

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

approach to topics and controversial issues earned him friends on both sides of the aisle. His colleagues appreciated his personal warmth and sense of humor.

Paul Simon currently teaches political science and journalism at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale campus, and heads up the public policy institute that he founded.

Those of us who know Paul and his many talents are particularly delighted at this very fitting honor. It is just that, a fitting and proper tribute to an outstanding public career. I support S. 378, and urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation, named for Senator Paul Simon.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

Madam Speaker, I guess one aspect of serving for over 2 decades in the House you get to know some extraordinary people, some extraordinary people who have been sent here from around the United States to represent them in the House and in the Senate. Paul Simon is one of the most decent people with whom I have served either in the 12 years I was in the Maryland Senate or the 21 years I have been here. Paul Simon and his wife, Jean, who passed away some years ago, were two people who loved this country, who loved Illinois, and who loved this House. I am sure they loved the Senate as well. But Paul Simon was someone who brought great credit to democracy in his honesty, his integrity, and as the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) has pointed out, his hard work on behalf of his constituents.

Americans were made prouder by this House of Representatives by knowing Paul Simon. Senator Simon, of course, became a candidate for President. He did not win the nomination, but he won the hearts and minds of literally millions of people around this Nation for his honesty and his deep sense of pride in this country and his deep concern for its people. I am proud to rise on this floor to pay tribute to Paul Simon and to say what an appropriate thing it is to name a Job Corps center for someone who cared so deeply about young people and about education, and about opportunities, and about hope.

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

Madam Speaker, in closing I cannot stand simply as a member of the subcommittee and offer the subcommittee's views on Paul Simon, because anyone who had the great pleasure and honor of knowing Senator Paul Simon, as I did, would have to inform this

House that this was a man of the House and of the Senate who not only deserves this honor but who still resides in the hearts of many of us who remain here.

I was not in the House when Senator Simon served in the House. I got to know him when he came to the House and he was a Senator living in Southwest Washington. Here was a Senator who managed to be, of course, deeply involved in matters pertaining to his own State, but because he lived in Southwest Washington felt he had to become a citizen of Southwest as well. And he and his wife engaged in activities to help improve the District of Columbia. It was not only through the District of Columbia's affairs that I got to admire Senator Simon. I have particular admiration for his extraordinary intellect, for his gifts as a writer and as a journalist. There are any number of different institutions that can be named for Paul Simon because his talents are spread so evenly across so many different fields.

I want to particularly thank this Senator for the generosity he showed the people of the District of Columbia. He supported statehood. He supported full voting rights and full citizenship for the residents of the District. So it is not only a member of the committee, and I think speaking for all of us in the House and Senate that I stand to honor him today, speaking also with special warmth and meaning on behalf of residents of the District of Columbia.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to support S. 378, a bill to honor our former House and Senate colleague, Paul Simon.

Paul Simon and I were both elected to the House in the same year—1974. He came to the House after a distinguished career in the Illinois State Legislature. Mr. Simon was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1954 and then to the Illinois Senate in 1962. During his 14 years in the State legislature, he won the Independent Voters of Illinois "Best Legislator Award" in every session. In 1968, Mr. Simon was elected as Illinois' Lieutenant Governor. After teaching at Sangamon State University in Springfield, Illinois, and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, he returned to public service in 1974 with his election to the House.

While we served in the House together, I was consistently impressed by Mr. Simon's energy and creativity. He was not only an effective legislator, but was also a prolific author. One of his books, *The Tongue Tied American*, which he wrote while serving in the House, explored the lack of foreign language skills in this country and its detrimental impact on foreign affairs. It was an issue that he and I joined forces on to stimulate the study of foreign languages and international affairs in U.S. colleges and universities.

In 1984, Paul Simon upset Senator Percy to win a seat in the U.S. Senate. In 1990, he won re-election to the Senate by defeating his opponent with 65 percent of the vote and by nearly a million votes—the largest plurality of any contested candidate for senator of either party that year.

While in the Senate, he became the champion of new, direct college loan programs, and

was the chief democratic sponsor of the balanced budget amendment. He was active in addressing violence in television programming, and a primary author of the National Literacy Act, the Job Training partnership amendments, and several provisions of the 1994 Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Most recently, Senator Simon has returned to teaching and currently teaches political science and journalism at Southern Illinois University—Carbondale campus.

Paul Simon is a true gentleman, thoughtful and courteous. The people of Illinois and the American public benefited greatly from his service both in the House and Senate.

Paul Simon's contributions, particularly in the area of education and job training, set a standard for us all. The designation of the job corps center in Chicago in his honor is a fitting tribute to his exemplary public service.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 378.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I strongly support Senate bill S. 378, a bill to designate the job corps center located at 3348 South Kedzie Ave. in Chicago as the Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center. I am honored and pleased to introduce the House companion bill, H.R. 2015, to honor the distinguished Senator from Illinois, Senator Paul Simon.

Paul Simon 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 Lion's 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 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 Simon was elected to the House for 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 three-term incumbent Senator Charles Percy to win election to the U.S. Senate. Senator Simon was a prodigious worker, known for exception constituent service. His evenhanded, balanced approach to topics and controversial issues earned him friends on both sides of the aisle. His colleagues appreciated his personal warmth and sense of humor.

Paul Simon currently teaches political science and journalism at Southern Illinois University—Carbondale campus and heads up the public policy institute that he founded. It is truly fitting and proper we honor the outstanding public career of Senator Simon with this designation. I support S. 378 and urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 378, a bill to name the building located at 3348 S. Kedzie the Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center. I want to commend our senior Senator DICK DURBIN for his sponsorship of this bill.

Former Senator Paul Simon really epitomizes the virtues of work and what the Job

Corps stand for. Senator Simon at the age of 19 became the nation's youngest editor-publisher when he accepted a local Lion's Club challenge to save the Troy Tribune in Troy, IL—near St. Louis. He built a chain of 15 newspapers in southern and central Illinois, which he utilized to expose syndicate gambling connections in Madison County.

Senator Simon has always been a voice for the disadvantaged and less fortunate throughout his career in the Illinois State House and the Illinois State Senate. During his 14 years in the state Legislature, he won the Independent Voters of Illinois' "Best Legislator Award" every session. Senator Simon became known throughout the state as a public official with high integrity and great political courage. He did what was right—even if it was not expedient.

Senator Simon served as lieutenant governor in 1968, and was the first in the state's history to be elected to that post with a governor of another party. His work in that office focused on making government work more efficiently and effectively for its citizens.

During his years in the Senate he focused on education, job training, transportation and limiting violence on television networks. His integrity, exceptional constituent services, openness and willingness to listen are all virtues to be admired. He was without question one of the best Members to ever serve in the House and the Senate.

Senator Simon has retired from the Congress, but not from the influence of public policy. He is currently teaching at Southern Illinois University—where he is helping to shape young minds and future leaders.

The designation of the Job Corps facility at 3348 S. Kedzie is an excellent tribute to my friend Senator Simon—and may help to inspire all the young people who pass through.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 378.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

HARVEY W. WILEY FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2911) to designate the Federal building located at 5100 Paint Branch Parkway in College Park, Maryland, as the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2911

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 5100 Paint Branch Parkway in College Park, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building".

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

H.R. 2911 designates the Federal building located at 1500 Paint Branch Parkway in College Park, Maryland, as the Harvey W. Wiley Federal building.

Harvey Washington Wiley was born in a log farm house in Indiana in 1844. He served as a corporal in the Civil War and then attended Hanover College where he earned a bachelors degree in 1867. He went on to study medicine at Indiana Medical College where he received his medical degree in 1871. He continued his education at Harvard University where he earned a bachelors degree in chemistry.

Dr. Wiley joined the faculty at Purdue University in 1874 where he developed and taught the first laboratory course in chemistry. Taking a sabbatical in Europe, Dr. Wiley was elected to the prestigious German Chemical Society for his work studying sugar chemistry. Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Wiley continued his research in the field of sugar chemistry focusing on the adulteration of the domestic sugar industry.

In 1882, Dr. Wiley was named chief chemist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In this position he was known as the father of the Pure Food and Drugs Act when it became law in 1906. And he served as the first commissioner of what would later become the Food and Drug Administration from 1907 through 1912.

In 1912, Dr. Wiley took over the laboratories of Good Housekeeping magazine where he established the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval and continued to work tirelessly on behalf of the consuming public. The designation of this Federal building is a fitting tribute to the innovative scientist and dedicated public servant. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join in support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, known as the Crusading Chemist and the father of the Federal Food and Drug Act, was born in a log farm house in 1844 near Kent, Indiana. After receiving his education in local schools, he attended Hanover College. And in 1841 he received his medical degree from Indiana Medical College. Following a brief assignment at Harvard University, Wiley returned to Indiana in 1874 to accept a faculty position in chemistry at the newly opened Purdue University. In 1833 he was appointed as chief chemist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

After 29 years at the Bureau of Chemistry, Wiley resigned to accept a position at Good Housekeeping Institute's Bureau of Food Sanitation and Health. In this position Wiley established the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval. Dr. Wiley was a visionary and pioneer for the necessity of safe food and drug supplies and was vigilant in protecting the consumer.

His public career was dedicated to establishing and improving government regulations regarding safe food and drug processing. It is fitting that Dr. Wiley be honored with this designation at the new FDA headquarters in College Park, Maryland. I commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for introducing this bill and for his leadership in moving this bill through the legislative process.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the author of this bill.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for yielding me time, and I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) for facilitating the movement of this bill to the floor.

I rise, of course, Madam Speaker, in strong support of the Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building Designation Act. The building which we speak of today is the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, located in my district in College Park, Maryland.

Harvey Washington Wiley is best known, as has been said, for his pioneering work as the chief chemist at the Bureau of Chemistry, which of course is now known as the Food and Drug Administration.

His work in the early 1900s led to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act. As the head of the Bureau of Chemistry, Wiley served as chief enforcer of the act, and his inspection program revolutionized the country's food supply by making it healthier and safer. Each of us every day benefits from the work of Dr. Wiley. After serving 29 years, as was observed by the gentlewoman from District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), as the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, he resigned and later established the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval as the director of Good Housekeeping Institute's Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health, a demonstration of his lifelong commitment