

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The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.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.