

Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] and all of those who have spoken on behalf of this legislation.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank my friend from Ohio for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I just would not feel right if I did not add my words of praise to our late colleague, Ted Weiss, and just to state how happy I am that we are naming this courthouse in New York City in Foley Square after Ted Weiss.

I had the honor and privilege of knowing Ted for about 25 years, when he was a member of the New York City Council and I was a member of the New York State Assembly and we worked together many, many times on many, many projects.

Of course with his colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives, I worked very closely with Ted on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on many different pieces of legislation.

When you look and you think back on a career, and I know it has been stated by my colleagues, there is no one who was more decent, more caring, than Ted Weiss. He was not afraid to take unpopular stands. He did not care if there was a bill which 434 colleagues voted for. If he felt strongly against it, he got up and said so and voted his conscience each and every time. I think that all of us always respected him both on this side of the aisle and the other side of the aisle even when they disagreed with him.

He was a very gentle person, he was a person who really cared about the district he represented. With reappointment, I represent a portion of the Bronx called Riverdale which Ted had represented under the old lines, and I know the people in my district, in Riverdale, felt very, very close to Ted Weiss and felt that he had provided them with excellent representation throughout the years. I remember at his funeral, which was in Manhattan, hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of people were there. It was so packed that you could not even get into the funeral.

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Person after person eulogized him and all said the same thing. The word "decent" kept coming up. The words "really caring about people" kept coming up.

The is how I will always remember Ted, as a good friend, someone who truly served his constituents, someone who loved this country, and someone who cared about people.

So I want to commend my colleagues for this bill. It is fitting tribute to Ted Weiss. When I go to Manhattan and to the courthouse, as I know I will on occasion, I will always think of, at Foley Square, my good friend Ted Weiss. I am

just delighted to be a part of this and to pay tribute to a wonderful, wonderful guy.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4042

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 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ted Weiss 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 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 27, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign my seat on the House Intelligence Committee effective today.

I appreciate the opportunity to serve on the committee beyond my allotted time. Your efforts to accommodate my many international assignments have been most helpful.

I look forward to serving on the committee in the future.

Sincerely,

BILL RICHARDSON,
Chief Deputy Whip.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of clause 1 of rule XLVIII and clause 6(f) of rule X, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentlewoman from California [Ms. HARMAN] to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to fill the existing vacancy thereon and to rank after the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4042.

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

There was no objection.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOOTLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 4119) to designate the Federal building and U.S. courthouse located at 475 Mulberry Street in Macon, GA, as the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCREST] for an explanation of the legislation.

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4119 is a bill which would designate the U.S. courthouse in Macon, GA as the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse.

He was appointed to the U.S. district court by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on May 20, 1954. Judge Bootle presided as district judge and acted as chief judge handling all six divisions of the court in six different courthouses, in 71 counties of Georgia.

In his time on the bench, Judge Bootle was highly regarded by lawyers throughout the district for his keen intellect and warm sense of humor, he is, perhaps, most widely recognized for his decision in 1961 ordering the admittance of two African-American students to the University of Georgia. This decision led to the desegregation of Georgia's public school system.

The naming of a courthouse in Judge Bootle's honor is a fitting tribute to a distinguished jurist. I support this bill and urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support for H.R. 4119, a bill to designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse in Macon, GA, as the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Bootle has been serving the citizens of Georgia since 1928 when he was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia.

He has been very active in the community, serving for many years as a Trustee for Mercer University. Judge Bootle is known for his fairness and judicial scholarship. This bill deserves our support and I urge its adoption.