and settled in Maricopa County, Arizona. While maintaining a partnership in her law firm and raising her three children, O'Connor wrote questions for the Arizona bar exam, helped start the State's lawyer referral service, sat on the zoning commission, served on the County Board of Adjustments and Appeals, served on the Governor's Committee on Marriage and Family, worked as an administrative assistant on the Arizona State Hospital, was an adviser to the Salvation Army, and volunteered in schools for African American and Hispanic children.

In 1965, Justice O'Connor became an assistant State attorney general and continued her volunteer work. In 1969, she was appointed to fill a vacated seat in the State senate. She won reelection in two successive terms and served as majority leader in 1972. In 1974, O'Connor was elected to a State judgeship on the Maricopa County Superior Court before being appointed to the Arizona Court of Appeals.

In 1981, while serving in the Court of Appeals, Ronald Reagan fulfilled his campaign pledge of nominating a female justice to sit on the Supreme Court and nominated Sandra Day O'Connor. Justice O'Connor was confirmed 99 to 0 by the Senate as the Supreme Court's first female justice.

Justice O'Connor has had a major impact on the court and has distinguished herself as a justice, a public servant, volunteer and mother. This naming is a fitting honor to a person who has dedicated her life in so many ways to public service. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG).

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I simply want to add a few remarks for the record.

I want to thank the chairman of the committee, the ranking member of the committee, and all those involved in this effort. S. 1595 is a fitting tribute to Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, a native of Arizona and a woman who has distinguished herself.

As my colleagues know, we have constructed a new United States courthouse in Phoenix, Arizona, and many of us active on this issue have been most anxious to designate this courthouse and to name it after Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. As my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY), has just recited, her career has been a distinguished one.

For a moment I would like to brag about the fact that Arizona has many women leaders. Five of the top elected officials in Arizona today are women, including our governor, our secretary of State, our attorney general, our superintendent of public instruction, and our State treasurer. But before they were elected as distinguished women leaders of Arizona, Justice O'Connor was a distinguished member of the Arizona bar, and my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. COOKSEY), has read off a litany of her accomplishments.

I simply want to say that as a young man growing up in Phoenix and taking the Arizona bar and some of the questions that Justice O'Connor wrote, she went on to distinguish herself and to set an example which I believe all people should follow, and to distinguish herself in the legal field. I am thrilled that Ronald Reagan appointed her to the United States Supreme Court as the first woman Justice on that court, I am thrilled that she continues to do Arizona well and to demonstrate the leadership of the women of Arizona and the women of this Nation, and I simply wanted to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to both the chairman and the ranking member of the committee for allowing this legislation to proceed through this evening.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I join with delight in supporting this legislation to honor the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court, Justice O'Connor, who has indeed distinguished herself. I have had the delight and privilege of meeting and visiting with her on several occasions.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, which designates the courthouse at 401 West Washington Street in Phoenix, Arizona, as the Sandra Day O'Connor United States Courthouse.

Justice O'Connor is the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court. She was nominated by President Reagan and was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the U.S. Senate in September of 1981. Ever since, she has served as a distinguished jurist on our Nation's highest court.

In addition to her outstanding legal career and dedication to judicial excellence, Justice O'Connor also devotes many hours as a volunteer for various charitable organizations, and she has a long history of participation in numerous civic and legal organizations.

Justice O'Connor has spent her career serving the public trust. She began her public career in legislative positions, including serving in the Arizona State Senate from 1969 until 1975, during which time she served as majority leader and a member of the Arizona Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations. Earlier in her career, from 1952 to 1953, Justice O'Connor served the public in California as the Deputy County Attorney in San Mateo County, and as Assistant Attorney General in Arizona from 1965 until 1969.

Her civic activities are numerous and reflect her broad interests and public services. She is a member of the National Board of the Smithsonian; she is President of the Board of Trustees of the Heard Museum; and she serves on the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army. Justice O'Connor has been Vice President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and a member of the Board of Trustees of her alma matter, Stanford. She has worked with the Arizona Academy, Arizona Junior Achievement, and Phoenix Historical Society.

Justice O'Connor has been active in the training and education committees for the judicial conference, and holds memberships in the America Bar Association and several state associations.

Amid all these accomplishments, Justice O'Connor has also been a devoted wife and mother. She and her husband, John, have been married almost 50 years and have three sons.

Her life has been filled with challenge, hard work, and promise. It is with great pleasure that I support S. 1595 in honor of Justice O'Connor, and urge my colleagues to join me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to further add to the comments of the gentleman from Arizona who listed a number of women who serve in public office. The State of Arizona is very privileged to have my cousin, Rose Oberstar, serve as its governor.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1595

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse at 401 West Washington Street in Phoenix, Arizona, shall be known and designated as the ''Sandra Day O'Connor 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 ''Sandra Day O'Connor United States Courthouse''.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT C. WEAVER FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 67) to designate the headquarters building of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, District of Columbia, as the ''Robert C. Weaver Federal Building'', and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, but take this reservation for the purpose of an explanation of the bill.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, S. 67 designates the headquarters building of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, D.C. as the Robert C. Weaver Federal Building.

Robert C. Weaver was born on December 23, 1907 in Washington, D.C. He attended Harvard University and earned three degrees, including a doctorate in economics. In the 1930s and 1940s, Dr. Weaver was involved in many government agencies, where he advocated racial equality.

In the early 1960s, President KENNEDY appointed Dr. Weaver administrator of the Housing and Home Financing Agency, the predecessor to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. President JOHNSON designated HUD a Cabinet-level agency. Following service in the Federal Government, Mr. Weaver became a professor of numerous colleges.

Dr. Weaver passed away in July of 1997. This is a fitting designation. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I too rise in support of S. 67 to designate the HUD headquarters as the Robert C. Weaver Federal Building.

I have had the privilege, as a member of the staff of my predecessor, to meet Bob Weaver; and I have only the highest respect for his professional accomplishments and for Dr. Weaver as a very decent, warm, caring, energetic, hard working, and visionary human being.

Dr. Robert Clifton Weaver has been one of the most instrumental and influential Americans in directing and administering federal housing policies. Dr. Weaver was a native Washingtonian, a graduate of Dunbar High School, and Harvard University in 1929. In 1931 he received his Masters degree, and in 1934 his Ph.D. in economics from Harvard.

He entered government in 1933, as one of the young professionals who were drawn to Washington because of the ''New Deal'' programs of President Roosevelt.

He quickly became a leader in promoting opportunities and efforts to increase minority participation in government projects and policy development. During the 1940's and 1950's, Dr. Weaver held a variety of prestigious positions, including Director of the Opportunity Fellowship Program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, consultant to the Ford Foundation, State of New York Rent Administrator, and in 1960 he became the Vice Chairman of the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board.

In 1961, President Kennedy named Dr. Weaver as the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, then a loose collection of agencies including the mortgage-insuring Federal Housing Administration.

Dr. Weaver worked tirelessly to mold the agency into a single organization with a unified goal. In 1966, when the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was formed by President Johnson, Dr. Weaver was designated its first Secretary, the first African-American to hold a cabinet-level position.

After his service at HUD, Dr. Weaver returned to academic life and served as the President of Baruch College in New York City.

Dr. Weaver was the recipient of numerous awards and honors, including the NAACP's Springarn Medal, the Albert Einstein Commemorative Award, the New York City Urban League Frederick Douglass Award, and New York University's Robert F. Wagner Public Service Award.

Dr. Weaver led a rich, full life marked by professional accomplishments and excellence. His legacy in public service is a model for all of us. It is fitting and proper to honor Dr. Weaver with this designation and I join with the Gentleman from New York, Mr. RANGEL, the sponsor of the House's companion bill, in supporting S. 67.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 67

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ROBERT C. WEAVER FEDERAL BUILDING.

In honor of the first Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the headquarters building of the Department of Housing and Urban Development located at 451 Seventh Street, SW., in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the ''Robert C. Weaver Federal Building''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Robert C. Weaver Federal Building''.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COOKSEY. 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. 1595 and S. 67, the measures just considered by the House.

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

There was no objection.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3419) to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask the chairman of the committee for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

This bill creates a new Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration within the Department of Transportation and makes significant safety improvements. It is a good bipartisan bill that will improve safety on our Nation's highways.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will make our roads safer for everyone. We owe it to the driving public to ensure that the trucks with which they share the road are safe.

Without hampering honest operators, this bill will ensure that the authorities will have the resources they need to keep unsafe buses and trucks off the road. It closes loopholes and imposes tough penalties on repeat offenders.

This bill doubles the number of State truck inspectors and puts more inspectors on the Mexican border to ensure that income Mexican trucks meet all U.S. safety standards.

This is a time-sensitive bill because trucking safety currently does not have an organizational home at the Department of Transportation.

It is temporarily housed in the Office of the Secretary.

This bill will create a new Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration effective January 1, 2000.

If Congress does not enact this bill, truck safety will remain in limbo at the Department.

This is truly a comprehensive bill that reforms Federal motor carrier safety efforts.

This new agency will be dedicated to truck and bus safety. In the past, motor carrier safety oversight was housed in the Federal Highway Administration, where it had to compete with large Federal infrastructure programs for attention.

The complexity and growth of the trucking industry justifies the creation of an agency with a clear, preeminent safety mission focused on truck and bus safety. Truck safety will now have the same status within the Department as aviation safety, automobile safety, pipeline safety, and maritime safety.

When this bill passed last month, some in the media said the bill would overturn NAFTA. Amazingly enough, they were wrong. This bill gives the Secretary the power to shut down unsafe Mexican trucks coming into the U.S.—that is it. To ensure this bill has no effect on NAFTA, we have included language that states that nothing in today's bill will over-ride NAFTA.

This is the most significant motor carrier safety legislation since 1986.

This bill was developed between the House and the Senate.

It is very similar to the truck safety bill passed earlier this year by the House of Representatives by the overwhelming margin of 415 to 5.

It is my hope that if the House passes this bill today that the Senate will pass it before the Congress adjourns.

This bill is a pro-safety bill that will improve highway safety for all Americans.

I urge passage of the bill.