

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SECURITY NOW

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of President Bush seeking to strengthen our Social Security system.

When Social Security was conceived in the mid-1930s, the average age of life expectancy in the United States was 60. Today the average American's life expectancy is over 77.

Americans are now receiving benefits over longer periods of time because we are so grateful they are living longer. Our current Social Security system is financially broken, outdated, and unable to meet the retirement needs of our children and grandchildren.

If we fail to act now, we will burden further generations with dramatically higher taxes, massive new borrowing, or sudden and severe cuts to Social Security benefits or other government programs. In 1998, President Bill Clinton said, "My fellow baby boomers, let me say that none of us wants our own retirement to be a burden to our children and to their efforts to raise our grandchildren."

Seven years later, we still have not solved the problems facing Social Security.

Congress must act soon to provide younger Americans with retirement choices and strengthen benefits for today's retirees. We need to fix the system now, once and for all.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

REFORMING MEDICAL LIABILITY

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago this month, this House passed a meaningful bill to reform medical liability in this country. Since that time, of course, the other body has failed to even have a vote on this important piece of legislation, so now we are going to see this legislation again in this Congress.

But in the 2 years that have intervened, in my home State of Texas, we passed a bill and a constitutional amendment that allowed caps on non-economic damages within the State of Texas. I think it would behoove this House to examine what has happened in the State of Texas since that time.

Since then, medical liability insurers have returned to the State. We had fallen from 17 insurers to two, and now we stand at 14, with several insurers having come back into the State with rates that were flat or, in fact, lower. In fact, Texas Medical Liability Trust, my old insurer of record, has dropped rates from 12 percent right after the constitutional amendment passed and

another 5 percent this year, for a total of 17 percent.

But most importantly, Mr. Speaker, the Cristus Health Care System in south Texas, a self-insured hospital system, realized a \$12 million savings in the first 9 months of this legislation, money that was put back into nurses' salaries, capital expansion, the types of things that we want hospitals to be doing, not paying for noneconomic damages.

THERE THEY GO AGAIN

(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, Howard Dean, the new duly elected chairman of the Democratic Party, had quite a kick-off tour recently. He started off by making racially insensitive remarks about African Americans and Republicans. Then he said he "hates Republicans and everything they stand for." Next he told a group of activists in Kansas that Republicans are evil. The battle between Democrats and Republicans, he said, is a "struggle between good and evil, and we are the good."

It would be easy to write this off as just another Dean rant. But a woman in the audience, and remember, this is Kansas, hardly a left-wing bastion, said Dean did not go far enough. He was too conservative, she said.

Mr. Dean is the leader of a major political party. Even if his demagoguery is too timid for some activists, he represents the Democratic Party and its views, and his comments are yet further confirmation that the rhetoric of the left is eroding our political discourse.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL FRANCIS, A BRILLIANT AND BRAVE WRITER

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow Tennessean, but a man whom I never had the privilege of meeting. Samuel Francis was a nationally syndicated newspaper columnist and a leading voice of traditional conservatism. He passed away several days ago, just after the Congress had gone into recess, at the too-young age of 57 from complications after heart surgery.

No two people, not even husbands and wives or best friends, agree on everything; and I did not always agree with Sam Francis. But I admired his courage. He was politically incorrect on almost everything, which made him right on most things, but also very controversial. He was a leading critic of neo-conservatives, Big Government conservatives who really are not very conservative at all.

Raised in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Dr. Francis had a bachelor's degree

from Johns Hopkins and master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of North Carolina.

Sam Francis did not believe in world government and multiculturalism. He was a patriotic American who put his own country first and was a brilliant and brave writer.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

PROVIDING AMOUNTS FOR CONTINUING EXPENSES OF STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE FROM APRIL 1, 2005 THROUGH APRIL 30, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 133) providing amounts from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives for continuing expenses of standing and select committees of the House from April 1, 2005, through April 30, 2005, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 133

Resolved, That there shall be available from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives such amounts as may be necessary for continuing expenses of standing and select committees of the House for the period beginning on April 1, 2005, and ending on April 30, 2005, on the same terms and conditions as amounts were available to such committees for the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2005, and ending at midnight on March 31, 2005, pursuant to clause 7 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives (or, in the case of the Committee on Homeland Security, on the same terms and conditions as amounts were available to such Committee for such period pursuant to House Resolution 10, agreed to January 4, 2005).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 133. It is a pleasure to be here today with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT); and I also want to mention our ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD). As we go through the process here, it is going to be a privilege and a pleasure to work with her and all the Democrats and Republicans on the committee to provide for the funding resolution.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of House Resolution 133, which provides interim funding for the standing select committees of the House from April 1, 2005, through April 30, 2005. The rules of the House provide interim funding for committees until March 31 of 2005. This resolution will extend that funding for an additional month, thereby allowing the Committee on House Administration the time needed to put together the committee funding resolution that will, once passed, fund the committees for the duration of the 109th Congress.

This is nothing unusual. We have done this in the past. The committee chairmen and ranking members will appear Thursday of this week and the following Wednesday to present their budget requests to the committee, and that will be all the committee Chairs.

As the House will be out of session for the final 2 weeks of March for the Easter district work period, floor consideration of the committee funding resolution really will not be practical or possible, therefore, before March 31; and, therefore, it necessitates passage of this interim funding resolution. That is why we are here today. I therefore urge my colleagues to support resolution 133; it is needed.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I join the distinguished gentleman from Ohio in supporting House Resolution 133, providing interim funding for standing and select committees of the House through April 30, 2005.

As most chairmen and ranking members know, funding for House committees would expire March 31 without this resolution.

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I would like to thank the chairman for ensuring the committees will have the resources to continue operating while the Committee on House Administration processes their funding requests for the 109th Congress.

President Woodrow Wilson from my home State of New Jersey said it well when he said here on the floor, "Congress in session is Congress on public exhibition, whilst Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work."

Yes, we have to keep the committees going, and I support the chairman in this effort. The Committee on House Administration's ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), who is returning from her district, has asked me to stand in for her and asked me to specifically relay that she is looking forward to working with the chairman on hearings this week and next week. She is especially keen to ensure that in this Congress committee minorities will receive at least one-third of all committee resources.

Now, I, speaking as a member of the Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards, which is commonly known

as the Franking Commission, am concerned about problems with the increased abuse of the frank by one or more committee chairs for blatantly, I would have to say, blatantly political purposes. And I am hopeful that the Committee on House Administration will address this issue through the upcoming Committee Funding Resolution and take appropriate action to stop any such abuses.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for supporting this resolution today and also look forward to working with the Congresswoman and ranking member.

When the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) chaired the Committee on House Administration, he pushed towards the one-third and always provided one-third at that time to the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER). We have kept in that tradition, together with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and also with the current ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD). I am very happy to say that last session, with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), we achieved the two-thirds/one-third, and we need to continue to do that. And I think that is the only fair way, and we need to evaluate how the two-thirds and one-third is split.

Again, with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), we did that. It was a great achievement that was started by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

As far as the issue of the committees, although I do not see any abuse that has occurred, as far as retooling the rules and regs of the House, we are always willing to sit and talk about that.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would say many Americans wonder why the resources for the committees are not divided one-half/one-half. Well, they should understand that it is traditional, now that the majority party would have most of the committee staff, most of the committee resources, and so two-thirds/one-third division has become traditional and that is what the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is hoping to achieve. I thank the chairman for his consideration.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 133, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. NEY. 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. NEY. 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 H. Res. 133.

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

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF A YEAR OF LANGUAGES

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 122) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the study of languages and supporting the designation of a Year of Languages.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 122

Whereas the people of the United States have growing social, cultural, and economic ties to the international community that present new challenges as the United States seeks to communicate with and understand international partners from different language and cultural backgrounds;

Whereas communities across the United States are welcoming many new neighbors, friends, employees, and citizens from many countries throughout the world;

Whereas increased language learning is a critical national interest and is necessary to maintain the economic edge the United States has in the worldwide marketplace;

Whereas developing a workforce that is skilled in languages and cultural understanding is vital for conducting international commerce;

Whereas both the 2000 Cox Commission and the National Intelligence Council have reported that a shortfall of experts in foreign languages, particularly the languages of Asia and the Middle East, has seriously hampered information gathering and analysis within the intelligence community of the United States;

Whereas studying other languages has been shown to contribute to increased cognitive skills, better academic performance, and a greater understanding of others, while also providing life-long learning opportunities;

Whereas language education in the 21st century includes a commitment to the study of long sequences of world languages, beginning in early grades and continuing throughout the academic career of an individual, in order to develop the levels of proficiency needed to effectively communicate with people from other cultures at home and abroad; and

Whereas the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, along with