

In 1999, when her husband was dying, the military regime refused to allow him to live with her during that time. She had to spend those terrible days in isolation from the person she loved more than anyone else, her dying husband.

It is also important to note that Aung San Suu Kyi received the Nobel Peace Prize. But quite frankly, that was done in 1991, a very long time ago; some 16 years ago she received that award. So I believe that the work that the administration is doing, the work that the First Lady, and again I want to congratulate First Lady Laura Bush for her continued effort to bringing light and attention to this particular issue, I think it is having an effect on the world. I think more of the world is interested in what is happening in Burma and paying attention to it.

I would also like to take this time to ask our friends in India to play more of an active role in bringing about a constructive solution to the issues of Burma. And again to China, a country that I believe has continued to turn its face away from atrocities, no longer should China turn her face away from what is happening in Burma. China, India, Bangladesh, all of the countries in the region need to be concerned about what is happening in Burma today. Again, it is about what makes America America, standing up for those countries that stand up for democracy and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present this legislation to the House floor and hope my colleagues support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4286.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CROWLEY. 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.

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2484) to rename the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development as the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2484

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

SECTION 1. EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since it was established by Congress in 1962 at the request of President John F. Kennedy, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has achieved an outstanding record of achievement in catalyzing a concentrated attack on the unsolved health problems of children and of mother-infant relationships by fulfilling its mission to—

(A) ensure that every individual is born healthy and wanted, that women suffer no harmful effects from reproductive processes, and that all children have the chance to achieve their full potential for healthy and productive lives, free from disease or disability; and

(B) ensure the health, productivity, independence, and well-being of all individuals through optimal rehabilitation.

(2) The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has made unparalleled contributions to the advancement of child health and human development, including significant efforts to—

(A) reduce dramatically the rates of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, infant mortality, and maternal HIV transmission;

(B) develop the Haemophilus Influenza B (Hib) vaccine, credited with nearly eliminating the incidence of mental retardation; and

(C) conduct intramural research, support extramural research, and train thousands of child health and human development researchers who have contributed greatly to dramatic gains in child health throughout the world.

(3) The vision, drive, and tenacity of one woman, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, was instrumental in proposing, passing, and enacting legislation to establish the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (Public Law 87-838) on October 17, 1962.

(4) It is befitting and appropriate to recognize the substantial achievements of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, a tireless advocate for children with special needs, whose foresight in creating the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development gave life to the words of President Kennedy, who wished to “encourage imaginative research into the complex processes of human development from conception to old age.”

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—The Public Health Service Act is amended—

(1) in section 401(b)(7) (42 U.S.C. 281(b)(7)), by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(2) in section 404B (42 U.S.C. 283d), by striking “National Institute for Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(3) in section 404E(a) (42 U.S.C. 283g(a)), by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(4) in section 409D(c)(1) (42 U.S.C. 284h(c)(1)), by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(5) in section 424(c)(3)(B)(vi) (42 U.S.C. 285b-7(c)(3)(B)(vi)), by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(6) in section 430(b)(2)(B) (42 U.S.C. 285c-4(b)(2)(B)), by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(7) in the heading of subpart 7 of part C of title IV (42 U.S.C. 285g et seq.), by striking the term “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” each place such term appears and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(8) in section 487B(a) (42 U.S.C. 288-2(a)), by striking “National Institute on Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”;

(9) in section 519C(g)(2) (42 U.S.C. 290bb-25c(g)(2)), by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”; and

(10) in section 1122 (42 U.S.C. 300c-12), by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS.—

(1) COMPREHENSIVE SMOKING EDUCATION ACT.—Section 3(b)(1)(A) of the Comprehensive Smoking Education Act (15 U.S.C. 1341(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”.

(2) ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY ACT.—Sections 242 and 243 of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 9252 and 9253) are amended by striking the term “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” each place such term appears and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”.

(3) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) is amended by striking the terms “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” and “National Institute for Child Health and Human Development” each place either term appears and inserting “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”.

(d) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, order, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the “National Institute of Child Health and Human Development” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to express my strong support for S. 2484, a bill to rename the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development as the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. I am proud to lend my support to a bill aimed at honoring such a compassionate and wonderful human being.

Often we miss out on the opportunity to honor people while they are with us. Today, I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join with me in seizing the moment and commemorating Eunice Kennedy Shriver, a tireless advocate for children. While Eunice Kennedy Shriver is perhaps best known for her efforts on behalf of those affected by mental retardation and for the creation of the Special Olympics, she has also been a leader on many other fronts. In particular, it is wholly appropriate that we name the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development after Eunice Kennedy Shriver, as she was instrumental in establishing the institute just over 45 years ago during the administration of her brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In the nearly half a century since its founding, the institute has helped make great strides in the advancement of child health and human development, including dramatically reducing sudden infant death syndrome and infant mortality.

One of the goals of the institute is to ensure that children have the opportunity to reach their full potential and live healthy and productive lives. Her commitment and dedication to helping children meet these goals has been unwavering.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is important that we, before it is too late, that we honor this great American, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, today by renaming the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development after her. I support this good bill and urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Today I rise in support of Senate 2484, an act to rename the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development as the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Ms. Shriver, along with her husband Sargent, was and is a champion for young people who suffer and strive under the extra load of developmental disabilities. Prior to the creation of the NICHD more than 40 years ago, many scientists were of the mind that money would be better off spent studying adult diseases, effectively short-

changing the younger populations with these conditions.

NICHD was established in 1962 under the Kennedy administration and many credit Ms. Shriver's tenacity. Ms. Shriver never stopped being a spokesperson and advocate, and the institute she helped found has never stopped benefiting from her determination and her spirit.

I would like to confer with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to determine if it is their understanding as well that nothing in this bill will change any of the authorities that the NIH Reform Act of 2006 provided the NIH and the director of the NIH. Specifically, nothing in this act will change any authorities of the Scientific Management Review Board or any other provisions provided in section 401 of that act. Is that your understanding as well?

I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY). You are absolutely correct. This legislation is only meant to change the name of the single institute within NIH and to have no other effect, no other effect on the NIH or its organization. We do not intend to change or even signal any other change at the NIH.

Mr. TERRY. Well, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for that.

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2484.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING CONSENT TO INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 13) granting the consent of Congress to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The text of the Senate joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 13

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL CONSENT.

Congress consents to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memo-

randum of Understanding entered into between the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The compact is substantially as follows:

"Article I—International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding Purpose and Authorities

"The International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding, hereinafter referred to as the 'compact,' is made and entered into by and among such of the jurisdictions as shall enact or adopt this compact, hereinafter referred to as 'party jurisdictions.' For the purposes of this agreement, the term 'jurisdictions' may include any or all of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and such other states and provinces as may hereafter become a party to this compact.

"The purpose of this compact is to provide for the possibility of mutual assistance among the jurisdictions entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster when the affected jurisdiction or jurisdictions ask for assistance, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, manmade disaster or civil emergency aspects of resources shortages.

"This compact also provides for the process of planning mechanisms among the agencies responsible and for mutual cooperation, including, if need be, emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party jurisdictions or subdivisions of party jurisdictions during emergencies, with such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of emergency forces by mutual agreement among party jurisdictions.

"Article II—General Implementation

"Each party jurisdiction entering into this compact recognizes that many emergencies may exceed the capabilities of a party jurisdiction and that intergovernmental cooperation is essential in such circumstances. Each jurisdiction further recognizes that there will be emergencies that may require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency because few, if any, individual jurisdictions have all the resources they need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

"The prompt, full, and effective utilization of resources of the participating jurisdictions, including any resources on hand or available from any other source that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact are understood.

"On behalf of the party jurisdictions participating in the compact, the legally designated official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management is responsible for formulation of the appropriate inter-jurisdictional mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact, and for recommendations to the jurisdiction concerned with respect to the amendment of any statutes, regulations, or ordinances required for that purpose.