

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