

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member of the full committee.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to again compliment the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. GILCHREST, for his leadership in bringing forth this legislation and for his sensitivity to its significance for young people of the greater Washington area and for young people everywhere. I think this clearly is a worthwhile family event and someday we will probably call this the Steny Hoyer Soap Box Derby Race for Mr. HOYER's leadership and advocacy of this legislation time and again.

I noted with great interest the gentleman's reference to the soap box derby being a family event. As a parent one time of a young aspiring scout when they made these matchbox cars and raced them, I sure hope that the children are doing more of the work in the soap box than the parents are.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have three daughters, they are now all adults, but the gentleman brings to mind all of the science projects that they did that unfortunately their mother and I spent so much time at assisting them with. But we had a lot of fun and we learned a lot.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Think of all the energy wasted on the learning curve by the parents. But the children certainly learned a great deal.

At a time when our full committee is at a point of bringing to the House floor a bill in a week or so that will restrict the ability of young people to fly an airplane to avoid another tragedy as occurred in the case of the young girl whose airplane crashed, and she was not at the controls, the instructor was the pilot in control and in command of the aircraft, but we are going to be dealing with legislation to prevent that kind of tragedy, I note that this legislation makes it possible for young people of that age group to pilot something that they could appropriately handle and that they should handle and to open wider the doors of opportunity for youngsters 9 through 14 to race their homemade soap box cars.

I may be the only one in this room that can still remember what a soap box really is. Where I grew up in northern Minnesota, boxes of wood were shipped around the country that contained soap and we did in fact make cars out of these old soap boxes. They were quite sturdy pieces of wood to put a set of wheels on them and set one of the younger kids on it and push them along the street. Nothing quite so fancy, I am sure, as is going to be entered in the races here but it does bring back for me some nostalgia.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentleman will yield further, we are, however, going to

strain the credibility of the public if they are to believe that we think soap boxes are for racing as opposed to giving speeches.

Mr. OBERSTAR. On that point, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding me the time, I compliment the gentleman from Maryland, and our dear colleague, Mr. HOYER, and urge the enactment of House Concurrent Resolution 153.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I think the statements by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA], and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] certainly have hit the mark about this particular tradition. We want it to continue. I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] for his sense of urgency to make sure that this resolution passed the House today. This is really a family-community affair where people can work together, and I think it will set a pretty good example as we do this every year to not only help build soap-box-derby-type vehicles with your children but also help to hang out the clothes and do the dishes and paint the barn or sweep the sidewalk, all those things that people can do collectively together, to make families stronger.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that we pass this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COBLE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 153.

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.

E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN U.S. COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3029) to designate the U.S. courthouse in Washington, DC, as the "E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3029

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse located at 3rd Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be designated and known as the "E. Barrett Prettyman 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 "E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA] each will control 20 minutes.

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

□ 1445

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3029 is a bill to designate the U.S. courthouse located at the intersection of 3rd and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC, as the "E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse." Judge Prettyman was a native of Virginia, born in Lexington in 1896. He was the son of the Chaplain of the U.S. Senate during the Wilson administration. He attended Randolph Macon University, and Georgetown University Law School. After graduation, he worked on newspapers, and practiced law with a District firm. He served on the Federal bench for 26 years, from his appointment in 1945 until his death in 1971. During that time Judge Prettyman was regarded as one of America's leading legal scholars and was a pioneer in the areas of judicial reform. He demonstrated an ability to be fair, firm, and thorough.

As a jurist, Judge Prettyman was known for his centrist positions. His most notable opinion concluded that the State Department had the authority to ban U.S. citizens from entering certain areas of the world. His position was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Judge Prettyman participated widely in local civic matters, and served on a Presidential commission inquiry about the U-2 incident.

I am pleased to note the sponsor of the bill, our colleague, TOM DAVIS, testified before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development, as well as a member of the subcommittee, Ms. NORTON, a cosponsor of the bill.

I support the bill and urge my colleagues to pass the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Ms. NORTON and Mr. DAVIS have introduced legislation to honor the distinguished career of Federal judge E. Barrett Prettyman. He served the public on the Federal bench for 26 years, and as chief judge here in the District from 1953 to 1960. Not only was he regarded as an outstanding legal scholar but also he was a leader in judicial reform. Judge Prettyman was a strong advocate for increasing attention to the juvenile justice system here in the District.

In addition to focusing on the needs of juvenile offenders, Judge Prettyman

championed the cause of the indigent and founded a program at Georgetown Law School to better train lawyers for the indigent.

This bill honors the life and contributions of an outstanding jurist and public servant and deserves our support.

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

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON], a cosponsor of the bill.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to introduce the bill to name the U.S. District Court in the Circuit Court of Appeals building for the late Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman. The same bill had earlier been introduced by Senator JOHN WARNER in the Senate. I am very pleased that the chair of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia was also a cosponsor in introducing the bill with me.

Judge Prettyman, a native of Virginia, graduated from Georgetown University Law School, where I still teach a course. He remained associated with Georgetown all of his professional life. I assure my colleagues that the university takes great pride that he is being put forward today to be honored in this manner.

Judge Prettyman served on the Federal bench for 26 years. He was Chief Judge of the United States Circuit Court from 1953 to 1960. Judge Prettyman was widely regarded as one of this country's leading legal scholars and a pioneer for judicial reform. He is particularly remembered for the way he worked to improve the efficiency of the Judiciary.

Judge Prettyman also championed the cause of the indigent and Prettyman fellows work to this day on that issue out of Georgetown University, where he established a program to better assist indigent defendants.

Naming the courts after Judge Prettyman is considered in this city, and I believe by those who know the judge's work, a fitting tribute to one of the most outstanding jurists and legal scholars to hold the bench in this city. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member of the full committee.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. Again I want to compliment our subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. GILCHREST, for taking the leadership and moving this legislation and especially the District delegate, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, for sponsoring this legislation in honor of Judge E. Barrett Prettyman.

His career and times of service have already been well stated by previous

speakers. I just want to say that for me this is a very touching moment. Judge Prettyman has been an inspiration to generations of young attorneys, aspiring young men and women who sought a career in the service of the law and in service of the public, and because he was such an inspiration himself, it is very appropriate that we dedicate a place to carry his name so that as many young people in the future walk into that building and see that name, they will be inspired as we are by the words of Marshall and Webster that sit above this Chamber.

There should always be a person who serves as a role model for career of public service, for giving of oneself to the needs and the purposes of the broad public good as Judge E. Barrett Prettyman did during his career of service to the District of Columbia, but in a larger sense to the service of the law and of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] for her effort in this legislation and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA], and again the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] for his valued words for an esteemed jurist, and I urge my colleagues to vote for the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COBLE). 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. 3029.

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.

SAMMY L. DAVIS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3186) to designate the Federal building located at 1655 Woodson Road in Overland, MO, as the "Sammy L. Davis Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3186

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 1655 Woodson Road in Overland, Missouri, shall be known and designated as the "Sammy L. Davis Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the Unit-

ed States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Sammy L. Davis Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MASCARA] each will control 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, H.R. 3186 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Overland, MO, as the "Sammy L. Davis Federal Building." Sammy Davis is a citizen who distinguished himself in the face of mortal danger. In November 1967, while stationed in Cai Lay, Vietnam, as a cannoneer with the 9th Infantry Division, then Private First Class Davis participated in a fierce ground attack. He personally directed fire at enemy positions with a machinegun, to allow cover for his guncrew to position artillery for direct fire. When his comrades were killed manning this artillery piece, Private First Class Davis took up a position on the howitzer and fired at point blank range into enemy positions. After being injured by a mortar attack, he then rescued his wounded comrades who were trapped across a river, by floating an air mattress to the banks of the far side and pulled three men to safety. He continued his efforts despite wounds suffered during this attack, and joined another howitzer crew and fired upon enemy positions until that force broke contact and fled. His efforts and valor resulted in his receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor. Mr. Davis is currently retired, due to disability.

The building being named in honor of Mr. Davis is the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, which serves as the center for distribution of technical and supply publications, recruiting materials, forms and testing material, and classified and accountable publications.

Mr. Speaker, young Mr. Davis, with his faith, had the courage to do what he did, and because of his courage he gives us renewed hope on a fairly regular basis that the dedication to this country is always worth it.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3186 introduced by Mr. CLAY of Missouri to recognize the volunteer work, the community service, and the heroic acts of Mr. Sammy L. Davis.

As a young man in Vietnam, Mr. Davis risked his life under fire, to aid his fallen comrades. For his efforts he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. In his later life and career, Mr. Davis remained devoted to examining and lecturing on issues concerning