own orchestra, which gained popularity and recognition world-wide. Noteworthy musicians and producers like Quincy Jones are products of Lionel Hampton's Orchestra.

Lionel Hampton's work was praised by some of the highest leaders of the land. President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked Hampton to serve as the Goodwill Ambassador for the United States. Years later, President George Bush, Sr. appointed Hampton to the Board of the Kennedy Center, while a few years later President Bill Clinton awarded him the National Medal of the Arts.

An entrepreneur in his own right, Lionel Hampton launched two record labels, a publishing company and the Lionel Hampton Development Corporation. He also partnered with the University of Idaho, which named its School of Music the Lionel Hampton School of Music. And in 2006, the Lionel Hampton Center will be the home for jazz, housing the university's School of Music, the university's jazz festival and its International Jazz Collections.

Lionel Hampton took pride in his home in Harlem, New York, and used his platform and affection for his community to contribute to the development of affordable housing. His own Lionel Hampton Development Corporation led to such developments as the Gladys Hampton Housing project, named for his wife whom he married in 1936. Hampton's efforts in the housing arena should serve as an example to all, as he used his groundbreaking achievements to help others.

Although Lionel Hampton has been deceased for almost 2 years, his music and legacy are alive, thriving and deserving of congressional acknowledgment.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I encourage everyone to support the resolution. I have no further requests for time, and I also yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 63.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REDESIGNATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3504) to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to redesignate the American Indian Education Foundation as the National Fund for Excellence in American Indian Education.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3504

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Section 501(a) of title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458bbb(a)), as added by Public Law 106-568, is amended by striking "the American Indian Education Foundation" and inserting "a foundation to be known as the 'National Fund for Excellence in American Indian Education' (hereinafter referred to as the 'Foundation')".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 458bbb), as added by Public Law 106-568, is amended—

(1) in the heading to read as follows:

"TITLE V—NATIONAL FUND FOR EXCELLENCE IN AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION";

and

(2) in the heading of section 501 to read as follows:

"SEC. 501. NATIONAL FUND FOR EXCELLENCE IN AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. 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 on H.R. 3504, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I should like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman BOEHNER) for scheduling this important legislation.

H.R. 3504 would redesignate the American Indian Education Foundation as the National Fund for Excellence in American Indian education. The American Indian Education Foundation was chartered by Congress under the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act in the 106th Congress. Its purpose is to further the educational opportunities of the American Indian students who attend BIA schools. This legislation was championed by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Unfortunately, under passage of the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act, it

was discovered the name "American Indian Education Foundation" is already used by an existing nonprofit organization which holds the trademark to the name. Thus, the foundation Congress intended to establish cannot get incorporated unless we change the name.

This issue may be noncontroversial and technical in nature, but if we do not correct the organization's name, the fund's staff and board of directors cannot get to work on improving the education of American Indian students.

I would also like to thank at this time the leadership of America's first Native American college, the NA College, located in the Navajo Nation, for their advocacy and unwavering support in advancing the educational ideals of our Native American Indian students.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this bill makes an important technical change to the American Indian Foundation. I introduced this bill in the 106th Congress, and Congress established this foundation in that Congress to improve the education of Native Americans.

This bill would rename the existing American Indian Foundation as the National Fund for Excellence in American Indian Education. This is an important technical change that allows this foundation to avoid copyright conflicts with the previously existing foundation with the same name.

I urge Members to support myself and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and this legislation.

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

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I have no other speakers at this time, and I also yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3504.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD AND ENCOURAGING GREATER INVOLVEMENT OF FATHERS IN THE LIVES OF THEIR CHILDREN

Mr. OSBORNE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 66) supporting responsible fatherhood and encouraging greater involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, especially on Father's Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 66

Whereas 40 percent of children who live in fatherless households in the United States have not seen their fathers in at least 1 year,

and 50 percent of such children have never visited their fathers' homes;

Whereas approximately 50 percent of all children born in the United States spend at least half of their childhood in families without father figures;

Whereas 3 out of 4 adolescents in the United States report that they do not have adults in their lives that serve as positive role models;

Whereas children who are apart from their biological fathers are, in comparison to other children, 5 times more likely to live in poverty, and more likely to bring weapons and drugs into the classroom, commit other crimes, drop out of school, commit suicide, abuse alcohol or drugs, or become pregnant as teenagers;

Whereas the Federal Government spends billions of dollars to address these social ills and very little to promote responsible fatherhood;

Whereas children with fathers at home tend to do better in school, to be less prone to depression, and to have more successful relationships;

Whereas boys and girls alike demonstrate greater self-control and ability to take initiative when fathers are actively involved in their upbringing;

Whereas promoting responsible fatherhood can help increase the chances that children will grow up with two caring parents;

Whereas the promotion of responsible fatherhood should not denigrate the standing or parenting efforts of single mothers, whose efforts are heroic, lessen the protection of children from abusive parents, cause women to remain in, or enter into, abusive relationships, or compromise the health or safety of a custodial parent;

Whereas a broad array of the Nation's leading family and child development experts agree that it is in the best interests of children and the Nation as a whole to encourage more two-parent families where the father is actively involved with his children;

Whereas in a study of fathers' interaction with their children in intact two-parent families, nearly 90 percent of the fathers surveyed said that being a father is the most fulfilling role a man can have;

Whereas according to a 1996 Gallup poll, 90.3 percent of Americans agree that fathers make a unique contribution to their children's lives;

Whereas married fathers are more likely to have a close, enduring relationship with their children than unmarried fathers; and

Whereas Father's Day is the third Sunday in June; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges men to understand the level of responsibility fathering a child requires, especially in the encouragement of the moral, academic, and spiritual development of children;

(2) encourages active involvement of fathers in the rearing and development of their children, including the devotion of time, energy, and resources to his children, recognizing that children need not only material support, but even more importantly, a secure and nurturing family environment;

(3) urges mothers to encourage fathers to play an active role in child-rearing;

(4) commends the millions of fathers who serve as wonderful, caring parents for their children;

(5) calls on fathers across the Nation to use Father's Day to reconnect and rededicate themselves to their children's lives, to spend Father's Day with their children, and to express their love and support for their children; and

(6) urges institutions and government entities at every level to promote public policies

that encourage and support, and remove barriers to, responsible fatherhood.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 66.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I would first like to thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN) for sponsoring this legislation and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the chairman of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, for supporting it.

Madam Speaker, we live in troubled times for young people. Over 36 years of coaching I saw cultural changes that negatively impacted children. The out-of-wedlock birth rate went from 5 percent in 1960 to roughly 33 percent today.

The United States has become the most violent nation in the world for young people in terms of homicide and suicide. Drug and alcohol addiction has increased dramatically. We currently have roughly 3 million teenage alcoholics and hundreds of thousands who are addicted to other types of drugs.

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Teen pregnancy has skyrocketed.

The greatest single factor in this alarming transformation has been fatherlessness. There are currently 24 million fatherless children in the United States. Up to 60 percent of today's children will spend at least part of their childhood separated from their biological fathers, and many fathers who are present are emotionally absent because of work commitment and simple lack of interest in their children's lives.

Fatherless children have a great deal of trauma and dysfunction in their lives. They are much more likely to commit crimes and engage in substance abuse. Approximately 70 percent of prison inmates grew up without fathers. Fatherless children have lower grades and higher dropout rates. The dropout rate for fatherless children is roughly double that of other children. Fatherless children are five times more likely to live in poverty, are more likely to be promiscuous. And three out of four suicides take place in a home where a parent is absent, and psychiatric problems are four to five times more prevalent for fatherless children.

So when a dad walks out, it leaves a vacuum that is often filled with all of