

Judge Mechem dedicated his life to public service. I believe it is fitting to name this courthouse after him. I support passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3742. It was introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico, and it would designate the United States courthouse located at 100 North Church Street in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as the Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse.

Judge Edwin L. Mechem spent a lifetime in public service. Early in his career, he was a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during World War II and, later, a land surveyor for the U.S. Reclamation Service.

In 1947, Judge Mechem was elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives and went on to become a four-term Republican Governor of the State of New Mexico. Later, he was appointed to the United States Senate to represent the State of New Mexico.

In 1970, President Nixon appointed Judge Mechem as a Federal judge on the U.S. district court for the district of New Mexico, where he served for 32 years before he passed away in 2002.

Judge Mechem will be remembered for his commitment to public service and his distinguished service as a Federal judge.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3742, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to start by thanking Subcommittee Chairman DENHAM and Ranking Member HOLMES NORTON, Committee Chairman MICA and Ranking Member RAHALL for moving H.R. 3742.

I rise today in strong support of this bill.

This bill is very simple. It would name the United States courthouse located in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as the Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse.

Governor Mechem was a community leader who dedicated his life to public service. He was a four-term Governor of New Mexico and the first Governor born in New Mexico post-statehood. Governor Mechem also served New Mexico as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives, in the United States Senate, and as a United States district judge for the district of New Mexico. He presided as United States district judge from 1970 until his death in 2002.

Governor Mechem was born in Alamogordo, New Mexico, shortly after New Mexico gained statehood. He attended what later became New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, New

Mexico. And following graduation from the University of Arkansas School of Law, he returned to New Mexico to practice law.

Despite having a successful law practice, Governor Mechem answered America's call and joined the FBI during World War II. After the Allied victory, Governor Mechem returned to his practice, but then ran for a seat in the house of representatives, for which he was elected. He served two terms in the State house, then made a successful bid for Governor of the State of New Mexico. He went on to become the only four-term Governor of New Mexico. Governor Mechem then served 2 years as a United States Senator.

On October 8, 1970, Governor Mechem took the next step of his life in service when he was confirmed by the United States Senate as United States district judge for the district of New Mexico. He dutifully served in that position until his death in 2002.

In a letter to my office, his wife Josephine Mechem wrote:

He loved this State from one end to the other, and vacations were rarely taken outside of New Mexico. All his life, the thing he loved most was to spend his free time driving the back roads, checking the water situation, and seeing that all was well with our crops, our businesses, and our communities.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of New Mexico's statehood, and July 2, 2012, was Governor Mechem's 100th birthday. Naming this courthouse the Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse during 2012 is an honor befitting his life of service; and, as such, I ask my colleagues in the House to vote in favor of H.R. 3742. I would also strongly encourage quick action and passage by our friends in the Senate.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would ask my friend from Indiana if he has additional requests for time.

Mr. BUCSHON. I have no further requests for time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I, again, rise in support of H.R. 3742 and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3742.

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.

ROBERT H. JACKSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3556) to designate the new United States courthouse in Buffalo, New York, as the "Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3556

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 2 Niagara Square, Buffalo, New York shall be known and designated as the "Robert H. Jackson 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 "Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. 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. 3556.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3556 would designate the courthouse in Buffalo, New York, as the Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse. Justice Jackson was an associate Justice to the United States Supreme Court from 1941 to 1954. He had a long career in public service, including participating in the landmark desegregation case *Brown v. Board of Education*, and serving as chief counsel for the United States in charge of prosecuting Nazi leaders at Nuremberg. Justice Jackson served the Nation and advanced justice both here and at Nuremberg.

I think it's appropriate to honor his dedication by naming this courthouse after him. I support passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3556, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

The bill would designate the new United States courthouse in Buffalo, New York, as the "Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse".

Associate Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson is considered one of the finest legal experts in American history.

He served in the U.S. Treasury Department and in several roles within the U.S. Department of Justice, including Attorney General. In 1938, Justice Jackson was appointed as the U.S. Solicitor General where he argued more than 30 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1941, Justice Jackson was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Franklin

D. Roosevelt. Justice Jackson served for 13 terms on the U.S. Supreme Court and in 1945, at the request of President Harry S. Truman, Justice Jackson took a leave of absence from the Supreme Court to serve as the United States Chief Prosecutor in the "Nuremberg Trials" where Nazi war criminals were tried.

He was admired for his work in addressing how these trials were organized, the standards of evidence, and the rights of all defendants, setting the stage for the development of modern international law.

Justice Jackson will be remembered for his outstanding work in the legal system and for his strong commitment to public service. Therefore, it is appropriate that the new United States courthouse in Buffalo, New York, be named in his honor.

I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3556.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my good friend, Congressman HIGGINS from New York.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, the new Federal courthouse in Buffalo opened last November. It opened to great fanfare, and rightly so, because it is a beautiful building that enhances our community and will provide needed space for the crucial work that is done there.

But the opening of the courthouse was also significant to western New York because it did not come easily.

In the 1990s, Federal Judges William Skretny and Richard Arcara began to make the case that the Michael Dillon Courthouse in Buffalo was no longer suitable for the growing caseload of the Western District of New York. The United States Judicial Conference agreed, and they ranked a new courthouse in Buffalo near the top of the list of new facilities it annually sends to Congress. Yet Judges Skretny and Arcara watched along with the rest of our community as Congress repeatedly passed over Buffalo for other facilities around the country. But the judges kept fighting, and so did Buffalo.

We finally passed the funding through Congress in 2007, and we now have a magnificent 10-story structure right on historic Niagara Square that we can be proud of.

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Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today would name this new courthouse for Supreme Court Justice, chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, Solicitor General and U.S. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson. He is a uniquely western New York story and a uniquely American story.

Robert Jackson was raised near Jamestown, New York, and spent the first 42 years of his life in western New York. For a time, he lived on Johnson Park, now in the shadow of the new courthouse, and practiced law in the historic Ellicott Square Building. He would often walk to work from his home, passing the site where the new courthouse now sits. He was a prominent attorney in Buffalo when he was called to Washington by President Franklin Roosevelt.

As U.S. Solicitor General, he argued more than 30 cases before the United States Supreme Court, on which he would later sit. Louis Brandeis, the constitutional scholar and a former member of the U.S. Supreme Court, said at the time that Jackson was so good as Solicitor General, he "should be Solicitor General for life."

And as U.S. Attorney General, Jackson focused on national security issues as the United States headed toward involvement in World War II.

Robert Jackson served the United States Supreme Court for 13 terms and took part in the landmark decision prohibiting segregation, *Brown v. Board of Education*. He is celebrated as among the most accomplished writers in the Court's history. In fact, constitutional scholar Laurence Tribe called him "the most piercingly eloquent writer ever to serve on the United States Supreme Court."

At the request of President Truman, Jackson took a leave of absence from the Court to serve as the chief prosecutor of Nazi war criminals at the International Military Tribunal, commonly known as the Nuremberg trials. He designed and was the driving force behind this first international trial, bringing Nazi criminals to justice while establishing an important foundation of international law.

In his oral arguments at Nuremberg, he spoke not only to the assembled tribunal, he spoke to the world of the American ideals of justice and freedom, and of freedom being the essence of man. He said America's history and promise is to help other nations define freedom in their own terms. Jackson's oral arguments at Nuremberg are considered among the greatest speeches of the 20th century.

Shortly after the Nuremberg trials concluded, Justice Jackson was invited to speak at the University of Buffalo's centennial celebration at Kleinhans Music Hall on October 4, 1946. With over 2,000 people in attendance, Jackson's speech was delivered with power and eloquence. In it, he said that "education is humanity's hope," connecting his work at Nuremberg to the work of the university, and he received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Buffalo.

The leadership of the western district of New York has endorsed naming their building in honor of Justice Jackson. Judge Skretny called him the most distinguished jurist and most acclaimed legal mind to come out of western New York. Jackson is the only member of the United States Supreme Court from western New York, making this honor especially significant.

I want to thank Chairman MICA and Ranking Member RAHALL for bringing this bill to the floor today; and I would like to thank the western New York congressional delegation—KATHY HOCHUL, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and TOM REED—and the entire New York delegation, including our two Senators, for their bipartisan and unanimous support of this bill.

This is a proud day for western New York, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I also urge support for H.R. 3556, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3556.

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.

ROBERT BOOCHEVER UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4347) to designate the United States courthouse located at 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, as the "Robert Boachever United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4347

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 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the "Robert Boachever 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 "Robert Boachever United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4347.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4347 would designate the United States Courthouse in Juneau, Alaska, as the Robert Boachever United States Courthouse.

Judge Boachever served our country as a captain in the U.S. Army during World War II and then moved to Alaska in 1940, where he worked in the U.S. Attorney's Office and in private practice. In 1972, he was appointed to the Alaska