

attest to the fact that the building is dilapidated and it has become a target for vandals.

The CED has committed as much as \$1 million to renovate the building by fixing its roof, adding brand new plumbing and wiring as well as installing a parking lot and improving road access.

Once the CED takes over the property it will use State funding only and on Federal money for the building renovation and other improvements to ready the property for an industrial client.

My bill clears the deck so the CED can use this site to recruit industry, create jobs, and put it back on the tax rolls. This legislation will enable the Hopewell Township, rather than the Federal Government, to determine its own destiny.

I want to express my sincere thanks to my friends: Public Building and Economic Development Subcommittee Chairman WAYNE GILCHREST, ranking member JIM TRAFICANT as well as their staff members, Rick Barnett and Susan Brita, and John George of my staff for their guidance and stalwart support during the bill's hearing and throughout the legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] for the fine job he has done in directing this subcommittee and for his fairness and for his address to detail, and for his staff, Rick Barnett, and others, working with Susan Brita on our staff.

Mr. Speaker, this is a worthwhile bill. This region of the country has been decimated. This is a modest step taken to try and help individuals to help themselves. The ideology of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KLINK] in attempting to forge business and private and public relationships in that particular valley make an awful lot of sense. They are beginning to make progress and the gentleman is starting to impact upon the legislative aspect here.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by thanking the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR]. During his tenure here on public works, and the work that he has been involved with over the years, for taking time to come to this troubled region to learn and understand it. Every one of us in that region want to thank the gentleman from Minnesota for the efforts he has taken over the years to understand our problems.

Hopefully, Mr. Speaker, before much more time passes, we will have the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], and others participate as well.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KLINK] for the tremendous job that he has done as an old pit quarterback.

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

Mr. Speaker, I echo the words of my colleagues in thanking the staff on

both sides of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the subcommittee. I do think that we have made large gains and maybe a touch-down pass with our efforts to deal with the legislative business of the Nation in a very cooperative, nonpartisan manner. I appreciate the Members on that side of the aisle.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote on this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 308.

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.

JAMES LAWRENCE KING FEDERAL JUSTICE BUILDING

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 255) to designate the Federal justice building in Miami, FL, as the "James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 255

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal Justice Building located at 99 Northeast Fourth Street in Miami, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a 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 "James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 255, a bill to designate the Federal justice building in Miami, FL, as the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building. Judge King is an esteemed and respected U.S. district judge who advocated improved judicial administration, and devoted countless hours to the improvement of our justice system. Among his many accomplishments, Judge King served as 1 of 23 members of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He was the Chairman of the Conferences' Implementation Committee on Admission of Attor-

neys to Federal Practice and was a member of the Judicial Ethics Committee. In addition to his tenure as chief judge for the U.S. district court of Florida, Judge King served as chief U.S. district judge for the Panama Canal Zone and as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals, compiling over 200 published opinions. Judge King was instrumental in promoting the construction of the new Federal justice building.

I urge all Members to support the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join my colleagues in supporting this legislation and compliment the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS] and the gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. MEEK] for leading the way on this legislation to honor Judge James Lawrence King, who has so ably presided over the Court for the Southern District of Florida.

Judge King was a native of Florida; graduate of the University of Florida; got his law degree from that institution; served in the U.S. Air Force; served in private law practice, and in 1964 was appointed a circuit judge in the 11th Judicial Circuit for the State of Florida.

He continued a very distinguished legal career, in 1984, becoming chief judge, and then took senior status in 1991. The Judge is still working a full caseload, as is so characteristic of most of our senior judges, that is those who take senior status, they continue to show up for work every day in their office and decide on important cases.

In this particular instance, we are giving fitting tribute to a distinguished jurist who deserves this honor for his vision, for his stewardship, and for the lasting contribution that he has made to the body of law in this country, and particularly in some of the very, very complex cases that he handled in the 11th District.

Mr. Speaker, I am greatly pleased to join my colleagues, Mr. HASTINGS and Mrs. MEEK of Florida in supporting H.R. 255, a bill to honor Judge James Lawrence King of the Southern District of Florida.

Judge King, a native Floridian, graduated from the University of Florida and in 1953 received his law degree from that institution. From 1953 to 1955 he served his country with distinction as a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. After several years in private law practice, Judge King was appointed in 1964 Circuit Judge to the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida. He was appointed to the Federal bench in 1970 and continued his distinguished legal career. In 1984 he became the Chief Judge, and when his term expired in 1991 Judge King took senior status. Today, he still retains a full caseload.

Judge James Lawrence King has exhibited outstanding leadership and dedication to his profession. It is fitting and proper to honor

Judge King for his vision and effective stewardship by designating the Federal Justice Building in Miami in his honor.

I urge adoption of H.R. 255.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS], one of the authors of this bill, along with the gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. MEEK].

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], my good friend, and for his stewardship in allowing this bill to come before the House at this time. As well, I would like to thank the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] for the extraordinary work that he has put forward, and I also thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of these Members and their staffs, as well as a staff member of mine, Ann Jacobs, who has worked very actively in this particular matter.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 255, legislation to name the Federal Justice Building in Miami, FL as the James Lawrence King Justice Building.

Judge King's career as a U.S. District Judge, especially his effective and much praised administration as Chief Judge, is exemplary and worthy of honor. Among many accomplishments, Judge King served as 1 of 23 members of the Judicial Conference of the United States and as the Chairman of the Conferences' Implementation Committee on Admission of Attorneys to Federal Practice. He was also a member of the Conferences' Judicial Ethics Committee.

Judge King was a Chief U.S. District Judge for the Panama Canal Zone and, on numerous occasions, as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals. He has compiled over 200 published opinions. Judge King has been a member of the Judicial Council of the Eleventh Circuit Administrative Conference and a member of the Long Range Planning Committee for the Federal Judiciary.

Of course, the main reason Judge King deserves this honor is his dedication to the new Federal Justice Building. While many community leaders contributed to its construction, no one labored more selflessly or provided greater leadership than Judge King. For without Judge King acting almost as the architect, builder, contractor, and decorator, this building would not be standing today.

Because of Judge King's determination and attention to all of the details, his effective stewardship of the U.S. District Court of Florida during his tenure as Chief Justice, and his proven commitment to improving the administration of justice, Judge King is singularly worthy of having the new Federal Justice Building named in his honor.

□ 1515

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

Judge King has enjoyed a long and distinguished career, as evidenced by the comments of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS].

He is right now on senior status. He is carrying a full caseload so he is not getting that much rest, from what I understand. Evidently as a graduate of the University of Florida, he is an individual supporter of Steve Spurrier and the Gators, hoping that they will knock off Nebraska.

I do not know if he wanted that said here, but his career has been so outstanding that it is an honor to bring this legislation brought forward by a good friend and very fine Representative, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS], the gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. MEEK], to our committee. With that, I would ask everybody to vote "aye."

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my friend, Congressman ALCEE HASTINGS, for introducing the bill before us today, H.R. 255, which would designate the Federal building in Miami as the James Lawrence King Federal Building. No one deserves this honor more than Judge King.

Judge James Lawrence King was born in Miami in 1927. He attended the University of Florida, earning both his undergraduate and law degrees. While in school, he first entered public life, serving as chairman of a campus political party and as a member of the honor court, the executive council, the president's cabinet, the hall of fame, and as president of Florida Blue Key.

After graduation, James King started his long record of public service by joining the Air Force. After 2 years with the Judge Advocate General's Department, he returned to Miami Beach to practice law. Soon after that, he was appointed circuit judge for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida. While serving on the circuit court, he was temporarily assigned as a justice of the Supreme Court of Florida and to the Second, Third, and Fourth District Courts of Appeal of Florida. During this time, Judge King also served as a member of the board of regents of Florida.

In 1970, James Lawrence King was appointed to be a U.S. district judge for the Southern District of Florida by President Nixon. Since then, he has been appointed by the Chief Justice to several committees of the Judicial Conference of the United States and was appointed by Chief Justice Rehnquist to be a member of the Long Range Planning Committee for the Federal Judiciary. On several occasions Judge King was specially designated to serve as a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth and Eleventh Circuits.

In 1992, Judge James Lawrence King elected to take senior status. Remaining active, he is on the Eleventh Circuit Judicial Council and has recently completed a 7-year term as chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

For his long, distinguished service to the United States and to our community, Judge

James Lawrence King has earned our support, our respect, and our thanks. It would only be fitting that Miami's new Federal building, a building dedicated to the principles of public service and justice, be named for the man who best exemplifies these ideals, Judge James Lawrence King. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Judge King by supporting H.R. 255.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to endorse the naming of the Federal Justice Building in Miami, FL in honor of Chief Judge James Lawrence King. The naming of such a building is not to be done lightly. We reserve that honor for those who have given of themselves, in an extraordinary manner, to the betterment of their community and the Nation. Judge King is such a man.

All who have worked with Judge King have been impressed with his leadership and authority. My husband, Dexter Lehtinen, who was the U.S. attorney for south Florida, worked closely with the judge to facilitate the speedy administration of justice at a time when the problem of drug smuggling was taxing the court system to the breaking point. My husband was impressed with Judge King's dedication and commitment to the highest professional standards.

For a turbulent quarter of century, Judge King served on the Federal bench, but his public service long predates his appointment as a Federal judge. Judge King was a member of the Judge Advocate General Corps of the U.S. Air Force. In addition to being a Federal judge, he has served at every level of the court system of Florida, from circuit judge to associate judge of the State district court of appeals to associate justice of the Florida Supreme Court.

Judge King has won respect for his legal scholarship as well as his administrative leadership. He is the author of over 200 published opinions in Federal court and was called on by the late Chief Justice Warren Burger to preside over trials in eight other Federal district courts.

Judge King has also lent his considerable energy to reforming both the judiciary and the education system. He served on the board of control of the State university system. He has been elected or appointed to various commission and panels charged with the reform of the Federal bench. Additionally, he was designated chief judge for the Panama Canal Zone.

His vision and leadership are responsible, in large part, for this Federal building and, therefore, it is fitting and proper that this structure should carry his name. I wholeheartedly endorse this action.

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I, too, urge support of the bill. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 255.

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.

BRUCE R. THOMPSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 395) to designate the United States courthouse and Federal building to be constructed at the southeastern corner of Liberty and South Virginia Streets in Reno, Nevada, as the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 395

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse and Federal building to be constructed at the southeastern corner of Liberty and South Virginia Streets in Reno, Nevada, is designated as the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

SEC. 2. LEGAL REFERENCES.

Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the courthouse and Federal building referred to in section 1 is deemed to be a reference to the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 395, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building under construction in Reno, NV, as the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building." Judge Thompson was one of Nevada's most prominent and respected men in law and held a long and highly distinguished career. Judge Thompson was a graduate of the University of Nevada and received his law degree from Stanford Law School. His accomplishments include service as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the district of Nevada, special master for the U.S. district court of the district of Nevada, and appointment to the U.S. district court by President John F. Kennedy. Additionally, Judge Thompson served a term as president of the Ninth Circuit District judges and a term as president of the Nevada State Bar Association. He was also a regent and chairman of the State planning board. He held memberships in the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, the American Judicature Society, the Institute of Judicial Administration, and the American College of Trial Lawyers. Virtually every legal organization in Nevada has unanimously passed a resolution in favor of naming the courthouse in honor of Judge Thompson. The entire Nevada congressional delegation supports this legislation. H.R. 395 is an appropriate tribute to a fine

public servant and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], distinguished ranking member.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the senior Democrat on the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], for the work that he has done on this legislation, chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], and our colleague, the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH], who has been a sponsor of this legislation.

As with other bills that we are considering this afternoon, this, too, was reported from our committee in the last Congress, passed the House and languished in the other body. We are happy to have this opportunity to bring forward this legislation.

It honors a very distinguished jurist who so served the State and the national judicial system that he has won widespread support and the naming has won endorsement from virtually every organization with interest in the law in the State of Nevada. And the Nevada State legislature passed a resolution endorsing the naming of the Federal courthouse in Reno to honor Judge Thompson.

With that kind of support, we ought to move ahead. It is fitting. It is proper. It is appropriate for us to take this step.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 395, honoring Judge Bruce R. Thompson, who has enjoyed a full and distinguished judicial career.

Judge Thompson graduated from the University of Nevada and received his law degree from Stanford Law School. He practiced law for 27 years, when he served as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Nevada from 1942 to 1952, and as special master for the U.S. District Court of the District of Nevada from 1952 to 1953. Judge Thompson was also president of the Nevada State Bar Association from 1955 to 1956. Following a term as regent to the State Planning Board in 1959, he served as its chairman from 1960 to 1961. In 1963, he was appointed U.S. District Judge by President John F. Kennedy, and as a jurist, has earned the respect of his colleagues.

H.R. 395 has received widespread support and the endorsement of virtually every legal organization in the State of Nevada. The Nevada State legislature has passed a resolution endorsing the naming of the Federal courthouse in Reno in honor of Judge Thompson. It is fitting and proper to recognize the career of Judge Thompson in this manner.

I join the Nevada delegation in their support of H.R. 395, and commend Congresswoman VUCANOVICH for her leadership on this bill.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH].

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from

Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER]. This is a very important bill to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 395, legislation to name the new Federal courthouse in Reno, NV after the late Judge Bruce R. Thompson.

I cannot think of a more deserving Nevadan on which to bestow this honor, Mr. Speaker. Judge Thompson was one of Nevada's most prominent, respected and beloved men in Nevada jurisprudence and led a long and highly distinguished career. After graduating from the University of Nevada and Stanford law school, he practiced law with George Springmeyer and later Mead Dixon for 27 years until 1963. He served as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Nevada from 1942 to 1952 and as special master for the U.S. District Court of the District of Nevada from 1952 to 1953.

Judge Thompson was also president of the Nevada State Bar Association from 1955 to 1956. And, following a term as regent to the State Planning Board in 1959, he served as its chairman from 1960 to 1961. In 1963, he was appointed U.S. District Judge by President John Kennedy.

Mr. Speaker, I have previously testified to Judge Thompson's legendary career and I will not take further time today. I will simply conclude by saying Judge Thompson's outstanding career, coupled by the immense love and respect he earned from his colleagues, makes naming the new courthouse in Reno a fitting tribute, worthy of his legacy.

I want to thank Mr. GILCHREST and Mr. SHUSTER for their consideration and for their willingness to move this important legislation. Their assistance has been invaluable.

I urge approval of this important legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, Judge Thompson has enjoyed an outstanding career, having been appointed to the Federal bench by President John F. Kennedy in 1963. He is extremely well liked by all his judicial colleagues and has received the endorsement of many legal organization in the State of Nevada, as evidenced by the statements here of Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. GILCHREST and the gentlewoman from Nevada, Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

I commend Mrs. VUCANOVICH for her tenacity and diligence in pursuing the passage of this bill. I urge all to vote for it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 395.

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.

THURGOOD MARSHALL UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 653) to designate the U.S. courthouse under construction in White Plains, NY, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 653

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse under construction at 300 Quarropas Street in White Plains, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Thurgood Marshall 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 "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will each be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 653, a bill which designates the U.S. courthouse under construction in White Plains, NY, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse."

Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore, MD. He graduated cum laude from Lincoln University in 1930, and graduated at the top of his class from the Howard University School of Law in 1933.

As a graduate of college and professional school during the Great Depression, Thurgood Marshall was a member of the black elite. However, he was constrained by a social structure which tended to frustrate the aspirations of black people.

Upon graduation from law school, Justice Marshall began his legal career with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP]. It was during this tenure, as chief counsel, that he organized efforts to end segregation in voting, housing, public accommodations, and education. These efforts led to the landmark Supreme Court decision of Brown versus Board of Education, which declared segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

In 1961, Justice Marshall was appointed to the second circuit court of appeals by President John F. Kennedy, and 4 years later was chosen by Presi-

dent Lyndon B. Johnson to be the first black Solicitor General. Two years later, on June 13, 1967, President Johnson chose Marshall to become the first black Justice of the Supreme Court, where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1991. He died in 1993.

It is a fitting tribute to name a courthouse in honor of this American who believed in equal justice for all Americans, and devoted his life to obtaining the values we all hold dear.

I strongly urge all Members to support this bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], distinguished ranking Member.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, again we bring to the floor a bill that passed this body in the 103d Congress but did not make it through the other body. I am very appreciative of the efforts of our chairman, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], and our senior Democrat, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], for bringing forward this bill to honor Judge Thurgood Marshall. No one, no one deserves our respect and appreciation for the work in civil rights more than Justice Marshall.

□ 1530

His leadership, going back to the famed Board of Education case, all through his service on the Supreme Court, is one of the high points, one of the storied chapters in American jurisprudence. He is a man, if we are going to name a building for anyone, a Federal courthouse for any person associated with the law in this country, we should do it for Justice Thurgood Marshall.

We do that today. I hope the other body will act promptly and decisively on this legislation. It is appropriate that we have a landmark, that there be many in this land to honor Justice Thurgood Marshall.

At the beginning of the 103d Congress a bill was passed to name the Judiciary Building here on Capitol hill after Judge Marshall. H.R. 653 would further acknowledge the contributions of Judge Marshall by designating the U.S. courthouse in White Plains, NY, the "Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse." He exemplified the highest ideals of fairness and equality and his struggle against the evils of intolerance and bigotry spanned over five decades.

Upon graduation from Howard University School of Law, Justice Marshall embarked on a legal career with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP]. In 1940, he became the head of the newly formed NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, a post that he held for 20 years. It was during this tenure as chief counsel that Justice Marshall organized efforts to end segregation in voting, housing, public accommodations, and education. These efforts led to a series of cases grouped under the title of Brown versus Board of Education, in which Marshall argued

and convinced the Supreme Court to declare segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

In 1961, Marshall was appointed to the second circuit court of appeals by President John F. Kennedy. Four years after he received appointment to the appeals court, President Lyndon B. Johnson chose Justice Marshall to be the Nation's first black solicitor general.

Two years later, on June 13, 1967, President Johnson chose Marshall to become the first black Justice of the Supreme Court where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1991. He died in 1993.

This bill enjoys broad, bipartisan support from the New York delegation as well as the Westchester County Board of Legislators, the Common Council of White Plains, the White Plains-Greenburgh NAACP, the African-American Federation of Westchester, and the Westchester County Bar Association.

It is fitting to name a courthouse in honor of this great American who believed in equal justice for all Americans, and devoted his life to obtaining the values which we all hold dear.

I am proud and honored to support this legislation, and urge its passage.

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

Mr. Speaker, the character and contributions of Judge Thurgood Marshall are without equal. Judge Marshall's struggle for equality and dignity for all people were absolutely of historical proportions. I believe it is an absolute honor to participate in this debate and have some little say in the naming of this building.

Mr. Speaker, with that I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the sponsor of this measure, Mr. ENGEL to express my strong support for H.R. 653, legislation designating the courthouse currently under construction at 300 Quarropas Street in White Plains, NY, as the Thurgood Marshall Federal Courthouse.

The naming of this courthouse is a fitting tribute to a man who dedicated his life and career to the cause of justice for those who were victims of bigotry. It was Justice Marshall, who successfully argued in the case of Brown versus Board of Education of Topeka, that separate schools for black and white students were inherently unequal. In 1965 President Lyndon Johnson named Justice Marshall Solicitor General, making him the U.S. Government's chief advocate before the Supreme Court. Two years later, President Johnson named Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court, thereby becoming the first African-American Justice in our Nation's history.

I cannot think of a more deserving individual for this honor. Justice Marshall dedicated his career as director of the NAACP's legal defense and educational fund, as a Federal jurist and voice on the Supreme Court, to providing equal opportunity for all Americans and ending discrimination in voting, housing, public accommodations and education. The American people were fortunate to benefit from the sound judgement and compassion that Justice Marshall brought to the Supreme Court.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 653, a bill designating the Federal courthouse in White Plains, NY, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse."