

Mars. It is truly moving to see the years of devoted scientific work succeed in this effort.

As I saw the first pictures coming back, tears welled in my eyes at the tremendous advancements in science that we are seeing. This experiment also epitomizes what we must do if we are to meet the President's vision. We cannot just pop humans in a space capsule and send them off to Mars. There is an incredible amount of groundwork to be done and the Spirit is one example of the type of work that we have to do if we are going to explore our planetary systems. These experiments are far, far less expensive than sending a human being to Mars and we will have, I would estimate, at least 20 and perhaps even 40 years of such experiments before we are ready to tackle the very difficult and expensive task of sending a human to another planet.

I congratulate once again the JPL crew for their work, and not only JPL, but all of NASA and all the scientific community in the United States. The scientists and engineers continue doing this work in generally anonymity. The great excitement we see them exhibiting as they succeed in their experiments is typical of what goes on in laboratories across the United States, and in fact, across the world, but which we, as laymen, never tend to see. Science is a great profession. It is fun, it is interesting, but especially it is important to the human spirit and important to the success of our Nation and the improvement of the prosperity and the general knowledge of this country. Thank you, JPL.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

First and foremost, Mr. Speaker, let me congratulate the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON). He has been a terrific partner in these efforts that we have gone through in these last 5 years. To the degree that our country has had successful space missions and is developing technologies that will help us on Earth, it has a lot to do with the bipartisan spirit that we have had in our subcommittee and the great and hard work and responsible leadership that the gentleman from Tennessee has provided. He is moving up now. He will be missed.

The bipartisan spirit I talk about is so evident in everything that we do in this subcommittee. Let me note that there are no Democrats and Republicans, there are Americans in our subcommittee. We work together as such. We all believe that if America is to be a prosperous country, if our people are to live good lives and see our standard of living increase for average Americans, that we must remain a major power in space, we must develop the technologies and the science that is necessary to uplift humankind into the cosmos.

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If America is to remain at peace, if we are to live in peace, we must be a

leading space power. When we meet the challenges of terrorism or the challenges of gangsters throughout the world, gangster regimes that would kill our people, that would harm us, that would threaten the stability and peace of the world, it is our technological edge that gives us the ability to thwart these threats. If we were not the number one power in space and instead that mantle would shift over to some despot or gangster regime or antidemocratic regime, for example, on the mainland of China where they still have the world's worst human rights abusers who are now making investments in space technology, we would not be safe and secure on this planet. The free people on this planet and the American people could not live in peace and security if despots held the high ground, which is space and space technology.

And, finally, if we are to remain a free people, if the United States and America is to remain free, which is our number one value, after all, that unites all Americans, we Americans of every race and every religion and every ethnic background are united by a concept of liberty and justice for all which we pledge to our Flag, but if we are to remain free and have liberty and justice for all, we must be the technological leaders in space because we must remain the society that leads humankind to conquer new frontiers. If we lose that part of the American character that pushes back the frontier and that chooses to lead mankind into places where it has not gone before and to explore that which has not been explored, if we lose that aspect of our character, we will not remain a free people for long.

So what we are doing when it comes to these great achievements like we are applauding today, we are fulfilling our mission that was set out over 200 years ago by our Founding Fathers to lead humankind into a better world and perhaps into the cosmos.

I thank my colleagues for the support they are giving to America's space program. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and my friends on the other side of the aisle for being bipartisan and cooperative and all of us for being the type of Americans necessary to maintain that struggle that started with our Founding Fathers over 200 years ago. God bless them.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 490.

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. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AGREEING WITH THE SENTIMENT OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PAUL SIMON

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 489) stating the agreement of the House of Representatives with the sentiment expressed by the Senate in Senate Resolution 281.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 489

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon became, at the age of 19, the Nation's youngest editor-publisher when he accepted a Lion's Club challenge to save the Troy Tribune in Troy, Illinois, and subsequently built a chain of 13 newspapers in southern and central Illinois;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon used the Troy Tribune to expose criminal activities and in 1951, at age 22, was called as a key witness to testify before the United States Senate's Crime Investigating Committee;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon served in the Illinois legislature for 14 years, winning the Independent Voters of Illinois "Best Legislator Award" every session;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1968 and was the first in Illinois history to be elected to that post with a Governor of another party;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon served Illinois in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate with devotion and distinction;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon is the only individual to have served in the Illinois House of Representatives, the Illinois Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the United States Senate.

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon was the founder and director of the Public Policy Institute at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois, and taught there for more than six years in the service of the youth of our Nation;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon wrote over 20 books and held over 50 honorary degrees;

Whereas the Honorable Paul Simon was an unapologetic champion of the less fortunate and a constant example of caring and honesty in public service;

Whereas his efforts on behalf of Illinoisans and all Americans earned him the esteem and high regard of his colleagues; and

Whereas his tragic death has deprived his State and the Nation of an outstanding lawmaker and public servant: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives agrees with the sentiment expressed by the Senate in Senate Resolution 281.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE).

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

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a resolution basically concurring with the sentiments expressed in Senate Resolution 281, a resolution regarding, really,

the life of Senator Simon, who unfortunately passed away this last December at the age of 75. The Senator had quite a distinguished life of many accomplishments, was during his lifetime both a journalist and an author as well as a public servant. He was prodigious in his work product, passionate in his concerns for his constituents, and cared a great deal.

I must say he and I would not have agreed on anything probably except perhaps the desire to do the best we could for our country. He was an honorable public servant and someone who is fitting should be commended.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to offer for this body's consideration House Resolution 489, a bill stating the agreement of the House of Representatives with the sentiment expressed by the Senate in Senate Resolution 281 regarding former Illinois Senator Paul Simon, who regrettably passed away on December 9, 2003, shortly after undergoing heart surgery.

The Honorable Paul Simon was born November 29, 1928, in Eugene, Oregon. At the age of 19, Simon became the Nation's youngest editor-publisher when he accepted a local Lion's Club challenge to save the Troy Tribune newspaper in Troy, Illinois. In little time, Paul created a chain of 13 newspapers in southern and central Illinois that were notable for their hard-hitting investigative journalism, as was demonstrated when one of his papers, the Tribune, exposed syndicate gambling connections in Madison County, Illinois.

Paul Simon served our Nation in the U.S. Army from 1951–1953. Following his military service, Paul ran for state office and was elected to the Illinois House in 1954. He then was elected into the Illinois Senate in 1962. During his 14 years in the state legislature, he won the Independent Voters of Illinois' "Best Legislator Award" every session.

Simon was elected lieutenant governor of Illinois in 1968, and in this capacity, he became the people's ombudsman. He is widely credited with turning what had been a ceremonial position into a position focused on improving Government's ability to better serve its citizens.

After narrowly losing the 1972 Democratic gubernatorial primary to Dan Walker, Simon started the public affairs reporting program at Sangamon State University in Springfield, Illinois (now the University of Illinois at Springfield), and lectured during the 1972–1973 school year at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Simon was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 and served Illinois' 22nd and 24th Congressional Districts for 10 years. During his service in the House, Simon played a leading role in drafting and enacting major legislation covering a wide range of issues, including education, disability policy, and foreign affairs. While in the House, he worked closely with former Speaker Newt Gingrich in establishing the Office of House Historian.

In 1984, Simon was elected to the U.S. Senate. During his years as a public official, Paul Simon was known for exceptional constituent service. He also was the Senate's pacesetter in convening town meetings. As a Senator, Simon held more than 600 town meetings throughout the state. He was also

known for sporting fashionable bow ties, which became his trademark.

Prior to leaving the U.S. Senate, Simon ranked as Illinois' senior Senator. In November 1994, Paul Simon announced that he would retire from the Senate when his term expired January 3, 1997, ending 12 years of exceptional service to the people of Illinois and to the people of the United States.

Simon holds over 55 honorary degrees and has written 22 books. Paul Simon married Jeanne Hurley of Wilmette, Illinois, in 1960, whom he met while both served in the Illinois House. They had two children, Sheila and Martin, three granddaughters and one grandson. After his first wife passed away, Senator Simon married Patricia Derge in May 2001.

Please join me in honoring the life and service of this fine man and dedicated public servant by supporting House Resolution 489.

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LARSON of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we note today the passing of a distinguished former Member of this House, Paul Simon of Illinois. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) for offering this motion, and I also thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) for introducing this resolution.

I regret that I did not have the privilege of serving with Paul Simon. He retired from the Senate 2 years before I came to the House. I may not have served with Paul Simon; but like millions of Americans, I certainly knew of him and admired him greatly.

Paul Simon's reputation extended far beyond the geographic borders of the Land of Lincoln. Through a distinguished career that began at age 19 as a newspaper editor and publisher and led him to seats in both houses of the Illinois general assembly, lieutenant governorship, and on to both Houses of the United States Congress, Paul Simon enjoyed a reputation of honesty, integrity, and diligence. Known for his trademark bowties, Simon championed reform and the cause of the less fortunate than himself.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Simon, the statesman, was a great American who made a difference during his long career in public life.

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD).

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) for yielding me this time.

On December 9, 2003, the citizens of Illinois lost one of the true giants in the storied history of politics in our State. Paul Simon was a leader who

transcended political or ideological labels.

To be sure, he was a staunch liberal who fought for better housing, fair wages, a cleaner environment, and civil justice. At the same time, he also leaned conservative when it came to fiscal matters.

But it was the way he carried out the job that made Paul a revered figure in a State that is accustomed to larger-than-life figures. Paul Simon represented an approach to politics that is becoming more and more rare in today's world, an approach in which he not only respected the people he represented but he respected the people who were his peers and the institutions in which he served, including this House and the other body.

When I was first elected to the House in 1994, Paul was the senior Senator from Illinois, and he took time to reach out to me so we could become better acquainted and work on issues of mutual concern.

As a leading Member of the Senate, I am sure that he had many better things to do than getting to know a first-term Member of the House, but that was the way Paul did business. He knew that good relationships were important in politics and legislating, and I am a better Member of the House for Paul Simon's efforts to get to know me.

When Paul retired from the Senate following the 1996 election, he certainly could have landed some lucrative lobbying contracts, but he chose instead to continue influencing public policy through a different arena, one that could have a lasting impression on generations of future public servants, that is, teaching. From his perch as director of Public Policy Institute at Southern Illinois University, he continued to stay in the public eye, and he was able to carry on his advocacy for many of the issues he held so dear. He wrote prolifically on many issues during his time at SIU. He continued to travel the world to talk about the issues in which he so passionately believed. I would imagine he was as busy in his role with the institute as he was during his time in the Senate.

And to this day I am sure Paul Simon's approval numbers in Illinois are higher than any politician in our State.

Paul is someone who should be used as a benchmark, not only for future generations of leaders but for today's politicians as well. Paul Simon taught us that one can really get ahead through civility, common courtesy, and a respect for those with opposing viewpoints. That is a far cry from what many of our citizens believe today about their elected representatives. All of us could do this job a little better if we follow in the footsteps and examples of Paul Simon.

I might say that when I first got to the House, Paul recommended that I get involved in a program called Everybody Wins, which is a reading program

where some of us branch out around the Capital and read as mentors to students; and if it were not for Paul's initiative for me to get involved in that program, which I have been involved with, and it is a great program here in Washington, D.C., I would not have been involved. But that is the way Paul Simon was. He was an example of not only a mentor for children but to all of us who have come to know and love him. And he will be missed in Illinois and certainly missed at Southern Illinois University. And I thank the committee for recognizing him and adopting the Senate resolution.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friend, the ranking member, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 489 to honor my good friend Senator Paul Simon, who sadly passed away on December 9, 2003.

Senator Simon was a good friend and a dedicated public servant. Paul worked as a newspaper publisher, public servant, author, and teacher. He was elected to the Illinois general assembly in 1954 and the Illinois senate in 1962 and was elected lieutenant governor of Illinois in 1968.

While a member of the Illinois legislature, Paul won the Independent Voters of Illinois' "Best Legislator Award" every session of the legislature.

Senator Simon served in this body for 10 years, beginning in 1974 when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, then the United States Senate for 8 years and ran for President of the United States in 1988. Throughout his public service, Paul was known for his honesty and his integrity. That was his hallmark.

As a Member of the U.S. House and the U.S. Senate, he balanced fiscal conservatism with social liberalism. Paul was a champion of a balanced budget amendment and worked to overhaul the Federal student loan program so that students and their families could borrow money directly from the U.S. Government. Paul also led efforts to curb television violence, leading the industry to monitor the amount of violence on their TV screens. In addition, Paul was instrumental in the establishment of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Paul Simon was always concerned about the cultural isolation of U.S. college students and young Americans in general. One of his first books was "The Tongue-Tied American" on the need for American students to learn a second language. Paul sponsored several programs to increase international education and understanding in American schools, and he was working to create a foreign exchange program to allow more American students to study abroad.

As impressive as his legislative record was during his tenure in Congress, he never forgot his constituents and was known for exceptional constituent service. During his service in the U.S. Senate, Paul held over 600 town meetings throughout the State of Illinois to hear the issues that were important to the citizens of Illinois.

Paul's career began at age 19, when he became the youngest editor-publisher of the Troy Tribune in Troy, Illinois, in Madison County, Illinois. By 1966 he had built a chain of 13 newspapers in southern and central Illinois, which he sold in order to concentrate more time on public service and writing.

Upon his retirement from the U.S. Senate, Paul formed the Public Policy Institute at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale to share his wisdom and advocacy with the next generation of students. In addition to chairing the Public Policy Institute, he also taught classes in political science, history, and journalism at SIU.

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Senator Simon is survived by his two children, and Martin, his four grandchildren, Reilly Marie, Corey Jeanne, Brennan and Nicholas, and his second wife, Patti and her two children, Jennie and Bill. Jennie currently works right here on the Hill for our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD).

Mr. Speaker, at Senator Simon's funeral, Senator TED KENNEDY said, "In another era, he would have been a founding father. He was that good. He will never be forgotten."

Senator Simon was a great man that served our country with honor and distinction. It is fitting that we honor him with this resolution today.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, not very much will get me motivated enough to wear a bow tie in this world, but now I have done it two days in a row, and it is a Paul Simon tie. When he ran for President, at the funeral, at the wake, the lapel pins had the trademark bow tie. This is a Paul Simon bow tie that I have been allowed to use by the Tomasewski family of Washington County, and I thank them for that. It only took me about 4 hours to tie it, but, once I got it down, I kind of slept with it last night and did not change shirts.

Paul was a great man. A lot has been said and gone over with regard to his history, and I will highlight a few other points. But I am going to talk about the man of faith, the man of religion.

I am of the Lutheran faith. Paul comes from a strong family of Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. His father was a missionary in China. That

moral background and upbringing I think helped serve him well in the crusades that he fought in the future.

A lot of the pillars of my congregation in Holy Cross Lutheran Church in Collinsville remember Senator Simon fondly as a member of what was then called the Walther League, which was the youth group. They would meet throughout parts of Southern Illinois. And that friendship transcended partisan ideology, as a lot of my colleagues have said today, because when Senator Simon walked into any room, whether you agreed or disagreed, you never questioned the integrity, the thought, the desire, the real passion that he brought to any issue. I think we would do well in memory of him to emulate that, to remember that, and to bring that back into the civil discourse that sometimes we do not have here on the floor of the House.

He was also a great crusader. Again, my colleague the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) mentioned at 19 his getting a newspaper in Troy, Illinois, just down the road from both of us, and using that paper to reform government, to fight corruption. Madison County and St. Claire County was a bastion of illegal activities, of crime and gambling, and at a very young age he really put his life at risk by writing and exposing those that would break the law. That courage, developed at a young age, just led on to a very, very successful career.

When he went to into the legislature, he pushed for and his best known legislation was the State's first act to require open meetings by local governments under most circumstances, the Open Meetings Act, Paul Simon's signature issue, which helped bring the public closer to the real discussions of what elected officials are doing. Now, sometimes we may not like that, but for the discourse and knowing what is really going on, requiring notification, requiring people to have access to these meetings, it is real reform.

Upon his retirement, everyone knows he is a noted author, has written tremendously various issues, he did not retire. He went down to Southern Illinois University in Carbondale around his home in Makanda, and continued to work and in transforming the public policy debate around the world.

I was privileged to call him a fellow member of faith, a friend. I was able to travel with him on airplane rides. He remembered my mother when she had some health issues just around the time when he had health issues. They exchanged greetings and notes. He was just that type of guy that made us all proud.

We will miss Senator Simon, and hopefully the members of the Illinois delegation and the members of both Chambers of Congress will remember his years of service and really dedicate ourselves to some of the higher ideas that Senator Simon really called us all to be. I thank him for his service and I thank him for his friendship.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), the most distinct voice in the House of Representatives and one of the most distinguished Members.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut for yielding me time.

Paul Simon was absolutely the head of that part of the Democrats in Illinois that I have been associated with for so long. As a matter of fact, he was like the Seal of Good Housekeeping. That is, if you could get Paul Simon to say something good about you or endorse you, then it was the highest honor. You could not get any better than that.

I have always remembered when I ran for the House, Senator Simon said to me, "I don't endorse in primaries generally. This year I am going to make two exceptions. I am going to endorse DICK DURBIN for my seat, who has been my protegee and worked with me. I am going to endorse you for the seat that you are running for." I have always counted that as one of the high moments of my political career.

Someone mentioned all of the town hall meetings that Senator Simon would hold. I can remember attending many of those. In many instances, there might be only 15 or 20 people there, sometimes 10, and I would be amazed that this United States Senator would be at a small town hall meeting with 10 or 12 people, in an African American community, a little church, a library, and he would stay there two, sometimes three hours, just talking to the two or three people, trying to educate, trying to stimulate, trying to motivate.

I can remember all the small receptions that he and his wife Jennie and the rest of us used to attend, always sort of swimming upstream. The last communication that I had from Senator Simon was just before he died. I got a letter from him in the mail and an article from the Chicago Tribune saying congratulations, I commend you all for the work you are doing on behalf of ex-prisoners, people who are coming home from jail. That was Paul Simon, always seeking to assist the underdog, those that society would sometimes look at the other way at; Africa, food, nutrition, hunger.

At his funeral, as it was coming to a close, I remembered the words of a song that we sometimes sing when a person has done what they can do, that says, "If when you give the best of your service, telling the world that the Savior has come, be not dismayed when men don't believe you, he'll understand and say well done."

Senator Simon, well done.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to get up and speak in honor of Paul Simon.

I first knew his brother, Art, through Bread for the World. I had been active in world hunger activities and in fact was a coauthor of a book regarding world hunger. When I read Bread for the World at that time I was very impressed with it. I knew that Senator Simon was Art's brother, so I was very pleased when I first had the opportunity to meet Senator Simon and have a discussion with him.

He was an honorable person, and, even though I never had close contact with him on a continuing basis, I was very impressed with his forthrightness, his thoughtfulness, his ability and his honesty. He set a high standard for all of us to follow.

I also appreciated the help of his wife, who was very interested in the Library of Congress. I was on the Committee on House Administration and served on the Joint House-Senate Committee on the Library of Congress, and she was a great help to me at various times in trying to achieve my objectives. They were a wonderful couple.

My last contact with Senator Simon was just 2 months ago, when I received a very kind, handwritten note from him. He had heard one of my speeches on the floor and sent me a quick note saying, in effect, "That is the kind of voice we need to hear more in the Congress." I thought that was an overwhelming act of kindness on his part, to take time at this point in life, with the difficulties he faced, to write to a relatively unknown Congressman from a neighboring State and express his appreciation.

This indicated what a wonderful person he was, the kindness and the thoughtfulness he had. I am just delighted to join in this accolade for him. He was a great man. We could use many more like that in the Congress.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, the "Show Me State" (Mr. CLAY).

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member from Connecticut for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution honoring the late Senator Paul Simon. It was my privilege to have known Senator Simon for most of my life. I have fond memories of watching Congressman Simon on the House floor many years ago when I was a student and a doorkeeper, and he has long been a source of personal inspiration.

When I first came to know Congressman Simon, he represented Southern Illinois and served with my father on the House Committee on Education and Labor. He was among the most active and effective Members in the history of this institution, and I was not surprised when I recently learned that in 1983, Time Magazine cited Congressman Simon for passing more amendments than any other Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Paul Simon served in the Illinois House of Representatives, the Illinois

Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. Throughout his career, Paul Simon was famous for championing the causes of working people, children, the disabled and veterans. When he served in the Illinois legislature, he helped to create the State's community college system and the Illinois Arts Council. He also won the Independent Voters of Illinois Best Legislator Award every session in which he served.

While serving in the U.S. Congress, Paul Simon sponsored the Missing Children Act and the legislation establishing the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. He also wrote the National Literacy Act, the School to Work Opportunities Act and the Job Training Partnership Act amendments. He was a leader in the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the establishment of the direct college loan program.

Deeply dedicated to the community that sent him to represent their interests in Washington, Senator Simon held more town hall meetings than any other Illinois senator and his office was legendary for its constituent services.

While in Congress, Paul Simon worked to enact legislation designating the first five federally chartered future high-speed rail corridors, which included the St. Louis-Chicago-Detroit/Milwaukee corridor, and to designate the Illinois-Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor. He was also instrumental in expanding the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, which is St. Louis's Gateway Arch National Park, to the State of Illinois.

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He possessed a rare knowledge and understanding of the legislative process and manifested an extraordinary energy for public policy-making.

Senator Simon left us all way too soon. He lived a life dedicated to serving others, and he certainly left this world a better place for his time on Earth.

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL), former advisor to President Clinton.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution honoring the memory and lasting contributions of Paul Simon.

I was honored to work on his election to the Senate, where he made all of the people of Illinois and America proud. When we look across Illinois today, we see that we have an Attorney General who worked for Paul Simon and started a career in politics working for Paul Simon, a Member of Congress, a State Senator, a county commissioner. Although he is very famous for those who say that John Kennedy touched a set of idealisms for people to go into public service, for a number of us in Illinois, regardless of our party, Paul Simon

touched that chord of idealism; and we knew then that reaching for our ideals was possible by seeking a life in public service.

Despite winning five elections and winning elections in five different decades serving his State, his area, and his country in many different capacities, his character, integrity, and intelligence are what endure; and it is why Paul Simon today remains one of the most popular figures in the State of Illinois.

Long before they were fashionable, Paul Simon championed civil rights, education, and campaign finance reform. He saw in those areas his ideals being realized. In everything he did, he was guided by a deep, deep desire to help those who needed a voice. And for a number of us in Illinois, we can still hear his voice with "how are you today" and that deep sense that you were Paul Simon's person that he was talking to. And he always had a sense that he was not up here to be a vote, but to be a voice for our values, regardless of what party we came from. He taught many of us, and some of us, in fact, have come to this lesson hard in life, that you can disagree without being disagreeable.

After his retirement from Congress, he did not leave public service. He spent the remaining days of his life pursuing what he cared most about, which was education. As this resolution states, he remained an unapologetic champion of the less fortunate and a constant example of caring and honesty in public service.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for the opportunity to recognize a true hero for many of us in Illinois. We will always remember Paul Simon and honor his enduring contributions to the State of Illinois and to this country. His memory will be a blessing to those who follow in his path.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), my neighbor and good friend.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me such great honor and pleasure to join in support of this resolution in memory and to celebrate the life of former Senator Paul Simon who was my friend and my mentor and my Senator and my role model.

Paul Simon was unique. He was the real thing, though. When we look at him with his bow tie and his suit, he was an authentic person. And those who might make the mistake of kind of relegating Paul Simon to the kind of politician of the past, that would be wrong. Paul Simon, although he had that kind of almost old-fashioned gentlemanly way about him, was someone who we can learn a lot from today. He had incredible courage. The thing that Paul Simon really understood was that it is not only important for your own personal integrity to stand up for your beliefs, but that it was also really good politics.

Paul Simon his whole life was an opponent of the death penalty, not always a popular issue in the State of Illinois; and it is an issue that inspired a lot of hot feelings about that. And yet people who would disagree with him on that or, like me, who disagreed with him on the Balanced Budget Amendment pretty strongly, nonetheless often would come up to Senator Paul Simon and say, you know, Senator, I do not agree with you on this or that, or even, I do not agree with you on most things, but I trust you. I am going to vote for you. I admire the way that you stand up for the State of Illinois and for the things that you believe in. It would be wonderful if more of us would do that.

I went to Iowa. We just finished the Iowa primaries. I went to Iowa for a month for Paul Simon in 1988 and, by the end, of course, everybody could say the speech with him. I could just hear that voice saying, the United States is a great country, but we can be an even better country. And he believed that so much. His desire, as he stated it: I wanted to do something where I could continue to contribute. I did not get into office just because I wanted a title; I wanted to get something meaningful done, and he did. He continued to do that. That is so true. He did not just want to be something; he wanted to do something.

So when he retired from being in the Senate, he continued in his role at Southern Illinois University and all the while prodding all of us. We heard mention of those personal notes. He wrote a book called "Tapped Out," dealing with the water crisis around the world; and he really wanted me to get involved in that. He would write me letters. Then he sent me the book. He said, now look, your name is in the forward of the book. It said, to someone who is going to be working on this issue. I knew what he was saying to me: you better work on this issue; you are in my book.

Paul, I am going to be working on that issue and so many more where you forged the path.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ).

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for this resolution and thank my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, for introducing it.

My friend Senator Paul Simon was a statesman, a respected leader, and an unwavering champion of the little guy; and he possessed a heart, a smile, and a baritone voice that could fill a room. He was truly one of a kind, a principled human being, a principled politician, a real reformer, and an unapologetic idealist whose words were followed by genuine and unrelenting action.

From his time as a young journalist rooting out corruption in Illinois, to the 14 years he served in the general assembly in Springfield, to his distin-

guished tenure in Congress, Paul never wavered in his fight for fairness and justice. He never backed down. No matter the odds, no matter the political ramifications, no matter how unpopular or lonely his positions, he remained fervent and passionate.

Paul was a role model for many of us in the Illinois delegation today and for many who continue to seek public office. I know he is a role model for me.

During his tenure in the Senate, Paul fought ardently and selflessly on the issues that made a real difference in ordinary people's lives. He always saw the good in people and used that good for the benefit and the betterment of our country. He stood up with us in the fight for immigration reform and on so many other issues important to my constituents and to this country.

But my friend's legacy transcends politics. Paul was a beacon of hope for anyone who wished to dream the American Dream. He embodied the type of heart needed to sustain the uphill battles required to make real change, and he was the consummate underdog and dedicated his life to public service. He was always for the underdog and giving a voice to the concerns of the voiceless. Paul simply would have no part in pandering to the special interests. To him, public service was about one thing, people, and he maintained that steadfast commitment to them.

We lost an irreplaceable friend, a teacher, and a mentor. He touched countless lives in countless ways, and we will never forget him.

But just remembering Senator Simon is not enough; just honoring him is not enough. He would have wanted us to do more. He would have wanted us to stand together, to fight together; and I think that is what this resolution is really all about. It is about recognizing and building on Senator Simon's accomplishments, his ideas, his life and, indeed, his legacy. We should not let this enormous loss be the end of his work. We all have a responsibility now in this Chamber and across this country. We must embody Paul's heart and his spirit. We must embrace his honesty and his integrity.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress and this country face many challenges in the coming months and years. I think we would be well served to pause and ask, what would our friend, Senator Simon, do? I am confident that by asking that simple question, we will set ourselves on the right course.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I am not from Illinois, but I have to tell my colleagues that Senator Simon was a man of all seasons, was a mentor and a teacher. And most importantly, when he talked, people listened. I remember when the Defense Language Institute, which is our premier language school in the world, and he was very dedicated to having Americans learn languages,

and it was threatened for closure, he called President Clinton and said, do not take that off the list. Clinton said, why are you interested in a base that is in California? And Senator Simon said, because it is an intellectual capital for languages and we need to keep it that way.

A very impressive man. The country will greatly miss him. He was the epitome of politics, the greatness of politics in America.

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

On behalf of the Committee on House Administration committee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), and myself, I would like to thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), and the author of the resolution, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), and the committee staff. Please join me in honoring the life and service of this fine man and dedicated public servant, Paul Simon, by supporting House Resolution 489.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the resolution introduced today to honor the life and legacy of Paul Simon. I learned with great sadness of his death in December.

Senator Simon epitomized all that is best about Congress. He served in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and was a distinguished member in both chambers. His presence was a constant example of the importance of hard work, discipline, and compassion. Senator Simon believed that government could serve the people, and serve them in a positive way. He served his State and his Nation beginning in 1954, when he entered the Illinois State legislature. His service would continue until his death as a professor in Illinois, where he shared a lifetime of wisdom with the leaders of the future.

Senator Simon's season of service would take him to the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, and the campaign trail as a candidate for the presidency. His work included fighting against television violence, working for those without jobs, and trying to balance the budget. I was pleased to join with him in raising the issue of gambling's ill effects on families, individuals, and communities. He was concerned about the welfare not only of Illinois, but of the entire Nation.

Senator Simon's talents were not limited to Congress. In his lifetime, he wrote over 20 books and was awarded over 50 honorary degrees. He was cerebral as well as practical. Senator Simon lived a life of the mind as well as a life dedicated to enlightening and lifting up his fellow citizens. After he left the Senate, Paul Simon returned home, and taught at Southern Illinois University, to impart his wisdom to the next generation, to enlighten young minds, and to continue serving his state.

His life was one of constant service in the public interest. Senator Simon lived many lives in one—editor-publisher, legislator, public crusader, professor. That he did so much is impressive. That he did it all so well and so selflessly is inspirational. Congress and the Nation is a lesser place for his passing, but both were greatly enriched by his life and his example. Senator Simon will be missed, but through

the lives he touched, the life he lived, and the lives he inspired, he will not be forgotten.

Our sympathies go to his family and our thanks to them as well for sharing this remarkable man with us.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the late Senator Paul Simon. Certainly, many of us recall his involvement, his active support for U.S. bilateral assistance to Africa and his work in the fight against apartheid in South Africa. Today, however, I want to pay special tribute to the Senator's long time advocacy for historically Black colleges and universities, HBCUs. As the chair for the Postsecondary Education Subcommittees in both the House and the Senate, he lent his unwavering support for these institutions during reauthorizations of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as well as adding a pivotal endorsement of the creation of an endowment fund for HBCUs. While Paul Simon is a colleague who will always be remembered as a supporter of the disadvantaged, he will also be remembered for his belief that the disadvantaged could be successful with the right kind of assistance from government programs. Senator Simon will be sorely missed but we are all better from having known and worked with him.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution to commemorate my distinguished colleague, Senator Paul Simon. It is with great sentiment that I rise to honor Paul Simon for his life's accomplishments.

In the book of Isaiah, the prophet writes, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who brings good news, who proclaims peace, who brings glad tidings of good things, who proclaims salvation, and who says to Zion, your God reigns." Through my personal experiences in working with Senator Simon, he was I believe, the epitome of those prophetic words from Isaiah. Paul, a son of a missionary, was a man who was known for his calm and comforting demeanor, a man that demonstrated a true testament of peace, and a man who believed in breaking barriers and shattering prejudices. I am not telling you what I think, but I am telling you what I know. I had the privilege to know him professionally and personally. Paul Simon was a Senator who earned the tremendous respect from all people who knew him. In my congressional district, he was revered by all. His calm temperament, his respect for mankind, and his unwavering commitment to fairness and equality was deeply admired in my community. He was vigilant in his fight for the struggle to protect and preserve civil liberties and human rights for all people.

Paul Simon was an icon for many political leaders such as myself and a "giant" in the history of the American democracy. During his tenure in Congress, Simon was a champion of education and a key advocate for literacy and lifelong learning. In the Senate, he was the author of the National Literacy Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, the Job Training Partnership Act amendments, the 1994 re-authorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the direct student loan program. Senator Simon held numerous influential committee assignments, including serving as the Chairman of the Senate's Subcommittee on Africa.

Without question, Mr. Speaker, Paul Simon was one of the most effective Senators to have served the citizens of Illinois, and the American people.

Although Senator Simon has been called to answer his new "heavenly" assignment, he leaves with us his legacy and principles of nobility that will never be forgotten.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 489.

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. 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. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(c) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that in light of the resignation of the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JANKLOW), the whole number of the House is adjusted to 433.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 20, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, 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, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 20, 2004 at 5:55 p.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 349.

That the Senate passed S. Res. 284.

Appointments:

Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy;

Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy;

Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy;

United States-China Economic Security Review Commission.