

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.

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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