I am especially honored to salute the visionary Neil Armstrong, born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, which I am privileged to represent. Wapakoneta boasts the recently renovated Neil Armstrong Air and Space Museum, which has on display various Apollo 11 artifacts, a moon rock, and the Gemini 8 spacecraft Armstrong commanded in 1966.

Mr. Speaker, the accomplishments of these three heroes are too numerous to compile. All three had distinguished military flying careers prior to their NASA days. All three were part of the monumental Gemini program, which saw the first spacewalk by an American and the first docking with another space vehicle. In the heart of the space race, these pioneers set the stage for today's continuing exploration of the new frontier. They conquered the moon despite the many unknown dangers of doing so, and thereby paved the way for NASA's space shuttle program and the International Space Station. Their bravery has inspired thousands of young people around the nation to pursue their dreams and careers.

Indeed, their bravery cannot be heralded enough. Before the mission, Michael Collins commented: "I think we will escape with our skins... but I wouldn't give better than even odds on a successful landing and return. There are just too many things that can go wrong." Despite the obstacles and potentially fatal problems, the Apollo 11 astronauts did achieve a successful landing and return, bolstering the adventurous spirit of all Americans.

Neil Armstrong once noted, "We were three individuals who had drawn, in a kind of lottery, a momentous opportunity and a momentous responsibility." Armstrong, Aldrin, and Collins fulfilled this opportunity with dignity, courage, and honor. It is right that we recognize their supreme accomplishment today by presenting them with a congressional gold medal in commemoration of their sacrifice. They "came in peace for all mankind," as reads the plaque they left on the moon. Their achievements in the advancement of space exploration have revolutionized America, and renewed our sense of unity, pride, and hope for the future.

JOHN BRADEMAS POST OFFICE

Mr. McHugh. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2938) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 424 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the "John Brademas Post Office".

The Clerk reads as follows:

H.R. 2938

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

(a) In General.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 424 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "John Brademas Post Office".

(b) References.—Any reference in a law, regulation, document, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "John Brademas Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHugh) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Davis) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHugh).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McHugh. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2938.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Shimkus). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Bachus) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2815.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Bachus. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2938.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.
Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 2938, legislation designating the United States Postal Service facility located at 424 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, after the Honorable John Brademas, a former Member of Congress.

H.R. 2938 was introduced by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) on September the 3, 1999, and reported unanimously from the Committee on Government Reform on September 30, 1999.

This measure is supported and co-sponsored by the entire Indiana congressional delegation (Mr. ROEMER, Mr. RÖMER), and special gratitude goes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FATTAH), the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WAXMAN), and special gratitude goes to the gentleman from South Bend, Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) on behalf of the entire Hoosier delegation to Congress.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for yielding me the time and for his kind remarks about our colleague, Mr. Brademas. I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHugh), from the great State of New York, for his help in putting up with my tireless efforts and helping us pass this legislation here today.

I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), and special gratitude goes to the entire Indiana delegation, who not only agreed to cosponsor this legislation, but also to help push this legislation and see the success that we have today. I also want to thank all nine of the other members of the Indiana delegation for their help.

I am joined today by a distinguished Member, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON), who also will say some words about John Brademas.

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise in support of H.R. 2938, a bill I introduced several months ago to designate the United States Post Office located at 424 South Michigan Street in my hometown of South Bend as the John Brademas Post Office.

John Brademas is one of the most distinguished people to serve in Congress from the 3rd Congressional District of Indiana, as a matter of fact, from the State of Indiana and probably in the country. While John Brademas was serving in the House, I briefly worked as a staff assistant in his congressional office. His guidance has been a constant source of inspiration to me, and I have always tried to serve in Congress with the same degree of honor and integrity that his kind words inspired in me.

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John Brademas graduated from South Bend Central High School in 1945. After service in the U.S. Navy, he was a Veterans National Scholar at Harvard University from where he graduated in 1949 with a Bachelor of Arts, magna cum laude and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He wrote his doctoral dissertation at Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. As Executive Assistant to the late Adlai Stevenson, 1955–56, Dr. Brademas was in charge of research on issues during the 1956 presidential campaign. Three years later, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to represent Indiana's Third Congressional District.

Over the years, John Brademas has made numerous enduring contributions for the great state of Indiana and our Nation. His accomplishments and contributions are as impressive as they are numerous. As those of you who served with Dr. Brademas know, he was for 22 years (1959–1981), a particularly active member of the Committee on Education and Labor, where he earned a highly distinguished reputation for his leadership in promotion education. He also worked tirelessly in support of landmark legislation such as the Higher Education Acts of 1972 and 1976, which cleared the way for more Americans to gain access to student financial aid. Dr. Brademas was also the primary sponsor of legislation improving elementary and secondary education, vocational education, as well as services for the elderly and handicapped. I am very proud to follow John Brademas’ as a member of the same committee, now known as the Committee on Education and the Workforce. He served his last four years in the House as the Chief Majority Whip.

Following his retirement from Congress, Dr. Brademas served, by appointment of House Speaker Thomas P. ‘Tip’ O’Neill, Jr., on the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance and chaired its Subcommittee on Graduate Education. In 1983, the Commission approved the Subcommittee’s study, Signs of Trouble and Erosion: A Report of Graduate Education in America. Upon leaving Congress, John Brademas became president of New York University, our nation’s largest private university, a position in which he served for 11 years (1981–1992). During that time, Dr. Brademas led the transition of NYU from a mostly regional school to a national and interdisciplinary university.

In 1984, he initiated a fundraising campaign that produced a total of $1 billion over 10 years. The New York Times headline from that time read, “A Decade and Billion Dollars Put New York University in [the] First Rank.” Now president of NYU, Dr. Brademas, also chairman, by appointment of President Clinton, of the President’s Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. In 1997, this committee released Creative America, a report to the President recommending new and innovative ways to strengthen support, private and public, for these two fields.

In addition his responsibilities at NYU, Dr. Brademas is currently the chairman of the board of the National Endowment for Democracy and serves on the Consultants’ Panel to the Comptroller General of the United States. He is a Trustee of the National Science, Technology and Congress at the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He earlier served on the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government and chaired its Committee on Congress.

I am proud to sponsor this bipartisan legislation and am pleased that all ten members of the Indiana delegation in the House of Representatives are original cosponsors of the bill. This measure is a fitting tribute to one of the greatest leaders and educators to have ever served in Congress. I strongly encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2938.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON).

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), as well as the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH).

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reiterate my support for the designation of the South Bend Post Office in honor of a former colleague, Mr. John Brademas. Throughout the 22 years Mr. Brademas’ devoted to representing Indiana’s Third District in the United States Congress, his demonstrated commitment to improving our country’s education system was extremely significant. As former House Majority Whip and a former member of the Committee on Education and Labor, Mr. Brademas led the efforts to enact much of the legislation regarding education produced during his tenure in Congress. The State of Indiana is quite proud to have been represented by a man of such distinction and intellect.

After his Congresional service, Mr. Brademas led New York University as its president from 1981 to 1992 and was appointed by President Clinton to chair the President’s Committee on the Arts and Humanities in 1994.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this measure that will honor a very accomplished former Member and will make tangible our appreciation for his tireless commitment to serving the public.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we have had this matter before us today for consideration. Certainly again I commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) for giving us the opportunity to pay tribute to such an outstanding American.

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

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, briefly and in closing, let me add my words to commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and thanks to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and, as the gentleman so graciously noted too, his colleagues within the Indiana delegation, for providing us with this opportunity.

As we have certainly heard here today, this nominee and I think demonstrates the kind of achievement, the kind of devotion and dedication that should make all of us very proud for this moment and this opportunity to extend to him a very deserving recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud as well of the initiative and the efforts of all of the Members of this body to take ourselves into sometimes unchartered water. However, I would note on occasion it is worthy and I think comforting to note that we follow others. I think it is significant as sort of a capstone to the very gracious things rightfully said about Mr. Brademas, that over the course of his very distinguished career and lifetime he has been awarded 50 honorary degrees by distinguished colleges and universities such as the University of Athens; Brandeis; the City College of New York; my father’s alma mater, Colgate; the University of Cyprus; Fordham University; the University of Southern California; Indiana University; Notre Dame; and just on and on and on. So we follow perhaps rather well-trodden, but I think very, very fine ground here today. I would urge all of our colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for H.R. 2938, which will designate a post office in South Bend, Indiana, as the John Brademas Post Office.

I had the honor of serving with John Brademas from 1965 through 1976. We served together on the Education and Labor Committee, and I remember with his leadership in developing legislation to improve education, to provide services for the elderly and handicapped, to support libraries, museums, the arts, and humanities, and to help develop early childhood education.

Dr. Brademas was a major sponsor of the Higher Education Acts of 1972 and 1976, which greatly expanded college opportunities by strengthening student financial aid. He was the chief House sponsor of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, the Humanities and Cultural Affairs Act, the Arts and Antiques Indemnity Act; the Older Americans Comprehensive Services Act; and the Museum Services Act, which created the Institute of Museum Services. The impact of his vision and leadership in education, culture and the arts, and seniors issues is evidenced by the centrality of these programs in the work of the Education Committee a quarter century after he left the Congress.

John Brademas served as chair of the Education Subcommittee which heard countless witnesses on the subject of comprehensive early childhood education. This was an area of his greatest personal interest and priority. In fact, Congress passed such a bill in 1972, which was vetoed by President Nixon. Since that time, Congress has failed to legislate in this critical area.
I also remember John as a valued mentor and friend. His integrity, his dedication to providing America’s children and young people with the best possible educational opportunities, and his concern for the most vulnerable members of our society—children, the disabled, the elderly—were deeply inspiring to me.

After leaving Congress, Dr. John Brademas further distinguished himself as president of New York University from 1981 to 1992. Under his leadership, New York University went from being a regional commuter school to a national and international residential research university. Dr. Brademas is currently president emeritus of NYU, chair of the President’s Committee on the Arts and Humanities, co-chair of the Center on Science, Technology and Congress, and board member of Americans for the Arts, Kos Pharmaceuticals, Loews Corporation, Oxford University Press-USA, and Scholastic, Inc. He is also chair of the Board of the National Endowment for Democracy and serves on the Consultants’ Panel to the Comptroller General of the United States.

The people of the Third District of Indiana can be justly proud of this great man whose legacy deserves to be memorialized in the designation of The John Brademas Post Office.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by Mr. McHUGH that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3859, as amended, and the bill, H.R. 4601.

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER pro TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further considerations were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:
H.R. 4601, by the yeas and nays; and
H.R. 3859, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

DEBT REDUCTION

RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4601, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4601, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 5, not voting 10, as follows:

[

The name of the bill wasYeas: Naval systems modernization, H.R. 4601, as amended.

The decision of the Chair was announced.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BAIRD). The motion is carried.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

LOCK BOX ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3859, as amended.

Mr. SABO changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, PORTER, and HINCHEN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAYS—

Cardin
Nader

Not VOTING—

Campbell
Cook
Emerson

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