

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 162, honoring the City of Dayton, Ohio for its Inventing Flight celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of powered flight.

In addition to commending Dayton's efforts this year, efforts which actually began back in 1989, we would be remiss if we neglected to pay tribute to the dedication Dayton, the Miami Valley community, and the military and civilian personnel at Wright Patterson Air Force Base have shown in both preserving Wilbur and Orville Wright's legacy and advancing the dream of human flight.

One hundred years ago, the Wright Brothers made Ohio the "Birthplace of Aviation." It was in their bicycle shop in Dayton, now part of the Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, that the Wright Brothers researched and designed the first successful, heavier-than-air, manned, powered aircraft. It was there in Dayton, on the Huffman Flying Prairie, where the brothers learned to fly—where they learned to control and maneuver their aircraft.

Today, the tradition of the Wright Brothers lives on in the Dayton community. Engineers, scientists, and inventors continue to research, develop, and test the latest advances in airpower at the Wright Patterson Air Force laboratories. At the Air Force Institute of Technology, they learn the technical skills to build the aircraft of the future. At the United States Air Force Museum, three hangars attest to the commitment the community has to preserve the history of the Air Force and its contributions to the advancement of powered flight.

July 3, 2003 marks the beginning of the month-long Inventing Flight activities, transforming Dayton into an international hub of aviation entertainment. The Centennial Celebration, the largest public centennial event in Ohio celebrating the first powered flight, is one of only four nationwide events endorsed as a full partner by the United States Centennial of Flight Commission. The Centennial Celebration includes the Dayton Air Show at the Dayton International Airport. This year's show will include an unprecedented joint appearance by all three North American jet demonstration teams: the Air Force Thunderbirds, the Navy Blue Angels, and the Canadian Forces Snowbirds.

I am proud to represent communities working so tirelessly to preserve and promote powered flight, a community where the Wright Brothers lived, dreamed, invented, and perfected man's first powered aircraft. In Dayton, the legacy of aviation is celebrated for its critical contributions to the economy, to business and personal travel, and to our military. I salute Dayton's legacy and extend an invitation to everyone throughout our country to visit this city and all of the Southwest Ohio and to join the celebration where Imagination Takes Flight.

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 162, a resolution honoring the City of Dayton, Ohio for its celebration of Wilbur and Orville Wright's first flight in 1902. This important resolution is supported by the entire Ohio delegation.

From military aircraft to NASA shuttles, these brothers are responsible for the foundation of the modern aviation industry and they deserve our gratitude. In their hometown of Dayton, the brothers worked in a bicycle shop, which would become their aviation laboratory. Although they were not the first to conceive a

fixed-wing aircraft, their tinkering eventually led them to design the first craft that could be controlled. Aircraft, robots and even submarines rely upon the principles the brothers developed to control yaw, pitch and roll. Their innovations have allowed our world to become connected by rapid air travel.

Today, the City of Dayton, and the State of Ohio, remain an important aviation center, with Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and NASA facilities Glenn and Plum Brook Station near my district.

I want to thank my colleague for introducing this important resolution and the City of Dayton.

MR. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 162.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 763) to designate the Federal Building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 763

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 763, which is identical to H.R. 1082 introduced by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON), designates the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse." This bill has the bipartisan support of the entire Indiana delegation.

Senator Birch Bayh was born in Terre Haute, Indiana in 1928 to schoolteachers; and it is from them that he inherited an ethic of public service. Upon graduation from high school, Senator Bayh volunteered for and served in the United States Army from 1946 to 1948.

Upon his return, he attended and graduated from the Purdue University School of Agriculture at Lafayette in 1951. This education served him well, since throughout his long career, he always found time to work on and oversee the family farm, growing corn and soybeans for more than 4 decades.

Senator Bayh's political career began in 1954 when at the age of 26 he was elected to serve in the Indiana House of Representatives. While serving in that body, he served as Speaker in 1959 and as Democrat floor leader in 1957 and 1961. Despite these responsibilities, he also found time to attend and graduate from Indiana University School of Law in 1960 and was admitted to the bar in 1961.

In 1962, at the age of 34, Senator Bayh entered the United States Senate where he served three terms from 1963 to 1981. While in the Senate, he served as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, worked with the CIA, the National Security Agency, and the FBI. He also was a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, where he called for and funded efforts to build the District of Columbia's Metro subway system and to modernize the Amtrak rail system.

Senator Bayh is best known as chairman of the Constitution Subcommittee where he authored two amendments to the Constitution; the 25th amendment on Presidential and Vice Presidential succession, and the 26th amendment, which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years of age.

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

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

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 763 is a bill that designates the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Indianapolis, Indiana as the Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse. Our senior Senator from Indiana, Senator LUGAR, who heads the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, was so kind and gentle enough

to usher Senate bill 763 through the United States Senate. I had introduced the House version of this bill, H.R. 1082, which is cosponsored by the entire Indiana delegation.

Born to two schoolteachers in Shirkeyville, Indiana, but also call Terre Haute, Shirkeyville on January 22, 1928, he began his political career at the young age of 26 with his election to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1958. Having been a citizen of that State for many years, I grew to admire and respect the kind of leadership that the Senator displayed in the Indiana House of Representatives. Senator Bayh rose to become minority leader in 1957 and then went on to become Speaker of the House in 1959.

In 1962 he entered the United States Senate and distinguished himself on the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary. His expertise in constitutional law led him to author two amendments to the Constitution, the 25th amendment on Presidential and Vice Presidential successions which was ratified in 1967, and the 26th amendment lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 years of age, which was ratified in 1971. No lawmaker since the Founding Fathers has successfully authored two amendments to the United States Constitution.

In addition to his constitutional work, Senator Bayh wrote landmark legislation on behalf of women. He authored Title 9 of the Higher Education Act, which provided equal opportunities for women, students, and faculty. He also worked diligently on the Juvenile Justice Act and played an integral role in the passage of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

At present, Senator Bayh is a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Venable, Baetjer, Howard and Civiletti.

As a member of the Government Division's Legislative Group, he counsels corporate interests with business before all three branches of government, helping them to affect pending law, build coalitions, advance their causes, and to ensure that their voices and interests are considered in the public dialogue.

Senator Bayh also continues to work on behalf of his long-held passions of education, citizens' rights, and the fight against bias, bigotry, and racism in America. Senator Birch Bayh is respected and admired throughout the State of Indiana and the Nation as a man of dedication and unwavering principles.

□ 1430

This designation, Mr. Speaker, is a most fitting tribute to the outstanding career of a devoted and thoughtful and committed public servant.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 763, a bill to designate the federal building located at 46 East Ohio St. in Indianapolis as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse." This bill has strong bipartisan support and each

member of the Indiana delegation is a co-sponsor. The bill was also introduced during the last Congress, but unfortunately, it stalled at the end of the last term. I urge the 108th Congress to enact this legislation so that we may properly honor Birch Bayh.

Birch Bayh was born on January 22, 1928, in Terre Haute, Indiana. He attended public schools in Indiana and joined the Army in 1946. In 1954, he was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives where he served for eight years, including terms as Minority Leader and later, as Speaker of the House. He is a graduate of both Purdue University and the Indiana University School of Law.

In 1962, when he was only 34 years old, Birch Bayh was elected to the first of three terms in the U.S. Senate. Senator Bayh quickly became a leader on issues of education, equal rights, and Constitutional law. As Chairman of the Constitutional Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Bayh authored two amendments to the Constitution: the 25th Amendment, which sets forth the order of Presidential succession, and the 26th Amendment, which lowers the voting age from 21 to 18 years of age. It should go without saying that authorship of two constitutional amendments is a remarkable achievement. In addition, Senator Bayh was a strong supporter of two landmark pieces of legislation—the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. He was also highly instrumental in enacting the Juvenile Justice Act, which mandates the separation of juvenile offenders from adult prison populations.

Throughout his career, Senator Bayh was a strong champion for the rights of women, children, and minorities. He authored Title IX to the Higher Education Act, which ensures equal opportunities for women students and faculty in our Nation's schools. One result of this legislation is that women's sports teams have been given unprecedented opportunities to excel. To give just one example, the University of Minnesota-Duluth women's hockey team has excelled in the sport and has won the past three consecutive NCAA championships. It is proper that, as we honor Senator Bayh today, we should remember his commitment to equal opportunity and ensure that the Title IX funding mandates remain strong, especially in light of recent proposals to undercut this important piece of legislation.

Since leaving the Senate in the 1980s, Senator Bayh has continued his commitment to public service. He serves as a member of the William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, and the University of Virginia's Miller Center Commission on Presidential Disability and the 25th Amendment.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 763 and to honor the contributions of Senator Birch Bayh to his home state of Indiana and to our Nation.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I first came to know Senator Birch Bayh following his election to the United States Senate in 1962, through my father, John Visclosky, the former Mayor of Gary, IN. My father has always had a deep respect and strong feelings towards Senator Bayh. Later, as a Member of Congress, I have always considered Senator Birch Bayh a friend and a mentor. As a citizen, I am grateful that he chose a life of public service.

We will forever be served by Senator Bayh through the two changes he authored to, what

I consider one of the greatest documents ever written, the Constitution. Senator Bayh amended the document first by authoring the Twenty-Fifth Amendment, which created an orderly transition of power in the case of the death or disability of the President and a method of selecting a Vice President when a vacancy occurs in that office. Later, Senator Bayh authored the Twenty-Sixth Amendment, which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years old. To think of Birch Bayh improving this document not once but twice is breathtaking, but expected from such a unique person. The structure of the Constitution had not been so impacted by a single lawmaker since its creation by the founding fathers.

Throughout his career, Senator Bayh always remembered that he was working for the people, especially those who were never given a fair chance in life. Senator Bayh fought hard for those who wanted an honest days work at a living wage in order to support their families. For instance, he fought hard and was successful in obtaining crucial funding for a railroad track rehabilitation program that put thousands of unemployed workers back on the job, and improved our nation's infrastructure.

Senator Bayh is a person who developed every talent that God gave him to serve others and is a person of deep compassion and caring. He is also a person who never lost his perspective on life, is fun to be with, and who can always make you laugh. My father would describe Senator Bayh as a "100 percent guy." I would too, and I congratulate him on this great honor.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 763.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 763.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair