

work feverishly to rebuild the Pentagon. You could hear the throb for work from the site and it was comforting, somehow, to know that even as we grieve deeply for those lost we are rebuilding and going on.

Jason Cunningham was a New Mexican and, by all accounts, a good man who was willing to risk his life in daring missions to rescue others. That's what PJs do. When Navy SEAL Petty Officer Neil Roberts was left behind after his helicopter was attacked in a mountain valley in Afghanistan, Jason and his team went in to try to rescue him. They got into a vicious fire fight. Jason, the Navy SEAL, and five others were killed. Eleven Americans were wounded.

Even when you know a cause is just, when those who fight do so willingly, when you know it's a fight we have to win, the grief is just as deep. The rifle shots of the honor guard, the echoes of taps, the rescue choppers flying by in a last salute, the wide-eyed children of a soldier who won't be coming home, weighed heavily on everyone at Arlington on Thursday.

There were thousands of New Mexicans who would have been at Arlington if they could have. I went to represent them and to let the Cunninghams know that the thoughts and prayers of thousands of New Mexicans are with them. We are sorry that Jason isn't coming home and grateful for his service and his sacrifice defending us and our way of life.

Operation Anaconda has been the costliest battle so far in Afghanistan. There will be more battles in this war against terrorism. Let's keep the troops in our thoughts and prayers.

JAMES R. BROWNING U.S. COURT
OF APPEALS BUILDING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2804, legislation to name the U.S. Court of Appeals Building at 7th and Mission Streets in San Francisco, the "James R. Browning U.S. Court of Appeals Building". I first want to commend my good friend and distinguished colleague, Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI, who is the sponsor of this legislation.

It is most appropriate that we name the 100-year-old San Francisco Federal Appeals Court building after Judge James R. Browning in recognition of his 40 years of distinguished service on the federal bench and his service for twelve years—from 1976 to 1988—as Chief Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Browning received his legal education at the University of Montana Law School, where he achieved the highest scholastic record in his class and served as editor-in-chief of the Law Review. After graduation in 1941 Judge Browning joined the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Two years later, he answered his country's call and was inducted as a Private in the Army. He served in the Pacific Theater for three years, earning a Bronze Star. Upon his return to the United States, Judge Browning rejoined the Department of Justice, where he

quickly rose to Chief of the Northwest Regional Office of the Antitrust Division, working out of the Seattle office. He was then called back to Washington, DC to become Assistant Chief of the General Litigation Section of the Antitrust Division.

In 1951 Judge Browning moved from the Antitrust Division to the Civil Division of the Department of Justice, and shortly afterwards became Executive Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. While in this position, he organized and was then appointed Chief of the Executive Office of United States Attorneys. In 1953 Judge Browning left the Department of Justice for private practice as a partner at Perlman, Lyons & Browning, but continued to lecture on Antitrust Law at both the New York University Law School and the Georgetown University Law Center.

Mr. Speaker, after five years in private practice Judge Browning left private practice to become Clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court. In this position he held the Bible at the time John F. Kennedy took the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren when he was sworn in as President in 1961. He was the last Clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court to perform this task. Since 1961, the Bible in all cases has been held by the spouse of the President-elect.

It was President Kennedy who appointed Judge Browning to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1961, where he has remained in service, for over forty years, the longest serving Justice in the history of the Ninth Circuit. Today he is the sole remaining Kennedy appointee serving on any court in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, after serving on the court for 15 years, Judge Browning was elevated to Chief Judge of the Ninth Circuit, which position he held from 1976 to 1988. During his time as Chief Judge, Judge Browning was an influential member of the Judicial Conference of the United States and an active participant in resolving major problems facing the federal judiciary. He has an impressive record of achievement in the Ninth Circuit. Despite calls to reduce the size of the Court, Judge Browning implemented reforms to increase the efficiency of the Court by increasing the number of judges in the Circuit, reducing the enormous backlog of pending case work, and halving the time needed to decide appeals.

With a jurisdiction that includes all the federal courts in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, Judge Browning utilized computers and information technology to increase the speed and efficiency of the courts. This included creating a computerized case screening and processing system which allowed geographically disparate judges to maintain docket contract and avoid intra-circuit conflicts. Judge Browning also created three geographic administrative subdivisions headed by senior active judges within each region to decentralize decision-making and increase productivity.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Browning emphasized the importance of collegiality and civility among judges on the Ninth Circuit, and encouraged the use of email, telephone conferences, symposia, conferences and other meetings to increase interpersonal contacts and mutual understanding among Ninth Circuit and District Court judges. With these steps, he succeeded in cutting in half the time needed to decide appeals and eliminating the case

backlog at the same time that the circuit expanded in size.

In recognition of his extraordinary service to the federal judiciary Judge Browning was the recipient of the Edward J. Devitt Distinguished Service to Justice Award in 1991, and the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in 1984.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that this legislation will name the San Francisco Federal Appeals Court building after Judge James R. Browning in recognition of 40 years of distinguished service on the federal bench. The building, currently unnamed, is simply known as the Old Post Office Building. It is very fitting that this building in which we uphold justice as enshrined in our constitution, be named after a distinguished jurist who has dedicated his life to upholding our system of justice.

CONGRATULATING THE GIRL
SCOUTS OF THE USA ON ITS
90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 2002

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to, somewhat belatedly, congratulate the Girl Scouts of the USA on reaching its 90th anniversary as an organization.

The organization had its origins in 1912 with an 18-girl group in Savannah, Georgia. From those rather humble origins it has grown to its current strength of 3.8 million members, including 900,000 adult members. The Girl Scouts also boast 50 million alumnae. This is the largest organization for girls in the world.

Since the organization's inception, the Girl Scout experience has helped girls acquire self-confidence and expertise, learn to think creatively and develop habits of honor and integrity that are essential in good citizens and great leaders. Many of our educators, doctors, lawyers, elected officials and other community leaders were once Girl Scouts.

The benefits of Girl Scouting are delivered by a dedicated group of people—adult volunteers. Ninety-nine percent of all the adults involved in Girl Scouting are volunteers who give their time to advance the noble goals and purposes of Scouting, teaching their charges about community service, science, money management, health, fitness, and other useful skills and talents. In a time when we are trying to encourage more community involvement, we need to take the time to recognize an organization that has been leading the way for decades.

Again, I am pleased to congratulate this group, which has been such an integral part of the American social fabric, as it reaches an important milestone.

TRIBUTE TO ALACHUA ELEMEN-
TARY SCHOOL'S 2002 QUIZ BOWL
TEAM

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 2002

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to pay tribute to six remarkable elementary school students, Kyle Carlisle, Kaytlynn