

motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1484, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. TRAFICANT. 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 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### DAVID W. DYER FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1479) to designate the Federal building and U.S. courthouse located at 300 Northeast First Avenue in Miami, FL, as the "David W. Dyer Federal Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1479

*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 300 Northeast First Avenue in Miami, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "David W. Dyer 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 referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "David W. Dyer Federal Building and 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.

House Resolution 1479, as amended, designates the Federal building and U.S. courthouse in Miami, Florida as the David W. Dyer Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse. Judge Dyer served on the Federal bench for more than 30 years, establishing himself as one of the most revered jurists in the State of Florida.

Born in Ohio, Judge Dyer attended Ohio State University and received his law degree in 1933 from Stetson University. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, rising to the rank of major. Following the war, Judge Dyer returned to Florida where he established a law firm in Florida.

In 1961, President Kennedy appointed Judge Dyer to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. He served as chief judge from 1962 to 1966, when President Johnson elevated him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit. At the time the

Fifth Circuit was primarily composed of the Southern States and quickly became a focal point for civil rights issues. Judge Dyer ruled judiciously on the challenges brought before the bench in the constitutional battle for racial equality.

The naming of this Federal complex is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant and distinguished jurist. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I join in support of H.R. 1479. I want to commend the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS], for introducing this bill that will designate the Federal building and courthouse at 300 Northeast Avenue in Miami, FL, as the David W. Dyer United States Courthouse.

Judge Dyer is a native Ohioan. He was born in Columbus, OH, in 1910. We are proud of him, former Buckeye. After service in World War II, he began to practice law and, in 1961, was tapped by President Kennedy, who appointed him to the District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

In 1966, President Johnson appointed Judge Dyer to the U.S. Court of Appeals and, in 1977, Judge Dyer had assumed senior status. In Judge Dyer's 30 years of service to the people of Florida, he had participated in many notable cases.

In the early 1960's, he was on the three judge panel which reapportioned the entire State of Florida on the basis of the one-man, one-vote principle. That in itself will be a highlight of a career distinguished by so many great actions and commonsense decisions.

Judge Dyer is noted for his fairness, his diligence and personal commitment to equality under the law. I am very proud to support the bill offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HASTINGS] and I am very proud to be a part of the designation and naming of this facility for Judge David W. Dyer, our beloved Buckeye.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1479, a bill designating the U.S. courthouse in Miami as the "David W. Dyer Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Mr. Speaker, Judge David Dyer was a distinguished jurist in Florida for over 30 years. Judge Dyer was born in Ohio in 1910, and moved to Florida in the early 1930's to complete his third year of law school at Stetson University, my law school alma mater.

Judge Dyer was a Florida lawyer in private practice from 1933 until 1961, except for the time he served in the Army during World War II. In 1961, he was appointed to the Federal bench by President John F. Kennedy. Five years later, President Lyndon Johnson elevated Judge Dyer to the court of appeals. After a decade serving as an appellate court judge, Judge Dyer assumed senior status.

Mr. Speaker, during his long career on the bench, Judge Dyer wrote important legal opin-

ions in a number of areas, but many legal scholars believe his greatest impact was in the arena of civil rights. When Judge Dyer was appointed to the Federal bench in 1961, Florida was still a State not fully desegregated. Thanks in part to Judge Dyer's foresight and courage to enforce the law and uphold the Constitution, racial discrimination sanctioned by the law was rooted out and eliminated in Florida.

It is fitting to honor Judge Dyer for his long and distinguished service by passage of this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1479.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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. 1479, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. KIM. 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 of 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 in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

#### MOTION OFFERED BY MR. ENSIGN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Nevada rise?

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess at this time subject to the call of the Chair, there being no business pending at this point.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1701

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. SNOWBARGER] at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.