

every fiscal problem that arises. The Secretary should be looking at reprogramming money within the department so the public and the media can be served.

So, Mr. Speaker, we expect agencies to look for reprogramming funds. We also expect the appropriations committees to take this up piece by piece as to how well the agencies are dealing with serving the public in the freedom of information area.

I would hope that all parties in the legislative and executive branches take this matter seriously. In the coming year we will be watching the degree to which the backlog is reduced through the oversight conducted by our Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3802, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have two legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3802, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERRING HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP TO MOTHER TERESA

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 191) to confer honorary citizenship of the United States on Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, also known as Mother Teresa, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 191

Whereas the United States has conferred honorary citizenship on only three occasions in its more than two hundred years, and honorary citizenship is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted;

Whereas Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, better known through out the world as Mother Teresa, has worked tirelessly with orphaned and abandoned children, the poor, the sick, and the dying;

Whereas Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity in 1950, and has taken in those who have been rejected as "unacceptable" and cared for them when no one else would, regardless of race, color, creed, or condition;

Whereas Mother Teresa has deservedly received numerous honors, including the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize and the 1985 Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas Mother Teresa has worked in areas all over the world, including the United States, to provide comfort to the world's neediest; and

Whereas Mother Teresa through her Missionaries of Charity has established within the United States numerous soup kitchens, emergency shelters for women, shelters for unwed mothers, shelters for men, after-school and summer camp programs for children, homes for the dying, prison ministry, nursing homes, and hospital and shut-in ministry; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, also known as Mother Teresa, is proclaimed to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FLANAGAN] and the gentlewoman from California [Ms. LOFGREN] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FLANAGAN].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Joint Resolution 191, the joint resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 191, legislation which I introduced that confers honorary U.S. citizenship upon Mother Teresa.

Mr. Speaker, Mother Teresa is a living saint. Her work has affected people around the globe. She has worked tirelessly for the sick and the dying, giving them comfort and care. Mother Teresa has always, through her Missionaries of Charity, taken in those who are "unacceptable," and thus unwanted, and cared for them when no one else would. Her commitment to humanity is unwavering.

Born on August 27, 1910, Mother Teresa has worked for over 65 years for the betterment of mankind. She began her religious studies in Ireland in 1928. Later that same year, she went to Calcutta, India, where she has so nobly performed countless acts of faith and devotion.

Mother Teresa's caregiving has reached beyond creed, nationality, race, or place. She has extended her service to those who are poor and those who are unwanted around the world. Aside from her work in India, Mother Teresa has touched the lives of many in Ireland, Venezuela, Tanzania, Australia, Jordan, her own Albania, and of course, right here in the United States, to name but just a few of the more than 90 countries where Mother Teresa and her order have been active.

Bestowing such a prestigious tribute as honorary U.S. citizenship does not come easily. There have been only three other occasions on which this privilege has been awarded. Only four individuals have received honorary citizenship. They are, first, Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain during World War II, America's greatest ally, second, Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who, during World War II, saved the lives of thousands of Jews, and third, William Penn and his wife, Hannah Callowhill Penn, were honored for their role in the colonial days of our great country.

Honorary U.S. citizenship does not grant any legal rights or obligations. It does not give the recipient any voting privileges. This has been a concern in the past. It is crystal clear from the legislative history of the Churchill, Wallenberg, and Penn bills that conferral of honorary citizenship is purely a symbolic gesture. It is recognition of their outstanding commitment to their fellow man and to America.

There is no question that Mother Teresa is a worthy recipient of this prestigious honor. She has established numerous soup kitchens, women's shelters, shelters for unwed mothers, religious education programs, nursing homes, orphanages, after school and summer camp programs for children, homes for the dying, prison ministry, family counseling programs, and missionary work in the United States. She has also been awarded the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her work as well as the 1985 U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom and countless other honors. It would surely take up the rest of the day to list them all.

The Missionaries of Charity, Mother Teresa's order, was founded in India in 1950. The order was established in the United States in 1971. There are approximately 4,500 sisters affiliated with the congregation. It is represented in the United States in the Archdioceses of Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington. Also in the Dioceses of Baton Rouge, Brooklyn, Dallas, Fall River, Gallup, Lafayette, Lexington, Little Rock, Peoria, Phoenix, and Memphis. It's very possible that more have been added since the last official report. God only knows where Mother Teresa's influence and good works may turn up next.

Mother Teresa is a woman of simple, yet eloquent, faith. This is best illustrated by an observation she once made. She said:

We do not accept any government assistance or church subsidies, salaries or fixed income. The birds of the air and the flowers of the field do not have an income, but God takes care of them. Therefore, will not God also take care of us, who are more important than flowers and birds?

But, it is Mother Teresa and her Missionaries of Charity who, through their good works throughout the world have, in some way, shape, or form, taken