

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a fitting tribute to Governor Carey's commitment to public service, and I wholeheartedly support this bill.

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

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GRAVES for those kind words and appreciate his support and work on this very appropriate naming.

I urge the acceptance of H.R. 429.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 429, a bill to designate the newly-constructed courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Hugh L. Carey United States Courthouse".

Hugh Carey was born in 1919, in Brooklyn, where he attended local schools. He graduated from St. John's University and, in 1951, graduated from St. John's Law School. During World War II, he fought in Europe with the 104th Division. For his valor, he received the Bronze Star, Croix de Guerre, and Combat Infantry Award.

Hugh Carey served the people of New York for almost three decades, first as a Congressman representing Brooklyn and then as Governor of the State. Congressman Carey served seven terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, from 1960 until 1974. In 1974, he was elected as Governor of New York in a landslide victory. He served two full terms as Governor until being succeeded by his Lieutenant Governor, Mario Cuomo.

Carey's public career is highlighted by his handling of the city's economic crisis in the late 1970s. As part of this effort he spearheaded the construction of the Jacob Javits Center, Battery Park City, and South Street Seaport. He was a fierce opponent of the death penalty and, as Governor, prevented the reinstatement of the death penalty in the State of New York.

Carey was a master at forming coalitions between business and labor. This ability helped save the city from fiscal crisis in the late 1970s. During that time, he worked diligently to attract businesses to the State mainly by reducing State taxes.

Governor Carey, who will be 88 in April, still practices law in New York. This designation will honor the truly outstanding, civic career of one of New York's finest public servants.

I support H.R. 429 and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. BOSWELL. 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 Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 429.

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.

CONRAD DUBERSTEIN UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT-HOUSE

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 430) to designate the United States bankruptcy courthouse located

at 271 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Conrad Duberstein United States Bankruptcy Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 430

*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 bankruptcy courthouse located at 271 Cadman Plaza East in Brooklyn, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Conrad B. Duberstein United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States bankruptcy courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Conrad B. Duberstein United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOSWELL. 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 H.R. 430.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, a quote from Chief Justice John Marshall was recently used at St. John's Law School, Judge Duberstein's alma mater, to describe Judge Duberstein: "Once in a while a man mounts the bench with the salt of like, the spice of wisdom, and the sweetness of humor blended in him so subtly and yet so successfully that those who are quite unlearned in the law glimpse some of its beauties." This quote so aptly describes Judge Duberstein.

Judge Duberstein was a proud product of New York. He attended school in the Bronx, college in Brooklyn, and received his law degree from St. John's University Law School. His high school alma mater is also the alma mater of former Secretary of State Colin Powell.

The words wisdom, fairness, beloved mentor, humor, humility, and humanity are used not only to describe his life but also reflects the principles he brought to his law practice. He was a judge guided by a sense of fairness and perpetual desire for nothing but justice for all who were in his courts. His accomplishments were without bounds. Judge Duberstein practiced bankruptcy law for over six decades, and when he died in his 90s, he was the oldest surviving bankruptcy judge in the country.

Designating the courthouse in his honor is a most fitting tribute to the

extraordinary life and work of Judge Conrad B. Duberstein.

I support H.R. 430 and urge its passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in addition to what the gentleman from Iowa pointed out, Judge Duberstein's tremendous contributions in law, I might also add to that, Judge Duberstein served in the United States Army. We have actually named a few courthouses over the last couple of months after individuals who are World War II veterans, and they are all just outstanding individuals.

Judge Duberstein did serve in the Army during World War II, and he was awarded the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, and the Combat Infantry Badge. After the war he engaged in the private practice of law, where, again, his prominence as a bankruptcy attorney grew large.

The gentleman from Iowa pointed out his many contributions to law and obviously to the State of New York. This is another bill, Mr. Speaker, where I think it is a fitting tribute, to say the least, and I wholeheartedly support this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 430 to a person very deserving.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 430, a bill introduced by the gentleman from Brooklyn, New York (Mr. TOWNS), to designate the United States Bankruptcy Courthouse located at 271 Cadman Plaza in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Conrad B. Duberstein United States Bankruptcy Courthouse".

This bill has the unanimous support of the judges of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of New York. At the time of his death, on November 18, 2005, at the age of 90, Judge Duberstein was the oldest serving Chief Bankruptcy Judge in the country.

Judge Duberstein is a native New Yorker, born in the Bronx in 1915. He was 17 years old when his father died. As a result, he dropped out of school to support his mother and two sisters. In 1934, he received his high school diploma from the Morris Evening High School. In 1938, he graduated from Brooklyn College and, in 1942, he received his law degree from St. John's University Law School. While a law student, he served on the St. John's University Law Review.

Judge Duberstein was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1942. In the same year, he took the oath for admission to practice before the United States District Court for the Eastern District in the very building which today we designate in his honor.

Judge Duberstein was drafted and served with distinction in World War II from 1943 until 1946. He was stationed in Northern Italy, where he was wounded. He was awarded the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, and the Combat Infantry Badge. While in Italy, he had the honor of being granted an audience with Pope Pius XII.

In 1981, he was appointed to the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District in New York. In 1984, the Board of Judges appointed him as the Chief Judge. His work was noted for its thoroughness, extensive analysis, and scholarly approach. He was a person known by his humility and humanity. He worked tirelessly to enable persons of every faith, race, and origin to achieve a "fresh start," consistent with bankruptcy laws. He was beloved and revered by his colleagues. It is both fitting and proper that the bankruptcy courthouse in Brooklyn, New York, be designated in his honor.

I support the bill and urge its passage.

Mr. BOSWELL. 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 Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 430, 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 was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States bankruptcy courthouse located at 271 Cadman Plaza East in Brooklyn, New York, as the 'Conrad B. Duberstein United States Bankruptcy Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1400

#### NEAL SMITH FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1045) to designate the Federal building located at 210 Walnut Street in Des Moines, Iowa, as the "Neal Smith Federal Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1045

*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 located at 210 Walnut Street in Des Moines, Iowa, shall be known and designated as the "Neal Smith Federal Building".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOSWELL. 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 H.R. 1045.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is quite a privilege today for me to stand here and speak about someone who has been my mentor and that I have admired for many, many years of my life. Neal Smith, and in fact I should say his wife, Bea, have been exemplary in so many ways and have meant so much to the people of Iowa and in fact the people of this Nation.

I would recognize that Neal served with distinction and bravery in World War II. He was a bomber pilot and was highly decorated.

Those of you here in the Congress that served with Neal know that he was highly regarded, both in Washington and in his home State of Iowa. He was known for his skillful legislating and attention to his congressional district. Having served 36 years in Congress, Neal is the longest serving Iowan to serve in the House of Representatives. Naming the Federal building in Des Moines is an honor he deserves, and the time is correct.

As chairman of the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations subcommittee, Neal spent most of his time outside the spotlight tenaciously defending programs under his jurisdiction against budget assaults.

He was rooted in Depression-era Iowa. Neal was a man of liberal instincts, but he was considered fair and an honest broker as a subcommittee chairman and was known to keep debating until an agreement could be reached. He once said, "I don't try to get confrontational. I try to do whatever I need to do to pass the bill."

Outside of appropriations, Neal was a champion for tougher meat and poultry inspection laws and introduced and supported legislation that required food labels stating sodium content. Neal was also instrumental in creating the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to guard against grain trading abuses and in setting up strict Federal procedures for grain inspection.

Back in Iowa, other tributes have been given to his honor. We now have the Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge, the Neal Smith Trail, and the Neal and Bea Smith Law School at Drake. It is now only fitting that the Federal building in Des Moines, a building I understand he helped get funded, be named the Neal Smith Federal Building.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this moment and urge passage of this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I don't think I could really add much to Mr. SMITH's accomplishments and what he has done, other than what Mr. BOSWELL has pointed out.

He did mention he was a bomber pilot, and I looked up his service

record. He was awarded the Purple Heart, nine Battle Stars and the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters for his service, which is obviously a sign of a very outstanding individual. This obviously marks a long and very distinguished career. Obviously, he was one of us, a Member of Congress from Iowa; and I wholeheartedly support this.

Mr. Speaker, could I inquire of the gentleman from Iowa what Mr. SMITH flew during the war?

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, I would just share this. That is a very good question, Mr. GRAVES. It would be either a B-17 or B-29. It was one of the bombers at least. I know that. Neal was the kind of person, as others know from here, he never spoke about it. You had to kind of dig it out to know about that. But he truly was an American hero as well as a very much respected hero in Iowa, and I suspect that a lot of his influence reached over into Missouri.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I do thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) for the kind words that he said. Again, this gentleman was a pilot, and you can't get any better than that. I would wholeheartedly support this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. BOSWELL. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would say this is a very special day for us in Iowa to name this building in Neal's honor. We also would say publicly and presently that we respect Bea so very much. They went to law school together at Drake and served together all these many, many years.

Mr. REGULA from Ohio was a colleague of Neal's and they served together, and he was very happy and ready to help sponsor the bill and so on. I would appreciate, Mr. GRAVES, if you will pass on to him our appreciation for his contribution and his greetings to Neal and Bea.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support and pass this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1045, a bill to designate the Federal building at 210 Walnut Street in Des Moines, IA, as the "Neal Smith Federal Building."

Neal Smith was born on March 23, 1920, in his grandparents' home near Hedrick, Keokuk County, IA. He served in the United States House of Representatives from 1959 until 1995, and has the distinction of being the longest serving Member of the House of Representatives from Iowa. Congressman Smith is a World War II veteran, having served in the United States Army Air Force as a bomber pilot. His plane was shot down during combat and he received a Purple Heart, nine Battle Stars, and the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

He received his undergraduate training at the University of Missouri and Syracuse University. In 1950, he received his law degree from Drake University.

Neal Smith is one of Iowa's most respected and distinguished elected officials. His interests while serving in Congress were varied,