

present, long before I decided to run for public office, and I did try and model them after Senator Simon.

I support strongly this legislation, urge its passage. There could not be a more fitting tribute to a greater American and certainly a great hero of mine.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH).

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from the State of Illinois, the sponsor of this legislation, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I stand before the House today. I say mixed emotions, because one of my emotions is that I am saddened by the passing of Paul Simon and that he is no longer with us. He has departed this life. But, Mr. Speaker, I am also very, very gleeful for the life that he did live.

Paul Simon, to all who knew him, was one of the finest, kindest, and brightest human beings to have graced the political scene in this Nation. The former Senator Paul Simon was the only person to have served in both the Illinois House and Senate and the U.S. House and Senate. During his tenure in Congress, Senator 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 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the Direct Student Loan Program. In addition, Paul 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. In Illinois, we have produced some great Senators, with Senator Dirksen coming to mind and also Senator Douglas coming to mind. But Paul Simon certainly stands right in the midst of these two fine Senators that we have produced in Illinois.

Paul Simon's keen political sense and sharp wit was unparalleled and admired by everyone who came in contact with him. Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting today that we pay tribute to him by designating a Federal building in Carbondale, Illinois, as the Senator Paul Simon Federal Building. We can do nothing less, Mr. Speaker, than to designate this Federal building after Paul Simon.

I think that we will be serving his legacy well by making sure that this legislation passes and that that building, the Federal building in Carbondale, Illinois, be designated as the Senator Paul Simon Federal Building.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I am in strong support as a proud original cosponsor of S. 2022 naming the Senator Paul Simon Federal Building in Carbondale, Illinois.

This resolution honors the memory and lasting contributions of one of Illinois' favorite sons—a lifelong mentor, hero and friend of mine. I was honored to work on Paul Simon's election to the U.S. Senate, where he made the people of Illinois—and all of America—proud.

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

Long before they were fashionable, Paul Simon championed civil rights, campaign finance reform, and making college more affordable. After his retirement from Congress, his commitment to public service continued. He spent his remaining days pursuing what he cared about most—education.

In everything he did, Senator Simon was guided by a deep desire to help those who most needed a voice. They always knew that Paul Simon was on their side.

For those of us in Illinois, we can still hear his voice with his trademark "How are you today?" His voice was one that reflected our values—regardless of party or ideology. He taught many of us that you can disagree without being disagreeable.

That the State's Attorney General, a member of Congress, and a state senator worked for Paul Simon reflects how his values and influence steered many others—regardless of party—toward careers in public service. His knowledge, insight and guidance remain cherished by those of us who have attempted to advance his values and ideals.

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

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives will consider S. 2022, legislation to designate the Federal building located at 250 West Cherry Street in Carbondale, Illinois as the "Senator Paul Simon Federal Building." I would like to take this opportunity to voice my support for this bill and to commemorate the life and work of my friend and mentor.

A champion of working Illinoisans, Senator Paul Simon dedicated his life to public service. By the time he decided to run for the United States Senate in 1984, he had already spent 30 years serving the people of Illinois as a State Representative, State Senator, Lieutenant Governor, and a U.S. Representative. During his 12 years in the Senate he became known as a crusader for fiscal responsibility, affordable student loans, and against television violence, as well as for his trademark bowties.

To name a Federal building after Paul Simon is an apt tribute, as his honesty, integrity, and hard work are an example of government at its best. Even though he has passed on, all those who aspire to a career in government can forever look to Senator Paul Simon as a role model for how to serve one's fellow citizens honorably, ably, and with humility.

Mr. Speaker, the designation outlined in S. 2022 will serve as a permanent physical reminder of Senator Simon's work on behalf of the people of Illinois, and a source of comfort and pride for his family and all who knew him.

I urge my colleagues to pass this important legislation today.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2022.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES V HANSEN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3147) to designate the Federal building located at 324 Twenty-Fifth Street in Ogden, Utah, as the "James V Hansen Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3147

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 324 Twenty-Fifth Street in Ogden, Utah, shall be known and designated as the "James V Hansen Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James V Hansen Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. 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 materials on H.R. 3147 and S. 2022.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3147 has been introduced by our colleague the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), and it designates the Federal building located at 324 Twenty-Fifth Street in Ogden, Utah, as the James V Hansen Federal Building.

James Vear Hansen was born in Salt Lake City on August 14, 1932. After graduating from the public schools of Salt Lake City, he served in the U.S. Navy, and upon his discharge attended

and graduated from the University of Utah.

Following his graduation, Mr. Hansen began a long and successful career, notable in his devotion to serving his community. I have already mentioned that he served honorably in the Navy, but he also served on the Farmington, Utah, City Council for 12 years and in the Utah State House of Representatives for 7. During his final year in that body, he served as speaker, and in 1980 was elected to this body. He served with distinction in the House of Representatives for 22 years.

While serving in the House, James Hansen served on a number of committees, including the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Resources, and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. He also served as chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, as well as chairman of the Committee on Resources.

During his time in Congress, he devotedly served his constituents and the Nation by preserving key military facilities in his district. He fought for the responsible use of public lands and secured key investments in Utah's infrastructure in advance of the 2002 winter Olympic games, which were some of the most successful in the modern history of the games.

I am honored to support this legislation for a man worthy of such an honor, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of our time be yielded to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), the author of this bill, and that he be permitted to yield time.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3147 is a bill that designates the Federal building located at 324 Twenty-Fifth Street in Ogden, Utah, as the James V Hansen Federal Building.

Congressman Hansen began his public career in local government in Farmington, Utah, and later served four terms in the Utah House of Representatives. He was elected to the United States Congress from Utah's 1st Congressional District in 1980 and served 11 terms. He held a senior position on the Committee on Armed Services and served as chairman of the Committee on Resources where he was actively involved in developing sound energy policy. Congressman Hansen also was active in passing the first tort reform legislation in over 40 years.

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In addition, he authored and passed legislation that revised the Private Mortgage Insurance program to benefit American homeowners.

It is both fitting and proper to honor the distinguished career of Jim Hansen

with this designation. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3147 and urge its passage.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today in support of H.R. 3147. It is my pleasure to sponsor a bill that would designate the Federal building located at 324 25th Street in Ogden, Utah, as the James V Hansen Federal Building.

Almost all Members of this body will fondly remember our colleague Jim Hansen. I had the privilege of working with Jim during the first 6 years of my service in Utah's Third Congressional District, and during that time I looked to Jim for advice, guidance and leadership on countless occasions, and he never let me down.

Jim Hansen will be remembered for many things during his 22 years in Congress. He was a champion for multiple use and access to public lands. He fought numerous battles to protect the rights and interests of rural Utahns, and he never tired of fighting to preserve Hill Air Force Base.

When Jim was the dean of the Utah delegation, he dedicated his career to protecting the interests of his constituents. Not only did he represent Utahns and their values in Congress, he has impressed his colleagues by living those values. During his tenure as chairman of the Committee on Resources, Jim went to great efforts to bring together both sides of the aisle on contentious and complex resource issues. It was truly my pleasure to serve with him during that time on that committee.

Jim Hansen never lost an election. I credit that to his ability to listen and understand the people he represented. Jim never forgot the concerns of his constituents. I have learned from his example, and I appreciate the service he has given on behalf of Utah.

Above and beyond all his personal accomplishments, the most important thing I can say about Jim Hansen is that he made a difference. He made a difference in our national policies. He showed us that by acting honorably and with mutual respect we can get things done here in Congress. Over the course of his 42 years of public service, Jim Hansen has shown what it means to be a true statesman and a man of the people.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to sponsor this bill, but more importantly it is my pleasure to call Jim Hansen my friend; and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3147.

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

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I had the opportunity of sitting on a stand with Jim Hansen in Tuelo speaking at a political event. When I informed him that if he spoke well of me today in Utah I would speak

well of him today here in Washington, he told me these type of events simply turn into a funeral for the living. So with apologies to Shakespeare, I wish to join that group and praise Jim Hansen, not bury him yet.

This designation for the State of Utah, I think, is extremely deserving because of the unique character that Jim Hansen has and what he has meant for the history of politics in Utah, and especially in the first district. No Utahn has served longer in the House of Representatives than Jim Hansen, with 11 terms. He is the only Utah Congressman that has ever actually served as chairman of a full committee, and you can count on one hand the number of subcommittee chairmen we have. My colleague, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), and Jim Hansen are the only two who have ever served as subcommittee chairmen from my State.

In the State of Utah, since Congressman Hansen's retirement, he has had a highway in Davis County named for him, the Migratory Bird Refuge visitor's center in my hometown named for him, and now this Federal building. But I think it most fitting that the one element that has been named for Jim Hansen that he appreciates the most is the duck blind at the Bear River Bird Refuge which was especially built and dedicated in his name. Because he was always in touch with the common man, he understood that element and he had a great love for the outdoors. Even though the wilderness debate rages on in this country, it is still Jim Hansen who is the only one who has actually created a wilderness area in the State of Utah.

Born during post-World War II Salt Lake City into a family not awash in earthly wealth, he graduated from a high school class that also produced two U.S. Senators from Utah, a fact that should not denigrate the academic standards of that particular high school.

He then joined the Navy, served in the Korean conflict, and as a young man moved up to Farmington, Utah. As an insurance man, he decided to join the Farmington City Council to try to fix their water system, where he served for 12 years, then moved on to the State legislature for 8 years, and then Congress for 22 years.

During the first term Jim Hansen served in the Utah House of Representatives, I was an intern; and Jim Hansen actually happened to be the representative in my family's district. My first term in the Utah House of Representatives Jim Hansen was the Speaker, and he set the standard of excellence that I tried to emulate when I became Speaker several years later. When he retired from this position in Congress, I once again followed in his footsteps. I feel like he has cast a long shadow. He has big shoes to fill. Whatever cliché you want to use about Jim Hansen, the bottom line is he did a good job for his constituents, and he did a good job for the State of Utah.

He was known for his integrity, twice serving as chairman of the Committee on Standards and Official Conduct. He was known for his common sense and for his frugality. The building in Ogden, which will be named for him, is a place where he served for 22 years. I have followed him, so my office is in the same spot that his office was, and I and my staff are going to be proud that we are now serving in the Jim Hansen Federal Building in Ogden, Utah.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to urge passage of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we had many people who wanted to come speak today, but I think the calendar has precluded them from coming. So I would like to urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill that honors our colleague, who I want to assure everyone is in vital health and still alive, despite all of the honors he has received recently.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Hansen was a man of great good humor, great political insight, great integrity, and a man of principle. I am honored to sponsor this bill on his behalf.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to rise to today in support of H.R. 3147, To Designate a Federal Building in Ogden, Utah as the "James V Hansen Federal Building".

Chairman Hansen and I served together in this House for 14 years. As Chairman of the House Resources Committee, Jim Hansen was instrumental in securing passage of several pieces of legislation crucial to the needs of my constituents in American Samoa.

Jim was a champion of good causes, an exemplary leader, and more importantly, my friend. At this time I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation which recognizes and honors Chairman Hansen's legacy of service.

Mr. CANNON. 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 Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3147, 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. CANNON. 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.

PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4019) to address the participation

of Taiwan in the World Health Organization, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SECTION 1. CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

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

(1) Good health is important to every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to improve the public health.

(2) Direct and unobstructed participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is beneficial for all parts of the world, especially today with the great potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases such as the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis, and malaria.

(3) Taiwan's population of 23,500,000 people is greater than that of ¾ of the member states already in the World Health Organization (WHO).

(4) Taiwan's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including—

(A) attaining—

(i) 1 of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia; and

(ii) maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries;

(B) eradicating such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, the plague, and polio; and

(C) providing children with hepatitis B vaccinations.

(5) The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and its counterpart agencies in Taiwan have enjoyed close collaboration on a wide range of public health issues.

(6) In recent years Taiwan has expressed a willingness to assist financially and technically in international aid and health activities supported by the WHO.

(7) On January 14, 2001, an earthquake, registering between 7.6 and 7.9 on the Richter scale, struck El Salvador. In response, the Taiwanese Government sent 2 rescue teams, consisting of 90 individuals specializing in firefighting, medicine, and civil engineering. The Taiwanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs also donated \$200,000 in relief aid to the Salvadoran Government.

(8) The World Health Assembly has allowed observers to participate in the activities of the organization, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1974, the Order of Malta, and the Holy See in the early 1950's.

(9) The United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in appropriate international organizations.

(10) Public Law 106-137 required the Secretary of State to submit a report to Congress on efforts by the executive branch to support Taiwan's participation in international organizations, in particular the WHO.

(11) In light of all benefits that Taiwan's participation in the WHO can bring to the state of health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally, Taiwan and its 23,500,000 people should have appropriate and meaningful participation in the WHO.

(12) On May 11, 2001, President Bush stated in a letter to Senator Murkowski that the United States "should find opportunities for Taiwan's voice to be heard in international organizations in order to make a contribution, even if membership is not possible", further stating that the administration "has focused on finding concrete ways for Taiwan to benefit and contribute to the WHO".

(13) In his speech made in the World Medical Association on May 14, 2002, Secretary of

Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson announced "America's work for a healthy world cuts across political lines. That is why my government supports Taiwan's efforts to gain observership status at the World Health Assembly. We know this is a controversial issue, but we do not shrink from taking a public stance on it. The people of Taiwan deserve the same level of public health as citizens of every nation on earth, and we support them in their efforts to achieve it".

(14) The Government of the Republic of China on Taiwan, in response to an appeal from the United Nations and the United States for resources to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, donated \$1,000,000 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in December 2002.

(15) In 2003, the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) caused 84 deaths in Taiwan.

(16) Avian influenza, commonly known as bird flu, has reemerged in Asia, with strains of the influenza reported by the People's Republic of China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos.

(17) The SARS and avian influenza outbreaks illustrate that disease knows no boundaries and emphasize the importance of allowing all people access to the WHO.

(18) As the pace of globalization quickens and the spread of infectious disease accelerates, it is crucial that all people, including the people of Taiwan, be given the opportunity to participate in international health organizations such as the WHO.

(19) The Secretary of Health and Human Services acknowledged during the 2003 World Health Assembly meeting that "[t]he need for effective public health exists among all peoples".

(b) PLAN.—The Secretary of State is authorized to—

(1) initiate a United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual week-long summit of the World Health Assembly each year in Geneva, Switzerland;

(2) instruct the United States delegation to the World Health Assembly in Geneva to implement that plan; and

(3) introduce a resolution in support of observer status for Taiwan at the summit of the World Health Assembly.

(c) REPORT CONCERNING OBSERVER STATUS FOR TAIWAN AT THE SUMMIT OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than April 1 of each year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Congress, in unclassified form, describing the United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual week-long summit of the World Health Assembly (WHA) held by the World Health Organization (WHO) in May of each year in Geneva, Switzerland. Each report shall include the following:

(1) An account of the efforts the Secretary of State has made, following the last meeting of the World Health Assembly, to encourage WHO member states to promote Taiwan's bid to obtain observer status.

(2) The steps the Secretary of State will take to endorse and obtain observer status at the next annual meeting of the World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland.

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

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