

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3841, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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.

RECOGNIZING THE END OF SLAVERY

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 195) recognizing the end of slavery in the United States, and the true day of independence for African-Americans, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I rise to explain the purpose of this legislation.

(Miss COLLINS of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, let me begin my remarks by thanking the other side of the aisle and both parties for the bipartisan cooperation in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 195—legislation that will recognize Juneteenth as the day of celebrating the end of slavery in the United States and as the true day of independence for African-Americans in this country.

Juneteenth is the traditional celebration of the day on which the slaves in America were freed. Although slavery was officially abolished in 1863, news of freedom did not spread to all slaves for another 2½ years—June 19, 1865. On that day, U.S. Gen. Gordon Granger, along with a regiment of Union Army Soldiers, rode into Galveston, TX, and announced that the State's 200,000 slaves were free. Vowing to never forget the date, the former slaves coined a nickname for their cause of celebration—a blend of the words "June" and "Nineteenth."

House Joint Resolution 195 recognizes that the significance of Juneteenth is twofold. Historically, the date signifies the end of slavery in America. We must also recognize, however, that while the former slaves truly had cause to celebrate the events of June 19, 1865, the truth is that when the slaves of Texas received news of their freedom, they were already le-

gally free. That is because the Emancipation Proclamation became effective nearly 2½ years earlier—on January 1, 1863. Thus, from a political standpoint, Juneteenth is significant because it symbolizes how harsh and cruel the consequences can be when a breakdown in communication occurs between government and the American people. Sadly, the degrading and dehumanizing effects of slavery were unnecessarily prolonged for over 200,000 Black men, women, and children because someone failed to communicate the truth.

As Juneteenth celebrations continue to spread, so does a great appreciation of African-American history. We must revive and preserve Juneteenth not only as the end of a painful chapter in American history—but also as a reminder of the importance of preserving the lines of communication between the powerful and the powerless in our society.

Juneteenth allows us to look back on the past with an increased awareness and heightened respect for the strength of the millions of African-Americans who endured unspeakable cruelties in bondage for over 400 years. Out of respect to our ancestors, upon whose blood, sweat, and tears, this great Nation was built, Juneteenth Independence Day acknowledges that African-Americans in this country are not truly free, until the last of us are free.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important and historic legislation.

□ 1815

Ms. COLLINS of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 195

Whereas "Juneteenth" celebrations have been held informally for over 130 years to commemorate the strong survival instincts of African-Americans who were first brought to this country stacked in the bottoms of slave ships during a month-long journey across the Atlantic Ocean known as the "Middle Passage";

Whereas the Civil War was fueled by the economic and social divide caused by slavery;

Whereas on January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, the enforcement thereof occurred only in those Confederate States under the control of the Union Army;

Whereas on January 31, 1863, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States and its territories;

Whereas on April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered on behalf of the Confederate States at Appomattox, the Civil War was nonetheless prolonged in the Southwest;

Whereas news of the Emancipation Proclamation reached each State at different times;

Whereas the Emancipation Proclamation was not enforced in the Southwest until June 19, 1865, when Union General Gordon

Granger landed at Galveston, Texas, to present and read General Order No. 3;

Whereas former slaves in the Southwest began celebrating the end of slavery and recognized "Juneteenth Independence Day"; and

Whereas "Juneteenth" allows us to look back on the past with an increased appreciation for the strength of the men, women, and children who for generations endured unspeakable cruelties in bondage: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the end of slavery in the United States should be celebrated and recognized.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3841 and House Joint Resolution 195.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: House Concurrent Resolution 145 by the yeas and nays; House Concurrent Resolution 189 by the yeas and nays; H.R. 3752 by the yeas and nays; H.R. 4011 by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 3841 by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

CONCERNING REMOVAL OF RUSSIAN FORCES FROM MOLDOVA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 145.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution, 145 on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 425, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 440]

YEAS—425

Abercrombie Dellums Hyde
Ackerman Deutsch Inglis
Allard Diaz-Balart Istook
Andrews Dickey Jackson (IL)
Archer Dicks Jackson-Lee
Armey Dingell (TX)
Bachus Dixon Jacobs
Baesler Doggett Jefferson
Baker (CA) Dooley Johnson (CT)
Baker (LA) Doolittle Johnson (SD)
Baldacci Dornan Johnson, E. B.
Ballenger Doyle Johnson, Sam
Barcia Dreier Johnston
Barrett (NE) Duncan Jones
Barrett (WI) Dunn Kanjorski
Bartlett Durbin Kaptur
Barton Edwards Kasich
Bass Ehlers Kelly
Bateman Ehrlich Kennedy (MA)
Becerra Engel Kennedy (RI)
Beilenson English Kennelly
Bentsen Ensign Kildee
Bereuter Eshoo Kim
Berman Evans King
Bervill Everett Klink
Billray Farr Klug
Billirakis Fattah Knollenberg
Bishop Fawell Kolbe
Bliley Fazio LaFalce
Blumenauer Fields (LA) LaHood
Blute Fields (TX) Lantos
Boehlert Filner Largent
Boehner Flake Latham
Bonilla Flanagan LaTourette
Bonior Foglietta Laughlin
Bono Foley Lazio
Borski Forbes Leach
Boucher Ford Levin
Brewster Fowler Lewis (CA)
Browder Fox Lewis (GA)
Brown (CA) Frank (MA) Lewis (KY)
Brown (FL) Franks (CT) Lightfoot
Brown (OH) Franks (NJ) Lincoln
Brownback Frelinghuysen Linder
Bryant (TN) Frisa Lipinski
Bryant (TX) Frost Livingston
Bunn Funderburk LoBiondo
Bunning Furse Lofgren
Burr Gallegly Longley
Burton Ganske Lowey
Buyer Gejdenson Lucas
Callahan Gekas Luther
Calvert Gephardt Maloney
Camp Geren Manton
Campbell Gibbons Manzullo
Canady Gilchrest Markey
Cardin Gillmor Martinez
Castle Gilman Martini
Chabot Gonzalez Mascara
Chambliss Goodlatte Matsui
Chapman Goodling McCarthy
Chenoweth Gordon McCollum
Christensen Goss McCrery
Chrysler Graham McDade
Clay Green (TX) McDermott
Clayton Greene (UT) McHale
Clement Greenwood McHugh
Clinger Gunderson McInnis
Clyburn Gutierrez McIntosh
Coble Gutknecht McKeon
Coburn Hall (OH) McKinney
Coleman Hall (TX) McNulty
Collins (GA) Hamilton Meehan
Collins (IL) Hancock Meek
Collins (MI) Hansen Menendez
Combest Harman Metcalf
Condit Hastert Meyers
Conyers Hastings (FL) Mica
Cooley Hastings (WA) Millender-
Costello Hayworth McDonald
Cox Hefley Miller (CA)
Coyne Hefner Miller (FL)
Cramer Herger Minge
Crane Hilleary Mink
Crapo Hilliard Moakley
Cremeans Hinchey Molinari
Cubin Hobson Mollohan
Cummings Hoekstra Montgomery
Cunningham Hoke Moorhead
Danner Holden Moran
Davis Horn Morella
de la Garza Hostettler Murtha
Deal Houghton Myers
DeFazio Hoyer Myrick
DeLauro Hunter Nadler
DeLay Hutchinson Neal

Nethercutt Roukema Tauzin
Neumann Roybal-Allard Taylor (MS)
Ney Royce Taylor (NC)
Norwood Rush Tejada
Nussle Sabo Thomas
Oberstar Salmon Thompson
Obey Sanders Thornberry
Olver Sanford Thornton
Ortiz Sawyer Thurman
Orton Saxton Tiahrt
Owens Scarborough Torkildsen
Oxley Schaefer Torres
Packard Schiff Torricelli
Pallone Schroeder Towns
Parker Schumer Traficant
Pastor Scott Upton
Paxon Seastrand Velazquez
Payne (NJ) Sensenbrenner Vento
Payne (VA) Serrano Visclosky
Pelosi Shadegg Volkmer
Peterson (MN) Shaw Vucanovich
Petri Shays Walker
Pickett Shuster Walsh
Pombo Sisisky Wamp
Pomeroy Skaggs Ward
Porter Skeen Waters
Portman Skelton Watt (NC)
Poshard Slaughter Watts (OK)
Pryce Smith (MI) Waxman
Quillen Smith (NJ) Weldon (FL)
Quinn Smith (TX) Weldon (PA)
Radanovich Smith (WA) Weller
Rahall Solomon White
Ramstad Souder Whitfield
Rangel Spence Wicker
Reed Spratt Williams
Regula Stark Wilson
Richardson Stearns Wise
Riggs Stenholm Wolf
Rivers Stockman Woolsey
Roberts Stokes Wynn
Roemer Studts Yates
Rogers Stump Young (AK)
Rohrabacher Stupak Young (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen Talent Zelliff
Rose Tanner
Roth Tate

NOT VOTING—8

Barr Heineman Peterson (FL)
Ewing Kingston Zimmer
Hayes Kleczka

□ 1837

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. HILLIARD changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

REGARDING UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN SOUTH PACIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 189, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 189, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 6, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 441]

YEAS—416

Abercrombie Crane Gutknecht
Ackerman Hall (OH)
Allard Crapo Hall (TX)
Andrews Cubin Hamilton
Archer Cummings Hancock
Armey Cunningham Hansen
Bachus Danner Harman
Baesler Davis Hastert
Baker (CA) de la Garza Hastings (FL)
Baker (LA) Deal Hastings (WA)
Baldacci DeFazio Hayworth
Ballenger DeLauro Hefley
Barcia DeLay Hefner
Barr Dellums Herger
Barrett (NE) Deutsch Hilleary
Barrett (WI) Diaz-Balart Hilliard
Bartlett Dickey Hinchey
Barton Dicks Hobson
Bass Dingell Hoekstra
Bateman Dixon Hoke
Becerra Doggett Holden
Beilenson Dooley Horn
Bentsen Doolittle Hostettler
Bereuter Dornan Houghton
Berman Doyle Hoyer
Bevill Dreier Hunter
Billray Duncan Hutchinson
Billirakis Dunn Hyde
Bishop Durbin Inglis
Bliley Edwards Istook
Blumenauer Ehlers Jackson (IL)
Blute Ehrlich Jackson-Lee
Boehlert Engel (TX)
Boehner English Jacobs
Bonilla Ensign Jefferson
Bonior Eshoo Johnson (CT)
Bono Evans Johnson (SD)
Borski Everett Johnson, E. B.
Boucher Ewing Johnson, Sam
Brewster Farr Johnston
Browder Fawell Jones
Brown (CA) Fazio Kanjorski
Brown (FL) Fields (LA) Kaptur
Brown (OH) Fields (TX) Kasich
Brownback Filner Kelly
Bryant (TN) Flake Kennedy (MA)
Bryant (TX) Flanagan Kennedy (RI)
Bunn Foglietta Kennelly
Bunning Foley Kildee
Burr Forbes Kim
Burton Ford King
Buyer Fowler Kingston
Callahan Fox Kleczka
Calvert Frank (MA) Klink
Camp Franks (CT) Klug
Campbell Franks (NJ) Knollenberg
Canady Frelinghuysen Kolbe
Cardin Frisa LaFalce
Castle Frost LaHood
Chabot Furse Lantos
Chambliss Gallegly Largent
Chapman Ganske Latham
Christensen Gejdenson LaTourette
Chrysler Gekas Laughlin
Clay Gephardt Lazio
Clayton Geren Leach
Clement Gibbons Levin
Clyburn Gilchrest Lewis (CA)
Coble Gillmor Lewis (GA)
Coburn Gilman Lewis (KY)
Coleman Gonzalez Lightfoot
Collins (GA) Goodlatte Lincoln
Collins (IL) Goodling Linder
Collins (MI) Gordon Lipinski
Combest Goss Livingston
Condit Graham LoBiondo
Conyers Green (TX) Longley
Costello Greene (UT) Lowey
Cox Greenwood Lucas
Coyne Gunderson Luther
Cramer Gutierrez Maloney