

This resolution recognizes an organization that allows young people to experience these tall ships. I would urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1115

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I just wanted to close here and just say that I agree with the gentlelady with regard to tall ships. Being from the port city of Baltimore, we've had the opportunity to see the tall ships and to see what sailing has done for our country. I think this is an outstanding resolution, and so I would move for the adoption of it and suggest that all Members vote for it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 197, as amended, introduced by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY), commending the American Sail Training Association for its advancement of character building under sail and for its advancement of international goodwill.

In 1972, Barclay Warburton III, of Newport, Rhode Island, his two sons, and several friends sailed the brigantine *Black Pearl* across the Atlantic to participate in a tall ships race from England to Sweden. Mr. Warburton was inspired by the enthusiasm and spirit of the young people who participated in the race and, in 1973, he established the American Sail Training Association, ASTA, to provide similar experiences for young people in the United States.

Today, ASTA is a respected nonprofit organization with a mission to encourage character building under sail.

ASTA provides young people with experiences aboard traditionally rigged sail training vessels, and manages scholarship and grant programs. ASTA also organizes and participates in tall ships races and maritime festivals involving vessels and crews from all coasts of the United States and from around the world.

ASTA supports more than 200 training vessels of many types from the United States, Canada, and other nations. Each year, ASTA also supports more than 30 annual sail training conferences throughout the United States and Canada. ASTA also publishes "Sail Tall Ships", a periodic directory of sail training opportunities.

ASTA collaborates extensively with the United States Coast Guard and the USCG *Eagle* to conduct many of its sail training programs.

As the United States' representative in, and a founding member of, Sail Training International, STI, the international body promoting sail training, ASTA recently collaborated with STI and port partners around the Atlantic Ocean to create the Tall Ships Atlantic Challenge 2009: a 7,000-mile trip around the Atlantic over the traditional routes followed by ships during the age of sail.

I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island for introducing this resolution to commend the American Sail Training Association.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 197.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the

rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 197, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN C. GODBOLD UNITED STATES JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4275) to designate the annex building under construction for the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John C. Godbold United States Judicial Administration Building", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4275

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The annex building under construction for the United States courthouse located at 56 Forsyth Street in Atlanta, Georgia, known as the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building, shall be known and designated as the "John C. Godbold Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the annex building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "John C. Godbold Federal Building".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam 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 H.R. 4275.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague and my friend Mr. CUMMINGS for yielding. I will not take the 5 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution to name the annex building at the United States Courthouse on Forsyth Street in downtown Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John C. Godbold Federal Building."

Judge John C. Godbold was born in 1920 in Coy, Alabama, about 100 miles to the west of my hometown of Troy.

In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Judge Godbold to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth

Circuit, a key post due to the many civil rights cases before the circuit during the fifties, the sixties and seventies.

Judge Godbold holds the distinction of being the only judge in the history of the United States to be the chief judge of two separate judicial circuits, the Fifth, and then later the 11th Circuit in Atlanta. It is with this legislation that we recognize the significant achievement of Judge Godbold and thank him for his many years of service to this country.

Madam Speaker, I would especially like to express my sympathy to Judge Godbold's family, friends, and colleagues on the judge's recent passing in December 2009.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I'd like to yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman from Georgia, I think, just did a great job explaining why we are here today. I'm not going to go through, again, this distinguished American's extensive record of public service. I do want to, though, as the gentleman from Georgia just mentioned, highlight what he just said, that this is the first person to serve as chief judge in two different Federal circuits, which is really a remarkable achievement.

Also, prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Godbold was in private practice, but he also served in the U.S. Army. I always like to highlight when we're here on the floor and we're doing something like naming a building, if, in fact, someone has also served in the U.S. military, which I think is the most noble way to serve our country. I think it's important to highlight.

So again, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) for bringing this bill. I understand that the entire Georgia delegation is not only supporting this legislation but are cosponsors with him. Again, this is an individual who has an extensive record of public service.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I just want to associate myself with the words of both of my colleagues and urge the Members of this body to support this resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 4275 to designate the annex building under construction for the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John C. Godbold United States Judicial Administration Building." I would also like to commend JOHN LEWIS, the sponsor of this resolution, for his commitment to preserving the accomplishments of John C. Godbold.

The recognition of the accomplishments of Judge John C. Godbold is well overdue. John C. Godbold, born in Coy, Alabama, attended Auburn University and graduated in 1940. Shortly thereafter, he attended Harvard Law School. His studies were interrupted however,

by World War II. He put his studies on hold and joined the Army, where he served as a Major in Europe. After the war, he went back to Harvard Law School to achieve his Juris Doctor degree. Upon graduation, Godbold went into private practice with Richard T. Rives. In 1966, Godbold was appointed to serve as a judge on the Fifth Circuit by President Lyndon Johnson.

After numerous attempts to divide the Fifth Circuit, in 1980 the politics finally gave way to the urgency of doing something about the immense workload of the Fifth Circuit. After receiving petitions signed by every district and circuit judge and every bar association within the circuit, Congress conducted formal hearings and approved on October 14, 1980, the division of the court into two circuits. A new smaller Fifth Circuit Court would stay in New Orleans and exercise appellate jurisdiction over cases originating in Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi, and a brand new Eleventh Circuit would be located in Atlanta and hear cases coming from Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The split became official on October 1, 1981, and the twelve judges living in the Eleventh Circuit states all elected to join that circuit, while the 14 judges living within the new fifth chose to stay with that Circuit. Atlanta was now home to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge John C. Godbold, who had been chief judge of the old Fifth, became chief of the new Eleventh.

This made Judge Godbold the only person in United States history to serve as the Chief Judge on two separate judicial circuits. In 1987, Judge Godbold became the Director of the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C., for a three-year term, after which he returned as a senior judge. The center is the research and training facility of the Federal Judiciary. In 1990, Judge Godbold was honored by being named the Leslie S. Wright Distinguished Professor at the Cumberland Law School in Birmingham. He was also honored with the Edward J. Devitt Distinguished Service to Justice Award in 1996 and inducted into the Alabama Academy of Honor in 2002. The Honorable Judge John C. Godbold died on December 22, 2009, leaving behind a legacy that will continue to resonate in history.

As a member of the Judiciary, Subcommittee Chairman on Courts and Competition Policy, and a former judge myself, I cannot express enough how important this man's life was. He symbolized the epitome of what lawyers and judges strive to be, the character that all of us should strive to show. Please join me and support this resolution to honor Judge John C. Godbold.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4275, as amended, introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), to designate the annex building under construction for the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "John C. Godbold Federal Building".

Judge Godbold was a graduate of Auburn University and of Harvard Law School. He was the first person to ever serve as Chief Judge of two different Federal Circuit courts, Judge Godbold assumed senior status in 1987 and served as Director of the Federal Judicial Center from 1987 to 1990. In addition, he was a professor of law at the Cumberland School of Law of Sanford University.

Judge Godbold was also instrumental in devising a process of certifying issues of first im-

pression in Federal court based on state law interpretations, and inviting the state Supreme Court to identify the state law issues and rule on them. Judge Godbold implemented this new procedure in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit and now more than 40 states have procedures for the certification of state law issues. Judge Godbold was also a well-respected leader in training Federal jurists and authored several publications that addressed responsible advocacy and the role of the rule of law in our lives.

Judge Godbold died late last year on December 22, 2009. He was a man of immense character, and conducted his court proceedings based on fairness and courtesy. He was a courageous judge and dedicated public servant. It is both fitting and proper that we honor his public service with this designation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4275.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4275, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the annex building under construction for the Elbert P. Tuttle United States Court of Appeals Building in Atlanta, Georgia, as the 'John C. Godbold Federal Building'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE COAST GUARD GROUP ASTORIA

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1062) recognizing the Coast Guard Group Astoria's more than 60 years of service to the Pacific Northwest, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1062

Whereas Coast Guard Group Astoria was established in 1948;

Whereas Coast Guard Group Astoria units are responsible for safeguarding mariners in the often treacherous waters of the Pacific Northwest;

Whereas Coast Guard Group Astoria's area of responsibility covers more than 140 miles of coastline between Queets, Washington, and Pacific City, Oregon;

Whereas helicopters from Coast Guard Air Station Astoria regularly patrol and respond to offshore missions from the Canadian border to northern California;

Whereas Coast Guard Group Astoria is comprised of Station Grays Harbor in Westport, Washington; Station Cape Disappointment in Ilwaco, Washington; Station Tillamook Bay in Garibaldi, Oregon; Air Station Astoria in Warrenton, Oregon; and Aids to Navigation Team Astoria at Tongue Point, Oregon;

Whereas during an average year, Coast Guard Group Astoria units respond to more than 800 search-and-rescue calls for help, assist more than 1,700 mariners, and save nearly 100 lives;

Whereas the 325 men and women of Coast Guard Group Astoria perform many missions including search and rescue, homeland security, enforcement of laws and treaties, and maintenance of Aids to Navigation;

Whereas Coast Guard Group Astoria supports local Coast Guard cutters in maintaining 470 Aids to Navigation, enabling mariners to safely navigate the coastal waters of Oregon and Washington;

Whereas since 2003, the men and women of Coast Guard Group Astoria have assisted more than 10,000 individuals in distress and saved more than 500 lives;

Whereas since 2003, Coast Guard Group Astoria has conducted more than 1,200 Living Marine Resources missions to ensure commercial fishing vessel crews abide by Federal and State laws in order to preserve fisheries for future generations;

Whereas since 2003, Coast Guard Group Astoria has spent more than 1,000 hours responding to High Interest Vessels to ensure the security of United States ports and waterways in accordance with the Coast Guard's statutory homeland security responsibilities;

Whereas during the December 2007 Pacific Northwest winter storm, Coast Guard Air Station Astoria helicopter crews flew 28 sorties to rescue and save 136 persons as winds exceeded 130 knots; and

Whereas Coast Guard Group Astoria continues to protect the Pacific Northwest and embody the Coast Guard motto, Semper Paratus: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the Coast Guard Group Astoria's more than 60 years of service to the Pacific Northwest;

(2) honors the brave men and women of Coast Guard Group Astoria who risk their lives daily to ensure the safety and security of the people of the Pacific Northwest; and

(3) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make available enrolled copies of this resolution to Coast Guard Group Astoria for appropriate display.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam 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 H. Res. 1062.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I rise in very strong support of H. Res. 1062 offered by Congressman WU. This resolution recognizes the Coast Guard Group Astoria for the more than 60 years of service it has provided to the Pacific Northwest.