

American Revolution, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, as a leader in the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State. For his many years in public service, we are a grateful Nation. The anniversary also affords us the opportunity to fully appreciate Madison's role as one of the Founding Fathers.

The United States has become a thriving, powerful Nation largely because of the sound principles established by our Founding Fathers in the Constitution. These principles have endured despite the passage of many years and having guided this Nation through challenging times.

As Members of this deliberative body, we have from time to time disagreed on the details of various legislative proposals. However, we remain steadfast in our support for the fundamental principles which serve as the foundation of our government.

James Madison, commonly referred to as the Father of the Constitution, ensured the inclusion of these principles in the Constitution and therefore deserves due credit. I would also like to point out that we hear a lot of talk these days and have in the past few years about term limits. That matter was on the floor of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Mr. Madison said, and I think quite rightly, the answer is not term limits; the answer is frequent elections so that the public can choose between experience and somebody new.

The contributions he made during his lifetime of public service are his enduring legacy and should be commemorated. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his kind words.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to first associate myself with the distinguished gentleman from Virginia's comments. I just want to quote a letter to W.T. Barry from President Madison dated August 4, 1822. It is one of my favorite quotes, Mr. Speaker, and I will end with this. He said:

"A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

He goes on to say, "Learned institutions ought to be favorite objects with every free people. They throw that light over the public mind which is the best security against crafty and dangerous encroachments on the public liberty."

Mr. Speaker, I again thank everybody who had anything to do with bringing this resolution to this floor today. I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I want to commend the gentleman from

Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) for not only introducing this resolution but also pushing so hard to make sure that it was brought to the floor today. I also want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service of the Committee on Government Reform, and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), who is the ranking member. Also thanks go out to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the chairman and ranking member, for their support as well.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good resolution. I urge the House to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 396.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CLIFFORD P. HANSEN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1794) to designate the Federal courthouse at 145 East Simpson Avenue in Jackson, Wyoming, as the "Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1794

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF CLIFFORD P. HANSEN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE.

The Federal courthouse at 145 East Simpson Avenue in Jackson, Wyoming, shall be known and designated as the "Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1794 designates the Federal courthouse in Jackson, Wyoming, as the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse.

Senator Hansen was born in Zenith, Wyoming, in 1912. He attended the Uni-

versity of Wyoming where he would later serve on the university's board of trustees for over 2 decades. Shortly after graduating, he became a member of his local school board and began his lengthy and distinguished career as a public servant.

In 1963, he was elected governor of Wyoming and after completing his term was elected to serve Wyoming in the United States Senate. During his two terms as Senator, he was a crusader for the interests of the citizens of Wyoming and a guardian of private land ownership.

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Upon completing his second term, Senator Hansen remained in his native State, continuing to serve the people of Wyoming in various capacities. The naming of this courthouse is a fitting tribute to a highly respected public servant. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1794 is a bill to designate the Federal Courthouse in Jackson, Wyoming, after one of Wyoming's most illustrious native sons, Clifford Hansen. Cliff Hansen was the Senator from Wyoming from 1967 until 1978. Prior to coming to the Senate, he served as the State's Governor from 1963 to 1966. His public career spans four decades of service to the citizens of Wyoming.

Beginning in the mid-1940s, Cliff Hansen worked to preserve the State's role in determining grazing issues, as well as tax issues associated with the creation of public lands. He was an advocate of mine safety and became a leader in determining the national energy policy.

Senator Hansen was vigilant in protecting Wyoming's fair share of royalties from oil and gas exploration. During his tenure in the Senate he worked with Senator Ribicoff to redefine the Tax Code to provide for equitable treatment of estate taxes for family-owned businesses.

It is fitting and proper to honor the former Governor and Senator, Cliff Hansen, by designating the Federal Courthouse in Jackson, Wyoming, in his honor, and I am pleased to join in doing so.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Wyoming's most prized possessions and most precious assets, former United States Senator and Wyoming Governor Clifford P. Hansen.

Today I join my colleagues and the people of Wyoming to honor Cliff Hansen by designating the Jackson, Wyoming, Federal Courthouse in his name.

Senator Hansen is a true Wyoming statesman. He has helped make our State special and our people proud of him and of our own heritage and who we are.

Senator Hansen and his wife, Martha, recently celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary. With their children, their grandchildren, and even great grandchildren, the Hansen family is a colorful thread in the fabric that makes Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and the surrounding areas and Wyoming itself unique.

Cliff Hansen lives in Jackson Hole at the foot of the famed Tetons. His achievements as both a United States Senator and a person are as majestic as those towering peaks. Our goal as fellow public servants should be to aspire to climb to the same personal heights that Senator Hansen achieved.

Senator Hansen has been a respected figure of public service in Wyoming and the American landscape for more than 40 years. He began at the local school board, was elected a Teton County Commissioner, moved on to the State House in Cheyenne as Wyoming's 26th Governor, and finally came here to Washington as a distinguished Member of the United States Senate.

Senator Hansen was so well regarded and his leadership so clear that President Ronald Reagan asked him to be Secretary of the Interior not once, but twice. With his experience and his expertise regarding our public lands and the environment, there is no doubt he would have done an excellent job had he accepted.

He is quick to care, astutely understanding, and finds the best solutions to fit the need placed before him. Next to my own father, Senator Cliff Hansen is the man that I admire most. He and his loving wife, Martha, are wise, dear and trusted friends. Senator Cliff Hansen's remarkable accomplishments and distinguished record have made for an admirable career.

Wyoming has enjoyed a rich history of outstanding leaders and strong individuals. These men and women have sought the best for our small towns with big expectations. They have exemplified what it means to be a community leader.

Gracing the Federal Courthouse in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, with the great name of Clifford P. Hansen, considering that great legacy, is an appropriate symbol for what he and Wyoming stand for.

I ask my colleagues for their support of this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1794.

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.

#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5267) to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5267

*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 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Theodore Roosevelt 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 "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5267 designates the United States Courthouse in Central Islip, New York, as the Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City in 1858. He attended Harvard University, where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa and graduated in 1880. At the age of 23, he became a Member of the New York State Assembly. He served in the Assembly until 1884, when President Benjamin Harrison appointed him to the United States Civil Service Commission.

In 1897, President William McKinley appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. During the Spanish-American War he resigned as Assistant Secretary and organized the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. In 1899, he was elected Governor of New York and served for 1 year before being elected Vice President of the United States on the Republican ticket headed by President McKinley.

In September 1901, President McKinley was shot and died 3 days later in Buffalo, New York. On September 14, 1901, President Roosevelt took the oath of office and became President of the United States at the tender age of 42.

President Roosevelt championed reform legislation such as the Pure Food

and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act and the Hepburn Act, which empowered the government to set railroad rates. During Roosevelt's Presidency the government initiated 30 major irrigation projects, added 125 million acres to the national forest reserves, and doubled the number of national parks.

Upon leaving office, President Roosevelt settled in Oyster Bay in Nassau County, New York, and engaged in literary pursuits. He passed away in 1919.

This designation is a fitting tribute to the 26th President of the United States. President Roosevelt was a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and well regarded for his conservation efforts.

I support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 5267, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse in Central Islip, New York, in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States.

When Mr. Roosevelt became President, at not quite the age of 43, he became the youngest President in our Nation's history. With his youth and vigor he brought new excitement and vision to the Presidency as he led the country and the Congress and the executive branch toward progressive reforms and a strong foreign policy.

His civic career began as a 23-year-old person, when he was elected to the New York Assembly. He served also as the Police Commissioner for his birthplace, the City of New York, as Assistant Secretary for the U.S. Navy, and as Governor of New York.

During the Spanish-American War, he was a lieutenant colonel in the Rough Rider Regiment and became one of the war's most conspicuous heroes.

As President, Roosevelt viewed his role as "steward" for the American public. He believed he should take any necessary action for the public welfare, unless expressly forbidden by the Constitution or by law.

He strongly believed and endorsed a central role for the government, especially in arbitrating conflict between capital and labor. He was a "trust buster" par excellence. He ensured the construction of the Panama Canal to strengthen America's strategic position.

He was a leader in conservation, and many of his accomplishments are with us today, for example, the Grand Canyon, Muir Woods and Devils Tower. We are thankful to him for establishing the Park Service and the National Park System. He was a champion of reserving open land for public use, and fostered irrigation projects as well as preserving land for game and bird sanctuaries. He received the Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating peace in the Russo-Japanese War. An inspiring speaker, he advocated a strenuous outdoor life.