

and was known for running a business-like but relaxed courtroom. He was praised by his peers for being extremely knowledgeable, competent, fair, and objective, and a gentleman at all times.

Through his long service to our country, in the military and on the Federal bench, Judge Roszkowski has given a great deal to all of us, and naming this courthouse in his honor is a fitting tribute to his career.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 520.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This bill names the United States courthouse currently under construction in Rockford, Illinois as the Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse.

Judge Roszkowski was raised in Royalton, Illinois, and during World War II he volunteered for the Army Air Corps and served as a nose gunner on a B-26 bomber, flying more than 35 missions in Italy and Germany.

After the war, he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois in 1949, and a law degree from the University of Illinois College of Law in 1954. In 1955, he moved to Rockford, Illinois, and began his practice of law, until his appointment in 1977 by President Carter to the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois. In 1991, Judge Roszkowski assumed senior status on the Federal bench, and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1998.

Among his many accomplishments, Judge Roszkowski was a member of the Illinois, Florida, and American Bar Associations, and served on the board of directors of the Federal Judges Association. He also lectured extensively at seminars for various bar associations in U.S. courts, and participated in countless workshops and mediation courses sponsored by the Federal Judicial Center.

Early in his career, he was elected a fellow with the American College of Trial Lawyers, and served as the chairman and member of the Rockford Fire and Police Commission.

Naming this new courthouse in Rockford, Illinois seems appropriate in recognition of Judge Roszkowski's dedication to public service and the legal profession. I have no objections to the passage of this bill, and support its adoption.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 520, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse under construction at 327 South Church Street in Rockford, Illinois, as the Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse.

Stanley Roszkowski was born on January 22, 1923, and was raised in Royalton, Illinois. He was one of 15 children. He served a decorated tour in World War II as a nose gunner on a B26 bomber. After his discharge from the United States Air Force, he enrolled at the University of Illinois where he received his B.S. in 1949, and his J.D. in 1954. He then

opened up a successful law practice in Rockford.

Stanley Roszkowski was appointed judge for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on October 11, 1977. He took senior status on January 9, 1991, and retired in January of 1998 after serving for more than 20 years.

Judge Roszkowski was instrumental in having the courthouse constructed in Rockford, Illinois, and this designation is a tribute to his years of service to the court and community.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 520.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of S. 520, which would name the new federal courthouse currently under construction in Rockford, Illinois after Stanley J. Roszkowski, former Federal Judge in the Northern District of Illinois. Judge Roszkowski played an integral role in bringing a new federal courthouse to Rockford.

Stanley Roszkowski was raised in Royalton, Illinois, one of 15 children. As a testimony to his courage and love of country, he volunteered during World War II to serve in the U.S. Army Air Corps and was assigned the role of a nose gunner on a B-26 bomber, flying over 35 missions in Italy and Germany between 1943 and 1945. Service in the Army Air Corps was an extremely hazardous occupation, with one of the highest casualty rates out of all the branches of the service.

Many Allied bombers were blown out of the sky by German fighters or by flak. For those who survived being shot down, a dismal stay at a German Prisoner of War (POW) camp awaited them where many did not live to see the end of the war. The fact that Staff Sergeant Stanley Roszkowski survived the daunting odds of completing 35 separate missions is a reflection of his skill and courage and those of his fellow crewmembers.

After the war, Stanley Roszkowski earned his Bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois in 1949 and subsequently earned his law degree from the College of Law at the University of Illinois in 1954. He paid for school by working as an appliance salesman and is where he met his lovely wife, Catherine.

Stanley Roszkowski decided to locate his new law practice in Rockford, Illinois and become active in the local community. He was the founder and eventually became Chairman of the Board of the First State Bank and Trust of Rockford.

He also was a member and Chairman of the Rockford Fire and Police Commission. Judge Roszkowski was also honored with the General Pulaski Heritage Award for Outstanding Service to the Polish-American Community in 1982.

In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed and the U.S. Senate confirmed Stanley Roszkowski to the federal bench where he served for the next 20 years as a Federal Judge in the Northern District of Illinois. After his retirement from the bench in 1997, Judge Roszkowski now serves as a mediator/arbitrator for the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services (JAMS). The aim of JAMS is to resolve some of the nations largest and most complex and contentious disputes. Given the depth of experience, knowledge, and professionalism of Judge Roszkowski, JAMS is well served to have him as a resource to help with alternative dispute resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate to name the new federal courthouse in Rockford after Judge Roszkowski because of his role in the community and his driving force in making this project a reality today. I urge my colleagues to support S. 520.

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

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 520.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREDITWORTHINESS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. KIRK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, this morning the British Government failed to auction its debt. This news lowered demand for U.S. debt at the auction we held this afternoon. In short, no one would lend the British Government money, and now they are increasingly reluctant to lend to Uncle Sam. When news of this development hit the markets this afternoon, Wall Street fell by over 200 points.

But this news is more important than just market movements today. After approving the stimulus and the omnibus, we now know the Treasury Department's Bureau of the Public Debt must auction \$150 billion of U.S. Treasuries a week.

Like canaries falling over in a mine, the markets are now telling us that they are increasingly unwilling to lend us money. China is reluctant to lend, as are others.

Mr. Speaker, we are entering into a very dangerous time in which the creditworthiness of the United States, the legacy of President George Washington and his successors, is being called into doubt. Will the President listen?

BORDER WAR WITH CARTELS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I bring you news from the border war with the cartels. Our Homeland Security Director has recently announced the effort to beef up the ports of entry on our southern border by using the Federal agencies of the ATF, the DEA, and more Border Patrol, mainly at the ports of entry.

I am encouraged that we have finally recognized that we have a problem on the southern border, but the plan unfortunately omits the obvious: The

problem is not at the legal ports of entry; the problem is between the legal ports of entry; and between the legal ports of entry we ought to use the National Guard. The reason being is Mexico is engaged with the battle of the cartels, and they use the military. They have several thousand on their border. Why? The cartels are an army of evildoers. They commit beheadings, murder, corruption, and terror along the border. It is violent, and it is now becoming a cross-border problem.

So let's be serious about the border war with the cartel. Let's join Mexico, and put our National Guard on the border. The Texas Governor and the Arizona Governor have both asked for the National Guard. They should know that they need that help. We need the National Guard to squeeze out the vicious cartel army and put them out of the business.

And that's just the way it is.

HARD WORK, SOUND INVESTMENT, LOWER TAXES, AND LESS DEBT

(Mr. CASSIDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. Speaker, in times of hardship, leaders must inspire hope; and, to his credit, President Obama inspires hope. But without planning, reason, and a sense of what works, inspired hope can be a hoax. History in economics demonstrates that the path to prosperity is hard work, sound investment, lower taxes, and less debt. Whether in a family business or government, debt imprisons.

In the short term, debt can elevate the standard of living; but if income grows slower than debt, debt destroys that standard of living. And my fear is that the trillions in debt that the President is creating will swallow economic growth and destroy that standard of living. Our economic future will be pawned, our future in debtor's prison.

The President is ambitious and impatient, but I ask that his ambition not deafen him to the lessons of history and economics. I ask him to inspire hope not just for the present, but also for the future.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

A TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ—TENACIOUS COURAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is not every day that Members of this

Chamber come to the floor and share personal stories of sacrifice and ultimately triumph. But this week, a colleague of mine that I deeply admire and respect came to this floor and did just that, and I think she deserves to be recognized for her tenacious courage and even her willingness to be vulnerable.

We both came into Congress the same year, but we come from different parts of the country, we are of different parties, and we don't always agree on the answers for the issues the people of our Nation face every day.

Even so, as we in the people's House continue to busily deal with our national concerns, we should never fail to recognize the courageous that are among us, those who are bold and strong.

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Let me explain, Mr. Speaker. This Monday, the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) shared with us a deeply moving story about the personal battle that she has had with breast cancer. It is a situation that many of our mothers, wives and daughters have also struggled with. About 1 year ago, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ was diagnosed with breast cancer. And after medical treatment and, in the end, surgery, the cancer was removed from her body and she is now cancer free.

What makes Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ so remarkable is the way she responded to this difficult situation. Rather than become discouraged by her circumstances, she decided she was going to help other women who might also be battling breast cancer and other forms of cancer that really affect America's women.

So, this week she is introducing legislation meant to empower women to know how to deal with breast cancer and teach women and doctors alike about the risk factors and the warning signs. I was pleased to become one of the first cosponsors of this legislation to make America's women healthier.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know how many people who would have the courage to use their own personal story to help change the lives of others. But as the father of three daughters and the grandfather of four girls, it doesn't surprise me that it is a woman who is setting the example for the rest of us. Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ is a model of courage and conviction. I'm proud to serve along with her in the people's House.

My grandmother used to tell me that nothing is more powerful than a woman that has made up her mind. Grandma was right. And DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ is one of those women who has faced the enemy of cancer, fought it, defeated it and has made up her mind to help other women of this Nation do the same.

And that's just the way it is.

H.R. 1380, THE JOSH MILLER HEARTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. SUTTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the story of a boy from my hometown of Barberton, Ohio. To know Josh Miller was to know a kindhearted and generous young man with limitless potential. Josh was a Barberton High School sophomore with a 4.0 grade point average. He was a linebacker who dreamed of playing football for Ohio State. He was the kind of a kid who could walk into a room and light it up.

But one day, without warning, his dreams were cut short. Josh never showed any signs of heart trouble. But right after the final game of the 2000 football season, he collapsed after leaving the field. By the time his heart was shocked with an automated external defibrillator, it was too late to save him. Josh suffered a sudden cardiac arrest which, according to the American Heart Association, claims the lives of 330,000 Americans every year.

Like Josh, the vast majority of these individuals do not display any prior signs of heart trouble. Yet there is an easy-to-use, relatively inexpensive piece of medical equipment that more than doubles the odds of survival for someone experiencing a sudden cardiac arrest. An automated external defibrillator, or AED, is the single most effective treatment for starting the heart after a sudden cardiac arrest. And because the chances of survival decrease by up to 10 percent for every minute that passes, every second is critical.

Last week, I reintroduced the Josh Miller HEARTS Act to increase the availability of AEDs in our communities. This bill, H.R. 1380, will establish a grant program to help schools across the country purchase these life-saving devices.

Schools are central gathering places in our communities. Placing AEDs in our schools will not only save the lives of the students enrolled there, but they will be available for teachers and staff, parents and volunteers and the many other members of the community who pass through their halls every single day.

This legislation is modeled on a similar program for the State of Ohio. Dr. Terry Gordon, a cardiologist at Akron General Hospital, has dedicated his life to this campaign. His tireless efforts in Ohio led to the adoption of a statewide initiative to put an AED into every school in our State.

I hope we in Congress can build on Dr. Gordon's good work and carry out this program at the national level. Last year, this bill had 100 cosponsors and passed the House unanimously. To all of my colleagues who cosponsored and supported this legislation, thank you, and I urge you to cosponsor H.R. 1380. And to all of my colleagues who