

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The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.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.

Markey National Courts Building. Judge Howard Markey presided on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit from 1982 until he stepped down as chief judge in 1990. He also served as judge and chief judge of the former Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Judge Markey has been a leader in the Federal judiciary from the time of his initial appointment in 1972. He had a profound impact upon our legal system by leading the movement in the creation of the Federal circuit. As the Federal circuit's first chief judge, Judge Markey raised the court's stature to the world's most respected court on matters of intellectual property, international trade, governmental obligations to citizens, and public sector personnel law. This is a fitting tribute to this esteemed jurist. I support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to join in this support.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. 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. Mr. Speaker, I do not know Judge Markey, I know of his record and the great distinguished service that has been brought forward, but I know the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE]. I know that the gentleman from Illinois made this recommendation, the gentleman from Illinois believes that he is a great man, and I am sure he is and most deserving. I just want to join forces today here from our side of the aisle to support the recommendation of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], the distinguished chairman. I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] for having allowed that opportunity.

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CAMPBELL].

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand as a matter of family pride in behalf of this resolution for my friend Judge Howard Markey. I say family for two reasons. First of all, my father was chief judge of the Federal court in Chicago and on many occasions served with Judge Markey by designation on the seventh circuit. It was my father, Judge William Campbell who first introduced me to Judge Markey. My father passed away just a few weeks before I was elected to Congress, but I think he is smiling in heaven to know that his son today is paying tribute to his friend, our family friend, Howard Markey.

It is a family honor as well because of the man I consider as close as a brother, Joseph Morris of Chicago, who with his wife Kathleen, are with us in the gallery today for the purpose of

watching this honor given to Howard Markey. It is Mr. Morris who reminded me that though Judge Markey is now confined most of the time to a nursing home in Chicago, he still comes downtown to teach class at John Marshall Law School once a week so that his students will have the benefit of his encyclopedic, insightful knowledge of intellectual property law.

It is a matter of professional pride as well as family pride that I rise to add my words to those of my colleagues in this worthy designation, because Howard Markey is an academic without equal in the field of intellectual property. As a professor of law at Stanford University, I recognize an academic colleague in Howard Markey whose knowledge and influence in making intellectual property law consistent with free-market economics is second to none.

Last, as a native son of Chicago, I rise with tremendous pride to see how well another son of Chicago has done, bringing the wisdom of the prairie to the Capital of the United States, something that some of us can only aspire to do—and that via detour through California.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I join Mr. KIM in supporting H.R. 824, a bill to designate the National Courts Building here in Washington in honor of Judge Howard Markey.

Judge Markey was the first active judge to have sat with every Federal Court of Appeals. He participated in over 1,400 cases and wrote more than 250 opinions for the regional courts and over 800 opinions for the Court of Customs. He is a World War II and Korean war veteran and his biography is filled with numerous honors and distinctions. It is most fitting to honor Judge Markey in this manner.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). 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. Mr. 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. 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. 824.

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

There was no objection.

ROBERT J. DOLE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1000) to designate the U.S. courthouse at 500 State Avenue in Kansas City, KS, as the "Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1000

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ROBERT J. DOLE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse at 500 State Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, shall be known and designated as the "Robert J. Dole 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 "Robert J. Dole 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. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1000 designates the U.S. courthouse in Kansas City, KS, as the Robert J. Dole United States Courthouse.

Senator Dole has served and continues to serve his country in many ways. He is an honorable leader and a respected statesman who will long be considered one of the most powerful Senators and brilliant legislators of our times.

He was raised in the small town of Russell, KS, and though he gained national prominence, he remained a faithful advocate for the State of Kansas. Senator Dole attended the University of Kansas and Washburn University, but left to join the U.S. Army in World War II. During his tour of duty, he was severely wounded, permanently hindering his right arm. Upon leaving the military, he returned to school and earned his college and law degrees, graduating magna cum laude.

In 1950, Senator Dole began his political career by his election to the Kansas State legislature. Following his term in the State house, he became the prosecuting attorney of Russell County from 1953 until he successfully bid for a seat in the United States House of Representatives in 1960. In 1968 Senator Dole successfully won a term in the U.S. Senate. Early in his tenure, he was recognized for his organizational skills by being selected as national chairman of the Republican Party. Senator Dole became the majority leader of the Senate in 1985, and served as majority and minority leader in the Senate from that time until his resignation in April 1996. Senator Dole holds a place of distinction as the longest serving Republican majority leader.