

residents. We are in a healthy neighborhood.

If we have opportunities to move away from the blight that has been a plague for many communities, and there is renewal of deteriorated property and housing well-being, it is a sign of a healthy community.

I would think the most basic indicator, however, is whether or not our children are able to move safely through their neighborhood. One simple thing we can do today to promote that livability is to support this resolution and the event that it will enable. It will be the culmination of a nationwide cycling education project. It allows for a youth bike summit to take place here within the shadow of the Capitol dome. It will be the final event of a campaign that has been sponsored, as we have heard, by Earth Force, involving children from all over America who will be in our Nation's Capitol for this event.

These children were asked to devise safe bicycling routes through their communities and share their proposals with their peers. Earth Force has worked with Safe Moves, another non-profit agency, to design the mock city for the children to ride through, and it teaches children in the ages from the fifth grade through the ninth grade about safe biking techniques.

As we have heard the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) say, 350,000 children 14 and under were treated in hospital emergency rooms for bicycle-related injuries last year. These collisions with motor vehicles account for 90 percent of all bicycle-related deaths, and 10 percent of all non-fatal related injuries.

The nonpartisan Bicycle Caucus supports educating children early in life in safe biking techniques.

□ 1515

I welcome the support of my colleagues on this resolution and I look forward to working with other Members of Congress on strengthening the Federal partnership in making sure that our communities are made more livable and the promotion of safety for our children should be at the top of our list from every Member of Congress.

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

Mr. COBLE. 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 North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 49.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TERRY SANFORD FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 911) to designate the Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building", as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 911

*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 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in 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 "Terry Sanford Federal Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 911, as amended, designates the Federal building located in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building."

Senator Sanford was successful in many pursuits during his life. He was the founder of three law firms and held positions on the boards of numerous universities and colleges, and several positions on boards of corporations in the technology industry.

Senator Sanford was also President of Duke University from 1969 to 1984, and continued as President Emeritus from 1995 until his passing in 1998. During his tenure, Governor Sanford presided over Duke, which was and continues to be recognized as a world-renowned center of higher learning. Its medical center is a premier health care facility and research center.

In addition to his pursuits in the private sector, Senator Sanford also was a dedicated public servant. From 1950 to 1953, he served on the North Carolina State Ports Authority. In 1953, he was elected to the North Carolina State Senate and served there until 1955.

In 1961, he was elected Governor of North Carolina for a term, returning to private practice in 1965. After several years out of public office, Senator Sanford returned in 1986 with a successful bid to the United States Senate where he served until 1993.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I know of

no other North Carolinian who has dedicated himself any more fully or honorably in so many endeavors, in law, in public service, in education, and in private pursuits. I support the bill, as amended, and urge my colleagues to the support it as well.

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. 911 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building."

Senator Sanford served his country and his State for over 6 decades and this designation is a fitting acknowledgment of his devoted service.

FBI agent, World War II paratrooper, college president, governor, and United States Senator are all designations given to Terry Sanford.

As Governor of North Carolina from 1961 to 1965, Sanford advocated and supported a number of nationally recognized innovations in education, including establishing technical and vocational schools. He championed State support for performing arts schools and dedication of revenues for public schools and teachers' pay.

His leadership and diligence led Harvard University to name him as one of the most effective governors of the 20th century. Hard work and loyalty to the interests of his constituents distinguish his service in the United States Senate from 1986 to 1992.

Duke University benefited enormously from his tenure as university president. With wisdom and vision, he guided that educational institution to becoming a leader in the fields of medicine and law.

Mr. Speaker, the bill has bipartisan support. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) have been particularly supportive. It is with great pleasure that I join in broad, bipartisan support for H.R. 911 and urge its passage. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE), sponsor of the bill.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for yielding me this time, and I also thank my friend, the gentleman from Guilford, North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), for his support in helping get this bill to the floor and for his leadership in this important bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I would say that every member of our delegation joins me in support of this important legislation. I would also like to thank the chairman and ranking member of the committee for bringing this bill to the floor in such a timely manner. The number of the bill would indicate that it is receiving expedited treatment to get here, and I thank them for that.

Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, April 18, will mark the 1-year anniversary of the passing of a truly great and courageous North Carolinian and American. Former United States Senator and North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford died last year of complications associated with cancer. Terry Sanford lived a life that has served as a shining example of excellence to an entire generation.

Terry Sanford learned growing up that hard work reaped rewards, that boldness is a requirement of leadership, and that possibilities exist that are only bound by the size of one's imagination.

Throughout his life, he fought to improve education, to promote racial healing, eradicate poverty, promote economic development, promote the opportunity for every person, no matter what their economic background, their creed or color might be, to have economic opportunity.

Known as North Carolina's "Education Governor," Terry Sanford inspired teachers and students to excel with his unrelenting commitment to public education. It was his many contributions to education that led Harvard University to name him as one of the top 10 governors in the 20th century.

As President of Duke University, as we have heard, Terry Sanford challenged a small regional university to dream big and reach for the stars. And reach them it did. When Terry Sanford left Duke University, it became known as the world leader in research and higher education in law, medicine, business, and the arts.

It was his many contributions to create what is generally regarded as the "Harvard of the South" that led Duke University to name its Institute for Public Policy after this great American, known as the Terry Sanford Institute for Public Policy.

Called to serve in the public arena once again, Terry Sanford was elected to the United States Senate in 1986. In its years in the Senate, Terry Sanford distinguished himself as a passionate advocate for public education and for the poor and less fortunate.

In addition to his many vital roles as a statesman, politician, and university president, Terry Sanford served the people of North Carolina and this country in many other ways. He served as a paratrooper in World War II, as an agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as a State senator, and in many other capacities.

He also participated in many charities, too many to cover here today. He was one of North Carolina's leading patrons of the arts. His passion for the arts endured until his death, as he spearheaded efforts to bring a world-class performing arts facility to North Carolina.

Terry Sanford was also a committed husband to Margaret Rose, a devoted father to Terry, Jr., and to Betsy.

Mr. Speaker, Terry Sanford inspired me personally as a student and also in politics. In fact, when I was deciding to run for Congress, I went and sat down and talked with Terry Sanford. His words of encouragement helped me make up my mind, and they continue to inspire me and many others today.

Last year, prior to his passing, I began searching for a way to honor Senator Sanford who has meant so much to me, my family, and so many North Carolinians and Americans. With the help of my colleagues here in Congress, we came up with the idea of naming the Federal building in downtown Raleigh, a stone's throw away from the governor's mansion where Terry Sanford may have made many of his most important contributions to a generation of North Carolinians and a generation of teachers and students who will continue to make a contribution for years and years to come. Naming this building in his honor will allow his influence to be felt by a whole new generation of leaders.

Terry Sanford was more than a great and admired politician. He was one of the most accomplished Americans of our time. His North Carolina values and visionary leadership brought us through some of the most difficult challenges that beset our generation and set us forward in North Carolina on a path of tremendous progress that we enjoy today economically. This gesture is the least we should do for a man who allowed us to view the world from his broad shoulders.

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for yielding me this time, and I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Chairman COBLE) for bringing this bill to the floor and making it possible for us to be here.

I want to rise in a little different capacity. Each one of us has one or two people that played major roles in our life that we can point to as a mentor in a formative stage in our life and development. In my life, I was fortunate enough to have Terry Sanford as one of those people.

As a student at Duke University when Mr. Sanford became the President of Duke, and then having had the privilege of working with him not only as a student but then later in various political undertakings, I had the unique experience of getting to know him and to be affected by him. But my experience is no more unique than that of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young people and that alone is a testament to why this building is aptly named for Terry Sanford.

Terry Sanford was a progressive governor from 1960 to 1964 in a time when integration and the battle for civil rights was sweeping this Nation. And as some southern governors were standing in schoolhouse doors, Terry Sanford was opening schoolhouse doors. While North Carolina was in many ways the birthplace of the civil rights movement with the Greensboro sit-ins, at the same time it was not gripped by many of the same problems that affected others, and that is because of the leadership of Terry Sanford.

As a college president, this was a college president who involved young people at every level, who challenged us by saying, "You can be involved in whatever level you can rise to." During the late 1960s and early 1970s, there could be no more important leadership coming than that.

He one time said, as some of us were sitting around criticizing someone one time, and he looked at us and he said, "No one is going to be able to say that I did not give everybody a chance." That was what Terry Sanford was about: giving an opportunity.

He was a dark horse presidential candidate and in 1972, we did not go on to the White House. But at the same time, he once again gave hundreds of young people, college students and those just out of college, he gave us a chance to express ourselves in times that were very frustrating and to feel that we were making some difference in what was happening on the national scene.

Finally, of course, as a United States Senator, Terry Sanford provided the leadership that he had always provided reaching out to those of all persuasions, bringing them in.

It is interesting today as we wrestle with concerns about education to meet the challenges of education, we are wrestling with many of the same concerns and areas that Terry Sanford worked on as Governor of North Carolina.

□ 1530

He understood well the role of the public university in his love of the University of North Carolina. At the same time, he guided a private university, Duke University, to all new levels of national prominence.

So as a Governor, as a college president, as a presidential candidate, as a United States Senator, as a father, as a war veteran, as an FBI agent, as a citizen, Terry Sanford was an example to us all. The legacy to Terry Sanford is of course that, across this country, indeed I warrant across this world, there are thousands of young people, young then, much older now, there are thousands of people that directly felt his impact and feel it today and carry that on through their lives.

That is why I thank the majority and the minority for bringing this bill to

the floor, so that we can properly honor someone who had such an incredible impact on so many people.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the first political figure with whom I seriously identified was Terry Sanford. Indeed, he was a mentor and an inspiration to many of my generation who came of age politically during his governorship in the early 1960s. He taught us what democratic politics at its best could be. He was a model of energetic and innovative leadership, full of ideas, refusing to be bound by the shackles of the past, possessing a vision of future possibility that inspired and empowered others.

This Sunday marks the one-year anniversary of Terry Sanford's death. Looking around the Triangle region that I represent and all of North Carolina, we must remember that our success story was made possible, in large part, by the vision of Terry Sanford. Our quality of life and our economic success is the legacy of his commitment to public education, to the movement for racial justice, to the development of our community college system, and to the growth of Research Triangle Park. Like Terry Sanford, our area is dynamic, vibrant, and full of hope.

When we look back on the broad sweep of Terry Sanford's life—as an FBI agent, a World War II paratrooper, a state legislator, lawyer, author, university president, governor, and senator—we see a life committed to the greatest movements and deeply involved in the greatest accomplishments in this American century.

I am proud to join the entire North Carolina delegation in sponsoring this bill, and I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation to name the federal building in Raleigh for Terry Sanford, an extraordinary citizen, visionary leader, and son of North Carolina.

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

Mr. COBLE. 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 North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 911, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. COBLE. 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. COBLE. 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 H. Con. Res. 48, H. Con. Res. 49, and H.R. 911, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.

□ 1752

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. UPTON) at 5 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. Con. Res. 68) "A concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009" and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 68, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET—FISCAL YEAR 2000

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 68) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2009, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES OFFERED BY MR. SPRATT

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Spratt moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 68 be instructed, within the scope of the conference, to insist that the huge and fiscally irresponsible tax cuts set forth in the reconciliation directives in the concurrent resolution be reported at the latest possible date within the scope of the conference, and to require that the reconciliation legislation implementing those tax cuts not be reported any earlier, to provide the Congress with sufficient time to first enact legislation extending the solvency of the social security and medicare trust funds consistent with the sense of the Congress language in section 315(b)(4) and (5) of the Senate amendment and findings in 322(a)(1)–(3) of the Senate amendment and provisions in sections 5 and 6 of the House concurrent resolution because of the preeminent importance of so enhancing retirement security without reducing benefits and because projected budget surpluses should first be reserved for the use of those trust funds consistent with section 315(a)(4) and (5) of the Senate amendment and sections 5 and 6 of the House concurrent resolution rather than dissipated through the resolution's tax cuts which jeopardize the future of both social security and medicare.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT).

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

My motion to instruct conferees demands that Congress deal with the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds before we enact huge tax cuts that could drain the budget of the very funds that are needed to save, protect and make solvent for the long run Social Security and Medicare.

By our calculation, in the first 5 years this proposed tax cut will take \$143 billion out of the resources of the Federal Government. The next 5 years it will be \$788 billion. And in the third 5-year period of time, occurring around the year 2009, just when Social Security and Medicare need it most, in that 5-year period of time alone by our calculation, this conference report, if enacted and reconciled, would drain the Treasury of \$1.066 trillion and leave Social Security and Medicare high and dry.

The motion we make is similar to a motion I made in committee and it is similar to an amendment that we brought to the House floor. It simply says, let us deal first with Social Security, then with Medicare; let us establish them as priorities.

Mr. Speaker, we have come farther than anyone would have expected since 1993 in eradicating the so-called budget deficit, the year-to-year deficit. We now face the next big challenge. If we can step up to it, we can turn the corner into the next century in better fiscal condition than this country has