

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I thank the Tribal Chairman Fred Matt for requesting that Tony be today's guest chaplain.

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**TRIBUTE TO FORMER MEMBER
 GERALD SOLOMON**

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I think most of my colleagues now are aware of the very sad news of the passing of our former colleague, Gerald Solomon, last Friday.

Jerry Solomon was a wonderful individual. He was a beloved figure both in this House and in his district in New York and across the country. He was an inspiration to so many of us. I had the privilege of succeeding him as chairman of the House Committee on Rules, and he provided me with a lot of direction, a lot of encouragement, and he often gave me lots of orders, too, some of which I followed.

He was an individual who was so proud of the United States of America. Today, people are regularly wearing American flags on their lapel. Jerry Solomon, when I first met him in 1978, wore a flag on his lapel and always did because he was a dedicated Marine. He was an individual who obviously loved his family, and he loved this institution and the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to, on behalf of all of our colleagues, extend condolences to his wonderful wife, Freda, and the Solomon family, and to say that we truly miss a very, very dear friend, and we are all proud of the wonderful service that he provided to the United States of America.

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**STATE DEPARTMENT SHOULD GET
 ON MESSAGE WITH WHITE HOUSE**

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, this country is united in supporting the determination of President Bush to fight the terrorists across the world, to fight all those terrorist groups, as he said, with global reach. Apparently, however, the State Department has not gotten the message.

What are we to make of the fact that the State Department incessantly criticizes Israel for attacking terrorists who have attacked civilians in Israel in exactly the way the United States is trying to apprehend and kill Osama bin Laden and his followers; and the State Department spokesman says, ah, it is different, because there is an agreement with Israel to negotiate with the Palestinians. When the Palestinians engage in terror and break their agreement not to use violence, apparently

our position is that Israel should remain defenseless and do nothing to reply; either do nothing or face the condemnation of our State Department.

The State Department should get on message with the President and the rest of the United States that is opposed to terror and thinks that people who are attacked by terrorists have the right to self-defense.

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**MEDAL OF VALOR FOR AMERICA'S
 HEROES ACT**

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today, we will consider House Concurrent Resolution 243, the Medal of Valor for America's Heroes Act.

Our Nation continues to mourn the many, many innocent citizens that were lost in the tragic events of September 11 and terrorist events since then. However, our Nation also celebrates the courage and dedication of the firefighters, police officers and medical personnel who worked around the clock to find survivors amidst the rubble in New York and Washington. These brave men and women were first on the scene and risked their lives to help their fellow Americans, and many of these brave souls made the ultimate sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, it is only proper that the United States recognize these heroes and award them the Medal of Valor for their service. I encourage all my colleagues to support this resolution and for America never to forget our fallen heroes.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
 PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion 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.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

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EXTENDING ELIGIBILITY FOR REFUGEE STATUS OF UNMARRIED SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF CERTAIN VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1840) to extend eligibility for refugee status of unmarried sons and daughters of certain Vietnamese refugees, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1840

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

SECTION 1. ELIGIBILITY FOR REFUGEE STATUS.

(a) **ELIGIBILITY FOR IN-COUNTRY REFUGEE PROCESSING IN VIETNAM.**—For purposes of eligibility for in-country refugee processing for nationals of Vietnam during fiscal years 2002 and 2003, an alien described in subsection (b) shall be considered to be a refugee of special humanitarian concern to the United States (within the meaning of section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157)) and shall be admitted to the United States for resettlement if the alien would be admissible as an immigrant under the Immigration and Nationality Act (except as provided in section 207(c)(3) of that Act).

(b) **ALIENS COVERED.**—An alien described in this subsection is an alien who—

(1) is the son or daughter of a qualified national;

(2) is 21 years of age or older; and

(3) was unmarried as of the date of acceptance of the alien's parent for resettlement under the Orderly Departure Program or through the United States Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City.

(c) **QUALIFIED NATIONAL.**—The term "qualified national" in subsection (b)(1) means a national of Vietnam who—

(1)(A) was formerly interned in a re-education camp in Vietnam by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; or

(B) is the widow or widower of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

(2)(A) qualified for refugee processing under the Orderly Departure Program re-education subprogram; and

(B) is or was accepted under the Orderly Departure Program or through the United States Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City—

(i) for resettlement as a refugee; or

(ii) for admission to the United States as an immediate relative immigrant; and

(3)(A) is presently maintaining a residence in the United States or whose surviving spouse is presently maintaining such a residence; or

(B) was approved for refugee resettlement or immigrant visa processing and is awaiting departure formalities from Vietnam or whose surviving spouse is awaiting such departure formalities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER)

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GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 1840, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1840 extends eligibility for refugee status of unmarried sons and daughters of certain Vietnamese refugees. It stems from the Orderly Departure Program which was established in 1979 to give eligible nationals of Vietnam an alternative