

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