

end the for-profit health care model. It is a time for not-for-profit health care, single payer, universal Medicare for all, with an emphasis on wellness and personal responsibility. More about that tomorrow.

HISTORIC INAUGURATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(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, South Carolinians are still celebrating Wednesday's inauguration of Governor Nikki Randhawa Haley of Lexington as the first female governor in the 341-year history of our State. She is the second Indian-American governor in American history, in the tradition of Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal, recognizing the growing significance of Indian Americans in American society.

Our family is very grateful for the swearing in of my oldest son, Alan Wilson of Lexington, as America's youngest attorney general. His prosecution experience will serve the people of South Carolina well.

The inauguration was also historic for being the first all-Republican inauguration in over 130 years with Lieutenant Governor Ken Ard; Secretary of State Mark Hammond; Treasurer Curtis Loftis; Comptroller General Richard Eckstrom; Superintendent of Education Mick Zais; Adjutant General Bob Livingston, Jr., America's only popularly elected adjutant general; and Commissioner of Agriculture Hugh Weathers.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

NO REPEAL OF HEALTH CARE REFORM

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today we begin debate on the Republicans' unfortunate effort to repeal health care reform. I pray that this debate today is civil and that it is respectful.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, and many of our colleagues know, I served as a judge in my State for many years. I understand what it means to be objective and to have a fair debate. And I know there are usually two sides to every issue. But when it comes to repealing the reforms that Democrats have passed, I just can't figure it out.

Why would Republicans add \$230 billion to the deficit when their mantra has been deficit reduction? Why would Republicans force small businesses to pay higher taxes after fighting for cuts? Why would Republicans take away a parent's right to cover their adult children? And why in the world

would Republicans make seniors pay more for their prescription drugs? I just don't understand. It appears to me that this may be partisan politics.

ATTACK IN TUCSON

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is the shooter, not the gun. Not the bullets; not rejection by the Army; not the Internet; not radio talk shows; not the political climate; not people assembling to protest; not the press; and not bold speech that is to blame for the crimes by the terror from Tucson. Hold the assassin accountable. He and he alone should be judged. In this frenzied furor to make excuses and to find other causes for the crime, Congress itself would do well not to do violence against our Constitution.

Those elites, even those in Congress, who think that they and they alone are now authorized to regulate speech, press, assembly, and the right to bear arms should understand they cannot use this assault and murder as an excuse to steal away the rights of citizens, all under the false illusion of making us safe from killers.

The Constitution should not be imprisoned, for it is the terror of Tucson who should be locked in chains.

And that's just the way it is.

DO NOT REPEAL HEALTH CARE REFORM

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, there will be no repeal of the health care reform law, so let's be clear. The agenda that the Republican leadership has set for this week's floor activity and the committee work that follows is nothing more than an opportunity to bad talk and fuel the misinformation about the Affordable Care Act which is a good law that will help over 30 million people be healthier, create millions of jobs, make our country more productive and stronger, and reduce the deficit.

So I am urging all of my colleagues, but especially those on the other side of the aisle, in the name of collegiality and honesty with the public we serve, to drop the charade and let us use the time the people of this country have hired us for to work together to create more jobs and make sure the health care law is implemented properly, to save the homes of families, and to create an educational system that will once again make our children the first in the world.

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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 incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL ROTUNDA FOR 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KENNEDY INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for an event marking the 50th anniversary of the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 2

Whereas John Fitzgerald Kennedy was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served from January 3, 1947, to January 3, 1953, until he was elected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Senate where he served from January 3, 1953, to December 22, 1960;

Whereas on November 8, 1960, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was elected as the 35th President of the United States; and

Whereas on January 20, 1961, President Kennedy was sworn in as President of the United States and delivered his inaugural address at 12:51pm, a speech that served as a clarion call to service for the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR AN EVENT HONORING PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2011, for a ceremony in honor of the 50th anniversary of the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARPER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for an event on January 20, marking the 50th anniversary of the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Speaker, Presidential inaugural addresses are always historic and are often some of the most memorable events during different eras of our country's history.

We can recall Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address in 1861, President Franklin Roosevelt's inaugural address in 1933, and, of course, President Ronald Reagan's inaugural address in 1981, among many others, as addresses that inspired this Nation at particular moments of importance to our country.

In 1961 President Kennedy's inaugural address rightly challenged us to ask what we can do for our country and not what our country can do for us. As people across this land did 50 years ago, so we must continue to do so now.

Mr. Speaker, I too believe we should look for inspiration to President Kennedy's eloquent address given 50 years ago. I support this resolution authorizing use of the rotunda and urge all my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this concurrent resolution to allow for the use of the rotunda in recognition of the 50th anniversary of President Kennedy's inaugural address.

You may have read this morning's Washington Post front page story, declaring that 82 percent of Americans think the tone of our Nation's political discourse is negative. At a time when the majority of Americans holds our political discourse in such low regard, there couldn't be a more timely or necessary opportunity to revisit the inaugural address that inspired our country 50 years ago.

The speech called for unity, for respect of opposing views and for commitment to public service, all at a time of great change and challenge for the United States. It was a call for everyone to work together, to do their part in making America and the world a better place.

The words that were spoken on January 20, 1961, still ring true to this day.

In the words of President Kennedy: "So let us begin anew, remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof.

"Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.

"Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us."

Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, the President's inaugural address sought to challenge our country and its leaders, and it set standards that still must guide our political discourse and ourselves, particularly with its closing lines:

"Ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you.

"With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love."

I hope all of my colleagues will continue to work together to answer President Kennedy's call, and I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman BRADY and the Democratic leadership, and especially our new Speaker and his staff for their help with this bill and their support for holding this historic event in the rotunda.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 2, authorizing the use of the rotunda for a ceremony to honor the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

President Kennedy came to us during difficult times. In 1961, America was a very different place. In the South, Jim Crow and racial segregation were a part of everyday life—a part of my life.

Around the world, the possibility of nuclear war and the spread of communism were clouds that hung over every country. Tensions were rising. The danger was real. The world, once again, looked to us.

For me, and for millions of Americans, the young man from Massachusetts looked like the future.

As a young activist, I know that I challenged him to ensure that the future included civil rights. But on inauguration day, just outside this very building, he challenged me. He called me to serve in a new way.

He reminded me that the principles upon which this country was founded must live within each of us; inspire and guide each of us; and be sacred to each of us.

President Kennedy came to us during difficult times. And he was taken from us during difficult times. He never saw the success in civil rights, the fall of the Berlin Wall or men on the moon. But on his first day—his very first day—he gave to us a new hymn. One that seemed to express what we had been struggling to put into words. His inaugural address gave us a hymn of hope, a hymn of optimism, a hymn of service.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution, and I think it is appropriate and fitting that Congress honor this important anniversary in the rotunda of the United States Capitol.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 2.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STOP THE OVERPRINTING (STOP) ACT

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 292) to amend title 44, United States Code, to eliminate the mandatory printing of bills and resolutions by the Government Printing Office for

the use of the House of Representatives and Senate, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 292

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

SECTION 1. ELIMINATION OF MANDATORY PRINTING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FOR USE OF OFFICES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

(a) ELIMINATION OF MANDATORY PRINTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 706 the following new section:

"§ 706A. Prohibiting printing of bills and resolutions for use of offices of Members of Congress

"(a) NO PRINTING PERMITTED.—The Public Printer shall make bills and resolutions available for the use of offices of Members of Congress only in an electronic format which is accessible through the Internet.

"(b) MEMBER OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, a 'Member of Congress' means a Senator or a Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 706 of such title is amended—

(A) by striking "There shall be printed" each place it appears and inserting "Subject to section 706A, there shall be printed"; and

(B) by striking "Of concurrent and simple resolutions" and inserting "Subject to section 706A, of concurrent and simple resolutions".

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 7 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 706 the following new item:

"706A. Prohibiting printing of bills and resolutions for use of offices of Members of Congress".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of the 3-month period which begins on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LEE).

Mr. LEE of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his assistance in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, our national debt just recently broke \$14 trillion. It is well past time for Washington to get serious about cutting spending, and that effort starts right here in our own House.

With this in mind, Speaker BOEHNER proposed a measure to cut every Member's budget by 5 percent. In a 410-13