

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BATEMAN].

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

When I first came to the Congress in 1983 and was assigned to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and attended its first meeting, Mr. Speaker, I was almost taken aback by the fact that Walter Jones, the chairman, had bothered to look at the biographies of those members who were being assigned to his committee and had learned that I was indeed born in his district in North Carolina. He reminded me of that fact.

I would say to my colleagues that in people like Walter Jones, if we were to emulate them in all of our activities here in the Congress, our work product would be improved, the atmosphere of this institution would be more in keeping with what it should be, and the American people would hold us in a higher regard. Walter Jones, as someone mentioned, was indeed a great gentleman.

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

Mr. BATEMAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I had a few words to say. Walter Jones for many, many years was a very close friend of mine. We worked very closely together. What a lot of people do not realize was what a great sense of humor Walter Jones had.

If I would be permitted, I would just like to give a little story. We had a Member, and I will not quote any names, but the Member had a tendency and he would say, "If there was a good, qualified candidate in my district, I just would not run this year." He continued to say that.

One day we were having lunch and he said, "If there was a good, qualified candidate in my district, I wouldn't run anymore." Walter said, "Let me name off a few." So that is the last time. He named off about five or six different well-qualified people that lived in that district. That was the last time it was ever brought up, if there was ever a qualified candidate.

Walter Jones, as his son said, was a fair man. He was a good man. We have a saying down in North Carolina: He is the kind of man, if you had to be away from home for a week, that you would like to have Walter Jones agree to do up your things for you. He was a gentleman, he was a fair man, and we miss him. I think this is more than appropriate, what we are doing for him today. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. BATEMAN. I am delighted to have yielded.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude. I will not take the 5 minutes allocated, but let me conclude by saying that my personal disagreements with the very esteemed Walter Jones were very, very few; but one of the things that is a mark of the fact that he was a great

gentleman, and his great sense of how this institution should conduct itself, that never was there any occasion when in any disagreement there was anything disagreeable. He was a wonderful, wonderful man, and like all my previous colleagues, I miss him sorely.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to an esteemed colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE], to speak on behalf of the bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, if I appear out of breath, I am out of breath. I was in my office and I turned on the television in the office while I was working and saw my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio, whom I know was one of Walter's dearest friends, but my volume was not turned on so I could not hear what the gentleman was saying. I usually listen to the gentleman when he is talking.

Subsequently the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. JONES], young WALTER, came on. My volume was not tuned up as well. Then when I finally did activate the volume, I learned that we were over here honoring the late Walter Jones, and I ran over here. I am still huffing and puffing, Mr. Speaker, but I would be remiss if I did not say a word or two about him.

I used to refer to WALTER junior, when I would talk to his dad, as "young Walter." "How is young Walter doing?" I would ask old Walter from time to time. One time he said to me, he always called me Coble, and he said "Coble, I wish you would not refer to him as young Walter, because by definition, that makes me old Walter." I did not break that habit. I still call him young WALTER, even to this day.

But Walter Jones probably conducted the most, I guess evenhanded would be an accurate way to describe him, evenhanded, fair, hearings, and his hearings and meetings were always very, very nonpartisan. Oftentimes, Mr. Speaker, people will be critical of certain committees in the House: "Oh, they are too partisan." That in and of itself does not bother me. This is a partisan body. We are supposed to be partisan from time to time. I think some of these committee chairmen, though, could take a lesson from the late Walter Jones. I think sometimes we are overly partisan in expressing our own views and the views of our colleagues.

I am very pleased and honored to take part in this, I say to my friend, the gentleman from Maryland, and my friend, the gentleman from Ohio, and of course, my good friend, the gentleman from eastern Carolina, WALTER JONES, Jr. The building is in Greenville, NC, home of East Carolina University, where many of us attended Walter Jones' funeral when we laid him to rest that day. The funeral was in Greenville and the interment, I think, was in Farmville, subsequently. But Walter was a good man, beloved by many, beloved by all who knew him.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have had a great regard for Walter Jones over the years, a true gentleman and one that was always willing to reach a hand out to advise all of us in this Chamber, so I am pleased to join with the gentleman with regard to honoring Walter Jones.

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

Mr. Speaker, my last comments would be to echo those of my colleagues who addressed Mr. Jones, Chairman Jones, Congressman Jones as a fine man, one who fought throughout the course of his career and his life for justice, for tolerance, for freedom, for fairness, for liberty. And it is quite obvious here this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, that he was also a very fine father, because he raised a fine son who is now a Member of this Chamber.

On behalf of the present gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES], I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" 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. 840.

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.

THOMAS D. LAMBROS FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 869) to designate the Federal building and U.S. Courthouse located at 125 Market Street in Youngstown, OH, as the "Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse", as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 869

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 and United States courthouse located at 125 Market Street in Youngstown, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

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. 869, as amended, a bill to designate the Federal Building and Courthouse located in Youngstown, OH, as the "Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse." Judge Lambros was born and raised in Ashtabula, OH. He attended Fairmont State College in Fairmont, WV and received his law degree from Cleveland Marshall law School in 1952.

Prior to his career as a judge, he served in the U.S. Army from 1954 to 1956. In 1960, Judge Lambros began his career in public service with his election to the Court of Common Pleas in Ashtabula County. In light of Judge Lambros' excellent reputation as a fair and dedicated jurist, President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated him in 1967 to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. As a district court judge, Judge Lambros was responsible for several important legal reforms such as the voluntary public defender program, which provided indigent criminal defendants with free counsel. This reform eventually became law in the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision of *Gideon versus Wainwright*. Judge Lambros became Chief Judge of the Northern District of Ohio in 1990, and officially resigned from this position in February 1995. Judge Lambros also received numerous honors and awards throughout his career including the Cross of Paideia presented by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, and an honorary doctorate of law from Capital University Law and Graduate Center.

It is a fitting tribute to name this building after Judge Lambros because he played such an instrumental role in its construction. Prior to the opening of the U.S. courthouse in Youngstown, citizens had to travel at least 65 miles to Cleveland to seek justice in the Federal court system. Judge Lambros recognized the hardship this imposed on many people, especially senior citizens and the indigent. I strongly urge all Members to support this bill.

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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], the distinguished ranking member.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I compliment the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], the leader on our side, for persisting on this legislation and bringing it forward once again. It passed the

House in the last Congress and again did not muster support in the Senate.

I appreciate the role that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] has played in assuring that we again consider this legislation and bring it to the floor and I appreciate his support for the bill.

Mr. Speaker, it certainly is appropriate to honor Judge Lambros, who played a role in a very important area of law that often is poorly understood and overlooked, and that is the voluntary public defender program that provides free counsel for indigent criminal defendants. Judge Lambros was responsible for reforms in this area of the law that are very significant, and he laid the groundwork for, but his work preceded the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Gideon versus Wainwright* that guaranteed free counsel to indigent criminal defendants.

It is often difficult for us to understand and to take up the cause of those who are indigent and who have committed a crime, but nonetheless they deserve in our legal system legal counsel.

For a judge who provided that kind of distinguished leadership in an often neglected and poorly understood area of the law, it is appropriate to honor Judge Lambros by naming a Federal building and courthouse in his honor. He is a good friend of the Democratic leader on the subcommittee, Mr. TRAFICANT, who has been an advocate for this cause, and I compliment the gentleman, and I know that today we will again pass this legislation so justly deserved.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] for his comments and remarks.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the distinguished career of Judge Lambros, who retired in February, he embraced the rule of law, human rights, and social justice for all citizens. I cannot think of a more appropriate way to honor him than to name this courthouse and have this courthouse bear his name.

Judge Lambros was born in Ashtabula, OH, where he graduated from Ashtabula High School. He attended Fairmont State College in Fairmont, WV, and received his law degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School in 1952. From 1954 to 1956 he served in the U.S. Army; distinguished service, I might add. In 1960, Judge Lambros was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ohio's Ashtabula County. He was re-elected to a second full term without opposition, as his reputation for fairness continued to grow.

In 1967, that fairness was nevertheless recognized by former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who nominated Judge Lambros to the Federal bench, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio. As a district court judge, as so aptly stated by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], Judge

Lambros was responsible for many important reforms, such as the voluntary public defender program to provide indigent criminal defendants with free counsel. His groundbreaking work, Members, in this area preceded the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Gideon versus Wainwright*, which guaranteed free counsel to indigent criminal defendants.

In 1990, Judge Lambros became chief judge in the Northern District of Ohio. From there he officially retired in February 1995.

Mr. Speaker, this is a most beautiful man. His efforts in the field of law will be remembered for years. I urge all to support this legislation.

I thank the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] and all of those who participated for such help and ask for an "aye" vote.

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers on this bill. I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] for his work on this, and I too urge an "aye" vote on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, 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. 869, as amended.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVERETT). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ROMANO L. MAZZOLI FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 965) to designate the Federal building located at 1600 Martin Luther King, Jr. Place in Louisville, KY, as the "Romano L. Mazzoli Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 965

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 600 Martin Luther King, Jr. Place in Louisville, Kentucky, shall be known and designated as the "Romano L. Mazzoli Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the Under States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Romano L. Mazzoli Federal 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.