

V. Bryan United States Courthouse" shall be deemed to be a reference to the Federal building referred to in paragraph (I).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall become effective on the date of the completion of the construction of the Federal building referred to in subsection (a)(1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 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, Judge Bryan is a legend in the judicial community. He was first appointed to the U.S. district court in 1947 by President Truman and in 1961 he joined the court of appeals. He is best known for his 1958 order that four African-American students be enrolled in a northern Virginia all-white junior high school. This resulted in the first desegregated school in Virginia history. This bill has broad bipartisan support having passed the other body earlier this year. A companion bill was introduced and considered by the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development earlier this year wherein we heard testimony from the Honorable JIM MORAN, who is a distinguished Member from the other side.

It is fitting that Congress name this new courthouse in Alexandria VA, in Judge Bryan's honor. I urge support for this legislation.

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

□ 1415

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

Mr. Speaker, Judge Albert V. Bryan's judicial career covered 37 years. It was characterized by fairness, firmness, and thoroughness. He was admired by his colleagues for his modesty and gentleness, and nobody could forget the dry wit. Everyone greatly respected his intelligence and integrity. His landmark work, as stated by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], to support integration of public schools in Virginia, was ultimately incorporated into the historic Supreme Court decision *Brown versus Board of Education*.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN], a highly respected member of our caucus, has done yeoman's work in bringing this legislation to the floor. Without his help we may not have been having it here today.

I want to commend the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] for his leadership in a lot of areas in this Congress. He is to be commended for his support of this bill, and I join the gentleman in supporting this bill, to honor the life and career of Judge Bryan by designating the new courthouse to be dedicated in Alexandria, VA, as the Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the very distinguished ranking minority member of this subcommittee from Ohio, who I may also say is a good friend, and I thank him for his thoroughness and fairness as well. The gentleman is someone Judge Bryan would greatly enjoy and respect.

I want to thank my good friend as well, the very distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST]. The gentleman does a wonderful job representing his constituency, but also the interests not only under his subcommittee, but of the country, and has done the kind of terrific work, particularly in the environmental area, which is just what Judge Bryan would care about.

In his 37 years on the Federal bench, Judge Bryan built a record as a legal conservative and a strict constructionist. That is why he was able to bring about the very dramatic changes in terms of school desegregation in Virginia, because of the respect that he had earned throughout his career. He was renowned for his fairness, his firmness, and his thoroughness. As has been said, of the 322 opinions written as a Circuit Judge and the 18 opinions written as a U.S. District Judge, he was reversed in only four cases. That is a record that very, very few can equal.

His colleagues knew him as a courtly, conservative Virginia gentleman, whose personal style was low-key, modest and polite, often with a dry wit. According to his son, U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., Judge Bryan, Sr., thought of the court as a jewel of the Constitution.

Following through on the jewel metaphor, the Washington Post editorial that marked the death of Judge Bryan stated:

that those who knew the senior Judge Bryan might well add that this appraisal came from an expert who valued that gem and protected it with integrity and eloquence.

With great reverence and pride, I am very pleased to be part of something that would have mattered a great deal to him, to have his name on a Federal Courthouse. I know it matters a great deal to his family and to the community that he served.

That courthouse will open next month. I hope the distinguished gentleman from Maryland and the distinguished gentleman from Ohio can join us, if they can, and even the very distinguished staff. If they can make it, we would love to have join us. I very much appreciate this legislation going forward today.

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

Mr. Speaker, I concur with the comments made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] and our distinguished chairman. I want to echo those

comments as far as conservation work done by the distinguished chairman. I wanted to thank the gentleman for helping with this legislation today.

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, when I say thank you, I do not want people to take it lightly, because it is a depth that is pretty deep, when I add my thanks to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] for his help and work on this subcommittee and this legislation. I thank the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] for bringing this to our attention, because the gentleman from Virginia knows all too well that this Nation is better as a result of Judge Bryan. I strongly urge the support of this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYWORTH). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 965

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 965.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1626

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HAYWORTH) at 4 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.