

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

CARL B. STOKES U.S.
COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 643) to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of Superior and Huron Roads, in Cleveland, OH, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 643

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 courthouse to be constructed at the corner of Superior and Huron Roads, in Cleveland, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 643 designates the U.S. Courthouse in Cleveland, OH, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse." In 1962 Carl Stokes began public service upon his election to the Ohio General Assembly. Five years later Carl Stokes broke new ground when he won Cleveland's mayoral election, becoming the first African American to be elected mayor of a major city.

Declining reelection in 1971, Carl Stokes entered the field of journalism with WNBC TV in New York City. For his work at WNBC, he received an Emmy Award. In 1983 Carl Stokes returned to Cleveland, where he won election to Cleveland's municipal court.

□ 1615

Within weeks he was elected both presiding and administrative judge. In 1994, President Clinton appointed him the Ambassador to the African Island Republic of Seychelles. In his position, he advised emerging African nations on the establishment of a democratic form of government and lobbied the administration in support of the African continent.

Carl Stokes passed away on April 3, 1996. This is a fitting tribute to a man who dedicated so much of his life to the public service. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join in this support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Carl Stokes probably will be remembered for being the first black political figure to be elected in a major urban area of our country, that being Cleveland, OH, and all of Ohio participated in that great election.

I can remember from Youngstown, OH, now my constituents, that had traveled to Cleveland to help elect Carl back then. I think his record is exemplary, and I think everybody in here also knows that he is the brother of LEWIS STOKES, LOU STOKES, one the strongest leaders of Congress for many years and has set a record for the Stokes family that is unparalleled in our country regardless of race or religion or however we want to categorize it.

So, on behalf of all from Ohio, I want to extend to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE], the sponsor of this bill, and to the Stokes family, and to the legacy of Carl Stokes in Cleveland and to the record in contributions of LOU and the entire family, I am very honored to have been a part of this and support the bill wholeheartedly.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE].

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the chair of our subcommittee, for his assistance and also in getting this bill to the floor. I also want to thank the gentleman from Youngstown, OH [Mr. TRAFICANT], ranking member of our subcommittee. I also want to extend my appreciation to the staff of the subcommittee on their hard work.

Madam Speaker, this bill was passed by the House under suspension in the last Congress, but unfortunately the Senate adjourned before taking it up. I am pleased to report that, in the 105th Congress, the Senate has already passed this bill, sponsored by Senator DEWINE of Ohio. If we are successful today, and given the bipartisan support this bill enjoys I assume we will be, we can complete this tribute.

Madam Speaker, Carl Stokes grew up in the ghetto of Cleveland but never let his surroundings hold him back. In fact, he made it his life's devotion to make a difference in the lives of others and to help others aspire to the greatness lurking within them.

In 1962, Carl Stokes became the first black Democrat to be elected to the Ohio House of Representatives, winning a seat in Cuyahoga County. At the time, the population of Cuyahoga County was only 14 percent black.

In 1967, Carl Stokes came back and beat the Democratic mayor by 20,000

votes. And in 1967, he was elected mayor of the city of Cleveland. And he faced in that election one of Ohio's and the country's most notable political families, the Tafts. That November in 1967, Carl Stokes, who was the great-grandson of a slave, defeated Seth Taft, the grandson of President William Howard Taft.

Madam Speaker, in April of 1996, cancer claimed the life of Carl Stokes. At his funeral, Carl Stokes was remembered with great fondness and admiration. Few, of course, were able to capture the essence of the magic of Carl Stokes more than his brother, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES], our colleague for many years, who described his brother's life this way:

A life that has been a series of 'firsts' for African-Americans. A life that opened up doors and opportunities and raised the aspirations of African-Americans everywhere. He wrote a different American story. He wrote the poor American black boy's story. He didn't rise from rags to riches. He went from poverty to power. And he used that power to help people.

Cleveland, Ohio will never forget Mayor Stokes' contributions, Judge Stokes' contributions, and Ambassador Stokes' contributions. He served his city and country with dignity and purpose. And it is only fitting that Carl Stokes, the true visionary, one of Cleveland's most remarkable sons, now be honored by the naming of the Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE].

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I likewise am delighted for the kindness of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] and certainly congratulate the proponents of this legislation.

Some would say that there is something in the water in Ohio. I would say there is something in the water of the Stokes home in Ohio.

Carl Stokes was born on June 21, 1927, in Cleveland, OH, and he was only 2 years old when his father, Charles, a laundry worker, died. His widowed mother, Mrs. Louise Stokes, supported her two sons by working as a domestic, and for a time the family was on public assistance.

He and his older brother LOUIS, who must have drank from the same well and the same water, a Member of this body and a great leader in this Congress, went ahead to augment the family income as newspaper carriers for the old Cleveland News and by working in neighborhood stores.

What I am trying to say, Madam Speaker, is these are true American stories and heroes. Certainly, the honorable and the late Carl Stokes exhibits the ability and the fact that you can pull yourself up by your bootstraps and, as well, continue to fight against the oppression of some of those who would not lose their prejudice.

They represent, the two, the brothers, and as we are celebrating and commemorating the Honorable Carl Stokes, the fact that you can stand for what you believe in. The Honorable Carl B. Stokes held the title of mayor and ambassador, two of the finest and most honored titles that anyone can hold in a lifetime. His life's work was centered around expanding opportunity for others that had been denied to him in his youth.

What we are actually saying is he did not hold a grudge, he did not have a chip on his shoulder, he kept pressing forward. And even until the time he took ill, he was serving his country as an ambassador. Carl Stokes was a great communicator who shared his gift of the spoken and written word and thereby challenged the minds of his constituents to reach beyond where they were to where they could go in life. His dedication to others through his work as a public servant will be most missed by those who can appreciate his spirit of egalitarianism.

Carl Stokes' work promoted equal political, economic, and social rights for all through sharing his vital perspective on the human condition with this world. As mayor, he challenged his city to be great. And as ambassador, he challenged his Nation to be even greater.

Madam Speaker, let me say that I am delighted to join by honoring this very fine gentleman and providing with him a lasting legacy along with his works.

Madam Speaker, I include the following statement into the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 643, which would designate a U.S. courthouse to be constructed in Cleveland, OH, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse."

Carl Stokes was born on June 21, 1927, in Cleveland, OH. He was only 2 years old when his father, Charles, a laundry worker, died. His widowed mother, Mrs. Louise Stokes, supported her two sons by working as a domestic and for a time the family was on public assistance. He and his older brother Louis, who is a Member of this body, augmented the family income as newspaper carriers for the old Cleveland News, and by working in neighborhood stores.

The Honorable Carl B. Stokes held the title of mayor and ambassador, two of the finest and most honored titles that anyone can hold in a lifetime. His life's work was centered around expanding opportunities for others that had been denied him in his youth. Carl Stokes was a great communicator who shared his gift of the spoken and written word, and thereby challenged the minds of his constituents to reach beyond where they were, to where they could go in life. His dedication to others through his work as a public servant will be most missed by those who can appreciate his spirit of egalitarianism. Carl Stokes' work promoted equal political, economic, and social rights for all through sharing his vital perspective on the human condition with the world.

In November 1962, Carl Stokes became the first African-American Democrat in the history of the State of Ohio to be elected to the Ohio General Assembly. He was reelected in 1964 and 1966. At that time members of the assembly

were elected countywide. Cuyahoga County's population was only 14 percent African-American.

On November 13, 1967, Carl Stokes attracted international attention when he was sworn in as mayor of the city of Cleveland—the first African-American mayor of a large American city. At that time Cleveland's population was only 37 percent African-American.

Public service provides a path through and around barriers in life which violence and harsh words can never penetrate. We know through the example of Cesar Chavez, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Carl Stokes, that violent actions are much weaker than the strength of powerful positive messages which have been instrumental in leading us all to a better understanding of each other, and the world around us. These heroes were each guided by a strong personal philosophy rooted in the belief that, indeed, one person could make a difference in this world.

In August 1994, President Clinton appointed then Judge Carl Stokes to be his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of the Seychelles.

Carl Stokes was a full participant in life who believed in making a difference in the lives of others, strangers and friends alike, and his legacy to this Nation will be the positive lives that each person he reached through personal example have chosen to lead.

Dedication of the new U.S. courthouse to be constructed in Cleveland, OH, in recognition of the work which Carl Stokes engaged in is most appropriate. He devoted his life to the promotion of human welfare and the advancement of social reforms. The Honorable Carl Stokes lived a life based on his personal philosophy; that the sole moral obligation of humankind is the improvement of human welfare. The tireless humanitarian work he performed in the area of economic redevelopment and revitalization of the diverse Cleveland community reflects the character of a unique individual. His extraordinary efforts gave the gifts of employment, housing, and a brighter future to families throughout that city. His commitment to Cleveland and the Nation provided many with the good news that caring translated into hard work, determination, and perseverance leads to a better quality of life for everyone.

I would like to offer my thanks to the leadership of both parties for allowing this measure to come before the full House for consideration. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this important bill.

Thank you.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I do not have any more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KUCINICH], a young fighter newly elected, who knows the Stokes family well.

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] for yielding me the time.

It is an honor to be on this floor and actually between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] on my right and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] on my left to read this tribute today in honor of Ambassador Carl B. Stokes, the former mayor of the city of Cleveland.

Carl Stokes grew up in the depths of the Great Depression and scaled the heights of public service. He was a visionary and a great leader who inspired those who worked around him. The world will remember him as the first African-American mayor of a major American city. I will always remember him as a special friend, as a confidant, and as a mentor who helped me navigate the rough waters of Cleveland politics and the even rougher circumstances of being mayor of Cleveland, an office which Carl and I have both held.

Carl B. Stokes was the son of a laundry worker who died when he was 2 years old. His mother worked as a domestic. He and his brother, the honorable gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES], worked in neighborhood stores and delivered newspapers to help out their family.

Over the years, Carl Stokes excelled in many aspects of life: as a soldier during World War II, as a middle-weight boxing champion in 1948, as someone who could shoot a pretty good game of pool I might add, as an attorney and investigator for the Ohio Department of Liquor Control.

In his 1973 autobiography "Promises of Power," we see a classic work of Cleveland political literature. The story of Carl Stokes and his career is a story of accomplishments. In 1962, he became the first black Democrat elected to the Ohio General Assembly. In 1967, he became the first African-American to be elected mayor of a major American city. He appeared on the cover of Time Magazine after that victory.

As mayor, before environmental issues attracted wild public attention, he developed a program to clean up the Cuyahoga River and started the first clean water task force in the city's history. In 1970, he was elected president of the National League of Cities, the first African-American to hold that post.

After 4 years as mayor, he moved on to a journalist career in New York City, becoming the first African-American to serve as the daily anchorman for a television news program. I am sure those who are familiar with American politics at that time know that in 1968, he was actually being considered as a possible running mate to Hubert Humphrey. So we may have had the first African-American Vice President of the United States in Carl Stokes. He was later elected as judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court. In 1994, President Clinton appointed Carl Stokes as Ambassador to the Seychelles.

The legacy of Carl Stokes is with us today. As the Reverend Jesse Jackson said about Carl Stokes, "All that exists now in the political spectrum for African-Americans are seeds from trees that Carl Stokes planted."

It is a fitting tribute to the legacy of Carl Stokes that we name the new Federal courthouse in Cleveland as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse."

I join with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] and other Members of the Ohio delegation in asking my colleagues to support this tribute.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, evidently Louise Stokes was a great woman. And Charles Stokes, I think we all know his legacy.

But the gentleman I am introducing now is one of the stalwarts of this Congress, one of the most respected men of our Congress. He stands up there with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], shoulder to shoulder with the giants that have been here for many years. I want to thank him on behalf of all Ohioans for his record and his distinguished service.

Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES]. I think it is fitting that he should have an opportunity to pay tribute to his younger brother.

Mr. STOKES. Ms. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], my distinguished friend and colleague, for yielding to me and also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], the ranking member of the committee, for his work bringing this legislation to the floor and for his very kind and generous words.

I also want to express my appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] for making this resolution possible today and for his action in bringing this bill to the floor. I want to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE], my friend and colleague, the sponsor of this legislation to name the new courthouse to be built in Cleveland, OH, the "Carl B. Stokes Courthouse," how much I appreciate this honor to be bestowed upon my late brother.

To all of my colleagues who have spoken so eloquently about the life of my brother Carl, I thank them for the eloquent statements spoken here on the floor today regarding the meaning of his life, his accomplishments, and the reasons for memorializing his name in this manner. They have far exceeded my ability to in any manner enhance their eloquent statements here on the floor.

I would confine my remarks on this occasion to expressing the heartfelt appreciation of Carl's wife Raija, his daughters Cordi and Cynthia, his sons Carl, Jr., and Cordell, and his grandchildren, Jevonne, Cybil, and Cordell, Jr., for the action being taken by the House today.

The naming of this courthouse, which will sit in the heart of downtown Cleveland, will be a lasting and fitting memorial to the man who became America's first black mayor of a major American city and who became mayor of Cleveland in 1967.

As my colleagues have already heard, Carl and I were both born and raised in Cleveland. Our mother, Louise Stokes, was a woman who believed in the American dream. Shortly after her

marriage to our father, he became ill and died, leaving her with two young boys. I was 3 years old, and Carl was only a year old.

Our mother had only an eighth grade education. So as a widow with two young boys and a mother to care for, she became a domestic worker. My mother worked in suburban homes around Cleveland, caring for children, cleaning homes, serving dinners, washing windows, scrubbing floors, doing whatever domestic work was required of her. In order to make ends meet, she also went on welfare. And in order to provide decent housing for Carl and me, she applied for and obtained a home in public housing.

It was in this setting that she urged both of us to get an education, "Get something in your heads so you don't have to work with your hands, as I've had to work with mine."

□ 1630

My mother's greatest dream was that someday her two boys would not have to scrub floors as she did. She dreamed that they would have high school diplomas. In her wildest dreams she did not realize that she would be the inspiration for one of her sons to become America's first black mayor, following the achievement of becoming the first black American to be elected to the Ohio Legislature as a Democrat.

As my colleagues have already heard, Carl followed these achievements with his career as an Emmy award-winning TV anchorman and journalist, lawyer, and then judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court, and finally by appointment by President Bill Clinton as United States Ambassador to the Seychelles.

The election of Carl B. Stokes as mayor of Cleveland in 1967 sparked and inspired black Americans all over America to aspire to the highest offices in the land. As mayor of Cleveland, Carl was proud of his accomplishments for a city which in 1967 was the eighth largest city in the United States. It was also not a black city. At the time of his election, Cleveland was only 37 percent black.

The naming of this courthouse in honor of Carl B. Stokes will be a fitting and lasting tribute to a son who not only was a credit to his mother Louise Stokes, but was a credit to the city of Cleveland, the State of Ohio and to our Nation. Again, I thank the House for this honor which you would bestow upon my brother.

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

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I, too, want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], the chairman of our committee, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the ranking member. I, too, want to concur with all the statements made here today.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 643 and thank Mr. LATOURETTE for introducing a bill to honor Carl B. Stokes.

Carl B. Stokes achieved many remarkable things in his life—he was a member of the Ohio General Assembly, a news anchor for WNBC-TV in New York City, a Judge, and a U.S. Ambassador. Perhaps his greatest achievement was his landmark election as the mayor of Cleveland, becoming the first African-American to hold great urban, political power.

He is the brother of Louis Stokes, our friend and colleague. It is most fitting to honor Carl Stokes by designating the new U.S. courthouse in Cleveland in his honor.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to support HR 643, a bill to name the new Federal Courthouse in Cleveland, Ohio in honor of the late Ambassador Carl B. Stokes. Carl Burton Stokes was one of our nation's preeminent Black leaders and this legislation is a fitting tribute in memory of his noteworthy accomplishments.

Ambassador Stokes was a trailblazer. He was the first Black Democrat in history to be elected to the Ohio General Assembly. In 1967 he became the first Black American to be elected mayor of a major city. When the people of Cleveland, Ohio elected Carl Stokes, the grandson of a slave over Seth Taft, the grandson of a President, his victory was acclaimed around the world.

In 1983 Carl Stokes was elected Judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court and his colleagues soon elected him Administrative Judge of the Court and later chose him to be Presiding Judge. In 1994 President Clinton appointed Judge Stokes Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Seychelles. Ambassador Stokes had the distinction of being among the few Americans to serve at the highest levels in all three branches of the government—legislative, executive and judicial.

I was a dear friend and great admirer of Carl Stokes. He was a man of courage and dedication. His life was about overcoming obstacles and advancing true justice and social equality for all. Stokes was a man blessed with vision and courage. He lived a life of true conviction to the principles of social justice. His many contributions to our society have forever changed the course of our Nation's history. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to designate the Carl Burton Stokes Federal Courthouse.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American and distinguished Ohioan, Carl Burton Stokes. Mr. Stokes rose to prominence in this country at a time when it was unheard of for an African-American male to serve as a big-city Mayor. In his death, Mr. Stokes has left a legacy of accomplishment both personally and professionally. He is the first African-American ever to be elected to all three branches of government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

Ambassador Stokes' career was both long and distinguished. It began in November, 1962 when he was elected to the Ohio General Assembly. In 1967, Mr. Stokes attracted international attention when he was sworn in as Mayor of the city of Cleveland, a major American city with a population of 810,000. In 1983, he was elected as a Judge of Cleveland Municipal Court, Ohio's largest court. In 1994,

President Bill Clinton appointed then-Judge Stokes as his Ambassador of the United States to the Republic of the Seychelles. He served in this position until his death. I encourage all my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to a leader, a visionary, a role model and above all, a wonderful and warm human being, Carl Burton Stokes.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the designation of the Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse.

In 1967 Carl Stokes was elected as the first Afro-American Mayor of Cleveland. His victory was a milestone in the Black empowerment movement of the late sixties and early seventies.

Mayor Stokes was born June 21, 1927 in a Cleveland housing project. His upbringing is what made it possible for him to be so close to all his constituents. The bond he shared especially with the lower income families of Cleveland had motivated him to push legislative acts such as the awarding of federal money to urban renewal projects and programs that required city contractors to employ more minorities.

Carl Stokes' career is also highlighted with his service as a Cleveland Municipal Judge. As a Ohio State legislator subsequent to his service as Mayor, he became a New York City anchorman. In 1994 he was appointed an Ambassador to Seychelles by President Clinton where he served until his death in 1996.

The service of Ambassador Stokes is deserving of this honor and I strongly urge my colleagues join me in support of this bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 824.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 824.

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

There was no objection.

HOWARD T. MARKEY NATIONAL COURTS BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 824) to redesignate the Federal

building located at 717 Madison Place, NW., in the District of Columbia, as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 824

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

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW., in the District of Columbia and known as the National Courts Building shall be known and designated as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts 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 "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE].

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

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I cannot possibly say what I want to say in 2 minutes. Howard Markey was my lifetime friend. This honor is certainly deserved.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 824 would redesignate the Federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW., in the District of Columbia, as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building." Judge Markey clearly deserves this recognition as a result of and in tribute to his service to others and to this country.

Howard Markey has been a leader in the Federal judiciary from the time of his initial appointment in 1972. Judge Markey presided on the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal circuit, which sits in the building to be redesignated, from the court's creation in 1982 until he stepped down as Chief Judge. He also served as judge and Chief Judge of the former Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. He was a brilliant practicing patent lawyer prior to ascending to the bench, and served as Dean of the John Marshall School of Law in Chicago after stepping down from the bench. Howard was also one of this country's first test pilots of jets and rose to the rank of major general.

Wholly apart from his monumental contributions to American jurisprudence through his arguments at the bar and his opinions from the bench, Howard had a profound and ameliorative impact upon our legal system when he led the movement that resulted in the creation of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal circuit. Howard had the insight to recognize, and the intellectual power to make the case, that the Nation would be better served if appeals in the domains of intellectual property law, Federal claims, and Federal civil service matters were taken to a single national tribunal rather than disparate geographic courts. He demonstrated this could be done

without undermining the Federal nature of our legal system or doing injury to the logic that generally sustains the geographic division of the circuits. AS the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal circuit's first and most influential Chief Judge, Howard led it to its stature as the world's most respected and followed court on matters of intellectual property, international trade, governmental obligations to citizens, and public sector personnel law.

There is some urgency to this legislation as Howard, who was widowed a few years ago, is in a nursing home and in frail health. There is no more fitting name for the building that houses the judicial structure that he fathered than that of Howard Markey, and no better way to remember Howard Markey than to attach his name to the hall of justice in which he worked so long and so well for the American people. I am pleased that the Congress will enact this bill and redesignate this building for this great American.

Madam Speaker, I include the following material for the RECORD:

HOWARD T. MARKEY

Howard T. Markey assumed duties as Dean of the John Marshall Law School in July, 1991. He retired October 31, 1994 and now serves as Dean Emeritus.

A distinguished jurist, serving as Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit from 1982 to 1990 and was an active judge on this court after his resignation as chief judge. Prior to serving on the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, he served since 1972 as chief judge for the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Dean Markey is the first active judge to have sat with every Federal Court of Appeals. He has sat in over 1,400 cases and written more than 250 opinions for the Regional Circuit Courts in every field of law, in addition to 5,000 cases and 800 opinions for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Dean Markey received his juris doctor degree in 1949 from Loyola University in Chicago, where he graduated *cum laude* and served as editor-in-chief of the Loyola University Law Review. He earned a master's degree from The John Marshall Law School in 1950.

Dean Markey has published extensively in legal periodicals, and has taught at George Washington University, Loyola University, the Federal Judicial Center, and the John Marshall Law School.

He is the recipient of numerous awards and honorary degrees—the most recent being the A. Sherman Christensen Award from the American Inns of Court. He has been chairman of the Ethics Advisory Committee on Codes of Conduct, and a senior member of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He currently is chairman of the board of the American Inns of Court Foundation, and a member of the board of trustees of the Supreme Court Historical Society.

Prior to serving in the federal judiciary, Dean Markey was a partner for many years in the Chicago law firm of Parker, Markey & Plyer.

A retired major general in the United States Air Force, Dean Markey is a highly decorated veteran of both World War II and the Korean War, and was one of the first jet test pilots in the United States.

He is a brilliant orator, administrator, jurist and lawyer—and he richly deserves this honor.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, H.R. 824 redesignates the Federal building located at 717 Madison Place in the District of Columbia as the Howard T.