

won. I am proud of the Latino Peer Council for rising to the occasion. I urge other communities to start listening to their young people and working with them to put an end to teen pregnancy.

I would also like to salute the teen pregnancy prevention initiatives of Thundermist Health Clinic in Woonsocket, RI. Services like the Health Hut that provides family planning services to pre-teens at Woonsocket Middle School to the Mentoring Program that coaches and guides young mothers not to repeat their mistakes, are strengthening families and the greater community.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for highlighting this important issue and for providing us the opportunity to focus on the strengths of our youngsters—an area that receives too little attention.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, members on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of the choice issue agree that we must reduce teenage pregnancy. Its costs are enormous; it is costly to the Government, costly to the futures of the young mothers, and costly to our society. It is clear that reducing teenage pregnancy will only be successful when parents, educators, community leaders, the business community and Congress make a serious commitment and become involved.

Costs associated with teenage pregnancy drain limited Federal, State and local resources. Each year, more than one million American teenage girls become pregnant. The teenage pregnancy rate for women under 20 has increased by more than 20 percent since 1970. Teenage mothers are more likely to be uneducated, unskilled and unmarried. Their children are at higher risk for prematurity, low-birth weight and birth defects.

Women who bear children outside of marriage and meet income requirements are eligible for AFDC benefits, food stamps, Medicaid, housing assistance and other benefits, and teenage mothers are particularly likely to need these benefits.

And what about the costs to the teenagers themselves? The opportunities forgone to teens who become pregnant are enormous. Certainly many career paths become nearly impossible for a teenage mother to attain. High school graduation becomes less important than the children's daily needs; teenage mothers have a 60 percent chance of graduating from high school by age 25, compared to 90 percent of those who postpone childbearing. The economic situation of most teenage mothers is such that most find themselves limited to low-income neighborhoods that are less likely to have good schools, safe drug-free streets and positive role models. And we know that teenage mothers are the most likely to the single parents and have an especially difficult time collecting child support.

Teenage pregnancy is costly to society in terms of lost productivity and in terms of the cycle of dependency that is passed on from generation to generation. Teens from poorer families are more likely to initiate sexual intercourse at a younger age and less likely to use contraception.

What should we do? It is clear to me that Congress does not have all of the answers, and cannot provide help where it is needed most: at home and in the community.

One example of effective community involvement is Best Friends, an organization designed to reduce teenage pregnancy. I have

met with Elayne Bennett, the founder of the Best Friends, and she shared many encouraging stories with me. In 29 public schools across the country, including schools in Montgomery County, MD, the Best Friends Program has been a wonderful success. Of the 600 Washington girls who have participate for 2 years or more, 1.1 percent, have become pregnant, as opposed to the 25 percent city-wide rate for girls 13 to 18. The Best Friends Program is not a quick fix. It works because its mentors make a long-term investment in junior high and high school girls, taking them on outings, teaching them new skills, and going to weekly classes with them. The Best Friends Program builds teenage girls' self-confidence and teaches them that there are other options.

The Federal Government does, however, have an important role to play in the area of education, girls' sports, and community activities. These things all play an important role in reducing teenage pregnancy because they build self-esteem and present young girls with options for the future, making them much more likely to avoid teen pregnancy.

We have spent a significant amount of time this Congress debating welfare reform—deciding how limited resources should be used and how to most effectively move AFDC recipients from welfare to work. Reducing teen pregnancy must be part of the solution, and indeed, it has been a part of the debate—but few constructive solutions have emerged. Some Members advocate a family cap, a provision to deny benefits to welfare recipients who have additional children while on welfare.

Despite the heated debate over illegitimacy that we have heard in the context of welfare reform, answering the question of whether the welfare system increases nonmarital childbearing is very difficult. Some studies have shown that welfare has no effect on nonmarital childbearing while others have shown significant effects. Whether or not Government benefits actually lead to an increase in teen pregnancies, we do know that the teenage pregnancies that occur—for whatever the reason—are very expensive. While curbing teen pregnancy certainly needs to be addressed in the context of welfare reform, these punitive solutions are not the answer. Mr. Speaker, we have not spent enough time developing real solutions to reducing teenage pregnancy—solutions that involve prevention strategies, education and self-esteem building, community partnerships, and family planning.

We must also improve and increase efforts at the Federal level to prevent teenage pregnancy. There are very few Federal programs to reduce teenage pregnancy, and they are not comprehensive. Fully funding the title X Family Planning Program is one of the most direct ways that Congress can help prevent unintended pregnancies; publicly subsidized family planning services prevent an estimated 1.2 million unintended pregnancies annually in the United States. Title X, however, directs its dollars to critical health services for women of all ages, and only 20 percent goes toward adolescents. Although title X was threatened during the fiscal year 1996 appropriations process, a majority of Members recognized how important it is. No title X funds can be used for abortion services; clinics have always been prohibited from using title X funds for abortions. What title X does do is provide quality health care for low-income women—in-

cluding teenagers—who are at risk of becoming pregnant. The Centers for Disease Control also has small grant to implement 13 community projects to examine ways to reduce teenage pregnancies, but its effects have been limited due to its size. The Adolescent and Family Life Act provides a small grant that goes toward care and parenting for adolescent mothers and adoption assistance, but most of the money goes toward an abstinence-only education. These programs help, but clearly they are not enough.

Adolescent pregnancy prevention is not only about family planning. We must examine the reasons teenage girls become pregnant. What is it about our society that makes teenage girls think that to be loved, they must have a child of their own? Why do so many girls think that no opportunities worth waiting to have children will be available to them? Surely we can do better. Educational opportunities build self-esteem, as do girls' sports and community activities. Improving our education system, building our communities, increasing job opportunities, and giving young girls something to look forward to all will reduce teen pregnancy.

We all share the responsibility for preventing teen pregnancies. Parents, communities, religious organizations, State and local governments all have an important role to play, and many are making important progress toward reducing teen pregnancies.

Each year in Maryland over 8,500 adolescents give birth. I applaud the work done by the Governor's Council on Adolescent Pregnancy to combat this problem. The council promotes the reduction of unplanned adolescent pregnancies through strategies carried out in collaboration with state and local agencies and private and no profit groups. A sustained media campaign, including television, radio, and print media has been an integral part of efforts to raise awareness about adolescent pregnancy. Maryland has also developed programs to help teen parents prevent further early childbearing and programs to help teenage parents learn parenting skills and continue their education. It is important that we don't only focus on prevention, but focus on helping teenage parents improve their lives.

I applaud the efforts of the bipartisan National Campaign To Reduce Teenage Pregnancy, and I hope their recommendations provide new ideas and energy. I look forward to a hearing at the end of the month on teenage pregnancy in the Government Reform and Oversight's Human Resources Subcommittee.

This is only the beginning of a dialog between the Congress, our communities, state and local governments and educators about how to reduce teen pregnancy. We know that providing teens with a solid education, teaching them how to avoid pregnancy and giving them hope for the future works. Now we must work together to achieve these goals.

A TRIBUTE TO RUSH LIMBAUGH, SR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished and gentle man from southeast Missouri, a man who embodied what is right and good about this great Nation,

Rush Hudson Limbaugh, Sr., a gentle man who earned the affectionate distinction, patriarch of southeast Missouri.

Mr. Limbaugh passed away last week at the honorable age of 104 in his Cape Girardeau home of Sylvan Lane. He had a long and valuable life. His passing will inevitably leave a tremendous void. He was a dear friend and mentor of mine, and of countless others, from all walks of life.

What made Mr. Limbaugh such a special person was his uniquely simple character. Those who had the privilege to come in contact with him certainly were amazed at his breadth of knowledge and command of oratory skills. No question, Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr. was a living testament to the American dream. But he was without pretense, truly a humble man, a devout Republican and a very committed democrat.

Born in rural Bollinger County, about 90 miles southwest of St. Louis, Mr. Limbaugh was the product of a one-room primary school. As with everything he approached in life, he excelled in his education. In fact, through diligence, organization, and keen focus, he put himself through high school, paying most of his expenses by doing carpenter work and farm labor. Following high school, he went to college at the University of Missouri at Columbia. His work on the university farm and various odd jobs, such as firing furnaces, carpentry, waiting tables, caring for animals, and assisting a Methodist minister all helped to foot the bill for his continuing education.

He always stressed that the more you can learn, the better off you would be. His list of personal accomplishments help to prove that he was indeed a man who lived by his own words and convictions. He prepared himself well, worked hard, and made his family, community, and country proud.

Among his most notable achievements, Mr. Limbaugh left this world last week as the oldest practicing attorney in the United States. That's right, at 104 years of age, Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr. still went into the office at least twice a week to the Limbaugh, Russell, Payne and Howard law firm that he founded 50 years ago in Cape Girardeau. To help put his 80 years of service in perspective, he started practicing law in 1916 at the age of 24 when Woodrow Wilson was President.

Not only was Mr. Limbaugh a scholar in the law, but also in history, in political theory and Judeo-Christian tradition. He and I shared a pleasure of never-endingly researching Abraham Lincoln. When we would get together, inevitably a discussion about Lincoln would come up, and we both looked forward to swapping new stories or novel tales about our Nation's 16th President.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention Mr. Limbaugh's many contributions to our community and our Nation. He was a servant of the Methodist church, the

Boy Scouts, and the Salvation Army among others. In 1958, one of his personal highlights came when the U.S. State Department invited him to lecture in a newly liberated India before lawyers, judges, and university students about constitutional government and the American judicial system. They were so impressed with his commentary and remarks that the All India Law Teachers Association subsequently honored him.

We will all dearly miss Mr. Limbaugh, the patriarch of the Limbaugh family, of Cape Girardeau and of southeast Missouri. Many folks know about his now famous national radio talk show grandson, Rush Limbaugh III. "Pop," as his family would call him, also is responsible for the great legal legacy of Limbaugh lawyers whom include son, a U.S. District Judge, a grandson, Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, another grandson, a prominent attorney in southeast Missouri and throughout the Midwest, a son and grandchildren who are educators.

Throughout his extraordinary life, he was always true to his roots—hard working, composed, dedicated, and most of all humble. His life and character epitomize that America is the land of opportunity for those who have the heart and the will to make the most of it.

Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr. was indeed a legend in his time.

[From the Southeast Missourian]

400 ATTEND LIMBAUGH FUNERAL

(By Chuck Miller)

The patriarch of the Limbaugh family was laid to rest Thursday afternoon next to his bride, who died almost 19 years before him.

For the most part, the funeral service for Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr. was of typical United Methodist fanfare, probably the way the Limbaugh would have wanted it. The most extraordinary aspects of the service were the cross-section of people that paid their last respects and the "van loads" of flowers sent in remembrance of a man whose legal career spanned more years than most people's lives.

Limbaugh, 104, died Monday, April 8, 1996, at his home on Sylvan Lane. He practiced law for more than 80 years.

State officials, judges, community leaders and others—about 400 people in all—gathered at Centenary United Methodist Church for the service. The minister, the Rev. Dr. Neil Stein, delivered the eulogy.

Besides the eulogy, a violinist began the service, a soloist sang a Christian hymn and a trumpeter performed "Amazing Grace." It was a relatively simple service for a man who gained international fame as a lawyer and who lived through the Space Age and witnessed this country fight six wars. But Limbaugh enjoyed living a simple life in Cape Girardeau.

In addition to family members such as a U.S. district judge and nationally known radio and TV talkshow host, Secretary of State Bekki Cook, a former associate in the law firm Limbaugh founded, and State Auditor Margaret Kelly attended the ceremony.

Three justices from the Missouri Supreme Court also attended the service. One of the justices, Stephen N. Limbaugh Jr., was bidding farewell to his grandfather. Chief Justice John Holstein and Justice William Price also paid their respects.

A host of other officials from state representatives and senators to city leaders and lawyers also attended.

"No one can really tell the story of the life of Rush Hudson Limbaugh," Stein said. "He joined this church in 1911, before most of us came into being."

The minister said Limbaugh was a man who made everything—family, clients and God—take center stage in his life. "A grandson told me that Pop—that's what everyone called him—made each of them feel they were the most important one in his life," he said.

"Even though he is gone physically," Stein said, "it makes no sense to stop living up to his standard."

Limbaugh lived a long and quality life, Stein said, because of his ability to adapt to new things. "Most people resist change, but Rush never aged," he said.

The minister quoted a line from a book Limbaugh wrote but never published about his life with his wife, Bee. "On the night of her death, he wrote, 'For the first time in 63 years I was utterly alone except for the memories of the greatest soul I had ever known,'" said Stein.

A long funeral procession to Lorimier Cemetery followed the service.

[From the Southeast Missourian]

RUSH H. LIMBAUGH DIES AT AGE OF 104

(By Jay Eastick)

In 1902, on a small farm along the Little Muddy Creek in Bollinger County, a passion for the law first stirred in a 10-year-old boy.

A Daniel Webster oration the boy memorized had inspired him to become a lawyer. Fourteen years later, he set out on a legal career that spanned eight decades.

On Monday, the lifetime love affair between the man and the law ended.

Rush Hudson Limbaugh, one of Cape Girardeau's favorite sons and the nation's oldest practicing lawyer, died Monday afternoon at his home at 635 Sylvan Lane. He was 104.

Funeral arrangements are pending at Ford and Sons Mt. Auburn Chapel in Cape Girardeau.

Limbaugh's interest in law never waned and even in recent months, he headed into work about twice a week at the Limbaugh, Russell, Payne and Howard law firm that he founded 50 years ago in Cape Girardeau.

His love of the law now is a family legacy.

His son Rush H. Limbaugh Jr., who died in 1990, practiced law with him, along with another son, Stephen N. Limbaugh, who now is a federal judge in St. Louis.

Stephen practiced law with his father for 30 years before President Ronald Reagan appointed him to the federal bench.

"I remember him most of all as a tremendous inspiration as a lawyer and a teacher, not only from a professional point of view, but in our relationship as well," Stephen said Monday.

He always has been most impressed with his father's even temperament. Although he could be a "very fiery advocate" for his clients, the elder Limbaugh was able always to maintain his composure and craft solutions to legal quandaries, Stephen said.

Despite his own stellar legal career, Stephen said he "couldn't possibly ever measure up" to his father's stature.

The Limbaugh legal legacy extends to a third generation.

Four of his grandsons followed in his footsteps and pursued legal careers. John and Dan, sons of Rush's son, Manley, both are lawyers. Stephen's son, Stephen Jr., now is a Missouri Supreme Court judge, and Rush Jr.'s son, David, practices law at the firm his grandfather started.

David said his grandfather wouldn't want his family boasting about him. "But he was an extraordinary man, exemplary in every way, yet very humble," he said.

"He was a devoted Christian, a lawyer's lawyer, a community servant and a gentle and kind man whose family was the very center of his life.

David said the loss of his grandfather was "made easier with the knowledge that he led a rich and fulfilling life and that he is now residing in a happier, more peaceful place."

Rush Limbaugh's oratorical skills were passed down to his most famous progeny, Rush H. Limbaugh III, who hosts the nation's most-listened to radio talk show as well as a syndicated half-hour television show. He also is the author of two best-selling books.

By any measure, Rush Limbaugh's was a full life. His vita runs to several pages and reflects a commitment to excellence and the highest code of legal ethics.

He was known by his peers as a superb lawyer. More than that, he is remembered by those who knew him as an uncommon man, someone who combined public distinction with private character.

And so colleagues, when asked to name Limbaugh's achievements, are as likely to point to his work as a Sunday school teacher or scout leader as they are to his many career distinctions.

A former president of the Missouri Bar, charter member of the Missouri Bar Foundation and member of the American Bar Foundation, among other professional organizations, Limbaugh also was a member of the Cape Girardeau Board of Education, the Salvation Army Advisory Board and was chairman of the Cape Girardeau County Republican Committee.

He had been honored by the American Security Council, the All India Law Teachers Association, and the University of Missouri. He also was named "Mr. Cape Girardeau" by the Golden Eagles Marching Band of Southeast Missouri State University, and was an Honorary Citizen of "Father Flanagan's Boy's Town."

In 1985, then Missouri Gov. John Ashcroft declared May 17 "Rush H. Limbaugh Day" in the state in honor of the Cape Girardeau lawyer.

At a dinner that night, President Reagan remarked in a letter that Limbaugh's contributions "read like a virtual who's who of accomplishment." U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell called Limbaugh a "great credit of the legal profession."

Ashcroft, now a U.S. Senator from Missouri, said Monday that Limbaugh "set an example" for all who knew him.

"Rush Limbaugh exemplified the character, commitment and vision that has led this great state from the 1900s through the Great Depression, up until today," Ashcroft said. "He understood the promise of America because he embodied it."

One of the highlights of his career came in 1958, when the U.S. State Department invited Limbaugh to lecture in a newly liberated India before lawyers, judges and university students on the subject of constitutional government and the American judicial system.

The product of a one-room primary school in rural Bollinger County, Limbaugh attended Millersville High School before transferring to the Normal School in Cape Girardeau, where he paid most of his expenses doing carpenter work and farm labor.

At Normal School, he was elected to the Benton Literary Society, for which he won numerous oration and debating awards. In 1912, he was awarded the gold medal for participation in the Interstate Normal Oratorical Contest at Emporia, Kan.

He paid his way through college at the University of Missouri at Columbia by working on the university farm and various odd jobs—firing furnaces, carpenter work, waiting tables, caring for animals and assisting a Methodist minister.

At college, his oratory skills won him more awards and helped to hone the skills he later would employ in the courtroom.

He argued more than 60 cases before the Missouri Supreme Court and many prominent civil cases, Limbaugh was a specialist in probate law and helped draft the 1955 Probate Code of Missouri.

Limbaugh also tried cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the U.S. Labor Board, the Internal Revenue Appellate Division and trial and appellate agencies of the U.S. Coast Guard.

[From the Southeast Missourian, April 9, 1996]

COLLEAGUES CALL LIMBAUGH A LAWYER'S LAWYER

(By Chuck Miller)

Friends and colleagues of Rush Hudson Limbaugh, 104, said within hours of his death that other people should measure their personal and professional lives by the standard he lived by.

A Cape Girardeau Icon who also achieved international fame as a lawyer touting American jurisprudence abroad, Limbaugh died Monday afternoon.

"It's a sad day for Cape Girardeau," said U.S. Rep. Bill Emerson, "Mr. Limbaugh had a long and valuable life. His passing will inevitably leave a tremendous void. He was a dear friend and mentor of mine."

Emerson said he and Limbaugh shared a hobby of researching Abraham Lincoln. When the two men would meet, they would swap a new story about America's 16th president. "That was one thing we looked forward to," he said.

Emerson said one of his fondest memories always will be the dedication of a new school in Winona. The federal government funded half of the project, he said, and a Winona banker, represented by Limbaugh at age 96, funded the other half of the project.

"So it was Rush Limbaugh and Bill Emerson on the back of a flatbed truck for the dedication," he said. "And he made the most remarkable, beautiful statement: He was quoting off the top of his head about the importance of a public education. He just wove it together so beautifully.

"He was a legend in his time."

Cape Girardeau Mayor Al Spalding III said Limbaugh "made" Cape Girardeau in many ways.

"He put us on the map in a lot of respects," he said. "We hate to see his passing. He paid his dues and helped a lot of young attorneys over the years, which we're all grateful for."

A man devoted to his wife, community and his career was how John Blue, the former managing editor of the Southeast Missourian, described Limbaugh.

"He was president of the Rotary when I joined in 1949," Blue said. "He was one of our better presidents. He also was a top lawyer and a great orator. There was no hemming or hawing with him; it was just forthright speech."

Blue credited Cape Girardeau's growth in the 1920s and 1930s to Limbaugh the community leader. "We experienced phenomenal growth then, and he was responsible for that," he said.

Al Lowes, a Cape Girardeau attorney, landed Limbaugh, a past president of the Missouri Bar as a lawyer's lawyer.

"He was a top-notch, all-around lawyer," he said. "He was extremely hardworking and

ethical. He was really the epitome of what a lawyer ought to be."

Lowes said other aspiring lawyers should look to Limbaugh and his career when entering the profession. "You just couldn't have asked for a finer man to have been a lawyer," he said.

Another attorney, former state Sen. Al Spradling Jr., agreed: "He has to be one of the most outstanding lawyers that Cape Girardeau ever had. He had more honors bestowed upon him than any other lawyer in Southeast Missouri. He was honored by the Missouri Bar more than any attorney in Southeast Missouri."

Spradling said before he ever went to law school he was a gopher for the only meeting of the Missouri Bar held in Cape Girardeau.

"He was responsible for the Missouri Bar having a meeting in Cape Girardeau because he was president," he said. "It was the first and the last time the Missouri Bar has had a meeting here."

In addition to achieving the top spot in the Missouri Bar, Limbaugh also was a special envoy to India, touting American jurisprudence to that nation during President Dwight Eisenhower's administration.

But even though his legal career took him around the world, he continued to reside in Cape Girardeau where his law practice began in 1916.

Don Thomasson, another Cape Girardeau attorney, said he met Limbaugh in 1953 while serving as prosecutor in Marble Hill.

"I saw him sitting in Ward's Cafe," he said. "I thought he was God. He was such a gentleman and a great attorney."

Thomasson said he remembered speaking at a celebration a decade ago honoring Limbaugh for 75 years of practicing law.

"A few of us said some good words about Mr. Rush," he said, "and then he spoke. He sounded far more intelligent than any of us."

Morley Swingle, the Cape Girardeau County prosecutor, asked Limbaugh for help while compiling photographs and biographical sketches of every prosecutor who served in Cape Girardeau County, a position created in 1886.

"Rush Limbaugh personally knew every single prosecuting attorney," he said.

Swingle said he didn't have a picture for one of the prosecutors, Robert Whitelaw, who served in the late 1890s. But he did have a picture of a group of unknown county officials taken about the same time as Whitelaw was prosecutor.

"I took the photograph to Mr. Limbaugh," he said. "He got his magnifying glass out, looked at the picture and said, 'No, he's not in this batch.'"

Swingle said Limbaugh was an influence on his life because of his love for the law and the court system.

"He also was the very epitome of what one strives to be as a public speaker," he said.

[From the Southeast Missourian, April 10, 1996]

RUSH LIMBAUGH: A LIFE OF SERVICE TO CITY, COUNTRY

A decade or so ago, a high-ranking resident of Washington, D.C., was visiting relatives in Cape Girardeau. His hosts insisted on taking him to meet Cape's most distinguished citizen, Rush Hudson Limbaugh, Sr. When the visiting chief of staff to a U.S. senator met the elderly gentleman, who graciously received him at home, Limbaugh inquired as to his guest's hometown. "Oh, you won't know it—you can't possibly have heard of it," responded the visitor. "I'm from a little town in upstate New York." Limbaugh pressed his visitor for the name. Told the answer, he descended upon his visitor with encyclopedic thoroughness, delivering a detailed rendition

of the strategic importance of that town in the Revolutionary War, how it related to the world-decisive Battle of Saratoga, and what this meant in the war for American independence. Awestruck—having heard facts about his own hometown he didn't know—the visitor departed, shaking his head in amazement. Longtime friends of Limbaugh will understand the visitor's reaction. Among people who have had the privilege of knowing him these many years, astonishment and amazement long ago became commonplace.

"Pop," said a certain nationally syndicated radio talk show host to a rare studio guest four and a half years ago, "Who was president the year you were born?" "Benjamin Harrison," came the reply, without a second's hesitation. When he was a guest on his grandson's national radio show that afternoon in September 1991 on the occasion of his 100th birthday, Limbaugh was rounding out only his first century. He was still going to the office and billing hours as the nation's oldest practicing attorney. That broadcast originated from Kansas City because Limbaugh was there with family to attend the annual meeting of the Missouri Bar Association, of which he and a son were former presidents.

A NATIONAL TREASURE

On that centennial, in a firm voice that belied his years, Limbaugh continued, describing to an astonished national audience a boyhood devotion to his first contemporary political hero: Teddy Roosevelt. On in detail Limbaugh went, describing what a heroic figure TR was, how crucial his decisive action in sending the American naval fleet worldwide, what this meant for an America beginning to emerge from 19th century isolation into the first rank of world powers, and why, therefore he, Limbaugh, followed the magnificent TR out of the Republican Party to join the Bull Moose insurgency in the great campaign of 1912. Through a living, breathing history text was an audience of millions introduced to a national treasure whom we here in Missouri, and especially Cape Girardeau, had long valued so highly.

Glowingly, the accolades pour in—from judges, congressmen, senators, fellow members of the bar, Rotarians, friends far and wide. Family man as brother, husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather. Author of a legal textbook and of numerous articles. Accomplished orator. Leading Methodist layman and Sunday School teacher. Paul Harris Fellow of Rotary International. Life emeritus trustee of the Missouri Historical Society and its former president. Patriarch of a family of lawyers and Republicans. Limbaugh was a scholar in the law, in history, in political theory and in the Judeo-Christian tradition of ordered liberty. A scholar of the life of Patrick Henry, from memory he could quote William Makepeace Thackeray and Blackstone and so many others.

In 1985, family and friends packed into a local motel banquet room to honor Limbaugh at a surprise dinner celebration sponsored by local Rotarians. Tributes were read from President Ronald Reagan and from Justice Lewis Powell of the U.S. Supreme Court, long a Limbaugh friend. What stands out in the memory, though, is the address of the guest of honor. Few who were present that night will ever forget the throat-catching sense of excitement he evoked when he arose, without notes, for extemporaneous remarks. In a voice choked with emotion, Limbaugh told his audience that they didn't so much honor him as they did members of his family who, after his father's early death, "went without substance so that I could be the first in the family to leave the farm and go to Cape to the Normal School."

THE OPPORTUNITY OF EDUCATION

Limbaugh often spoke of his excitement upon traveling to Cape Girardeau—a day's ride by horse-drawn wagon—and glimpsing the spires of the school's main building. Here was a chance at education. From this hill-top, a great world beckoned. Prepare yourself, work hard, make your family proud, and you could accomplish anything. This, after all, is America, and this school, he told an audience at the university's 1973 centennial, is nothing less than "the fulfillment of a great national purpose."

How richly he added to this school, this community, this state and this nation. Few, then, there are of whom it can be said, as it can of Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr., "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter into my kingdom." Somehow, we all know Limbaugh heard those words this week when the Lord called him home.

[From the Southeast Missourian, Apr. 10, 1996]

RUSH LIMBAUGH, SR.

Funeral service for Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr., 635 Sylvan Lane, will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday at Centenary United Methodist Church. Dr. Neil Stein will officiate, with burial in Lorimier Cemetery.

Friends may call at Ford and Sons Mt. Auburn Chapel from 4-8 p.m. today, and Thursday from 10-11:30 a.m.

Limbaugh, 104, died Monday, April 8, 1996, at his home.

He was born Sept. 27, 1891, near Sedgewickville, son of Joseph H. and Susan Presnell Limbaugh. He and Beulah "Bee" Seabaugh were married Aug. 19, 1914, in Cape Girardeau. She died Sept. 2, 1977.

Limbaugh, the oldest practicing attorney in the United States, had practiced law since 1916. He founded the law firm of Limbaugh, Russell, Payne and Howard 50 years ago. He was a member of Centenary Church.

Survivors include two sons, Manley Limbaugh of Chester, Ill., Stephen Limbaugh of St. Louis; 10 grandchildren, and 19 great-grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by a son, two daughters, four brothers and three sisters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. KENNEDY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

REACTION TO VETO OF BILL BANNING PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed and appalled when President Clinton vetoed the partial birth abortion bill. The President's veto is in direct opposition to the will of the House and the Senate. Even more important, the President's veto is in direct opposition to the will of the majority of the American people.

No one really is sure how many partial birth abortions are performed or how many abortionists are using the method. However, we do know that the

overwhelming majority are performed on perfectly normal and healthy babies.

Clearly this is an issue that crosses party lines. The bill passed the House with 214 Republicans and 72 Democrats voting for the legislation, and in the Senate with 45 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Yet the President has the gall to go against the American people.

In recent polls, national polls of registered voters conducted in December by the Tarrance Group, 71 percent favored the bill that we passed. In another poll, 65 percent of pro-choice Americans supported the ban, the partial birth abortion ban. Specifically, 78 percent of women voters support the ban that the House and the Senate passed.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read for the RECORD a statement by Ralph Reed regarding the veto of the partial birth abortion ban, and I quote:

Bill Clinton has taken his veto pen and pointed it like a dagger at the hearts of the innocent unborn. His veto is a brazen betrayal of his solemn promise to make abortion rare. It is an insult to millions of people of faith who consider abortion to be the taking of innocent human life. It will be very hard, if not impossible, for Bill Clinton to look Roman Catholic and Evangelical voters in the eye and ask for their support in November.

I further quote Ralph Reed and the Christian Coalition.

I am proud to add my voice to those Roman Catholic bishops who are so courageous, and implore President Clinton to sign this legislation. The partial birth abortion is when a child's brains are removed and the baby is systematically executed as it comes down the birth canal. By allowing this procedure to continue unchecked, President Clinton has disappointed and deeply offended one of the largest voting blocks in the electorate. Bill Clinton has done more today than jeopardize the lives of unborn children. He has jeopardized his own reelection chances.

□ 1700

Mr. Speaker, just one more letter I would like to make reference to before closing, because to the American people, this is an important issue to try to protect the life of the healthy unborn. This is from the Catholic Bishops and also from the Catholic Cardinals, and I happen to be Catholic.

"Your veto of this bill is beyond comprehension for those who hold human life sacred."

I further quote and read from the letter from the Catholic Bishops and Cardinals: "Mr. President, you and you alone had the choice of whether or not to allow children almost completely born to be killed brutally in partial birth abortions. Members of both Houses of Congress made their choices. They said no to partial birth abortions. American women voters have made their choices. According to a February 1996 poll by Fairbanks Mullin & Associates, 78 percent of women voters said no to partial birth abortions."

Further stated in the letter from the Bishops and the Cardinals, "We will also urge Catholics and other people of