

Mr. Speaker, was prophetic. Judge Hiram Ward has indeed become an outstanding jurist. I am pleased to be the sponsor of this bill.

I again thank my friends, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE) for their assistance, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member of the full Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I urge my colleagues in the House to vote favorably in passage of this proposal.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), my distinguished colleague.

(Mr. BURR of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed honored to be here and rise in support of H.R. 92. This bill was previously unanimously passed by this body in the 105th Congress but was not taken up by the United States Senate.

We have heard about the human face behind Judge Ward by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Coble). Clearly, nobody can tell it better than the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

Let me tell my colleagues a little bit about Hiram Ward, though. After his plane was shot down in a World War II mission over Burma, Judge Ward was decorated with the Purple Heart and the Air Medal. Soon after returning to the United States, he dedicated himself to his education and to his career.

Following that military service, he was quickly accepted and enrolled at Wake Forest College, now Wake Forest University that just had that large comeback against Florida State this past week in basketball.

Judge Ward went on to serve 20 years as a private attorney, gaining the highest respect from his peers and colleagues for his devotion, for his honesty, and for his hard work. Judge Ward's passion and his dedication to his work is echoed still today by his peers and his colleagues in North Carolina's Federal District Courts and the Fourth Circuit Court.

His reputation ultimately earned Judge Hiram Ward an appointment to the Federal bench by President Richard Nixon in 1972. By 1982, he had become chief judge where he would stay until 1988 when he elected senior status.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Ward is a man of commitment, service, and honor. He has provided North Carolina with the kind of service and dedication that I can only hope for in our future.

It is my sincere belief that the legislation currently before this House to designate the Federal building in Winston-Salem as the "Hiram H. Ward Federal Building and United States Courthouse" is both a fitting tribute

for a man who gave so much selfless service to his country and to the people of North Carolina.

I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) as the sponsor for introducing this legislation. I want to encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. 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 New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 92.

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 F. BATTIN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 158) to designate the Federal Courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin Federal Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 158

*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 located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, shall be known and designated as the "James F. Battin 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 "James F. Battin United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

□ 1445

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 158, as amended, designates the United States Courthouse, located in Billings, Montana, as the James F. Battin United States Courthouse.

Judge Battin dedicated his life to public service. He was a Federal District Judge for the United States District Court of Montana, and also a former Member of Congress, having served in the House of Representatives from the 87th through the 91st Congress.

After graduating from high school, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and ably

served for 3 years in the Pacific. After returning from military service, Judge Battin attended Eastern Montana College in Billings, Montana. He relocated to Washington, D.C. and was graduated from George Washington University Law School. He was later admitted to the D.C. Bar.

Judge Battin returned to Montana in the mid 1950s and accepted county and municipal attorney posts. He was elected to the Montana State House of Representatives and served in the State House until his election to the United States House of Representatives in the 87th Congress. He went on to serve four succeeding terms.

During his tenure in Congress he served on the Committee on Committees, the Executive Committee, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

In 1969 President Nixon appointed Judge Battin to the United States District Court for the District of Montana. He served as Chief Judge from 1978 and took senior status in 1990. From the bench he diligently served the District of Montana, as well as additional assignments in the United States District Courts for Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Hawaii and Georgia.

Judge Battin passed away in 1996.

This is a fitting tribute to a distinguished jurist and dedicated public servant. I support the bill, as amended, and urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 158, a bill to designate the courthouse in Billings, Montana as the James F. Battin United States Courthouse.

In 1969 President Nixon appointed James Battin to the Federal bench in Billings, Montana, where he continued his four decades of public service to the citizens of Montana. In 1978 James Battin was appointed Chief Judge and served in that position for 12 years. He remained active in judicial affairs until his death in September of 1996.

Prior to his judicial appointment, Judge Battin served in the House of Representatives, representing eastern Montana. In 1960 he was elected to the Montana House and served until 1969, when he resigned to receive the judicial appointment.

While in this body, the House of Representatives, Judge Battin served on the Committee on the Judiciary as well as the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Ways and Means. It is interesting to note that Judge Battin's son continued that tradition, Jim Battin, and he currently serves in the California assembly, representing the 80th District.

It is fitting and proper to honor the extensive contributions Judge Battin has made to public service with designating the Federal building in Billings, Montana, as the James F. Battin United States Courthouse.

I support H.R. 158 and urge my colleagues to also support this bill.

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

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I am pleased today to present to the House H.R. 158, legislation that would designate the United States Courthouse in downtown Billings as the James F. Battin State Courthouse.

While there are a few Members in and around this chamber who remember Jim Battin as Montana's eastern Congressional District representative, and others who remember him as a distinguished member of the Federal bench, I want to take a few minutes today to give my colleagues some reflections on the life of the man we will honor today.

James Battin earned a reputation for effectiveness and for integrity during five terms here in the Congress and for 27 years on the Federal bench. His accomplishments range from building new protections for the environment and wilderness preserves, to rulings on streamlining the Federal Judiciary proceedings. He, for example, created the precedent for the now universally accepted six-man Federal jury in Federal cases.

After high school, James Battin served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. And after the war, he began his career in public service as a city attorney in Billings, Montana.

In 1958 he was elected to the Montana State legislature, and in 1960 he successfully ran for the U.S. House of Representatives.

During his first term in the U.S. House, James Battin was chosen by his fellow freshmen legislators to sit on the House Committee of Committees. And as a member of that critical House overseer, he secured a seat for himself in his first term on the House Committee on Ways and Means. Monitoring the Federal purse strings from this vantage point, Battin solidified the respect of his colleagues, exerting great influence on behalf of his large home State.

In his second term, Battin was appointed to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, an assignment soon followed to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

With a growing list of Congressional responsibilities and influence, he came to play an instrumental role in a host of legislation, among these the law creating the Montana Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, at that time the largest wildlife reserve in the United States.

Throughout the 1960s he would serve Montana for five terms in the U.S. House, each time winning election by a wider and larger landslide margin.

In addition to his duties in Washington, James Battin would go on to serve as one of two United States Congressional representatives to the Intergovernmental Committee on European Mi-

gration, which met in Geneva. This group helped persons forced behind the Iron Curtain to reestablish themselves in other countries with useful occupations. And as an emissary of this Nation, he brought assistance and stewardship of our government to helping people form new businesses.

In 1968 Battin was selected to serve as President Nixon's representative to the Platform Committee at the Republican National Convention. Amid a time of change, upheaval and war abroad, he helped articulate his party's vision for the future of America.

With a congressional career moving at full pace, and his influence increasing every year, Battin welcomed new representatives and took them in stride and helped them adjust.

In 1969 Battin was asked by President Nixon to serve as a Federal District Judge in San Francisco. The new post appealed to the five-term Congressman and represented a huge stepping stone in his career. However, Battin declined because, while he aspired to be a Federal judge, he wanted to raise his family in the quiet beauty of his home State of Montana, a life unlike what he expected would occur in San Francisco.

Soon after, a Federal judgeship became available in his home State in Billings. His judicial home became the Billings Federal Courthouse, which we are redesignating today. James Battin became the first judicial appointment of the new Nixon administration. He went on to serve and excel in this post for 27 years, becoming the District of Montana's Chief Judge in 1978.

During that time, Battin issued key rulings affecting the lives of Montana citizens, among them, preserving access to the Bighorn River for all the people across the State.

A dedicated and hard working man, he remained on the bench until his passing in the autumn of 1996.

James Battin is best remembered as a dedicated husband and father whose first priority was always with his family.

While he proceeded us here by more than 30 years, he stood for the enduring values that bring so many of us to Congress today, the importance of family, a better government, and the desire to serve his fellow citizens.

H.R. 158 is a tribute to a great person. His accomplishments are numerous, and his contribution to the lives of his neighbors is echoed by the wide support he enjoyed among Montana residents for decades.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to offer this legislation as a token of Montana and the Nation's deep gratitude for a lifetime of dedicated service. I urge my colleagues' support for H.R. 158.

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 158, that designates the United States Courthouse located in Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin Federal Courthouse."

This honor is certainly a very fitting tribute for Judge Battin. He is a remarkable example in our recent history of someone who dedicated himself to public service for the good of

our country. After high school, James Battin served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Following the war he began his career in public service as a city attorney in Billings, Montana. In 1958 he was elected to the Montana State legislature, and in 1960 successfully ran for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. For five terms, he served in the U.S. Congress with distinction.

Judge Battin was appointed to the Federal bench by President Nixon in 1969 to serve as a Federal District Judge for the United States District Court of Montana. He developed a reputation as a fine jurist and went on to serve as Chief Judge from 1978 until he elected to take a senior status in 1990.

An even greater monument to this fine man's life is his family. They were always his priority as a husband and parent. Yet, the humble honor that this legislation ensures is certainly a fitting tribute to a distinguished judge and dedicated public servant. I support the bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 158, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, as the 'James F. Battin United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RICHARD C. WHITE FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 233) to designate the Federal building located at 700 East San Antonio Street in El Paso, Texas, as the "Richard C. White Federal building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 233

*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 700 East San Antonio Street in El Paso, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Richard C. White Federal 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 "Richard C. White Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from