

I rise in strong support of H.R. 5651, which designates the federally occupied building located at 515 9th Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Judge Andrew W. Bogue was a World War II veteran who served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps during the war. After serving with the U.S. Army, Judge Bogue graduated from the University of North Dakota School of Law and went into private practice for several years before another stint in the U.S. Army with the JAG Corps.

Judge Andrew Bogue was nominated to the Federal bench by President Richard Nixon in 1970 and served for 15 years as an active district Federal judge before taking senior status in 1985. Even after taking senior status, Judge Bogue continued to hear cases up until a few months before his death on June 10, 2009.

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Given Judge Andrew Bogue's contribution to public service to his country and the great State of South Dakota, it is fitting to designate the Federal building and the United States Courthouse located at 515 Ninth Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I think the gentlelady from Texas explained this bill very well. Obviously Judge Bogue had a very distinguished career, and I want to highlight the fact that he also served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps during World War II and later in the JAG Corps. I think it is important when somebody does that, when they have done so much, to highlight that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN).

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman JOHNSON for yielding me this time and for her support of the bill. This legislation enjoys bipartisan support of the South Dakota congressional delegation.

Judge Andrew Bogue served this country honorably throughout his lifetime. A native of Parker, South Dakota, he served in the Army Signal Corps during World War II, and later in the Judge Advocate General Corps. He served as a State's attorney for his home Turner County and was elected as a judge in the Second Judicial Circuit Court.

In 1970, both South Dakota Senators at that time, Karl Mundt, a Republican, and George McGovern, a Democrat, recommended that President Nixon appoint Judge Bogue to the U.S. District Court for the State of South Dakota. Judge Bogue served in that po-

sition until his passing just last year. He was trying cases and working hard all of the way up to his 90th birthday.

When Judge Bogue was confirmed, there was no Federal courthouse in Rapid City. As the first judge to be based in the western part of South Dakota, he served his first year in Deadwood. He moved his courtroom to Rapid City and worked the next few years in the First Federal Savings and Loan Building. Judge Bogue was present at the very beginning when the General Services Administration began planning the Federal building and courthouse that we are renaming after him today, and he participated in that planning. Put simply, Judge Bogue is a major reason the Rapid City Courthouse exists as it does today.

Judge Bogue was an impressive figure on the bench, and lawyers who practiced before him knew him as someone who listened and who was committed to justice. Because of his role and his contributions to the administration of justice throughout his career on the bench, the group tasked with renaming the Rapid City Courthouse unanimously agreed on Judge Bogue, and I can think of no better tribute to his legacy.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support H.R. 5651, to name the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Rapid City, South Dakota, after Judge Andrew W. Bogue.

Judge Bogue, appointed by President Nixon in 1970, with a strong recommendation from Senator George McGovern, was the first sitting Federal judge in Rapid City. He had been a distinguished State circuit court judge before his appointment to the Federal bench, and was also a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict. Judge Bogue also oversaw the construction of the building proposed to be named for him by this legislation.

In light of Judge Bogue's life-long dedication to public service, I find it fitting and appropriate that we designate this building the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5651.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5651.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FRANK EVANS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5706) to designate the facility of the Government Printing Office located at

31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the "Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5706

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

*The building occupied by the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building" during the period in which the building is occupied by the Government Printing Office.*

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

*With respect to the period in which the building referred to in section 1 is occupied by the Government Printing Office, any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to that building shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5706, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5706, as amended, which designates the facility of the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building.

Congressman Evans is a distinguished former Member of the House of Representatives, born September 6, 1923, in Pueblo, Colorado. After serving as a U.S. Navy pilot during World War II, Congressman Evans attended the University of Denver, graduating with a bachelor's degree, and then received his law degree in 1950. Congressman Evans went on to be elected to the Colorado State House of Representatives in 1960. After serving in the Colorado House of Representatives, Congressman Evans would go on to win seven terms representing Colorado's Third Congressional District in 1964 before retiring in 1978. He is often credited with helping to bring the Federal Citizen's Information Center to Pueblo, Colorado, in 1970. Unfortunately, Congressman Frank Edwards Evans died this past summer on June 8, 2010.

Given Representative Evans' exceptional service to the Federal Government and to the Third Congressional

District of Colorado, it is fitting to honor him by naming the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to highlight what the gentlelady from Texas already said. I think it is worth repeating. We know about his career, but I want to highlight the fact that he did serve in the United States Navy as a patrol pilot during World War II. I think that we all need to thank our veterans for their patriotism. I thank the gentleman from Colorado for bringing this up. He is someone I have great admiration and respect for.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR).

Mr. SALAZAR. I want to thank the gentlelady from Texas and also the gentleman from Florida, who are my wonderful friends.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 5706, to name the Government Printing Office Public Document Distribution Center in Pueblo, Colorado, after former Congressman Frank Evans. From 1964 until 1978, Congressman Evans represented Colorado's Third Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. That is the seat I now currently serve.

The tremendous impact of his leadership on our district can still be felt to this day. Congressman Evans was responsible for bringing the Government Printing Office to Pueblo, and I cannot think of a more appropriate way to recognize his hard work and commitment to western Colorado than to name this building in his honor.

From the time Congressman Evans gained congressional approval for the building in 1970, it has employed anywhere from 25 to 176 Colorado workers. This year is the 40th anniversary of Congressman Evans' work to bring this building to Pueblo, and the GPO and its employees are more dedicated to serving the public than ever.

Unfortunately, Congressman Evans passed away in June of this year, and my condolences go out to his family during this difficult time. I was honored to attend his funeral. He will be missed, but his memory lives on through the lives he touched and the legacy he left in western Colorado. In honor of Congressman Evans, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the bill, H.R. 5706, as amended, which designates the building occupied by Government Printing Office in Pueblo, Colorado, as the "Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building".

Frank Evans, who passed away on June 8, 2010, was a seven-term congressman from

the third district of Colorado, serving in the House from 1965 through 1979. He attended Pomona College in Claremont, California, interrupting his education to serve in the United States Navy as a patrol pilot during World War II. He returned to formal schooling to earn both a bachelor of arts and a law degree from the University of Denver. He was a member of the Colorado State House of Representatives from 1961–1964.

Among his achievements while serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Evans is credited with bringing the Federal Citizen Information Center to Pueblo in 1970. The information center is operated by the Government Printing Office, GPO, and prints and mails free consumer publications. The GPO has been in continuous occupancy of the building to be named by this bill for 40 years. It is a leased building, but the ownership entity has expressed its full assent to naming the building for Congressman Evans for as long as the GPO occupies the premises.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5706.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5706, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the building occupied by the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the 'Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the Table.

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JAMES CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN, MICHAEL SCHWERNER, AND ROY K. MOORE FEDERAL BUILDING

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3562) to designate the federally occupied building located at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner Federal Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**SECTION 1. BUILDING DESIGNATION.**

*The Administrator of General Services shall ensure that the federally occupied building located at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, is known and designated as the "James*

*Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and Roy K. Moore Federal Building"*.

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

*With respect to the period in which the building referred to in section 1 is federally occupied, any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to that building shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and Roy K. Moore Federal Building"*.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to designate the federally occupied building located at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the 'James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and Roy K. Moore Federal Building'".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the Senate amendments to H.R. 3562.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate amendment to H.R. 3562, which designates the federally occupied building located at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and Roy K. Moore Federal Building.

The Senate amendment to H.R. 3562 adds FBI agent Roy K. Moore to the naming designation of the federally occupied building that will house the Jackson, Mississippi, FBI field office. Agent Roy Moore was personally picked by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to lead the investigation into the deaths of Civil Rights activists James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The events surrounding these three young men have a special place in civil rights history. They were civil rights activists who were training in Ohio to organize African Americans in Mississippi during the Freedom Summer of 1964. These three men represented a wave of young Americans who took time off from other parts of their lives to wade into certain adversity and to fight for equal rights for all Americans.

All of the activists were murdered in the Freedom Summer of 1964, and their bodies were buried in an earthen dam outside of Philadelphia, Mississippi. FBI agent Roy Moore was tasked with leading the investigation of their disappearances and of bringing their attackers to justice. The events of that summer were later widely lauded as an