

named John Tower, ran for Senator. The Republican Party had never received enough votes to hold a primary, and even though Judge Steger knew he couldn't win the race, he hoped he would get the requisite 200,000 votes so the Republican Party could hold a primary in the next election. Judge Steger actually received more than 600,000 votes that year. Texas then became eligible to begin having Republican primaries because of Judge Steger.

Always having the courage of his convictions, despite the odds against him, Judge Steger was a profile in courage whose memory will continue to inspire me for the rest of my life. At the 2004 Tyler Law Day, Judge Steger received the Justinian award for his community service, his legal ethics, and professionalism.

He was a Baptist, a Baptist's Baptist. He was a charter member and deacon at Green Acres Baptist Church, helping to nurse it through its early days of growing from nonexistence to its current 12,000 members. He was a confidant to me, he was a friend, and he was a wise sounding board.

He and Ann endured the worst heartache a couple can face in the loss of their only child, Reed, in a tragic scuba diving accident. But the manner in which Judge Steger dealt with such devastation and allowed his faith, God's help and Ann's companionship to help overcome this horrendous blow has always and will always be an inspiration to me.

It is an honor to be a part of this bill that will create a lasting tribute to such a deserving man. I thank my friend, Mr. HALL, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 5606 in order to commemorate the life of an ideal American.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I thank my colleague LOUIE GOHMERT. It is an honor to join LOUIE in sponsoring H.R. 5606, a bill to designate the Federal building and courthouse in Tyler, Texas.

Judge Steger passed away on June 4, having served on the bench with great distinction for, I guess 35, 36, 37 years. I appeared before him. I was in law school with him at SMU. He was a great American. He was just really a wonderful guy, just a super friend.

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He was a great jurist. Judge was successful in everything he did in life, including the marrying of his wife Ann, to serving his country in World War II, to being in public service.

I had known Bill Steger when we were fellow law students at Southern Methodist University following World

War II and had the utmost respect and admiration for him. I did not like him too much because he was very brilliant and he ruined the curve for a lot of us ordinary lawyers there and law students, but we had a lot of laughs about that.

He was appointed by Richard Nixon. He began a long and distinguished service as U.S. District Judge in December of 1970. He served in Beaumont until 1977 and then returned to Tyler, where he built upon a reputation for efficiency and integrity. He closed more than 6,500 cases, issued several landmark decisions and was rarely reversed on appeal.

Judge was a constitutionally reverent jurist, upheld the highest ideals of our judicial system and earned the respect of fellow jurists, attorneys and their clients.

As a testament to his contributions on the Federal bench, Judge was honored in 2005 by current and former law clerks, attorneys, fellow jurists, local officials, friends and admirers at a tribute dinner in Tyler.

Prior to his appointment to the Federal bench, he was appointed by President Eisenhower as U.S. District Attorney in East Texas, a position he held from 1952 to 1969. Judge had been Eisenhower's East Texas campaign manager and was the founding father of East Texas Republican politics.

He also distinguished himself in service to his country by answering his call to duty and enlisting in the U.S. Army Air Corps shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. He was studying pre-law at Baylor University at the time but did not hesitate to enlist.

He flew 56 combat missions as a fighter pilot in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy, received the Air Medal and four Oak Leaf Clusters and obtained the rank of Captain. While later training other pilots, Captain Steger also tested the very first U.S. jet airplanes.

Upon completion of his military service in 1947, Judge returned to Dallas and enrolled in SMU. He also made one of the best decisions in his life in his marriage to Ann Hollandsworth Steger. Judge and Ann were inseparable and contributed so much to their community, both separately and as a couple.

Shortly before his death, when it was mentioned to Judge that his law clerks, friends and family were hoping that the Federal Building would be named after him, he quipped, "and maybe we could also have an Ann-ex." Such was his love and respect for his wife of some 58 years.

Judge and Ann, as Congressman GOHMERT stated, had a wonderful son named Reed, who died tragically in a scuba diving accident several years ago. It was just a hard time for them to go through. But his faith in God and with God's help and Ann's companionship helped him through that very difficult time.

In closing, Judge Steger just really was one of the great judges of the Eastern District. Naming the Federal build-

ing for him would be a living tribute and would remain long after we are all gone, while others will see his name and know it stood for justice. Judge Steger leaves a powerful legacy of ethical conduct, judicial prudence and distinguished service that will long be remembered.

I urge my colleagues to support me today in support of H.R. 5606 in honor of this great jurist and great American, the late Judge William M. Steger.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5606 is a bill to designate the Federal building and U.S. courthouse located at 221 West Ferguson St. in Tyler, TX as the William M. Steger Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge William Steger was born in 1920 in Dallas, TX. He attended local schools and Baylor University. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1942. After training as a pilot, he served in Northern Africa and flew 56 missions over North Africa and Italy in Spitfires, the famous British fighter plane.

In the 1950s, President Eisenhower appointed him to serve as the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. In 1960, Judge Steger was the Republican nominee in the Texas governor race in 1960. In 1970, President Nixon appointed him to the Federal bench, beginning his long and distinguished Federal judicial career. Judge Steger passed away this past June.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5606. Mr. SHUSTER. 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5606.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANDRES TORO BUILDING

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5026) to designate the Investigations Building of the Food and Drug Administration located at 466 Fernandez Juncos Avenue in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the "Andres Toro Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5026

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Investigations Building of the Food and Drug Administration located at 466 Fernandez Juncos Avenue in San Juan, Puerto Rico, shall be known and designated as the "Andrés Toro 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 "Andrés Toro Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5026, introduced by Representative LUIS FORTUÑO of Puerto Rico, designates the Investigations Building of the Food and Drug Administration located in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the Andres Toro Building.

Andres Toro was the Director of the Compliance Division of the FDA San Juan district office. He joined the FDA in 1977 as an investigator in the San Juan district office and worked his way up through the ranks to Director of the Compliance Division. He is the first and only Puerto Rican to have risen to this high government rank in the FDA without taking a position off the island, and received many awards along the way.

Mr. Toro played a major role in some of the most unprecedented regulatory cases the FDA has initiated against the food and drug industry. He was known for his dedication and commitment in preserving and protecting public health.

Mr. Toro's life of public service came to an end when a sudden heart attack claimed his life June 24, 2005. This bill is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant.

I support the legislation, and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

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

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5026 is a bill to designate the Food and Drug Building located in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the Andres Toro Building.

Andres Toro was an extremely knowledgeable public servant. As a Federal employee highly regarded by both his coworkers and members of the pharmaceutical industry in Puerto Rico, he directed the Office of Investigations for the Food and Drug Administration in the Puerto Rico district.

Working with local government agencies, he demonstrated his commitment to preserving and enhancing public health by playing a major role in FDA actions in regulatory matters. He was widely regarded as one of the most knowledgeable members in the regulatory environment and made valuable and significant contributions to the FDA office in San Juan.

During his Federal career, he received numerous awards and honors, including the Commissioner's Special Citation for the Tylenol tampering case, the FDA Commendable Service Award for outstanding performance and dedication during Hurricane David, and in 1993 for his participation in the criminal investigation called "operation golden pill."

Mr. Toro was a veteran of the Vietnam War and was awarded the National Defense Service Medal and the Vietnam Service Medal.

After attending Catholic University in Puerto Rico, he joined the FDA in San Juan in 1977. Over the course of his Federal a career he rose to the rank of Director of Investigations for the Puerto Rico district of the Food and Drug Administration. He was beloved by his fellow workers, who relied on his expertise, knowledge and guidance.

It is both fitting and proper to honor this extraordinary public servant with this designation. I support H.R. 5026, and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5026, a bill to designate the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, Building located at 466 Fernandez Juncos Avenue in San Juan, Puerto Rico as the Andres Toro Building.

Andres Toro, a Federal employee who recently passed away, was highly regarded by his co-workers and members of the pharmaceutical industry in Puerto Rico. He was the Director of the Office of Investigations for the Food and Drug Administration in the Puerto Rico District.

Andres Toro was a veteran of the Vietnam war and was awarded the National Defense Service Medal, and the Vietnam Service Medal. After attending Catholic University in Puerto Rico he joined the FDA in San Juan in 1977. He was the recipient of the Secretary's award for Distinguished Service and the Outstanding Service Award.

It is both fitting and proper to honor Andres Toro and his extraordinary public career with this designation.

I support H.R. 5026 and urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5026.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN F. SEIBERLING FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6051) to designate the Federal building located at 2 South Main Street in Akron, Ohio, as the "John F. Seiberling Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6051

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 2 South Main Street in

Akron, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "John F. Seiberling 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 "John F. Seiberling Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6051, introduced by my good friend, Representative TIM RYAN of Ohio, designates the Federal Building and Courthouse located in Akron, Ohio, as the John F. Seiberling Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

John Seiberling was born in 1918 in Akron, Ohio. He received his degree from Harvard University and his law degree from Columbia School of Law. After 4 years of duty with the Army during World War II, Seiberling began a career in private practice.

After more than 20 years as an attorney, Seiberling was elected to the 92nd Congress and served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 16 years as a representative of the 14th District of Ohio. During his eight terms in the U.S. Congress, Representative Seiberling led the fight to establish some of our country's most important urban parks, and has received the title of "patron saint" of many of today's national parks.

In 1992, Representative Seiberling joined the faculty of the University of Akron's School of Law in Akron, Ohio. He currently resides in Akron, Ohio.

I support this legislation, and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6051, as amended, is a bill to designate the Federal building located at 2 South Main Street in Akron, Ohio, as the John F. Seiberling Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Congressman Seiberling was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1918. He attended public school in Akron and Staunton Military Academy in Virginia. After graduating from military academy, he attended Harvard and received his law degree from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1949.

Serving in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1950 and engaged in private practice from 1949 to 1954. During this time, he volunteered with the New York Legal Aid Society.

He was elected to the 92nd Congress and served for seven consecutive Congresses, from January, 1971, through January, 1987.