

our country and Federal judiciary system.

I thank my colleagues for their support of this bill.

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

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

H.R. 4028 is a bill to designate the courthouse located at 600 West Capitol Avenue in Little Rock, Arkansas as the Richard S. Arnold United States Courthouse.

Judge Arnold's career in public service spans over four decades. He was born in Texas and educated in New England. Richard Arnold attended high school at Phillips Exeter Academy, undergraduate studies at Yale, and law school at Harvard. He was a superior student and scholar. While at Yale he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was president of the Yale Debating Society. Harvard Law School awarded him the Sears Prize for the best grades, and the Fay Diploma for graduating first in his class. He clerked for Justice William Brennan and worked for our former colleague, Dale Bumpers, when Bumpers was governor and U.S. Senator.

Judge Arnold's resume is filled with awards and honors, including receiving honorary law degrees from the University of Arkansas and the University of Richmond. He was the Madison lecturer at New York University Law School in 1996.

□ 1430

In 1999 he received the Meador-Rosenberg Award given by the American Bar Association.

Judge Arnold is a prolific writer. His publications are included in the Harvard Law Review, Yale Law Journal, Arkansas Law Review, Washington University Law Quarterly, St. Louis University Law Journal, and the New York University Law Review.

President Carter appointed Judge Arnold to the Federal bench in 1978 and 2 years later he rose to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

Judge Arnold is beloved, respected, and honored by his colleagues and friends. He is a brilliant jurist and his legal opinions are noted for their clarity of thought and expression. He is known for his unfailing courtesy, charity, and good cheer.

It is most fitting that we honor the outstanding career and public service of Judge Richard Arnold with this designation.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER).

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to know Richard Arnold and I consider him to be a friend. The Arkansas delegation is united in their support for this measure, but his colleagues on the Federal bench are also united in their respect for his accomplishments and for him as a person.

I wanted to add on one biographical detail to the life of Richard Arnold.

Twice he was a candidate for Congress in the Democratic primary, and twice he lost. Somehow he managed to overcome this loss and go on to great things in life, despite not being a Member of this House. Of course, many would say that the voters made a right choice to send Richard Arnold to the Federal bench, because that is where he ended up.

Judge Arnold is a great man, with a great wife, Kay, and a wonderful family. His brother also serves on the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Arkansas delegation takes great pride today in sponsoring this bill led by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no more requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4028.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ALFONSE M. D'AMATO UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4006) to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the "Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4006

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4006 designates the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse.

Al D'Amato was born in Brooklyn, New York on August 1, 1937 and he has retained those New York roots ever since. A graduate of Chaminade High School on Long Island, Senator D'Amato worked his way through Syracuse University, earning an undergraduate degree in business administration in 1959 and a law degree in 1962. Also, in 1962, Senator D'Amato was admitted to the practice of law in the State of New York.

Throughout his adult life, Senator D'Amato has dedicated himself to public service. He served as Administrator of Nassau County, New York from 1965 until 1968; Tax Assessor for Hempstead, New York in 1969; Town Supervisor of Hempstead, New York from 1971 until 1977; and as Chairman of the Nassau County Board of Supervisors from 1977 until his election to the United States Senate in 1980.

During his 18-year tenure in the United States Senate, Al D'Amato supported middle class tax cuts, small business loans, increased trade, and free and open markets for U.S. products abroad. As chairman of the Senate Banking and Housing Committee, Senator D'Amato was a leading advocate of legislation that would channel private sector funds into inner cities and other economically distressed areas. The Senator also realized the importance of investing America's assets by supporting sound transportation policy and the creation of infrastructure not only for New York, but also for the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this naming is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support this legislation, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4006 is a bill to designate the new Federal courthouse in Central Islip, New York in honor of former Senator Alfonse D'Amato. Alfonse D'Amato was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1937. He graduated from Syracuse University and Syracuse Law School in 1961 and 1962 and was admitted to the New York Bar. From 1965 to 1968, he served the public as the Public Administrator in Nassau County. His public service also included positions as Town Supervisor, Tax Assessor, and the Nassau County Board of Supervisors. In 1980, he was elected to the United States Senate and served until 1998.

While in the Senate, Senator D'Amato was a tireless advocate for New York and the State's vital interests. He championed inner city economic redevelopment, transit funding, and small business programs. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, he worked on tax relief initiatives for working and middle class families. He also championed the fight to restore assets from Swiss banks to Holocaust survivors and victim heirs.

It is fitting and proper to honor this public servant with this designation.

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I am proud to stand here today as the sponsor of this legislation to name the Federal courthouse in Suffolk County, New York in honor of Alfonse D'Amato.

The gentleman from Arkansas and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia have detailed the specific accomplishments of Senator D'Amato from his days in Nassau County, in the town of Hempstead, to his 3 terms in the United States Senate culminating, of course, in his service as chairman of the Senate Banking Committee. But Senator D'Amato was much more than that. Senator D'Amato was the quintessential New Yorker.

I had the privilege of knowing Al D'Amato and still knowing him for more than 30 years. During that time I also had the privilege of serving with him on the Hempstead Town Board when I was a Hempstead Councilman and he was the presiding Supervisor, and then during my first 6 years in the United States Congress that overlapped with Senator D'Amato's time in the United States Senate.

I never knew a tougher advocate for the people of New York. I never knew a person who was more loyal to his friends. I never knew a man who was more willing to stand up and do what was right than Senator D'Amato.

I think what was very interesting to me when I was going around trying to get cosponsors for this bill, it was probably the easiest job I ever had, not just Republicans, but from Democrats as well. We have 30 Members of the New York delegation that have signed on to this bill. The reason for that is that they know that whether one is Republican or Democrat, Senator D'Amato would fight for you and your behalf if what you were doing was right and if your constituents needed it. That to me is the real measure of the man, a man who is willing to cross party lines and do whatever has to be done to get the job done.

It is interesting, for instance, that some of Senator D'Amato's closest friends and allies were members of the Democratic Party. Mayor Ed Koch of New York is a close personal friend and colleague of Senator D'Amato. Senator Pat Moynihan, who was Senator D'Amato's colleague in the Senate, is also a very close friend and a colleague and an advocate for Senator D'Amato.

But the reality is that Senator D'Amato also had enemies, and you never know when those enemies are going to come out from the woodwork or out from under their rocks, but the reality is that they could never face up to the fact that Senator D'Amato did not fit their image of what a United States Senator should be. Senator D'Amato was a tough kid from the

neighborhood who fought his way up, who was not willing to defer to his elders if that meant sacrificing the good for the common man. He fought hard for what he believed in and, in doing that, he broke some china, he crashed some furniture, but the bottom line was he got the job done.

To me it is interesting to see how Senator D'Amato's enemies react against him when I see the way he reacted against his political opponents. For instance, when Senator D'Amato lost his election to Senator SCHUMER in 1998, I was actually with Senator D'Amato the night he lost. I can tell my colleagues that from that night until today, Senator D'Amato has had nothing but the highest praise for Senator SCHUMER. He never complained about the campaign, he never begrudged Senator SCHUMER his victory, and he works with Senator SCHUMER and Senator CLINTON today doing what he can to help them do their job, to serve the people of New York.

That really was to me the essence of Senator D'Amato, fighting for New York, putting partisanship aside, and doing what was right.

I guess the best way to describe it is that like Frank Sinatra, Al D'Amato did it his way. It was not always the way that appealed to the elite or it was not always the way that appealed to the intelligentsia, but it was the way that it appealed to real people, real people who knew what he stood for, knew he stood for them, and knew that he always, always put the people of the State of New York first.

So I am privileged to stand here today as an advocate for Senator D'Amato as he was an advocate for so many millions of millions of people during his years in public life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE).

(Mr. LAFALCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4006, a bill to designate the courthouse in Central Islip, New York as the Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse.

As a New Yorker, a former colleague, and a good friend of Al D'Amato's, I am very proud to be a cosponsor of this bipartisan bill and to join with the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and with so many of my colleagues in the New York delegation in honoring him for his many contributions to both our State and our Nation.

It is a fitting tribute to Al D'Amato to name a courthouse in his native Long Island after him. Senator D'Amato was known as a fighter for the great State of New York. Some called him "Battling Al"; others called

him "Senator Pothole." Al D'Amato always wore such monikers proudly, as badges of honor, and he deserved them, in the best sense in which they were meant. His top priority was always to bring to New York the public services and funding it needed, and no one was more effective.

Throughout his career in public service, Al D'Amato fought for economic and social justice, to help the little guy, the underdog, and to fight for unpopular causes, often against long odds and powerful forces, and sometimes within his own party.

For example, he was an early proponent of Federal funding of breast cancer research. As Senator Pothole, he was relentless in assuring that New York received a fair share of the Federal dollar for New York's vast housing transportation and community development needs. As a longtime member of the Helsinki Commission, he fought against religious persecution, here and abroad. He was outspoken against discrimination based on sexual orientation in the military. These positions were not always popular, but Al D'Amato was not one to run away from a fight. To the contrary, he was one who ran head-first into fights. The Alfonse D'Amato United States Courthouse will serve as a testimonial to his commitment and a tribute to his remarkable record of accomplishments.

He was also a New Yorker in every respect. He shared not only with me, but with so many New Yorkers across the State, values and views that transcended political parties, that transcended religious or ethnic origins. His identification with and enthusiasm for worthy causes and his penchant for representing the little guy and the underdog, the taxpayer, the aging and infirm holocaust survivor, the consumer, the elderly enabled him to get elected and reelected statewide as a Republican in an overwhelmingly Democratic State.

I know firsthand about Al D'Amato's energetic style and his pragmatic approach to solving public sector problems in a political arena. Because of my own long tenure on the House Committee on Financial Services, and formerly the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, I was privileged to work very closely with him, especially from the time of his appointment to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs where he eventually rose to become ranking member in 1993 and then chairman in 1994, until his term ended in 1998. So I can speak with personal experience of his accomplishments, and with great pride in the fact that in so many of these worthy causes, we fought side by side.

□ 1445

Let me select just a few causes and accomplishments from his long and successful career to demonstrate why Senator D'Amato deserves the honor that will be bestowed upon him with the enactment of this bill:

Counterterrorism. As chairman of the Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Senator D'Amato authored the Libya Sanctions Act, to combat efforts by renegade nations to finance international terrorism through oil field development.

Consumer protection. Throughout his tenure, Al D'Amato worked diligently to protect consumers. He deserves particular credit for his efforts in passing the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1993, which is the foundation of our ongoing effort to curtail and outlaw predatory lending practices. In addition, he used his chairmanship in an ultimately unsuccessful effort to stop banks from charging consumers for use of automated teller machines. But his resolve certainly caused banks to restrain the high fees and charges that had become all too prevalent in the marketplace.

Of course, he was the principal force in the Senate behind passage of a law to allow consumers to cancel unnecessary and costly private mortgage insurance.

Holocaust survivors. As chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Al courageously led the fight to restore to Holocaust survivors and their heirs the assets they deposited in Swiss banks prior to World War II, eventually resulting in the payment of over \$1 billion in restitution to survivors' groups.

Solvency of Federal deposit insurance funds. As Committee on Banking and Financial Services chairman, Al spearheaded the successful effort in 1995 to stabilize the Federal deposit insurance funds, the BIF and the SAIF, at no cost to the Federal taxpayer, in the final chapter of the huge savings and loan scandal. I was proud to have worked with him in the House on this important effort.

Financial modernization. From his very first years in the Senate, Senator D'Amato was interested in modernizing the laws governing the various financial industries, from banks to credit unions. He was an early advocate for interstate banking, and for his entire career fought for the repeal of older laws which impeded competition and innovation by financial service providers.

He worked tirelessly to ensure the safety and soundness of all financial intermediaries, and to protect the Federal taxpayer against a repeat of the savings and loan bailout of the late 1980s, which cost taxpayers over \$100 billion.

Mr. Speaker, during his service to New York and to the United States, Senator D'Amato was an important and influential figure. His achievements can justly be said to reach around the globe, to extend from past generations to reach well into the future.

While he has now left public service, his indelible imprint will be felt for some time. By placing his name on this important courthouse, a uniquely American symbol of justice and fair-

ness, the House tonight can acknowledge the significant and important contributions Senator D'Amato has made to our State and our country.

I urge the passage of H.R. 4006.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY).

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation that recognizes the years of public service by former New York Senator Al D'Amato.

As a freshman in Congress, I looked to many of my colleagues for advice and guidance when it came to legislating. Senator D'Amato was an invaluable source of knowledge that I relied upon whenever a question or concern arose, by the way, which was quite often in my first 2 years.

Senator D'Amato was able to work with Democrats and Republicans alike, which allowed him to pass legislation beneficial not only to New York, but to the country as a whole.

One of the things about Senator D'Amato, he did work with both sides of the aisle to get something done. I think that is important. We sometimes lose that here. I experienced this firsthand when we worked together on legislation addressing the alarming number of breast cancer cases on Long Island. I was amazed over his ability to obtain so much attention and exposure to a problem that impacts thousands of women across the country. His support for a particular cause went beyond a one-time press conference or a photo opportunity; it was genuine.

In a town where one is known for one's word, we always knew where we stood with Senator D'Amato. His vigorous support for legislation was equaled only to his rigorous opposition, which was always expressed in a proud New York fashion.

Although Senator D'Amato no longer walks the halls of the Senate, he continues to draw attention to problems confronting this country. Renaming a courthouse in his honor is a fitting tribute to someone who served New York as a public servant in the United States Congress for 18 years. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Again, I will stress, Senator Al D'Amato was a man of his word. I think that is important. When one gives one's word and stays with it, I think that is truly a real tribute to someone.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I did not know this resolution or this bill was on the floor, but the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) mentioned the Helsinki Commission. I had the opportunity to co-

chair the Helsinki Commission. I chaired the House side while Senator D'Amato chaired the Senate side of the Helsinki Commission for a number of years.

I rise simply to observe that Al D'Amato was, of course, a vigorous partisan and proponent of his party, but at the same time, he was a supporter of making sure that we did the business in the Senate and the House in a way that did credit to America and to its principles.

I say that because he was the Chair of the Helsinki Commission when the Senate was taken over by the Republicans in the 1980s; specifically, in 1985 and 1986. There was a real effort, frankly, to change a nonpartisan professional staff to a staff that reflected party affiliation more than professional ability.

Senator D'Amato, as I said, was chair of the Commission. Because it goes between the House and Senate, it was the Senate's opportunity. Senator D'Amato, I know, received many suggestions about changes in staff. The staff to this day remains a professional staff, unrelated to partisan politics, serving not only this country's interests but the interests of so many citizens around the world who look to the Helsinki Commission to raise issues of human rights and political rights. For that alone, I would have great respect for Senator D'Amato.

I wanted to make that observation, that he saved, frankly, the Helsinki Commission's professional staff from being politicized at a time when that could very well have happened.

I am pleased to rise in support of the legislation, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4006, which designates the new federal courthouse in Central Islip, New York in honor of former New York Senator Alfonse D'Amato. Senator D'Amato's career in public service spanned nearly three decades, starting in 1965 with his service as administrator of Nassau County, New York. In 1980, he was elected to the first of three terms in the United States Senate. While in the Senate, Mr. D'Amato served as Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee and was a senior member of the Senate Finance Committee and Senate Appropriations Committee.

A life-long New Yorker, Mr. D'Amato was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1937, and attended New York public schools on Long Island. He graduated from Chaminade High School before working his way through Syracuse University. He attended Syracuse Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1962.

I first came to know Alphonse D'Amato in 1989 when we were both appointed to serve on the Presidential Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism, commonly known as the Pan Am 103 Commission. Senator D'Amato was a strong advocate for rigorous aviation security laws and we worked hard on the Commission to ensure that we investigated the cause of not only the Pan Am tragedy, but of other aviation incidents as well. We made recommendations to significantly toughen our aviation security policies and when it came time to pass legislation to implement our

commission's recommendations, Mr. D'Amato took a leading role in the United States Senate.

Senator D'Amato was also a tireless advocate for transit issues, specifically, for ensuring that the people of New York had access to a safe and effective public transportation system. We worked very closely together to ensure that transit received its fair share in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century ("TEA 21"). As a result, transit funding has grown from \$4.3 billion in fiscal year 1997 to an expected \$7.2 billion this year—a 67 percent increase!

Senator D'Amato was a vocal advocate for inner cities, particularly economically distressed and underserved areas. He was also a forceful advocate for human rights and an unwavering supporter of Israel.

I am pleased that we are honoring Senator D'Amato with this designation of the new, state-of-the-art, federal courthouse in New York. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4006.

Ms. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4006, a bill to name the federal courthouse in Central Islip, New York, as the "Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse."

For 18 years, Alfonse D'Amato represented the State of New York with strength, determination, and caring. As Chairman of the Banking Committee, he led the fight in the Senate to make it easier for consumers to cancel unneeded, expensive mortgage insurance. He also fought to help Holocaust survivors and victims recovery assets.

His esteemed nickname, "Senator Pothole," was indicative of his willingness to fix New York's problems—small and large, even the literal potholes we New Yorkers have become accustomed to. He recognized the need to invest in our nation's transportation infrastructure.

Although the former Senator and I did not agree on many issues, I applaud and admire his dedication to the great people of New York.

The Alfonse D'Amato Courthouse would be a lasting tribute to a man whose public service lives on in New York.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4006.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PAUL SIMON CHICAGO JOB CORPS CENTER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 378) to redesignate the Federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 378

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF PAUL SIMON CHICAGO JOB CORPS CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, and known as the "Chicago Job Corps Center" shall be known and designated as the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 378 designates the Federal building in Chicago, Illinois, as the Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center.

Senator Paul Simon was born in Eugene, Oregon, on November 29, 1928, and attended public schools. He went on to attend the University of Oregon, and Dana College in Blair, Nebraska.

At the age of 19, Senator Simon became the Nation's youngest editor-publisher by saving the Troy Tribune in Troy, Illinois. He expanded his newspaper business to a chain of 14 weeklies in central and southern Illinois. Senator Simon used the newspaper to expose a syndicate gambling operation in Madison County, and in 1951, at the age of 22, he was called to testify before the United States Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

In 1966, he sold his newspaper business to devote full time to writing and public service. Senator Simon served in the United States Army, and was assigned to the Counterterrorism Corps as a special agent along the Iron Curtain in Europe.

Upon his return from Europe at the age of 25, he was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives. He was re-elected three times before being elected to the State Senate in 1962 for a 4-year term. Voters returned him to the State Senate in 1966. Halfway through his second Senate State term, he was elected lieutenant governor, and served until 1973. He was the first lieutenant governor to be elected to that post with the governor of another party.

Senator Simon was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1974, and served for 10 years before being elected to the United States Senate in 1984. While in Congress, Senator Simon was a leading advocate for education, disability policy, and foreign affairs.

He was the chief sponsor of the Missing Children Act, which established the

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Senator Simon also played a vital role by enacting job training education programs, including the National Literacy Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, the Job Training Partnership Act, and the Direct College Loan Program. He was also the chief sponsor of the Balanced Budget Amendment of 1986, and initiated legislation to designate the first 5 federally-chartered high-speed rail corridors.

Senator Simon holds 39 honorary degrees and has written 15 books. It is appropriate that the Job Corps Center in Chicago be designated on behalf of Paul Simon. He was a dedicated public servant who cared greatly about advancing job-training opportunities for everyone. I support this bill, and ask my colleagues to support it, as well.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support the Senate bill, S. 378, a bill to designate the Job Corps center located at 334 South Kedzie Avenue in Chicago as the Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, introduced the House companion bill, H.R. 2015, to honor the distinguished Senator from Illinois, Senator Paul Simon.

He was born in 1928 in Eugene, Oregon. He attended the University of Oregon and Dana College in Blair, Nebraska. As a 19-year-old teenager, he became the Nation's youngest editor-publisher when he accepted a local Lions Club challenge to save the Troy Tribune in Troy, Illinois. Needless to say, he met and exceeded the challenge, and proceeded to establish a chain of 13 newspapers in southern and central Illinois.

In 1954, he was elected to the Illinois House, and in 1962, he was elected to the Illinois Senate. During his State legislative career, he earned a reputation for political integrity and courage. In 1968, Senator Simon was elected lieutenant governor, and was the first person in State history to hold that post with the governor of another party.

In 1974, Senator Simon was elected to the House of Representatives, and served for 10 years. His legislative skills were put to use on issue areas including education, disability policy, and foreign affairs. He played a crucial role in establishing the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

In 1984, he upset the three-term incumbent, Senator Charles Percy, to win election to the U.S. Senate. Senator Simon was a prodigious worker, known for exceptional constituent service. His even-handed and balanced