

offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 910, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 910.

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

There was no objection.

#### E. ROSS ADAIR FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2412) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1300 South Harrison Street in Fort Wayne, Indiana, as the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2412

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1300 South Harrison Street in Fort Wayne, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2412 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse in Fort Wayne, Indiana as the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Edwin Ross Adair was born in 1907, attended public schools and graduated from Hillsdale College and the George Washington University Law School. Adair volunteered as a lieutenant in World War II and was awarded battle stars for the Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhine and Central European campaigns. Congressman

Adair was first elected to the 82nd Congress and served for 20 years in the United States House of Representatives. He became the ranking member on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and was active on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and on the Committee on Committees.

After his service in the United States House of Representatives, President Nixon appointed Adair ambassador to Ethiopia, and he served as ambassador until 1974.

This is a fitting honor for this dedicated public servant. I fully support this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2412 is a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse in Fort Wayne, Indiana, as the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Congressman E. Ross Adair served his country and his State with bravery and distinction for almost his entire life. He was a dedicated teacher, decorated war hero, conscientious civil servant and diplomat. He served in the House of Representatives for 20 years, from 1951, the year that I was born, until 1971, representing the citizens of the 4th District of Indiana. In 1972, President Nixon appointed him as ambassador to Ethiopia, where he was posted until 1974. In 1976, Adair served on the Indiana State Privacy Commission, and in 1976 he was appointed to President Ford's reelection campaign. He was active in many civic organizations as well as in his church.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and proper to acknowledge the accomplishments of Congressman Adair with this designation. I support H.R. 2412 and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), the prime sponsor of the legislation.

(Mr. SOUDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me today to be here with this bill to name the Federal building and U.S. courthouse in Fort Wayne, Indiana, my hometown, after northeast Indiana's longest serving Congressman, E. Ross Adair. He served 20 years in the district, getting elected the year I was born in 1950, and served until 1970, when he was appointed ambassador to Ethiopia.

It is also with great personal satisfaction that I have the honor of doing this, because as a young political activist, when I was still at Leo High School and moving to Indiana Purdue University at Fort Wayne, my first campaign

was in Ross Adair's 1968 reelection effort when redistricting had put two Congressmen into the same district. The group that we developed was at that time the second largest youth group ever put together in the country, and as my colleagues can see from this old poster, E. Ross Adair was not necessarily who one would think would attract a lot of young people. In fact, one of my friends, Lauren Smith, did a campaign for Winston Prouty, a Senator in Vermont, and Winston Prouty dressed up in all of these fancy clothes and it said, do we elect Winston Prouty because he is a swinger? You open it up and it says, no, it is because he does a good honest job of representing the people of his district.

That is what E. Ross Adair did, and that is why many, 2,000 young people got involved in that youth campaign to elect him and he won a very close and, quite frankly, unexpected victory in 1968. This particular poster, I collect a lot of Indiana memorabilia, and it is in the 1952 campaign when he still had hair. He lost his hair not too many campaigns after that, as politics is prone to do.

Let me give my colleagues a little bit of his bio. He was born in Albion, Indiana, a small town northwest of Fort Wayne in 1907 to parents Lue and Alice Adair. His mother and father were both educators. His father was a school superintendent and newspaper editor and his mother a school teacher. That newspaper, by the way, still exists in Albion. Ross's parents emphasized the importance of education and encouraged him to be an avid reader. In fact, the family home contained one room solely dedicated to books, which later became the first lending library in Albion. Albion now has one of the most beautiful small-town libraries in the country.

After attending public schools in Noble County, he attended Hillsdale College in Michigan, receiving an AB degree in history in 1928. He was an active member of the debate team, served as fraternity president, was selected to receive a Rhodes Scholarship. But, instead of going abroad, he chose to attend George Washington University School of Law here in Washington from which he received a law degree in 1933. When he was not studying, he actually served as a Capitol Hill police officer, a very honorable profession. In 1934 at age 28, he returned to Indiana to teach history in Noble County before devoting himself full-time to the practice of law in Fort Wayne.

In addition to practicing law, he was a lecturer, giving commencement and holiday addresses. His father was proud of his son, describing him as a country boy living a good and clean life in the city.

Adair later serving as probate commissioner in Albion County until he volunteered on September 15, 1941, to serve in the Army as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Officers Reserve. As my

colleagues have heard, he received multiple medals, five battle stars for Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhine, and the Central European campaigns during World War II.

After the war, he returned to Indiana to first serve again as Allen County probate commissioner and the practice of private law and began political networking, starting his political campaign first as GOP city chairman in Fort Wayne and later as a precinct committee man. In 1950 at the age of 43 he announced his candidacy for the Republican 4th District Congressman. The Adair campaign became a family affair, run by the Adair Family Enterprise, Incorporated. The partnership included Ross's wife, Marian; the two Adair children, Carol, age 11, and Stephen, age 7. The children were common fixtures at political events, passing out campaign literature and urging folks to vote for their dad.

Marian, who is 92 years old and who is watching us on television today, was a dynamo, not only in that campaign and all the campaigns afterwards, but later in Washington; and she is still quite the organizer even at 92. His granddaughter, Amy Adair Horton, is my legislative director, continuing the Adair tradition here in Washington.

His early campaign themes focused on honesty, decency, economy in government, and a definitive foreign policy to not unduly jeopardize American servicemen and that would promote just and lasting peace; and he won that election over incumbent Congressman Ed Kruse.

In 1951 he began serving 20 years, and nobody else in our district has ever served more than 10. Ross' first office was in 433 Cannon, then called the "Old House Building." Back then, Members received \$12,500 annually and had a total of only three to six staff members. Even in 1968, when I was helping his campaign, he had one part-time staff person, Rosemary Hillis, in the district office and added a full-time staff person in 1969, Al Harvey, for field work. That shows my colleagues how much it has changed.

He was elected president of the 82nd Club, which consisted of the 45 Republicans who were elected in 1950. He also wrote to the student newspaper at Indiana Purdue in Fort Wayne in 1953 about his daily professional responsibilities:

"The average Congressman works diligently. We maintain unusual office hours and many times are called upon to attend business or social affairs in the evening. It is not infrequent for us to take material home with us at night to study in preparation for the next day's work. It is a very active and varied life. This is a matter of handling the correspondence and dealing with problems of the people in our district as representatives, in addition to studying legislation and attending meetings of committees. The latter occupies an important place in the life of a Congressman, as legislation is stud-

ied and many times redrafted by the committees of the House and Senate."

In 1959 he sent a postcard: "When you elect a man to Congress, actually you send a family to represent you. This is my family at our home in Washington. Please let us know if we can be of service in any way, either at home or in Washington."

Despite being from the Midwest, the home of isolationism, he began building a professional expertise in foreign affairs and began his assignment to the House Committee on Foreign Relations.

At the same time, his wife, Marian, was honing her diplomatic skills socially. In 1959 Mrs. Adair organized and founded a program designed to give hospitality and special interest activities to wives of foreign diplomats. Her earlier organization of six international clubs between 1953 and 1957 grew to 170 members who were spouses of Congressmen, diplomats and government and business officials. These clubs were described in Congressional Quarterly as places where "first names and small talk made for pretty good foreign relations."

In 1962 he toured Asia, meeting with high-ranking officials in Taiwan, Pakistan, and Turkey to gauge their loyalty to the West and opposition to the Communist menace in Asia. South Vietnam, he thought, was in trouble because Communist infiltration could not be stopped.

He was also selected as a delegate to the annual sessions of the Inter-parliamentary Union in 1959, 1963, 1964, and 1965.

During his congressional service, he rose to ranking Republican member on House Veterans by 1966 in the Committee on Foreign Affairs and was also in the Committee on Committees.

Some of his legislative victories, including ushering President Nixon's major proposals on pollution control, introducing legislation to provide tax incentives for voluntary efforts to curb pollution, and assisting the city of Fort Wayne in obtaining funds for storm sewers. He also introduced and helped pass the Peace With Justice resolution, a resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the North Vietnamese Communists and a bill to implement President Nixon's plan to curb plane hijacking. He also led efforts which he bragged about in every campaign to slash millions of dollars of wasteful foreign-aid spending.

He lost his final campaign in 1970, but Senator Hruska paid a final tribute to him by saying, "Ross Adair made his mark as a Congressman's Congressman, quiet, hard-working and effective. One of the great things about Adair was his ability to conciliate differences and effect agreements between bitter political enemies."

After his departure from Congress, President Nixon appointed Adair as U.S. ambassador to Ethiopia, a post he held until 1974, just before the Ethio-

pian revolution erupted, deposing American ally, His Majesty, Haile Selassie.

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Thereafter, he returned to Indiana, where he continued his practice as a senior partner in the law firm of Adair, Perry, Beers, McAlister, and Mallers.

He was also tapped in 1976 by former Governor Otis R. Bowen to serve on the Governor's Privacy Commission, and he also served on an advisory committee for President Ford's re-election campaign.

Ross Adair received honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from Indiana University of Technology in 1964 and from Indiana University in 1982. He was a member of the Southgate Masonic Lodge, Forest Park Methodist Church, Mizpah Temple, and Scottish Rite Cathedral. In 1966, he received the 33rd Degree, the highest honor in Scottish Rite. He died in Fort Wayne in October of 1983.

I have also received a few letters from some of his long-time friends I want to read.

"Ross Adair spent most of his adult life in service to his country and its citizens. He was a lawyer, soldier, Representative, ambassador. It seems fitting that a Federal building be named to honor his service and his loyalty."

That was from Susan Prickett, the wife of his longtime chief of staff. She edited the Albion paper after her husband died, and she passed away just a few months ago. I was hoping she would be able to see us name this building. I am glad we got to put her tribute in the RECORD.

Orvas Beers, his longtime law partner, cousin, and close friend, wrote "I am writing in support of this legislation to designate the Federal building after E. Ross Adair. I think this is a great idea.

"National recognition of our former congressman and United States Ambassador to Ethiopia is long overdue. He dedicated well over 20 years of his life to public service in both Congress and as ambassador. His accomplishments . . . were outstanding. His integrity and statesmanship are unmatched. Ross was among the finest Congressmen ever to represent Northeast Indiana. As a former law partner of Ross, and former chairman of the Republican party of Allen County, I am proud to have known him and worked for his elections.

Ross Adair's word was as good as his name. He meant what he said, and said what he meant. A handshake and his word closed many solid agreements. He served our country during a time when political machines were a big part of how this Nation functioned. Yet, Ross's honesty and integrity were never questioned. He was a fine man. Republicans and Democrats alike were well represented by Ross Adair."

Ken Meyers writes that E. Ross Adair will finally get the recognition he deserved. He tells a story. He was a Republican County Chairman of Steuben

County, a county to the north of Fort Wayne, in 1950.

He said, at the time Ross was nominated he was not familiar “outside Allen and Noble Counties—but not for long. His sincere friendly campaigning won him the nomination and election in November.

“E. Ross Adair represented all the people in the district; Republican, Democrat, or Independent received the same attention and consideration. On important legislative matters he was in constant contact with his constituents. He read and studied the legislation before the House.

“One personal incident proved to me that he did his ‘homework.’ A popular piece of legislation was before the House that would be beneficial to his district. Ross voted against it. As county chairman, I questioned his vote. His reply was, ‘Ken, a last-minute amendment was attached to it that made it unacceptable.’ When he explained what the amendment was and what it would do, I was proud he was our Congressman.

“The election in 1958 was an indication of his popularity in Steuben County. Statewide, the 1958 election was a disaster for Republicans in Indiana. Ross was roughly 1,100 votes behind until little Steuben County’s 1,400 plurality sent him back to Washington, where he remained for 12 more years.

“E. Ross Adair’s morals and integrity were of the highest. I have often wondered what our country would be like if all 535 Members of Congress and yes, the President, too, had the same level of morals, integrity, and dedication as E. Ross Adair.”

Walter Helmke, a longtime State Senator, father of the immediate past mayor of Fort Wayne and son of the former district chairman and congressional candidate, wrote, “Congressman Adair served the Fourth Congressional District with high distinction . . . having been elected 10 times to the office of Fourth District Representative. I knew him well during the entire 20-year period that he served. He was always responsive to his constituents, and, I believe, represented the sentiments and beliefs of his constituents to an extraordinary degree.

“During 8 of the 20 years that Ross served as Congressman, I served as Prosecuting Attorney of Allen County, and had occasion to call on him for assistance and information a number of times. He always provided me with assistance and support without hesitation.

“After his distinguished career in the United States Congress, he ably served the United States government as the U.S. ambassador to Ethiopia until the emperor of Ethiopia was deposed.”

The last letter I would like to read is from Marta Gabre-Tsadick. She is the only female senator to have ever served when Haile Selassie was head of Ethiopia. She writes, “We at Project Mercy,” a project that continues today based and working out of Fort Wayne

to help those impoverished people who need health care and other things in Ethiopia, “wholeheartedly support this initiative to commemorate a man who not only gave 20 years of his life to serving his country as Congressman, but reached international boundaries as a great Ambassador to Ethiopia. His service there impacted all African countries through his interaction with the Organization of African Unity, headquartered at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. We are grateful for his service.

“In retrospect, I can think of no one who has contributed more to this area, or anyone who could possibly deserve this honor more than our mutual friend and mentor, E. Ross Adair.”

When Haile Selassie fell, roughly one-third of the senate in Ethiopia came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, because Ross Adair meant to them America, and where freedom was. I and many others heard the stories of peoples’ heads being chopped off and watching their kids die. Ross Adair represented the values, as do so many of our ambassadors, of America abroad, not only here in this Chamber.

It is a tremendous honor and distinction for me today to be the United States Congressman from the Fourth District to sponsor this bill to have our Federal building and courthouse named after E. Ross Adair.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2412.

The question was taken.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. 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 and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### AARON E. HENRY FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1279) to designate the Federal building and the United States post office located at 223 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the “Aaron E. Henry Federal Building and United States Post Office,” as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*H.R. 1279*

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

*The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 223 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the “Aaron E. Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.*

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

*Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United*

*States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Aaron E. Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill, H.R. 1279, as amended, designates the Federal Building and United States Courthouse located in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the Aaron E. Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Dr. Henry was born in Clarksdale, Mississippi, in 1921, and attended local schools. He served in the United States Army, after which he returned to school and earned a degree in pharmacy from the Xavier University in 1950.

In 1953, Dr. Henry organized the local branch of the NAACP, and served as the State NAACP president from 1960 until 1993. He was instrumental in creating an integrated political system in Mississippi. He also participated in the Freedom Rider Movement, which led to the passage of the public accommodations sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In 1979, Dr. Henry was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives, and held this office for 2 additional terms.

The naming of this Federal complex is a fitting tribute to a distinguished African-American. I support the bill. I urge the passage of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1279 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Dr. Aaron Henry was a civil rights pioneer, a thoughtful mentor, scholar, and great humanitarian. He led an active, committed, exemplary life.

After attending local public schools, he joined the Army in 1942 and was a veteran of World War II. After the war, he attended and graduated from Xavier University in New Orleans. In 1953, Dr. Henry organized the Coahoma County Branch of the NAACP, and served as the State NAACP president from 1960 to 1993.

During the 1960s, he participated in the Freedom Rider Movement and in the Mississippi Freedom Summer’s nonviolent campaigns of public protest.

Dr. Henry served on numerous boards, such as the Executive Committee of the NAACP, the Federal Council on Aging, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Acknowledging his contributions as a