

elected by his fellow justices to be the first Chief Justice of Kentucky.

As Chief Justice, he oversaw the implementation of a constitutional amendment leading Kentucky to have one of the most efficient court systems in the country. The Chief Justice of the Commonwealth holds equal rank with the Governor, the latter being the head of the Executive Branch and Chief Justice serving as head of the Judiciary.

He was elected as a Fellow in the National College of the Judiciary in 1965 and was a voting member of the American Law Institute, a body of scholarly people who shape the laws of our nation. The opinions written by Scott Reed during his time on the Supreme Court of Kentucky have received national acclaim for their scholarly content. Judge Reed was a frequent lecturer to the National College of Trial Judges and has achieved the highest honors that can be bestowed on a member of his profession.

In 1979, he was appointed by Jimmy Carter to be U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky. He served as a U.S. district judge until he retired in 1990. His federal legal scholarship was widely regarded and likened to that of Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Marshall. Scott Reed was named to the University of Kentucky College of Law Hall of Distinguished Alumni on April 11, 1980.

Judge Scott Reed passed away on February 17, 1994, but his legacy will always be a part of Kentucky's rich history. He deserves this honor, one that is indeed long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky for being a cosponsor of this legislation. I also want to thank my colleagues Ms. HOLMES NORTON and Mr. OBERSTAR for their help in bringing this legislation to the floor.

I support H.R. 869, and I strongly urge its passage.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 869, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse." The bill was introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER) and his colleague from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Scott Reed was born in Lexington, Kentucky in 1921. He attended local schools and graduated from the University of Kentucky College of Law in 1945. While at the University, Reed received many awards and honors, including the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion for excellence.

The first years of Judge Reed's career were spent in private practice, during which he distinguished himself as a trial lawyer of great integrity. During this time, he also taught at the University of Kentucky College of Law.

From 1964 to 1969, he was judge of the First Division of the Fayette Circuit Court. From 1969 until 1976, Judge Reed served on the Court of Appeals, 5th Appellate District. In 1976, he became the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a position which holds equal rank with the Governor. His opinions from the Supreme Court of Kentucky have received national attention for their scholarly content and careful judicial reasoning.

In August 1979, Judge Reed was nominated by President Carter to serve as the U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky. He was confirmed in October 1979, and served until his death in 1994.

In the 110th Congress, the House passed similar legislation to designate the U.S. Courthouse in Lexington, Kentucky, as the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse." Unfortunately, the Senate was unable to act on the bill.

Judge Reed enjoyed a rich and rewarding career. His contributions to the American judicial system are exceptional. It is fitting that the courthouse in Lexington bear his name to honor his distinguished career and enduring legacy.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 869.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 869.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES A. LEACH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 887) to designate the United States courthouse located at 131 East 4th Street in Davenport, Iowa, as the "James A. Leach United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 887

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 131 East 4th Street in Davenport, Iowa, shall be known and designated as the "James A. Leach 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 "James A. Leach United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 887.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 887, a bill to designate the federal building in Davenport, Iowa, as the James A. Leach United States Courthouse.

Former Representative Leach began his public service career in 1965 as a staff person to then-Congressman Donald Rumsfeld. In 1968, Jim Leach joined the United States Department of State as a Foreign Service Officer and subsequently served as a special assistant to director at the Office of Economic Opportunity.

In the 1970s, Representative Leach served in various capacities with the United Nations, the United States Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Our former colleague, Jim Leach was elected to the Congress in 1977 from Iowa and served for 14 consecutive Congresses. His contributions to, and interests in the House of Representatives, are numerous, including his longstanding support for use of HOPE VI HUD funds to help smaller cities develop affordable housing.

Jim Leach was hardworking, highly respected on both sides of the aisle, and dedicated to the welfare of his constituents. It is fitting and proper to honor his public service with this designation. I support H.R. 887, and urge the passage of the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill names the United States Courthouse located on East 4th Street in Davenport, Iowa, as the James A. Leach United States Courthouse. As we recall, he was also a former colleague of ours here in this distinguished body.

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

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK).

Mr. LOEBSACK. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I would like to take a few minutes today to honor the many accomplishments of my predecessor, former Congressman Jim Leach.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 887, to rename the United States Courthouse in Jim's hometown of Davenport, Iowa, as a tribute to his 30 years of service to Iowa's Second Congressional District. Jim's legacy of statesmanship; his leadership in foreign affairs and financial services issues; his dedication to public service; and his capable representation of his constituents left a lasting impact on the district I am now honored to represent.

As chairman of the Banking and Financial Services Committee, the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, and the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Jim was a leader on some of the most important financial and foreign affairs issues of the past 30 years.

A native son of Iowa, Jim represented his constituents with grace, commitment, and the Iowa values with which he was raised. Indeed, his legacy of service has been highlighted through several awards, including the Norman Borlaug Award for Public Service.

Jim is now continuing that legacy as a faculty member at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, his alma mater. As a former member of the Foreign Service, where he served as a delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and the United Nations General Assembly, I am confident that Jim brings a unique perspective to Princeton that is surely a tremendous asset for his students.

Indeed, as a former professor at Cornell College in Iowa, I invited Jim to guest lecture at the college. His knowledge and personal experiences were a highlight for my students, and make it clear why he holds eight honorary degrees.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Jim for his many years of service to Iowa and our Nation, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL).

Mr. BOSWELL. I rise in support of H.R. 887, to honor my friend, former colleague and Congressman, Jim Leach. Jim's survival for three decades, winning election 14 times, and his strong record of principled, bipartisan leadership is a superb example to all of his colleagues, to all of us.

He was born in Davenport, Iowa, where he made a name for himself by winning the 1960 State Wrestling Championship for Davenport High School. He went on to earn an impressive set of degrees from Princeton University, Johns Hopkins University, and the London School of Economics.

Jim began his public service career in 1965 as a staffer to then-Congressman Don Rumsfeld. In 1968, he entered the Foreign Service, where he served as a delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and the U.N. General Assembly. He resigned his commission in 1973 to protest President Richard Nixon's firing of the first Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox.

Jim was first elected to represent Iowa's Second District in 1976. A political moderate who was always willing to reach across the aisle, Jim chaired the Ripon Society and the Republican Mainstream Committee, two organizations formed to encourage bipartisan policymaking. In Congress, Jim distinguished himself as a steadfastly ethical and independent-minded public servant.

Throughout his career, Jim supported diplomacy before unilateralism, pushing for full funding of U.S. obligations to the U.N. As chairman of the

Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, Jim pressed for a comprehensive test ban and led the House debate on a nuclear freeze. Jim was also one of the only six House Republicans to vote against the 2002 Iraq War resolution.

Jim's post-congressional career has been no less extraordinary. He holds eight honorary degrees, and has received decorations from two foreign governments. He is a recipient of the Wayne Morse Integrity in Politics Award; the Woodrow Wilson Award from Johns Hopkins; the Adlai Stevenson Award from the United Nations Association; the Edgar Wayburn Award from the Sierra Club; and the Norman Borlaug Public Service Award.

Jim continues to serve the public on the boards of several public companies and nonprofit organizations, including the Century Foundation; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the Social Sciences Research Council; Pro Publica; and Common Cause, which he chairs.

Additionally, he is currently a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and teaches at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School as the John L. Weinberg Visiting Professor of Public and International Affairs.

Jim is not only a remarkable public servant, but a good friend. It was a tremendous honor to serve alongside him.

Just in closing, I'd like to say this. Jim Leach reminded me of a person that I knew in the legislature named Horace Daggett. Outstanding people in their own right in every way. Truly, community people. Iowans, Americans. And they put the country first.

Jim was a privilege to know, as the person he was, the person that he is, the person that reaches out and continues to serve us with distinction, and someone that we all can be very, very proud of.

So, I urge all to support H.R. 887.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution to honor our great friend, Jim Leach, by naming the courthouse in Davenport, Iowa, after him. It is a well-deserved honor.

Jim Leach is missed around the Capitol because he was a resource of institutional knowledge, he shared his tremendous sense of humor and his insight. I always enjoyed his ability to bring thoughtfulness to the debate. Most importantly, Jim Leach was and remains a great advocate for the State of Iowa. Jim is also a great Iowa Hawkeye supporter because, of course, he had the Hawks in his district. I represent the University of Iowa's state rival, Iowa State University. Obviously, we had a lot to tease each other about throughout the years.

Jim Leach will be remembered here in this body for his 30 years of dedicated service and his great intellect. He was a well-rounded member. You could call on him to stop gambling predators over the Internet or, as someone who knew and understood the many facets of foreign affairs; we could seek his counsel during an international crisis. His talent was being able to bring that forth and convey complex subjects in a very kind and thoughtful way.

Jim Leach represents the very best of what constituents expect from their Representatives in Congress. His legacy is promoting bipartisanship, protecting the dignity of the House by standing as an example of putting thought before politics and actions over posturing. Jim is someone who I have the greatest personal respect for.

I'm pleased that Mr. LOEBSACK has brought this resolution to the floor of the House, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution in honor of former Representative James Leach.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 887, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 131 East 4th Street in Davenport, Iowa in honor of former Congressman Jim Leach.

I thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) and the Iowa delegation for reintroducing this bill to honor one of Congress's most well-respected and well-liked Members. The House passed a similar bill, H.R. 1505, in the 110th Congress but unfortunately, the Senate was unable to act on the legislation.

Jim Leach was a learned Member of this Body and, to many of us, a trusted friend.

James Albert Smith Leach was born in Davenport, Iowa on October 15, 1942. He attended public schools in Davenport, received a Bachelor of Arts from Princeton University, and attended the London School of Economics.

In 1965, Congressman Leach began his public service career as a staff person to then-Congressman Donald Rumsfeld. In 1968, he joined the U.S. Department of State as a Foreign Service Officer and subsequently served as special assistant to the director at the Office of Economic Opportunity. In the 1970s, he served in various capacities with the United Nations, the United States Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

In 1976, Congressman Leach was elected to the United States House of Representatives; he would represent the 2nd District of Iowa for 30 years (1977–2007). During his time in Congress, he chaired the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, and the Congressional-Executive Commission on China.

He holds eight honorary degrees, has received decorations from two foreign governments, and is the recipient of the Wayne Morse Integrity in Politics Award, the Woodrow Wilson Award from Johns Hopkins University, the Adlai Stevenson Award from the United Nations Association, and the Edger Wayburn Award from the Sierra Club.

In February 2007, Congressman Leach joined the faculty of Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs as a visiting professor.

In all aspects of his public career, he served the citizens of Iowa with distinction, hard work, and honor. This designation properly honors his outstanding public career and it is fitting to designate the Davenport, Iowa courthouse as the "James A. Leach United States Courthouse."

I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Jim Leach.

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Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 887.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 37) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 37

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF SOAP BOX DERBY RACES ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Greater Washington Soap Box Derby Association (in this resolution referred to as the "Association") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, soap box derby races, on the Capitol Grounds on June 20, 2009, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

The event to be carried out under this resolution shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board; except that the Association shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Association is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds, subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event to be carried out under this resolution.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements that may be required to carry out the event under this resolution.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event to be carried out under this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 37.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 37 authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds for the annual Soapbox Derby. As Members are aware, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorizes use of the Capitol grounds each year for this worthwhile event.

The 2009 Greater Washington Soapbox Derby will take place on Constitution Avenue between Delaware Avenue and Second Street Northwest on June 22, 2009. The Greater Washington Soapbox Derby has been held on the U.S. Capitol grounds since 1991. It has attracted more than 60 youth participants in each of those years.

The D.C. metropolitan race winners from each of the stock, super stock, and master's division soapbox derby races throughout the world will compete in Akron, Ohio for scholarships and other prizes in the All-American Soapbox Derby.

The All-American Soapbox Derby Youth Program is administered by International Soapbox Derby, Incorporated, an Akron-based nonprofit corporation. Activities planned for this event will be coordinated with the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and, like all events on Capitol Hill grounds, will be free and open to the public.

I extend my thanks to Majority Leader HOYER, who is and has been such a steadfast supporter of this event, and I urge passage of the resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida. The timing around this place being such as it is, I appreciate a chance to speak to the Jim Leach Resolution, the resolution that names the United States Courthouse at 131 East 4th Street in Davenport, Iowa, as the James A. Leach United States Courthouse.

Jim Leach served in this Congress for over a quarter of a century and he had friends on both sides of the aisle. If you know Jim Leach, you know that he is an intellectual. He is an individual that his cerebrum, his cerebellum, and medulla oblongata were all connected and all functioning. And I say that because he has a significant ability to retain in his memory and manipulate the information.

He also is a champion wrestler. So his athletic and intellectual capabilities that he demonstrated here, mostly his intellectual capabilities on the floor of this House. Although I have felt that temptation on the athletic from time to time, not Jim Leach. Jim Leach was a consummate statesman, someone who could work with Democrats and the Republicans, and is an individual who was the epitome of the balance between the two as he served here in Congress and today contributes to our overall broader society.

So I am very pleased to rise in support of the resolution naming the Federal Courthouse in Davenport, Iowa, the James A. Leach Courthouse. And I am happy to call him a friend, a former colleague, and someone who has brought honor upon this institution every day of his service here in the United States House of Representatives. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to say that the soapbox derby on Capitol Hill is a way that young people are fully engaged, they are creative, in building their participant vehicles. And it is an excellent opportunity for parents to have a direct involvement in their children's activities right here on the Capitol grounds.

The Derby's mission is to provide children with an activity that promotes technical and social skills that will serve them throughout their lives. And the Derby organizers of course work with the Architect of the Capitol to make sure that the appropriate rules and regulations are in place during the event. I am confident that, once again, the event this year will be a huge success.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Maryland for her description of this bill. This is something that this House has done for many, many years. And for many years the distinguished majority leader, Mr. HOYER, has sponsored a resolution to authorize the use of the Capitol grounds for this event, and Congress has clearly supported it. It provides children a fun way to allow children to show off their dedication, their work, and creativity as they compete for trophies and the opportunity to race in other competitions.

Girls and boys between 8 and 17 will race down the Capitol Hill in their home-made cars. We are all looking forward to that. The winner of each division will then be qualified to compete in the National Soapbox Derby. I support this resolution and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 37, to authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

I especially want to acknowledge the dedication of our distinguished Majority Leader