

whether it has rained yet. Usually, of course, the answer is no, since we do not get much rain, and JOE always says, with that perfect timing that I cannot even begin to imitate, "You know, there are 12-year-olds in New Mexico that have never even seen rain." His staff is very familiar with that story, but every constituent gets a big laugh out of JOE SKEEN and his appreciation for the western sense of humor.

After 11 terms in the United States Congress, JOE has decided to return to his ranch, a place that he describes as being "at the center of my upbringing and which shaped my character and its principles." He leaves behind a proud tradition of public service, in which he has been a positive influence on many people's lives, including mine.

One of JOE's actions when he first took office in 1981 was to introduce legislation to name the Federal Building in Las Cruces after the man he replaced, Congressman Harold Runnels. I believe it is appropriate 22 years later to return the favor.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to indicate that I want to congratulate the gentleman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) for not only introducing this legislation, but also for that moving testimony to a fine individual who served this institution well. I want to thank the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for his kind words, and urge passage of the bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5427, a bill to designate the federal building in Roswell, New Mexico as the "Joe Skeen Federal Building". Congressman SKEEN has ably represented the citizens of the 2nd district of New Mexico for 22 years. He was first elected to Congress in 1980 as a write-in candidate, becoming only the 3rd person to be elected to Congress in this manner. With his most recent reelection in 2000, he became New Mexico's longest serving member of the United States Congress.

Throughout his career, JOE SKEEN has fought consistently for local land management, for the rights of miners and farmers, and the ranching industry. He has also been a champion of popular federal nutrition programs such as food stamps and school lunches, and he has labored tirelessly to obtain defense funds for New Mexico's defense industry.

Congressman SKEEN's long career in this Body is perhaps most distinguished by his service on the Appropriations Committee. In 1995, he was appointed as Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, a position he held until the end of the 106th Congress. At the beginning of this Congress, Congressman SKEEN was appointed as Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior.

JOE SKEEN's voting record is truly impressive. In 2001, as he has done in years past, Congressman SKEEN voted in 100 percent of the votes called on the House floor. But JOE SKEEN will be remembered not only for his notable voting record, but also his good humor,

loyalty, and his sense of decency. Both sides of the aisle will miss the gentleman from New Mexico when he retires at the end of this Congress.

H.R. 5427 designates the federal building in Roswell, New Mexico, in honor of Congressman JOE SKEEN. It is a fitting tribute to a long and distinguished career, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of South Carolina). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5427.

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.

SANTIAGO E. CAMPOS UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5083) to designate the United States courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5083

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 at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, shall be known and designated as the "Santiago E. Campos 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 "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5083, as the Clerk has indicated, designates the United States Courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse.

A native of New Mexico, Judge Campos served in the United States Navy from 1944 to 1946. Upon his honorable discharge from the Navy, Judge Campos earned his undergraduate degree from the Central College in Fayette, Missouri, and his law degree from the University of New Mexico in 1953, where he graduated first in his class. From 1954 to 1957, Judge Campos served as an Assistant State Attorney General

and then as the First Assistant State Attorney General.

After a period of time in private practice, Judge Campos was elected as a District Judge for the First Judicial District of the State of New Mexico until his appointment to the Federal bench.

Judge Campos served on the Federal bench with distinction for over 22 years, from his appointment in 1978 by President Carter until December of 2001, just one month before his death in January of this year.

Judge Campos was the first Hispanic to serve as a Federal Judge in New Mexico and the first to serve as Chief Judge of the District Court in New Mexico. This bill has the support of the New Mexico State Legislature, which passed a joint memorial requesting the name of this courthouse, as well as the unanimous support of the judges making up the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals and the District Court of New Mexico.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to do the same, and congratulate the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for bringing this fine piece of legislation before us.

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

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

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, and congratulate the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for his work to bring this bill quickly through committee to the floor of the House.

Congressman TOM UDALL has introduced H.R. 5083, a bill to designate the federal courthouse in Santa Fe, New Mexico as the Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse.

Judge Campos was the first Hispanic appointed to the Federal bench in New Mexico. He served as the Chief Judge from 1987 until 1989. President Jimmy Carter appointed him to the Federal bench in 1978. Prior to this appointment Judge Campos was elected to serve as the District Judge for the 1st Judicial District in 1971 and served in that capacity until 1978.

Judge Campos was a life long resident of New Mexico and graduated first in his law class from the University of New Mexico. He served the people of New Mexico with honor and great distinction.

Known for his compassion, quick wit, and inquisitive mind Judge Campos was a role model for students, fellow jurists, and professional colleagues.

I support Congressman UDALL and his efforts in behalf of this bill and urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I very much thank the distinguished gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 5083, a bill which I introduced which will name the United States Courthouse in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse. I would like to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG); the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR); and the committee for favorably reporting this bill to the floor. I would also like to thank the eight members of the Hispanic Caucus who lent their names as original co-sponsors of this bill.

Born on Christmas of 1926 in Santa Rosa, New Mexico, Santiago Campos served in the United States Navy and eventually received his law degree from the University of New Mexico in 1953, graduating first in his class.

From 1954 to 1957, Santiago worked as the Assistant and First Assistant Attorney General for the State of New Mexico. In 1978, Santiago Campos was appointed to the Federal Bench by President Jimmy Carter. He held the title of Chief U.S. District Judge from February 5, 1987, to December 31, 1989, and took senior status December 26, 1992.

Judge Campos stood as a pillar, both in the community and on the bench, and was the moving force in reviving the Federal Courthouse in Santa Fe. Judge Campos worked closely with the General Services Administration in Fort Worth, Texas, and with the Santa Fe Historical Preservation Office to transform the Santa Fe U.S. Courthouse into the beautiful, active place it is today.

Judge Campos' dedication and fairness were widely recognized throughout the State of New Mexico. As the first Hispanic in New Mexico to be appointed to the Federal bench, Judge Campos broke barriers and became a role model to aspiring lawyers, especially Hispanic lawyers, throughout the State. His colleagues remember him as a supportive friend, a cheerful mentor and a first class judge.

As a Federal prosecutor I argued cases before Judge Campos on a number of occasions. He was very active in his courtroom and often became more involved in his cases than other judges, while still allowing a lawyer to try his own case. Just as he balanced the scales of justice, he balanced the scales of life, never void of humor, courage, humility and respect.

Even when Judge Campos was diagnosed with cancer, he continued to fight. He fought with reason and he fought with laughter. He remained resolute until his death in January 2001.

To Judge Campos' daughters, Teresa, Tina, Miquela and Rebecca, I would like to say that your father's name will never be forgotten. To his wife, Patsy, your husband's legacy will live on through this courthouse bearing his name. To his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, it is my hope that your generation will continue to uphold the ideals, standards and compassion of Judge Campos.

Mr. Speaker, it was a great privilege and honor for me to introduce this legislation which received the unanimous endorsement of the Judges of the Tenth Circuit Court, District Judges of the District Court of New Mexico, and a bipartisan group of New Mexico State legislators.

Like the clerks who served with him, the lawyers who argued cases in front of him, and his friends and family, I look forward to seeing the name of Judge Santiago E. Campos inscribed in the stone of the U.S. Courthouse in Santa Fe.

I urge my friends and colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5083. H.R. 5083 honors Judge Santiago Campos by designating the United States Courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the courthouse where Judge Campos served for more than 22 years, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse."

Judge Campos was born on Christmas Day in 1926 in Santa Rosa, New Mexico. A lifelong resident of New Mexico, he received his law degree from the University of New Mexico, graduating first in his class. His distinguished career in public service began in 1944, when he served in the U.S. Navy as a seaman first class. In 1954, he joined the New Mexico State Attorney General's Office as an Assistant Attorney General and, in 1971, became a state district court judge in New Mexico's First District. President Carter appointed him to the Federal bench in 1978. Upon his appointment, he became the first Hispanic to sit on the Federal district court in New Mexico.

Judge Campos served as a U.S. District Court Judge from his appointment in 1978 until his death in 2001. He served as Chief Judge of the Court from 1987 through 1989.

Throughout his career, Judge Campos was an outstanding role model and mentor of other jurists and lawyers. Well liked and admired for his sense of humor and outgoing manner, Judge Campo's dedication to public service served as an inspiration to his colleagues. Indeed, the naming of this courthouse after Judge Campos has received wide support from those who knew him. The New Mexico State Legislature passed a joint memorial declaration requesting that Congress name this Federal courthouse in Judge Campos's honor. In addition, the United States district and appellate judges who reside in New Mexico have expressed their unanimous support for this designation.

This bill is a fitting tribute to Judge Campos. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5083.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5083.

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.

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WAYNE LYMAN MORSE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2672) to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the "Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2672

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF WAYNE LYMAN MORSE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, shall be known and designated as the "Wayne Lyman Morse 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 Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of South Carolina). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2672 designates the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the "Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse."

Born in 1900 in Dane County, Wisconsin, Senator Morse graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1924, from the law department at the University of Minnesota in 1928, and from Columbia University Law School in 1932. Senator Morse was a professor of law and later dean at the University of Oregon Law School until his election to the United States Senate in 1944.

Early in his career, Senator Morse witnessed America's rapid urban and industrial development; specifically, its effects on the rural lives of the farmers in his home State of Wisconsin. Influenced by such progressive change, Senator Morse worked to maintain a balanced connection between political democracy and the citizens of that democracy, upholding the belief that this country's true wealth, its people, would flourish in such an environment. Throughout his career, Senator Morse held the conviction of "principle over politics," made evident by his serving as a Republican, an Independent, and as a Democrat prior to his defeat in the election of 1968.

Senator Morse died while campaigning for a return to the Senate in 1974. The designation of this courthouse is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant.