

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4486, which I introduced, will name the post office on East Joyce Avenue in Fayetteville, Arkansas after a great American hero, Clarence Craft. I introduced this legislation with all of my colleagues from the Arkansas delegation and I would like to thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER), the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS) for their support.

Private First Class Craft received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions in World War II during the battle of Hen Hill. He led his battalion to breach enemy defenses on May 31, 1945. Craft was a rifleman with Company G, 382nd Infantry, 96th Infantry Division.

Craft, along with five fellow soldiers, was dispatched to the hill to feel out enemy resistance. The group had proceeded only a short distance up the slope when rifle, machine gun fire and a barrage of grenades wounded three and pinned down the others. Against odds that appeared suicidal, Craft stood up in full view of the enemy, and, according to his citation, began shooting with deadly marksmanship wherever he saw hostile movement. He steadily advanced up the hill, killing Japanese soldiers with rapid fire and driving others to run for cover. When Craft reached the crest of the hill, he threw grenades at extremely short ranges into the enemy positions. His assault lifted the pressure from his company for the moment, allowing members of his platoon to comply with his motions to advance up the hill and eventually overtake the Japanese. When the fighting was over, it is estimated that Craft killed at least 25 of the enemy, but reports say his contribution to the campaign on Okinawa was much greater. Hen Hill was the key to the entire defense line, which rapidly crumbled after his utterly fearless and heroic attack.

Mr. Craft went on to serve a second tour in Korea after his heroics at Hen Hill. Then after retirement Craft continued serving his country by volunteering at the Fayetteville VA Hospital. He logged over 9,300 hours in only 10 years helping fellow veterans who were hospitalized. It is not only the veterans in the hospitals who remember Mr. Craft but the staff also benefited from his service as it is reported that his smile, his jokes and his pleasant, humble demeanor put all immediately at ease and made everyone's time at the hospital more agreeable. Craft also spent many years serving in the Fayetteville American Legion Post 27, where he had been an active member for almost 56 years.

Mr. Craft was a loved and valued member of the Fayetteville, Arkansas community. It is important that we never forget the contributions that Mr. Craft made, not only to America but to Fayetteville and to the State of Arkan-

sas. By naming the post office on East Joyce Avenue after Mr. Craft, we are ensuring that not only will his legacy continue but that his name will live on for future generations.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER).

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, we hear these stories and we read the stories of these men, men like Clarence Craft, and they seem like movies. They seem like fiction. But Mr. Craft was a real person, he was a humble person, and the story was real. It was my pleasure to have met him and talked with him some years ago. Time goes by and each year we lose more of our World War II veterans, we lose more of our Korean War veterans, but we must remember the stories, stories like Mr. Craft's. We must remember the history. We must remember the sacrifice. The naming of this facility will perpetuate his memory but it will also perpetuate the memory of the sacrifice of all of our veterans of World War II and of the many wars that they have served in.

Congratulations today to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and to Mr. Craft and his family.

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

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this measure to honor what we have heard today to be a great American hero and a true patriot.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4486.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD S. ARNOLD UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4028) to designate the United States courthouse located at 600 West Capitol Avenue in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the "Richard S. Arnold United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4028

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF RICHARD S. ARNOLD UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse located at 600 West Capitol Avenue in Little Rock, Ar-

kansas, and any addition to the courthouse that may hereafter be constructed, shall be known and designated as the "Richard S. Arnold 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 Richard S. Arnold United States Courthouse.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4028, which I introduced, would designate the courthouse located at 600 West Capitol Avenue in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the Richard S. Arnold United States Courthouse. I introduced this legislation along with my colleagues, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. SNYDER), the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BERRY), and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS). I would like to thank them for their support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Richard Arnold was born on March 26, 1936, in Texarkana, Arkansas. He graduated from the Phillips Exeter Academy in 1953 before attending Yale University where he majored in Latin and Greek. Judge Arnold graduated from Yale University in 1957 with his B.A. and went on to attend Harvard Law School. He received his LL.B. from Harvard magna cum laude in 1960.

Judge Arnold's distinguished legal career began in 1960 when he served as a law clerk for Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. He went into private practice in 1961 in Washington while teaching part-time at the University of Virginia Law School. In 1964 he returned to Texarkana and was a partner at the law firm Arnold and Arnold. For a year he served as legislative secretary to Governor Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, and from 1974 until 1978 he served as legislative assistant to the newly elected U.S. Senator Dale Bumpers.

In October 1978, President Carter appointed Richard Arnold to the district bench for the Eastern and Western Districts of Arkansas. In 1980, Judge Arnold was elevated to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He served as Chief Justice for the Eighth Circuit from 1992 until 1998. In April 2001, Judge Arnold took senior status.

Mr. Speaker, I have reviewed Judge Arnold's formal resume and a collection of tributes about his judicial service. The list of his awards, honors and publications is over five pages long. Even on paper it is very apparent that Judge Arnold is a reputable jurist and dedicated public servant. Judge Arnold has devoted his life to justice and the rule of law. I am very pleased that we are able to honor him for his distinguished career and years of service to

our country and Federal judiciary system.

I thank my colleagues for their support of this bill.

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

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

H.R. 4028 is a bill to designate the courthouse located at 600 West Capitol Avenue in Little Rock, Arkansas as the Richard S. Arnold United States Courthouse.

Judge Arnold's career in public service spans over four decades. He was born in Texas and educated in New England. Richard Arnold attended high school at Phillips Exeter Academy, undergraduate studies at Yale, and law school at Harvard. He was a superior student and scholar. While at Yale he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was president of the Yale Debating Society. Harvard Law School awarded him the Sears Prize for the best grades, and the Fay Diploma for graduating first in his class. He clerked for Justice William Brennan and worked for our former colleague, Dale Bumpers, when Bumpers was governor and U.S. Senator.

Judge Arnold's resume is filled with awards and honors, including receiving honorary law degrees from the University of Arkansas and the University of Richmond. He was the Madison lecturer at New York University Law School in 1996.

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In 1999 he received the Meador-Rosenberg Award given by the American Bar Association.

Judge Arnold is a prolific writer. His publications are included in the Harvard Law Review, Yale Law Journal, Arkansas Law Review, Washington University Law Quarterly, St. Louis University Law Journal, and the New York University Law Review.

President Carter appointed Judge Arnold to the Federal bench in 1978 and 2 years later he rose to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

Judge Arnold is beloved, respected, and honored by his colleagues and friends. He is a brilliant jurist and his legal opinions are noted for their clarity of thought and expression. He is known for his unflinching courtesy, charity, and good cheer.

It is most fitting that we honor the outstanding career and public service of Judge Richard Arnold with this designation.

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

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to know Richard Arnold and I consider him to be a friend. The Arkansas delegation is united in their support for this measure, but his colleagues on the Federal bench are also united in their respect for his accomplishments and for him as a person.

I wanted to add on one biographical detail to the life of Richard Arnold.

Twice he was a candidate for Congress in the Democratic primary, and twice he lost. Somehow he managed to overcome this loss and go on to great things in life, despite not being a Member of this House. Of course, many would say that the voters made a right choice to send Richard Arnold to the Federal bench, because that is where he ended up.

Judge Arnold is a great man, with a great wife, Kay, and a wonderful family. His brother also serves on the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Arkansas delegation takes great pride today in sponsoring this bill led by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4028.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALFONSE M. D'AMATO UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4006) to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the "Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4006

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 "Alfonse M. D'Amato 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 "Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4006 designates the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the Alfonse M. D'Amato United States Courthouse.

Al D'Amato was born in Brooklyn, New York on August 1, 1937 and he has retained those New York roots ever since. A graduate of Chaminade High School on Long Island, Senator D'Amato worked his way through Syracuse University, earning an undergraduate degree in business administration in 1959 and a law degree in 1962. Also, in 1962, Senator D'Amato was admitted to the practice of law in the State of New York.

Throughout his adult life, Senator D'Amato has dedicated himself to public service. He served as Administrator of Nassau County, New York from 1965 until 1968; Tax Assessor for Hempstead, New York in 1969; Town Supervisor of Hempstead, New York from 1971 until 1977; and as Chairman of the Nassau County Board of Supervisors from 1977 until his election to the United States Senate in 1980.

During his 18-year tenure in the United States Senate, Al D'Amato supported middle class tax cuts, small business loans, increased trade, and free and open markets for U.S. products abroad. As chairman of the Senate Banking and Housing Committee, Senator D'Amato was a leading advocate of legislation that would channel private sector funds into inner cities and other economically distressed areas. The Senator also realized the importance of investing America's assets by supporting sound transportation policy and the creation of infrastructure not only for New York, but also for the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this naming is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support this legislation, and I encourage 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, H.R. 4006 is a bill to designate the new Federal courthouse in Central Islip, New York in honor of former Senator Alfonse D'Amato. Alfonse D'Amato was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1937. He graduated from Syracuse University and Syracuse Law School in 1961 and 1962 and was admitted to the New York Bar. From 1965 to 1968, he served the public as the Public Administrator in Nassau County. His public service also included positions as Town Supervisor, Tax Assessor, and the Nassau County Board of Supervisors. In 1980, he was elected to the United States Senate and served until 1998.

While in the Senate, Senator D'Amato was a tireless advocate for New York and the State's vital interests. He championed inner city economic redevelopment, transit funding, and small business programs. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, he worked on tax relief initiatives for working and middle class families. He also championed the fight to restore assets from Swiss banks to Holocaust survivors and victim heirs.

It is fitting and proper to honor this public servant with this designation.