

Maya Angelou went on to win a Grammy Award (best spoken word album) for the audio version of the poem.

In 1995, Maya Angelou again made history, this time for remaining on The New York Times' paperback nonfiction best-seller list for two years—the longest-running record in the chart's history.

Seeking new creative challenges, Maya Angelou made her directorial debut in 1998 with *Down in the Delta*, starring Alfre Woodard.

She also wrote a number of inspirational works, from the essay collection *Wouldn't Take Nothing for My Journey Now*, to her advice for young women in *Letter to My Daughter*.

Interested in health, Angelou has even published cookbooks, including *Hallelujah! The Welcome Table: A Lifetime of Memories With Recipes and Great Food, All Day Long*.

Among her numerous accolades are the Chicago International Film Festival's 1998 Audience Choice Award, Acapulco Black Film Festival in 1999 for *Down in the Delta*; and two NAACP Image Awards for Outstanding Literary Work

The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a close friend, was assassinated on Maya Angelou's 40th birthday, April 4, 1968, and from that year forward Maya Angelou refused to celebrate her birthday; instead, she would send flowers to Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, for more than 30 years, until her death in 2006.

President Barack Obama has called Maya Angelou "a brilliant writer, a fierce friend, and a truly phenomenal woman," who "had the ability to remind us that we are all God's children; that we all have something to offer."

Madam Speaker, I can think of so many other reasons why Dr. Maya Angelou's illustrious legacy deserves this profound recognition, but I leave you with these words from Dr. Angelou's poem, *Still I Rise*:

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear. I rise.
Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear. I rise.
Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave. I am the dream and the hope of the slave. I rise. I rise. I rise!

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. RUSSELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3735.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

W. RONALD COALE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1132) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1048 West Robinhood Drive in

Stockton, California, as the "W. Ronald Coale Memorial Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1132

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

SECTION 1. W. RONALD COALE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1048 West Robinhood Drive in Stockton, California, shall be known and designated as the "W. Ronald Coale Memorial 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 "W. Ronald Coale Memorial Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. RUSSELL) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

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GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 1132, introduced by Congressman JERRY MCNERNEY of California. The bill designates the post office located at 1048 West Robinhood Drive in Stockton, California, as the W. Ronald Coale Memorial Post Office Building.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Coale spent much of his life in public service and was incredibly involved in his community in Stockton, California. Born in Stockton, he attended the local schools there and graduated from Stockton College. He also earned his teaching certificate in the field of transportation and distribution from the University of California at Berkeley.

A veteran of the Korean war, he served in the United States Army from 1952 to 1954 and was honorably discharged. Mr. Coale went on to serve in numerous capacities, supporting local government and public transportation. In fact, he served as a member of the Stockton Port Commission for 22 years.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Coale was elected to the Stockton City Council in 1983 and was subsequently elected to the office of vice mayor in 1985, where he served for the next 5 years until 1990.

He also served as chair of the San Joaquin County Council of Govern-

ments in 1958, while representing the Stockton City Council as vice mayor. Mr. Coale was then appointed by the Stockton City Council to the Stockton Port District board of port commissioners in 1981 and served in that position until March of 2013.

He also served in the San Joaquin County Council of Governments, representing the Stockton Metropolitan Transit District board of directors, the Stockton City Council, and the Stockton Port District board of port commissioners.

Mr. Coale was a former member and past chairman of the Stockton Salvation Army advisory board and a former gubernatorial appointee to the Atascadero State Hospital advisory board, serving for 8 years as the Governor's appointee.

A Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite Mason, Mr. Coale was appointed to the Office of Personal Representative of the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of California for the Stockton Scottish Rite in April of 1992. He served in that position until May of 2003. He also served as a trustee of the California Scottish Rite Foundation during that time period.

As a veteran, Ron also belonged to the Karl Ross Post of the American Legion in Stockton.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Coale passed away in April of 2014 at the age of 81. He left a legacy of many years of service to both his Nation in wartime and to his community and set a strong example of the importance of community involvement.

I urge Members to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 1132, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1048 West Robinhood Drive in Stockton, California, as the W. Ronald Coale Memorial Post Office Building.

Ronald Coale was born in 1932 and led a life of dedicated public service, beginning with service to his country during the Korean war.

A member of the Stockton Metropolitan Transit District board of directors beginning in 1973, Mr. Coale rather quickly took on a leadership role, chairing the board from 1975 until 1983.

He later served local government and the transit sector through his positions as a council member and vice mayor for the city of Stockton, chairman of the Stockton Port Commission, a member of the San Joaquin Council of Governments board of directors, and worked on behalf of the California Public Utilities Commission and California Trucking Association.

Mr. Coale passed away at the age of 81 in April 2014.

Madam Speaker, we should pass this bill to recognize W. Ronald Coale's inspiring life of public service and to

honor his accomplishments and his memory. I urge passage of H.R. 1132.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam Speaker, I would like to make my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE) aware that I have no further speakers and am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY).

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, all the things I wanted to say about Mr. Coale have already been said, so it is going to be personal.

I met Mr. Coale when I first got elected. He approached me and asked me if he could be on my service academy advisory board. Of course, I didn't know much about that at the time. I was glad to appoint him. He did a wonderful job. He always was there with a smile and a warm handshake. He did his best for the community. He did his best for our United States Army and the service academies. I really appreciated the opportunity to get to know him.

He is missed. His family has always been very fond of their father and their husband and so on. I share that fondness, and I miss him.

Mr. Coale has a great legacy, and I am proud that we are able to get a post office named after him. I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this measure.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. RUSSELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1132.

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.

LIONEL R. COLLINS, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2458) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5351 Lapalco Boulevard in Marrero, Louisiana, as the "Lionel R. Collins, Sr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2458

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

SECTION 1. LIONEL R. COLLINS, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5351 Lapalco Boulevard in Marrero, Louisiana,

shall be known and designated as the "Lionel R. Collins, Sr. 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 "Lionel R. Collins, Sr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. RUSSELL) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 2458, introduced by Congressman RICHMOND of Louisiana. The bill designates the post office located at 5351 Lapalco Boulevard in Marrero, Louisiana, as the Lionel R. Collins, Sr. Post Office Building.

Madam Speaker, Judge Collins made history by being the first African American to win an elected office position in the Jefferson Parish of Louisiana. He dedicated his life to making New Orleans a more just and equal community.

Judge Collins was born in Harvey, Louisiana, and not only maintained his roots in the New Orleans area, but also contributed tremendously to the city.

After serving in the United States Army and graduating from Howard University School of Law, Judge Collins returned to New Orleans and initiated his career as a pioneering civil rights attorney. He led groundbreaking cases that overturned discriminatory practices. He also integrated West Jefferson Hospital and Jefferson Parish Public Schools.

In 1977, Judge Collins received an interim appointment from the Louisiana Supreme Court to serve as a judge. He was the first African American to do so. He was then reelected to serve a second term, during which his fellow judges elected to name him chief judge. He was the first African American to hold this position. Judge Collins broke further barriers, both in his courtroom decisions and in his personal accomplishments.

In 1988, Judge Collins passed away at the age of 60. Naming this postal facility for the Honorable Lionel Collins will memorialize his groundbreaking achievements in civil rights and his lifelong dedication to the New Orleans community.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am happy to echo and second the eloquent words that were just said by my colleague on the other side of the aisle.

Rather than repeat them or preempt the next speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND).

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, I am honored to stand here today in support of a bill to designate the Marrero, Louisiana, post office for Lionel Collins, Sr.

We will name a number of post offices today, and I just want to state why it is important to me and why it makes a difference: because as a kid, when you pass buildings and you pass things that have names on them, it makes you go back and research who was that person and what did they do so great to get a building or a facility named after them.

I hope that today when we pass this bill to name this post office after Judge Lionel Collins, that kids will get a chance to pass by and say: "What made Lionel Collins deserving of a post office?" and "When I grow up, will I be deserving of a post office?" and "What is it I need to do in my life to make a difference?"

When they go back and they do the research, they will see that Judge Lionel Collins was a pioneering civil rights lawyer. He dedicated his life to making Louisiana a more just and equal State for them. He was the first African American to win elected office in Jefferson Parish where he served as the judge in the 24th Judicial District in Gretna.

Lionel had long roots in the metropolitan area. He was born in Harvey in 1927 and attended Gilbert Academy before serving in the United States Army. After that, he went on to the esteemed Xavier University, and then went on to receive his juris doctorate from Howard University in 1954.

Throughout his career as a lawyer, Judge Collins played a major role in the civil rights struggle in the South. Beginning in 1957, Lionel led groundbreaking cases that helped to overturn practices of White-only jobs and higher pay for White employees at the Celotex Corporation.

Lionel continued to successfully steer desegregation cases with the NAACP across Louisiana. His work integrated West Jefferson Hospital and the Jefferson Parish Public Schools.

His courtroom successes and courage in the civil rights initiatives earned him the role of Jefferson Parish's first African American assistant parish attorney in 1968. As already mentioned, in 1977, Lionel made history by receiving an interim appointment from the Louisiana Supreme Court to serve as judge to the newly created Division L of the 24th Judicial District. He was reelected to a second term and named chief judge by his fellow judges.