

the Texas House. He was elected 24 times to the U.S. House of Representatives, representing Texas's Fourth District, and spent 17 of those years as Speaker of the House, a position that put him third in line for the United States Presidency. At the time of his death in 1961, Rayburn's 48 consecutive years in the U.S. House set a congressional record for continuous service.

Sam Rayburn was selected to replace the deceased William Bankhead as Speaker of the House, a position he held for a record number 17½ years. He also served as minority leader during the 80th and 83rd Congresses, the two periods of Republican majority in the House of Representatives. Rayburn served with eight different Presidents and helped to pass several pieces of key legislation throughout his career:

One was the Selective Service Act in 1941. He cast the deciding vote to pass that act; the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960; establishment of NASA; the National Defense Education Act of 1958; the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1958.

The Office of Speaker lacked great formal powers when he first took office, but Rayburn quickly expanded the power and influence of the office. Rayburn relied heavily on his personal prestige, persuasive skills, and personal friendships built up over decades in the House. His leadership style usually resulted in congenial relations between not only the northern and southern wings of the Democratic Party but also between Rayburn and the Republican leadership of the House. Rayburn's actions during his long tenure as Speaker increased the power of the House of Representatives in its relations with the Senate and with the executive branch.

Following his election as Speaker, Rayburn wanted to build a library to house his books, his personal papers, and memoirs. He also wanted the facility to be a reservoir center of political history available to the people of Fannin County in his congressional district. With the advice of Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder, Rayburn requested that Judge H.A. Cunningham, a good friend of Rayburn's and a great man from Bonham, Texas, arrange to have a charitable trust established for the purposes of receiving and managing funds donated to assist in building the library. The Speaker also contacted Buster Cole, a young lawyer from Bonham, to assist in the process of setting up the trust. An earlier \$10,000 award from Collier's magazine served as a financial base for the foundation.

Sam Rayburn, representatives of the Sam Rayburn Foundation, and hundreds of admirers gathered to break ground for the library in December 1955. The library construction was completed in July 1957, and the Sam Rayburn Library officially opened to the public October 9, 1957, in a ceremony that garnered national attention and media coverage. Businesses were closed

for the day, and downtown Bonham was decorated with banners and bunting.

□ 1845

Many distinguished political leaders attended the dedication, including President Harry S. Truman and his wife, Bess Truman; Secretary of Treasury Robert Anderson; Congressman Hale Boggs of Louisiana; Congressman Richard Bolling of Missouri; Governor of Arizona, Ernest McFarland; former Governor and current Congressman Earle C. Clements of Kentucky; and the majority of the congressional delegations from Texas and Oklahoma, among them Lyndon B. Johnson, Jim Wright, Carl Albert and Tom Steed. There were approximately 11 television and radio stations on hand to report all the activities.

In honor of the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the library and in recognition of the completion of phase one of the Museum Restoration Program, the Sam Rayburn Library and Museum hosted an open house and reception on Tuesday, October 9. An exhibit featuring historic images of the dedication as well as items pertaining to the recent renovation project were on display. The open house and reception honored Speaker Rayburn and recognized the many supporters and contributors who helped fund the recent renovation project.

The renovation included a new look, an improved drainage system for the building, a more efficient heating and cooling system, upgraded accessibility to the museum, and a thorough cleaning and resealing of the building exterior. These improvements will not only preserve the historic structure but also provide added protection for the valuable collections and artifacts housed in the Sam Rayburn Library and Museum.

I am pleased to offer this resolution today honoring the Sam Rayburn Library and Museum, and I urge my colleagues' support in recognition of this great facility that chronicles an important era in the history of our Nation.

I am also proud to represent Mr. Rayburn's Fourth District of Texas. My mother attended Mayo College at Commerce, Texas, with Mr. Rayburn. He was a great friend, my friend, and my family's friend. He truly was one of a kind. And this resolution will go into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, adding more light to this man's great history.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 709.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 3315, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 1593, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 3403, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 3461, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes. Postponed votes on other motions to suspend the rules will be taken later in the week.

PROVIDING THAT THE GREAT HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER SHALL BE KNOWN AS EMANCIPATION HALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3315, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3315.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 6, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 1082]

YEAS—398

Ackerman	Brown-Waite,	Davis, Lincoln
Aderholt	Ginny	Deal (GA)
Akin	Buchanan	DeFazio
Alexander	Burgess	DeGette
Allen	Burton (IN)	Delahunt
Altman	Butterfield	DeLauro
Andrews	Buyer	Dent
Arcuri	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, L.
Baca	Camp (MI)	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bachmann	Cannon	Dicks
Bachus	Cantor	Dingell
Baird	Capito	Doggett
Baker	Capps	Donnelly
Baldwin	Capuano	Drake
Barrett (SC)	Cardoza	Dreier
Barrow	Carnahan	Duncan
Bartlett (MD)	Carney	Edwards
Barton (TX)	Carter	Ehlers
Bean	Castle	Ellison
Becerra	Castor	Ellsworth
Berkley	Chabot	Emanuel
Berman	Chandler	Engel
Berry	Clarke	English (PA)
Biggert	Clay	Eshoo
Bilbray	Cleaver	Etheridge
Bilirakis	Clyburn	Everett
Bishop (NY)	Coble	Fallin
Blackburn	Cohen	Farr
Blumenauer	Cole (OK)	Fattah
Blunt	Conaway	Feeney
Boehner	Conyers	Ferguson
Bonner	Cooper	Filner
Bono	Costa	Flake
Boozman	Costello	Forbes
Boren	Courtney	Fortenberry
Boswell	Cramer	Fosseila
Boucher	Crenshaw	Foxx
Boustany	Crowley	Frank (MA)
Boyd (FL)	Cuellar	Franks (AZ)
Boysda (KS)	Culberson	Frelinghuysen
Brady (PA)	Cummings	Gallegly
Brady (TX)	Davis (CA)	Garrett (NJ)
Braley (IA)	Davis (IL)	Gerlach
Brown (SC)	Davis (KY)	Giffords
Brown, Corrine	Davis, David	Gilchrest

