

think that what needs to be said is that Francis Goodpaster was a good man who loved his hometown, who loved his State, and loved his Nation and showed his appreciation through public service. For this reason I believe we should now show our appreciation to him.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of very few people that are as deserving to have this honor bestowed upon them. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1082 to show our appreciation for all of Francis Goodpaster's public service.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN) in consideration of H.R. 1082, legislation naming a postal facility in Vinita, Oklahoma after the late Francis C. Goodpaster. This measure, of course, was introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN) on March 3, 2005, and unanimously reported by our committee on April 13, 2005, and it enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Oklahoma delegation.

As we have heard, Mr. Goodpaster was indeed a "man for all seasons," very active in his community, totally committed to his country, and I join with my colleagues in suggesting that there is no better person to name a United States postal facility after than Mr. Francis Goodpaster. So I join with my colleagues in urging swift passage.

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

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

I urge all Members to support this legislation introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN) and urge the passage of H.R. 1082.

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 Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1082.

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.

#### HONORABLE JUDGE GEORGE N. LEIGHTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1542) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 695 Pleasant Street in New Bedford, Massachusetts, as the "Honorable Judge George N. Leighton Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1542

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

#### SECTION 1. HONORABLE JUDGE GEORGE N. LEIGHTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 695 Pleasant Street in New Bedford, Massachusetts, shall be known and designated as the "Honorable Judge George N. Leighton Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Honorable Judge George N. Leighton Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1542 names this postal facility in New Bedford Massachusetts as the "Honorable Judge George N. Leighton Post Office Building." This fitting tribute honors a notable and ground-breaking judicial figure. Judge Leighton was born George Neves Leitao in New Bedford, Massachusetts on October 22, 1912. As a young man, Leitao fought for our Nation in World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star for his courageous service. After he returned safely home from the war, he pursued his dreams of going to law school and earned a law degree from Harvard in 1946.

After graduation he moved to Chicago to pursue his career in the law. He ultimately became a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois in 1964, and in 1969 he was elevated to judge of the Appellate Court, First District. In that capacity Judge Leighton became the first African American judge to sit on the Illinois Appellate Court.

Mr. Speaker, President Gerald Ford recognized Judge Leighton's judicial prowess and appointed him to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in 1976. His distinguished tenure as a Federal judge lasted until 1987.

Mr. Speaker, Judge George Leighton was a great legal mind who also was a professor at the John Marshall School of Law in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for offering H.R. 1542. I know he is proud of Judge Leighton, who, at 95 years of age, continues to be the pride of all New Bedford residents.

Judge Leighton is tremendously deserving of this honor, and it is terrific

that this post office will hopefully soon carry his name. I urge all Members to support this bill.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 1542, legislation naming a postal facility in New Bedford, Massachusetts after Judge George N. Leighton. This measure, which was introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) on April 12, 2005, and unanimously reported by our committee on April 13, 2005, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Massachusetts delegation.

George Leighton was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the son of natives of the African coastal Cape Verde Islands. Raised in New Bedford, he worked as a berry picker, dishwasher, and cook. After winning an essay contest, George used the prize money to pay the first semester tuition at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Although not the recipient of a high school education, George went on to graduate from Howard in 1940, magna cum laude. He was accepted into Harvard Law School, graduating after serving 3 years in the infantry in World War II.

In 1947 George Leighton was admitted to the Bar of the State of Illinois. He became active in civic affairs, serving as chairman of the Chicago National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, Political Action Committee and Legal Redress Committee.

Throughout his legal practice, Judge Leighton was involved in cases of national importance for many African Americans. His cases resulted in the desegregation of public schools in Harrisburg, Illinois and the release of a man sentenced to death row.

In 1964 George Leighton was elected a judge in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and in 1976 President Ford appointed him to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Judge Leighton, the recipient of numerous awards, honors, and honorary degrees, retired from the bench in 1987. Currently, a young man in his 90s, Judge Leighton serves "Of Counsel" in the Chicago law firm of Neal & Leroy and teaches as an adjunct professor at John Marshall Law School.

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He is also a master chess player.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for sponsoring H.R. 1542, and I might note that Judge Leighton was appointed to the Federal bench by President Ford, a Republican. Judge Leighton in Chicago was always known to all of us as a Democrat and was very active in Chicago Democratic politics and political circles. So I think it is

noteworthy that he was appointed by a Republican President. I never knew that he had lived and grown up in Massachusetts, but obviously he did.

Mr. Speaker, I see that we are fortunate, because the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), is just entering the Chamber, and I know that he wanted to be able to make some comments, so he is very timely. I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for honoring and recognizing a person that I always thought was a native of Chicago. I did not know that he was actually a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Connecticut, good friends who kept debate alive so I could get here. I was in a hearing where I am the ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services, and I appreciate the chance to speak.

Let me say to my friend from Chicago that we are delighted to have lent you this very distinguished jurist, Judge Leighton. He has come back home now. Chicago was a nice place to visit, and the visit did last many decades; but I am delighted to have had the chance to respond to the unanimous vote of the City Council of New Bedford urging me to introduce this legislation. I appreciate the committee's processing it.

I think, as the gentleman from Illinois mentioned, I am delighted to be here on behalf of a Republican nominee to the Federal bench. Judge Leighton was an appointment of President Gerald Ford. Judge Leighton is a man who, in his own right as a jurist, as a distinguished legal scholar, deserves recognition. It does not, I think, diminish one iota, but rather enhances him, to note that he is not simply an extremely distinguished judge, a man who, born into difficult circumstances to immigrant parents who did everything they could to provide him with the opportunities; a man whose education was interrupted by service in World War II, so he overcame a number of obstacles and, despite that, graduated from law school and earned an appointment to the Federal bench and earned a great reputation on the Federal bench.

In addition, it is important to note, given the nature of this country and the fact that we are a country that has drawn enormous strength from immigration, from people coming from all over the world, the thing about immigrants is that they are not a random sample of the population from which they come. Immigration is itself an act that shows entrepreneurship and energy. Lazy people on the whole do not immigrate to foreign countries where they do not even speak the language. The very fact of immigration is a sign

of a degree of eagerness to better yourselves, to work hard for yourselves and your family.

So I do not think it is an accident that our national prosperity and thriving democracy has been strengthened by our being the place where some of the most energetic and entrepreneurial people from all over the world come.

Judge Leighton's parents were in that category. They come from the Island Republic of Cape Verde, and it is a country which has recently been recognized by this administration for its commitment to democracy and its vigorous support for economic development by being in the very first group of countries that qualified for the Millennium Challenge Account.

Judge Leighton was in that first wave of Cape Verdean immigrants, a man born in 1912; and I do note for the record that Judge Leighton is exactly 2 days younger than my mother, as I looked at his birth date; and he is one of the people who was in the lead in this particular ethnic group, people of Cape Verdean descent, taking their place in America, as so many groups before them and after them continue to do. It is a source of great pride to the people of Cape Verdean descent and to the people of the Republic of Cape Verde that a man born to Cape Verdean immigrant parents rose by dint of his own intelligence and commitment to this very distinguished position.

I am particularly grateful that July 5 is Cape Verdean Independence Day, and I will be marching in a parade then, as I always do, sponsored by a very important organization, the Cape Verdean Veterans Association. Cape Verdeans have, from the moment of their coming here, been strongly patriotic Americans and they have a strong tradition and identification with the armed services.

I am very proud that one of the people who works for me in Massachusetts, Ervin Russell, is a Vietnam veteran, an in-country Vietnam veteran of Cape Verdean descent who is very active with that organization; and on July 5, we are looking forward to, after completing this parade run by the Cape Verdean Veterans Association, dedicating this post office; and we will have, I think, the ambassador and others, because this is a celebration of the triumph of a man. It is also a vindication of the American immigrant tradition, because it is a symbol of what the immigrants to this country have given to this country.

Judge Leighton has done enormous service to America, and he is being honored at the request, as I say, of the city council and the mayor of the city of New Bedford, both for his own work and as a symbol of the Cape Verdean immigration to this country. So I very much appreciate what my colleagues have done.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support legislation to designate The Honorable Judge George N. Leighton Post Office Building in my neighboring

State of Massachusetts. Judge Leighton was born to Cape Verdean immigrants in New Bedford, Massachusetts on October 22, 1912. Forced to leave school in the seventh grade to work on an oil tanker, he continued his education by reading books, attending night schools, and studying in Works Progress Administration classes. His education continued at the prestigious Howard University, where he graduated magna cum laude in 1940. He immediately enrolled in Harvard University's School of Law, but left to serve our Nation in World War II, where he earned a Bronze Star.

After earning his LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1946 and establishing a successful law practice in Chicago, Judge Leighton began his career as a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois from 1964 to 1969. He then served as a Judge of the Appellate Court, First District from 1969 to 1976. In 1976, President Ford appointed Judge Leighton to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois where he served until 1987 when he became legal Counsel to the Chicago law firm of Earl L. Neal & Associates.

Judge Leighton is certainly a hero for the estimated 15,000 Cape Verdean individuals who currently live in my home State of Rhode Island. His life is an example of how one person can overcome great obstacles to truly achieve the American Dream. Among his several accomplishments and honors, Judge Leighton was the first African-American lawyer to sit on the Board of Managers of the Chicago Bar Association, the first African-American judge to serve as a Chancellor in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the first African-American judge to sit on the Illinois Appellate Court. I am pleased that his achievements have been recognized by the Congress with the naming of this post office and would once again like to offer my full support to this legislation.

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

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of the bill sponsored by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), H.R. 1542, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1542.

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.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1185, FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 2005

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 255 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 255

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the