

these agencies received appropriations of about \$2.1 billion in 1999. Subject to certain confidentiality procedures, the bill would allow the centers to share statistical data, eliminate duplicate reporting requirements, and enter into joint projects to improve the quality and lower the cost of statistical programs. In addition, the bill would allow other federal agencies to share data with the eight centers for purely statistical purposes. In general, under current law, an agency that collects data is not allowed to share the information with another agency.

H.R. 2885 could lower the government's costs to collect statistical data if its results in the eight centers pooling resources and eliminating duplicate efforts. Although it is uncertain how much agencies would share resources and data under H.R. 2885, based on information from the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), CBO estimates that implementing the bill would reduce information collection costs by about \$2 million a year. Any such savings would depend on the amounts provided to these agencies in appropriations acts. In addition, by allowing agencies to share and compare data, the bill also could improve the quality of federal statistics, but CBO has no basis for estimating the budgetary impact of such improvements. Finally, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, CBO estimates that the bill would cost CBO less than \$500,000 annually to write regulations and oversee the bill's implementation.

Enacting H.R. 2885 would result in the collection of additional criminal fines, which affect both governmental receipts and direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. CBO estimates that neither the receipts nor the spending would exceed \$500,000 in any one year. H.R. 2885 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact is John R. Righter. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

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

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

Mr. HORN. I urge the adoption, Mr. Speaker, of this measure and hope everybody will support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2885, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and pass the Senate bill (S. 1652) to designate the Old Executive Office Building located at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, in Washington, District of Columbia, as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1652

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

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING.**

The Old Executive Office Building located at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the "Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The bill before us today was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, John Chafee, who passed away on Sunday. I first would like to express my deepest sympathies and send condolences both to the Senator's family as well as to the people of Rhode Island. John Chafee will be sorely missed.

We are here today to complete one of the legislative initiatives begun by Senator Chafee, something that he felt in fact very strongly about. Senate bill 1652 designates the Old Executive Office Building in Washington as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building. President Eisenhower distinguished himself in the military before being elected the 34th President of the United States. After graduating from the United States Military Academy at West Point, Dwight Eisenhower was promoted to captain and assigned to command tank training at Camp Colt in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. For his efforts during World War I, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In 1919, President Eisenhower continued his tank training command, this time in Camp Meade, Maryland, where he met Colonel George Patton, who would become a lifelong friend. Before World War II, President Eisenhower spent time in the Panama Canal Zone, France and in the Philippines as chief of staff to General Douglas MacArthur. Eisenhower graduated at the top of his

class from the military's command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Before going to the Philippines, Eisenhower's office was located in the Old Executive Office Building.

In 1939, President Eisenhower was 49 years old and held the rank of lieutenant colonel. By 1941, Eisenhower was promoted to brigadier general and after the bombing at Pearl Harbor, General George C. Marshall placed Eisenhower in charge of the war plans division. As chief American war planner, Eisenhower strongly supported the "Europe first" strategy. Eisenhower's second major campaign during World War II occurred in North Africa where he headed the operations division before General Marshall placed him in command of the U.S. Army's European theater of operations.

In 1944, Eisenhower was named Supreme Commander of the Allied expeditionary forces. The successful Normandy invasion launched on D-Day was the ultimate thrust which led to the German defeat. On December 15, 1944, Eisenhower was promoted to the Army's highest rank, General of the Army.

In 1952, after serving as president of Columbia University and commander of NATO forces, Eisenhower sought and won the Republican nomination for President. President Eisenhower was overwhelmingly elected to serve two terms as our Nation's President. His accomplishments as President span from the peaceful resolution of the Korean War to the implementation of desegregation, to fighting communism, to implementation of the interstate highway system. He presided over a remarkable time of peace and prosperity in this country. President Eisenhower became an elder statesman following his two terms as President. His worldly accomplishments and direct involvement with the Old Executive Office Building make this a most deserving honor.

I have given only the briefest sketch of Eisenhower's accomplishments, but when we think about it, when we speak of Eisenhower, we use the term Supreme Commander, General of the Army, and we associate with him men like Patton, MacArthur and Marshall. These men changed the world and for the better. We too often lose sight of the accomplishments of men like Dwight Eisenhower due to the press of our day-to-day responsibilities.

I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of S. 1652, a bill to designate the Executive Office Building at 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue here in Washington, D.C. as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

President Eisenhower was born October 14, 1890 in Denison, Texas. He graduated from West Point in June 1915 and shortly after graduation married Marie Doud in Denver, Colorado, a marriage that lasted 52 years. After a series of assignments, including service in the Panama Canal Zone, Washington, D.C., and the Philippine Islands, in 1942 he was promoted to first chief of operations division, War Department general staff. On December 24, 1943, President Roosevelt designated him as Supreme Commander, Allied expeditionary forces, from which he led the D-Day invasion of Europe.

In 1950, President Truman appointed him as Supreme Commander of the NATO forces, thus making him the first man to command a large peacetime multinational force.

Eisenhower was elected President in November 1952 with the support of the moderate, eastern wing of the Republican Party and again in 1956. Eisenhower had a sharp, orderly mind, could analyze problems, develop alternatives, and choose from among them. He reflected mainstream beliefs and his personality was that of an outgoing, affable American. The American people loved him.

President Eisenhower served his country with great distinction, diligence, and devotion for over 60 years. Mr. Speaker, I support S. 1652 and posthumously may I extend my gratitude to Senator Chafee for introducing this bill.

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

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to support S. 1652. This legislation, as we have heard, will designate the current facility at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C., now known as the Old Executive Office Building, to be known as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building. The House version of this legislation was introduced earlier this year by me and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL). In the Senate, S. 1652 was introduced by Senator Chafee and because of his untimely death became one of his last legislative accomplishments. I thank the Senator for his leadership on this matter and express my condolences to his family and to the citizens of Rhode Island. Kansans wish to claim Dwight D. Eisenhower as our own, but Senator Chafee has reminded us that no State has ownership of this great American.

It is my honor to recognize a fellow Kansan and this great American, Dwight David Eisenhower. The life of President Eisenhower serves as an inspiration to all Americans to work to make this country and this world a

better place. Born in Denison, Texas, and raised in Abilene, Kansas, Ike came from humble beginnings and grew to be one of the most influential figures in our Nation's history. Ike is an American hero and few would disagree that his accomplishments warrant the numerous monuments that pay tribute to him across our great land. This is an appropriate time to bring the life of Dwight D. Eisenhower to the attention of Members of Congress and the American people. Last week we celebrated the anniversary of the President's birth. This week C-SPAN is highlighting the life that we honor here today.

Abilene, Kansas, which I have the privilege of representing in Congress, is the home of the Eisenhower Center, featuring the Dwight D. Eisenhower Museum, the presidential library, the Eisenhower family home and the Place of Meditation where the President and his wife Mamie Doud are buried. In the gentleman from Texas' district, visitors can view the Eisenhower Birthplace Historical State Park.

We all represent districts that contain schools or streets named for President Eisenhower. While many tributes have been paid to this great man, nothing of significance exists here in our Nation's capital to honor and remember President Eisenhower.

It is a fitting tribute to name a great building, the Old Executive Office Building, for this great American. The Old Executive Office Building is symbolic of Ike's career. Constructed in 1871, 19 years before Ike's birth, the Executive Building was first the home of the State, War and Navy Departments. Ike had a personal connection to the Old Executive Office Building. He was first assigned there in 1927 as aide to General John J. Pershing. Following his victories in Europe, Ike returned to the building as the Army Chief of Staff. General Eisenhower served in the State, War and Navy Building a total of 7 years and 2 months. On January 19, 1955, Ike made history by holding the first televised presidential press conference on the building's fourth floor.

Knowing of this connection, it is not surprising that as President, Eisenhower was fundamental to the building's survival. In 1957, according to the White House historian and scholar William Seale, the advisory committee on presidential office space recommended that the building be demolished and replaced with an expensive modern structure. Mr. Seale reports that the architect in charge of the project tried to persuade President Eisenhower, who recently had suffered a heart attack, that a new building would not have as many stairs to climb. "Nonsense," said Ike. "My doctors require I climb so many steps a day for the good of my heart." Following that conversation, efforts to replace the building lost steam and the building and history were saved.

Both as a soldier and a statesman, Ike's more than 50 years of service to his country have had a profound effect upon the course of mankind. Considering his work as soldier, staff member, chief executive, the dedication of the Old Executive Office Building is an especially fitting tribute to the memory of this great man. The naming of this building is supported by many, including those who know his historic life the best. The great historian of Eisenhower's life and the chronicler of World War II has indicated his support. Stephen Ambrose has written:

"Renaming the Old Executive Office Building for him would be appropriate as well as much deserved. He served in the building in the early 1930s as an aide to General Douglas MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. In the late 1950s as President, Eisenhower saved the building from demolition. Eisenhower was a leader in war and in peace of the men and women who saved our country and democracy. Surely something can be done in Washington to pay at least a bit of our eternal respect and gratitude for this great man."

Stewart R. Etherington, President of the Eisenhower Foundation, has lent support of the foundation to this effort of national significance. Dwight David Eisenhower's life achievements should encourage all of us as Americans to aspire to greatness, to respect those around us, and to take great pride in our country. His character teaches parents the importance of instilling values, such as hard work, determination and honesty in our children.

I still like Ike, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this fitting tribute.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD:

THE EISENHOWER FOUNDATION,  
Abilene, KS, October 22, 1999.

Re Executive Office Building, Washington,  
DC.

Congressman JERRY MORAN,  
Longworth House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MORAN: The Eisenhower Foundation has been watching the progress in the legislation to name the Executive Office Building for President Eisenhower. We fully support this effort as a way of honoring a man that worked in the building and helped save the building from destruction, but more importantly, a General and President that can still be looked at as a role model.

I thank you for the endeavors in this matter.

Sincerely,  
STEWART R. ETHERINGTON,  
President Eisenhower Foundation.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY,  
Abilene, KS, October 26, 1999.

Hon. JERRY MORAN,  
Longworth House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MORAN: Our staff notice several instances of historical errors in news accounts concerning the renaming of

the Old Executive Office Building for General and President Eisenhower. As we are sure you would want accuracy in any wording prepared for any memorial inscriptions or official publicity about the renaming of the building, we offer the following chronology of Eisenhower's service in the Old Executive Office Building (previously the State, War & Navy Building), prepared from records in our archives:

January 21—August 15, 1927: Assigned to Headquarters, American Battle Monuments Commission (worked in the Office of the Chairman, General John J. Pershing), State, War & Navy Building.

July 1—July 30, 1928: Headquarters, American Battle Monuments Commission—after completing the course at the Army War College, Fort McNair (August 16, 1927—June 30, 1928)

September 24—November 8, 1929: Headquarters, American Battle Monuments Commission—after serving an assignment with the Paris, France, office of the ABMC (August 9, 1929—September 17, 1929)

November 8, 1929—February 20, 1933: Assistant Executive (General George Van Horn Mosley served as Executive), Office of the Assistant Secretary of War

February 20, 1933—September 24, 1935: Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, War Department General Staff (General Douglas MacArthur)

December 14, 1941—February 15, 1942: Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, (Pacific and Far East Section), War Plans Division, War Department

February 16—April 1, 1942: Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, War Department

April 2—June 22, 1942, Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations Division, War Department

By our calculations, General Eisenhower served in the State, War & Navy Building a total of seven years, two months.

President Eisenhower, of course, also used the E.O.B. In fact, all of his Washington press conferences were held in its press room. He did not, however have an office, per se, there.

If you have any questions about the above, or if we can be of assistance in other matters, please let us know.

Sincerely,

DANIEL D. HOLT,  
*Director.*

THE EISENHOWER WORLD  
AFFAIRS INSTITUTE,  
Washington, DC, October 26, 1999.

Hon. JERRY MORAN,  
House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MORAN: I understand that final action is about to be taken on the proposal to name the Old Executive Office Building for President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and I write to express my very strong support for this initiative. I have two outstanding reasons.

First, I think it is especially appropriate that his name be given to this building in view of the fact that he served for many years in the building as the Principal Staff Assistant to General Douglas MacArthur when General MacArthur was the Chief of Staff of the Army and the building was known as the State-War-Navy Building. Also during his time as President, many of the key staff and supporting agencies on which he strongly relied and which made major contributions to his governance—including the Bureau of the Budget, as it was then named, and the National Security Council

supporting staff and organization as well as the Council of Economic Advisers which played a major role during his Administration—were located there.

A second reason of key importance is that when a governmental commission studied the problem of an acute need for additional executive office space, and recommended demolition of this fine historic building in favor of a building of more modern design, he took steps to see that this recommendation was not carried into effect. In actuality, he saved the building.

For these reasons and many others—especially to memorialize his contribution to our country in a particular fitting way—I strongly endorse the proposal that you have under consideration.

Sincerely,

ANDREW J. GOODPASTER,  
*General, U.S. Army (Ret).*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the distinguished ranking member of the full committee, a gentleman of many talents, so those of us who saw him in full bike regalia this morning found.

□ 1515

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for those kind remarks and compliment her on her leadership on the Metropolitan Branch Trail that was dedicated this morning.

I, too, rise in support of the bill to designate the Executive Office Building as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building. Others have already detailed the long and illustrious career of President/General Eisenhower who was a towering figure. There are many other qualities and aspects of this great leader's career that I would like to underscore.

It was during President Eisenhower's tenure that the charter for the Federal Aviation Administration was crafted and that the first program of Federal grants to airports was initiated. It was on the result of a commission which he crafted, headed by General Lucius Clay to evaluate the status of airports in America and the future of aviation, and the Clay Commission reported in 1957 that within 10 years there would be a need to double, Mr. Speaker, double airport capacity in America and urged the establishment of a Federal grant and aid program to support and establish a national system of airports, and that resulted in the old Civil Aviation Administration being recrafted and created as we know it today as the Federal Aviation Administration, the first Federal grant program, a wise move and for once a prediction that fell far short of what really happened because airport capacity more than doubled in less than 10 years, but it was President Eisenhower's understanding of the power and the importance of aviation that moved him to support this initiative by the Federal Government.

It was also Captain Eisenhower taking a convoy across America in the

1920s who, seeing the condition of the roads, wondered to himself and to others what would happen in time of national emergency if we needed to move men and materiel rapidly in defense of the Nation. The road system would not support it. As President, he acted upon a recommendation of the Congress in 1944 to establish a national system of highways and refined the proposal to submit to the Congress the national system of interstate and defense highways and establishment of the highway trust fund, a dedicated revenue stream for the financing of the Nation's interstate highway program, the largest infrastructure program in the history of the world. \$135 billion later this system represents 1 percent of the total highway mileage supported by Federal funds but carries 26 percent of all the traffic, which is well over a trillion miles traveled nationwide.

President Eisenhower clearly was a visionary and set the stage for our action in 1998 to restore the highway trust fund to its dedicated status as a guaranteed revenue stream protected by firewalls within the Federal budget under the leadership of our great chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

It was also President Eisenhower who saw the need to serve the great heartland, the industrial and agricultural heartland, of America and supported the legislation introduced by my predecessor in Congress, John Blatnik and supported by George Don Darrow, then the chairman of the Public Works Committee from Michigan. In the 2 years at that point that the Republicans had the majority in the House to establish the St. Lawrence Seaway, which was opened by President Eisenhower and Queen Victoria in 1959 and has now carried well over 2½ billion tons of cargo, and of course, as with the interstate highway system, it is now known as the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and there is at the St. Lawrence Seaway on the U.S. side, the Eisenhower lock, which appropriately gives credit to the man who had the vision to support this great inland waterway system.

It was also President Eisenhower who gave the initial support for a national center for the performing arts that we today know as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and within which is the Eisenhower Theatre, appropriately named again for this President who had the sensitivity to understand that the arts are for all Americans.

There is more to a man of this stature than a legislative legacy or military leadership or accomplishments on the field of battle. There is a human dimension.

Last night, as I was driving home, I heard a segment of the LBJ tapes in which there was a conversation, a

phone call placed by then retired President Eisenhower to then President LBJ to disavow a story that he thought was going to appear from a report of a closed session in which, as President Eisenhower said, of course I was talking to Republicans, and we were advocating a strong campaign, but I did not say things that I understand may make their way into print and told President Johnson that he had called the publisher of the news organization to disavow the statement and to urge that it not be published, and it was a very touching and a very warm and a very personal conversation between two truly great leaders, and it took, I think, extraordinary character to make the phone call and to talk in such a warm and touching way as President Eisenhower did to President Johnson.

That is a dimension that we cannot write in stone, that we cannot affix on buildings, but when that touches us very deeply as a great humane and humanitarian leader of this country, this building is appropriately named for Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT).

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding the time to me and congratulate him and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for leadership on this measure as well as to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), who spoke so well a moment ago about Dwight D. Eisenhower. I am delighted to support this bill and I urge my colleagues to support it overwhelmingly to rename the Old Executive Office Building after President Eisenhower.

As was stated, General Eisenhower served in the building at the time the building housed the War Department for our country under General George C. Marshall, and then certainly General Eisenhower went on to lead the forces of Americans to freedom in World War II, and it is remarkable that there are no memorials or buildings or monuments in Washington, D.C. remembering the life and the service of President Eisenhower. This is a great time to make sure that that condition no longer exists, that we do remember President Eisenhower with a fitting building as a memorial to his life and his service to our country.

Certainly this bill ensures that visitors to our Nation's capital will have a place to pay respects to our 34th President and our supreme commander in World War II which invaded France on D-Day and went on to wage a successful war effort so that those of us who succeeded that generation can now live in freedom.

It is fitting that this building be named for President Eisenhower be-

cause like the Old Executive Office Building, President Eisenhower was towering and unique in appearance. He was unmistakable in his style and his dignity and his military demeanor, and he also had a tough and lasting personality throughout the war, one that I think those of us who came later in the generations that followed his do not fully appreciate sometimes.

The gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) mentioned the author, Mr. Ambrose, Stephen Ambrose, who has written a number of books on World War II that are certainly worthy of our consideration because they chronicle the courage and the dignity and the bravery and the sacrifice and the hardship and the duty and the honor that so many of the World War II generation, men and women, provided so that we could be free, and these books by Mr. Ambrose chronicle those efforts so well and so beautifully, and we owe so much to the generation of President Eisenhower, the generation that produced him and the other heroes of the war who served in the infantry in the nursing core and the airmen and all those who served in the Armed Forces to preserve liberty and protect freedom.

So I am delighted certainly to join my colleagues in supporting this measure. It is about time that President Eisenhower is properly recognized in this city, and I am delighted that we can come together to do so today.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be a cosponsor. Certainly Dwight David Eisenhower is a great man. I support Senate bill 1652.

As my colleagues know, one way to remember the legends of our country is to from time to time do like we are doing right here today, have a time to discuss their past and their service and to have a living or an existing memorial, as this bill will spawn, as an archive that will link us to some great days in this country, the time when we had the strongest financial position and the strongest geopolitical position of any country in the world that Dwight David Eisenhower was in leadership. I think this gives us a good feeling today, and it gives us confidence in tomorrow because of all the good things this great man did for us yesterday.

I recognize that he made a meteoric rise as a man in the military. I think in 1935 he was in the Philippines with General Eisenhower. In the early 1930s he attended college, of course, at the U.S. Military Academy, drenched in military tradition, and this may be my week to honor Texans because just earlier this week one of our United States Senators and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON) and others of us spoke in Dal-

las about Audie Murphy, Audie Murphy who was honored by having a stamp stamped with his name and his picture on it, his portrait there. It is a 33-cent stamp, and Audie Murphy was given 33 medals. I think that is coincidental, but many of those medals were given and presented to Audie Murphy by Dwight D. Eisenhower, and it is also kind of a Texas day because Dwight David Eisenhower was born in Texas, and we have a library, we have a boulevard named after him in Denison, Texas in Grayson County.

I also see a Texas connection to Dwight David Eisenhower, not that he was born there, but he gave his greatest service amid Texans. Sam Rayburn was Speaker of this House, Lyndon Johnson was majority leader, and they worked with this Republican, two staunch Democrats, to have good government and to render him a great and an acceptable President.

So I think as we today, as we rise in honor of Eisenhower, a man who received the greatest popular vote, over 62 million cast their votes in the polls in November of 1956, we honor a man not just for his victories in war, but for standing tall in peace at a time when we needed it.

□ 1530

It is an honor to cosponsor this resolution and to recognize one who answered the call, stood tall, gave to all of us, and I think will go down as one of the great generals in history, and certainly one of the fine Presidents. It is good that we recognize him by passing this act today.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, some wonder why we remember and why we honor men and women who have passed on before us, why we name buildings after them. We remember because in their lives, we see our better angels. We are reminded that we, too, can rise above the problems we face.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a fellow Kansan, and I am proud of that. I am pleased to tell others that he represented Kansas values. He was a hero who lived the values we all strive to reflect.

Let me just focus on one of those values, courage. In the face of adversity, he made a conscious decision to do the right thing. His family tells me that of all his accomplishments, he was the most proud of being the Supreme Allied Commander of the European Forces during World War II. There is good reason for that.

In Stephen Ambrose's book, "D-Day," there is an excellent description of the anguish that he went through to make that decision to send our young

men to the shores of France. He struggled with the decision. He paced back and forth, he inquired with his peers, he watched the weather reports, and then he came to the decision. I remember in the movie, "The Longest Day," as the decision became so evident, he finally says, "There it is." And it fell on his shoulders, and he accepted that, and he made the decision, because in the face of all that adversity, he knew in his heart it was the right thing to do.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is very appropriate that we recognize the Supreme Allied Commander, because in honoring his greatness, his courage, we tell ourselves and our children that character matters, that within all of us are better angels that can change our world for the better.

So, Mr. Speaker, there it is. I urge all my colleagues to support the designating of the Executive Office Building as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I will include in the RECORD the list of the more than 127 items in this country, places, objects, monuments, that are named for President Eisenhower.

Let's there be any question whether former President Dwight D. Eisenhower has been appropriately recognized, I submit the following astonishing list on highways, Acts of Congress, buildings, golf courses, scholarships, and even an aircraft carrier named for this great American:

Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways Congressional Acts;

Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act;

Eisenhower Exchange and Fellowship Act of 1990;

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bicentennial Civic Center Act; and the

Dwight David Eisenhower Commemorative Coin Act of 1988.

NAMED FOR DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER—  
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Eisenhower School (elementary), Hoisington, Kansas.

Eisenhower School, (elementary), Junction City, Kansas.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Middle School, Kansas City, Kansas.

Eisenhower School, (elementary), Ottawa, Kansas.

Eisenhower School, (elementary), Great Bend, Kansas.

Eisenhower School, (elementary), Norton, Kansas.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dwight D. Eisenhower School, Laurel, Maryland.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Middle School, Prince George's County, Maryland.

Eisenhower Elementary School, 8985 Newburgh Road, Livonia, Michigan 48150.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Fraser, Michigan.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Flint, Michigan.

Dwight D. Eisenhower High School, Saginaw, Michigan.

Dwight D. Eisenhower High School, Utica, Michigan.

Eisenhower Elementary School, Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Junior High School, Township of Wyckoff, Wyckoff, New Jersey.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Piscataway Township, New Jersey.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial School, West Berlin, New Jersey.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Sayreville, New Jersey.

Eisenhower Junior High School, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

John Rosenkrans, President, Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York 13148.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Junior High School, Oregon, Ohio.

Dwight D. Eisenhower School (elementary), Enid, Oklahoma.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Eisenhower Junior and Senior High Schools, Lawton, Oklahoma.

Eisenhower Junior High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower High School, Akeley, Pennsylvania.

Eisenhower Elementary School, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Dwight D. Eisenhower School (elementary), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

Dwight D. Eisenhower High School, Warren, Pennsylvania.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Levittown, Pennsylvania.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Junior High School, San Antonio, Texas.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Elementary School, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Senior High School, Yakima, Washington.

Dwight D. Eisenhower School (elementary), Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Eisenhower High School, New Berlin, Wisconsin.

Eisenhower Elementary School, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

2. BUILDINGS, ROOMS, HALLS AUDITORIUMS, ETC.

Edificio "Ike" (Apartment Building), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Sir Winston Churchill Cultural Institution, Guaxupe, Brazil.

The General Eisenhower Hall (dormitory), Brown Military Academy, Glendora, California.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Tower, California State College at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California.

Eisenhower Chapel, Denver, Colorado.

The General Dwight D. Eisenhower Auditorium, The National War College, District of Columbia.

Eisenhower Room for Heads of State, Blair House, District of Columbia.

Eisenhower Corridor, The Pentagon, District of Columbia.

Eisenhower Theater, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, District of Columbia.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Workers' Liberal-Radical Society of Guayas, Ecuador.

Eisenhower Pavilion (New part of American hospital) Paris, France.

Eisenhower Hall (school hall), Glenbrook South High School, Glenview, Illinois.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library District, Norridge-Harwood Heights, Illinois.

Eisenhower Hall, Command and General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Gymnasium, Hyde School, Bath, Maine.

The Eisenhower Library, Yeshivath Shearith Hapletah (Rabbinical School), Brooklyn, New York.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Hall, Delmar, New York.

Eisenhower Hall, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Center, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.  
Dwight D. Eisenhower Hall (Officers Mess), Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Eisenhower Ballroom, Officers Open Mess, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

Eisenhower House (a "game house"), Que Que High School, Que Que Southern Rhodesia.

Eisenhower Auditorium, Dension, Texas.

Eisenhower National Bank, Stanley Road at Henry T. Allen, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78286.

Eisenhower Church of Christ, Odessa, Texas.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Building, Spokane, Washington 99202.

### 3. AWARDS, FUNDS, FOUNDATIONS, ETC.

Eisenhower Scholarship Fund, Johns Hopkins University, (Established by The Capitol Hill Club), District of Columbia.

Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute, 918 16th Street, NW., Suite 501, Washington, District of Columbia 20006.

E.M. Sears, Executive Director, Eisenhower Memorial Scholarship Foundation, P.O. Box 1324, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Col. Howard Pars, General Dwight D. Eisenhower Award, U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, Office of the Commandant, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027.

Bill Reese, Eisenhower Golf Fellowship, Burning Tree Club, Burdette and River Roads, Bethesda, Maryland 20817.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Scholarship Fund, Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts.

William G. Bowen, President, Dwight D. Eisenhower Fund, (Foreign and International Affairs), Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544.

Debra Doame, Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Scholarships and Fellowships Columbia College, New York City, New York 10028.

General Eisenhower Scholarship Fund, La-Salle Military Academy, Oakdale, Long Island, New York.

Rita Treacy, Awards Clerk, Eisenhower Award, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, 10996.

Eisenhower Youth of the Year Award, (Given by the Youth Hall of Fame), Allentown, Pennsylvania 18105.

Col. Duesy, Dwight D. Eisenhower Chair of Strategic Appraisal, US Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Eisenhower Scholarship Fund, 120 S. Payne Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

### 4. MEDICAL

Richard R. Augustine, Eisenhower Medical Center, 39000 Bob Hope Drive, Palm Desert, California 92260.

Eisenhower Hospital Osteopathic, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Eisenhower Cardiac Unit, Spalding Rehabilitation Center, 1919 Ogden Street, Denver, Colorado.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Electronic Exercise Room, The Cardiac United of Spalding Rehabilitation Center, Denver, Colorado.

Major Foster, Dwight D. Eisenhower U.S. Army Hospital, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Department of Veterans, Affairs Medical Center, Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Stroke Research, 420 East 72nd Street, Suite 1-A, New York, New York.

The Eisenhower Cerebral Palsy Training Center, Cerebral Palsy of Greater Milwaukee, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Research Fund, (For United Cerebral Palsy Research and Education, Inc.)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Research Fund, (For American Heart Association).

### 5. STATUES

American Embassy, London, England.

City of Bayeux, Bayeux, France.

Eisenhower Center, Abilene, Kansas.

US Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Eisenhower Birthplace, Denison Texas.

### 6. VETERANS' AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Dwight D. Eisenhower Award, Arizona Young Republican League, Arizona.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Post, Orange County, California.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Unit, Women's Political Study Club of California, Inc. California.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Barracks, Veterans Home of California, California.

The Eisenhower Republican Center, District of Columbia.

Eisenhower Platz, (Plaza and adjacent Street, Holocaust Museum), Washington, District of Columbia.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Amvets Memorial Post No. 44, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Veterans Post Camp Ike, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Foundation for G.I. Joe, Inc., 82 Beaver Street, New York, New York.

The General Dwight D. Eisenhower Amvets Post No. 102, Spring Valley, New York.

The General Dwight D. Eisenhower Senior Village, (Disabled American Veterans), Farmingdale, New York.

The Eisenhower Federation of Republican Women, Gauley Bridge, West Virginia.

### 7. GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways, [Entire 43,000-mile network of Interstate highways in the U.S.A.].

Eisenhower Street, Los Angeles, California.

Eisenhower Street, San Mateo, California.

Mount Eisenhower, Canada.

Eisenhower Memorial Tree Forest, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado.

Eisenhower Tunnel, Interstate Highway 70, Colorado.

Esplanade Eisenhower, Caen, France.

Eisenhower Parkway, Macon, Georgia.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Expressway, Chicago, Illinois.

Eisenhower Memorial Highway (K-15), Central Kansas.

Eisenhower Street, Wichita, Kansas.

Mount Eisenhower, New Hampshire.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Mall, (in Battery Park).

Castle Clinton—National Monument New York, New York.

Eisenhower Street, Dallas, Texas.

Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Freeway, Washington, District of Columbia.

### 8. RECREATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Park, Skagway, Alaska.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower Park, Orange County, California.

Eisenhower-Sunburst Tournament, Eldorado Country Club, Palm Desert, California.

Eisenhower Golf Course, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California.

Eisenhower Heart Fund Golf Tournament, Riverside County Heart Association, Inc., Riverside, California.

Eisenhower Golf Course, United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado. One hole on golf Course, Cherry Hills Country Club, Englewood Colorado.

Eisenhower National Memorial, District of Columbia.

1st Hole, Omaha Beach Golf Course. Colluvial sur Mar., France.

Eisenhower Pool, Springfield Park District, Springfield, Illinois.

Eisenhower Park, Abilene, Kansas.

Eisenhower League, (High school sports conference in north central Kansas), Kansas.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Park, Evesham Township, Burlington Co., New Jersey.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Park, Nassau County New York, Elmont, New York.

Eisenhower Braves, (Children's baseball team), Seminole, 1, Oklahoma.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower Trophy, Pennsylvania Horse Show, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Campership, Penn Laurel Girl Scout Council, Inc., 1245 West Princess Street, York, Pennsylvania.

Eisenhower Park, Newport, Rhode Island.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Park, Houston, Texas.

Eisenhower State Park, Denison, Texas.

Eisenhower International Golf Classic, Eisenhower Tournament Office, P.O. Box 7363, Tyler, Texas 75711.

Eisenhower Trophy, (World Amateur Golf Championship).

Eisenhower Ski Trophy (Annual trophy awarded by United States Ski Educational Foundation, Inc.).

29th Annual "Pike's Peak or Bust" Rodeo Program (Dedicated to General Dwight D. Eisenhower).

### 9. MISCELLANEOUS

Dwight D. Eisenhower Room, Palm Desert Community Church, Palm Desert, California.

Larry Adams, Curator, Mamie Doud Eisenhower Birthplace Foundation, P.O. Box 55, Boone, Iowa 50036.

Ernest A. Morse, The Eisenhower Foundation, 1302 North Buckley, Abilene, Kansas 67410.

Eisenhower Chapter People-to-People, Abilene, Kansas.

Eisenhower Athletic Association, Inc., Until 7806, Saginaw, Michigan.

Eisenhower Patrol, Boy Scout Troop 56, Niagara Falls, New York

Ike Patrol, Girl Scout Troop, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Eisenhower Class, Order of De Malay, San Antonio, Texas.

USS Dwight D. Eisenhower, Newport News, Virginia.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Engine, National Railroad Museum, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

IKE Livestock Brand, Wyoming.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Lock, St. Lawrence Seaway.

Eisenhower Alumnae Reunion, (Members of Eisenhower Administrations).

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Bible Fund, American Bible Society.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Pledge Class, Kappa Omicron Chapter, Alpha Pi Omega (National organizations composed of former members of Boy Scouts of America).

Eisenhower Toile (drapery fabric).

Harry S. Truman, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, Irvin Geist Fund for the People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped RENAMED

The Harry S. Truman, Dr. Howard A., Rusk, Dwight D. Eisenhower Fund for the People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped.

Towncouncil Rijswijk, Dep. Voorlichting en p.r., Mr. J.C. deBeer Gen. Spoorlaan 2 2283 GM Rijswijk, Holland.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Nuclear Training Center, Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation, Burlington, Kansas.

10. PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC  
Dwight D. Eisenhower Society, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania #17325.

Eisenhower Postal Society, Box 1176, Waco, Texas.

Eisenhower Dollar Coin, (U.S. Treasury Department 5-5-70).

Postmaster General—Commemorative stamp and a regular 6-cent stamp in General Eisenhower's honor.

Eisenhower Centennial Coin, U.S. Mint 2/90, Proof Silver Dollar; Uncirculated Silver Dollar.

Postmaster General—Eisenhower Centennial 29-cent stamp. Stamp issued in Abilene, Kansas only on 10/13/90, FDI stamped in Abilene, Kansas on 10/13/90. Pictorial cancellation in Abilene, Kansas only on 10/14/90.

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

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN).

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1652, a bill to designate the Old Executive Office Building the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a man that garnered respect and admiration from all those he came in contact with. Eisenhower excelled in everything, from high school sports in Abilene, Kansas, to the Supreme Commander of the Normandy invasion in 1944, and as two-term President of the United States.

General Eisenhower's 4-decade, five-star military career included distinguished assignments as the chief military aid to the Chief of Staff of the Army, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in North Africa, Supreme Commander of the 1944 invasion of Normandy, Chief of Staff of the Army and Supreme Allied Commander of NATO forces.

Mr. Speaker, in his 8 years as President, Eisenhower's major achievements included sponsoring and signing the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 that established the current interstate highway system, ending the Korean War by persuading the Chinese to accept a mutual peace agreement, promoting peace during Cold War crises that may have broken the rational will of other Presidents, and something that this Congress is currently negotiating, he balanced the Federal budget three different times.

Dwight D. Eisenhower served this country with sacrifices in war and his triumphs as President. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass S. 1652 and name the Old Executive Office Building after a man that deserves to be honored and remembered for his bravery and commitment to the freedoms of the United States.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for

time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1652.

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.

#### LLOYD D. GEORGE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 437) to designate the United States courthouse under construction at 333 Las Vegas Boulevard South in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 437

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF LLOYD D. GEORGE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse under construction at 333 Las Vegas Boulevard South in Las Vegas, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the "Lloyd D. George 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 "Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate 437 designates the United States courthouse to be built in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse.

Judge Lloyd D. George was born in Montpelier, Idaho, and later moved and attended schools in Las Vegas, Nevada. He earned his B.S. from Brigham Young University in 1955, and that same year entered the United States Air Force. He participated as a fighter pilot in the Strategic Air Command, concluding his military service in 1958, holding the rank of captain. He then returned to school where he earned his J.D. in 1961 from the University of California at Berkeley.

Judge George was admitted to the Nevada Bar in 1961 and began practice in Las Vegas. In 1974 he was appointed

by the Ninth Circuit to preside over the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada for a term of 14 years. In 1980 he became a member of the Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panels.

In 1984, President Ronald Reagan appointed Judge George to the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, where he was elevated in 1992 to Chief Judge of the Nevada District.

During his tenure on the bench, Chief Judge George held a variety of distinguished memberships. He was a board member on the Federal Judicial Center, a member of the National Bankruptcy Conference, the Chair of the Judicial Advisory for Bankruptcy Rules, the Chair of the Judicial Committee on Administration of Bankruptcy System, a Fellow at the American College of Bankruptcy, and a member of the Judicial Conference on International Judicial Relations.

I fully support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of designating the United States courthouse in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse. It is my sincere pleasure to introduce this measure, and I have worked very hard to bring it to the House floor. I would like to thank all of those that helped in this endeavor, particularly the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER), and my colleague in the United States Senate, Senator HARRY REID.

I cannot think of a more suitable honor to bestow on this beloved Las Vegas, who has served the citizens of his home State of Nevada with humility, humanity, compassion, and dignity. In fact, the new Federal courthouse which this bill names is located right across the street from where Judge George attended grade school and within one block of his high school alma mater.

I would like to highlight some of Judge George's tremendous accomplishments. From his early days, as both high school and college student body president, Judge George demonstrated outstanding leadership abilities. Judge George served our country as an Air Force pilot before receiving his juris doctorate in 1961 from the University of California at Berkeley.

Among his numerous achievements, Judge George has been the recipient of the Jurist of the Year Award, the Liberty Bell Award for public service, and the Brigham Young University Alumni Distinguished Service Award.

He has served as former chairman of the State Apprentice Council, former