

[Roll No. 143]

## YEAS—293

Adler (NJ) Gonzalez Mollohan  
 Alexander Gordon (TN) Moore (KS)  
 Altmire Grayson Moore (WI)  
 Andrews Green, Al Moran (VA)  
 Arcuri Green, Gene Murphy (CT)  
 Austria Grijalva Murphy (NY)  
 Baca Guthrie Murphy, Patrick  
 Baird Hall (NY) Nadler (NY)  
 Baldwin Hall (TX) Napolitano  
 Barrow Halvorson Neal (MA)  
 Bean Hare Nye  
 Becerra Harman Oberstar  
 Berkley Harper Obey  
 Berman Hastings (FL) Olver  
 Berry Hastings (WA) Ortiz  
 Biggert Heinrich Owens  
 Bishop (GA) Herseth Sandlin Pallone  
 Bishop (NY) Higgins Pascrell  
 Bishop (UT) Hill Pastor (AZ)  
 Blumenauer Himes Paulsen  
 Bocchieri Hinchey Payne  
 Bonner Hinojosa Perlmutter  
 Boren Hironso Perriello  
 Boswell Hodes Peters  
 Boucher Holden Peterson  
 Boustany Holt Pingree (ME)  
 Boyd Honda Polis (CO)  
 Brady (PA) Hoyer Pomeroy  
 Brady (TX) Inslee Price (NC)  
 Braley (IA) Israel Quigley  
 Brown (SC) Jackson (IL) Rahall  
 Brown, Corrine Jackson Lee  
 Buchanan (TX) Rangel  
 Butterfield Jenkins Rehberg  
 Cao Johnson (GA) Reichert  
 Capito Johnson (IL) Reyes  
 Capps Johnson, E. B. Richardson  
 Capuano Jones Rodriguez  
 Carnahan Kagen Rogers (MI)  
 Carney Kanjorski Ross  
 Carson (IN) Kaptur Rothman (NJ)  
 Cassidy Kennedy Roybal-Allard  
 Castle Kildee Ruppersberger  
 Castor (FL) Kilpatrick (MI) Rush  
 Chandler Kilroy Ryan (OH)  
 Childers Kind Salazar  
 Chu King (NY) Sanchez, Linda  
 Clarke Kirkpatrick (AZ) T.  
 Clay Kissell Sanchez, Loretta  
 Cleaver Klein (FL) Sarbanes  
 Clyburn Kline (MN) Schakowsky  
 Cohen Kosmas Schauer  
 Cole Kratovil Schiff  
 Conyers Kucinich Schmidt  
 Cooper Lance Schrader  
 Costa Langevin Schwartz  
 Costello Larsen (WA) Scott (GA)  
 Courtney Larson (CT) Scott (VA)  
 Crowley Lee (CA) Serrano  
 Cuellar Lee (NY) Sestak  
 Cummings Levin Shea-Porter  
 Dahlkemper Lewis (CA) Sherman  
 Davis (AL) Lewis (GA) Shuler  
 Davis (CA) Lipinski Sires  
 Davis (IL) LoBiondo Skelton  
 DeFazio Loeb sack Slaughter  
 DeGette Lowey Smith (NE)  
 Delahunt Lucas Smith (NJ)  
 DeLauro Luetkemeyer Smith (WA)  
 Dent Lujan Snyder  
 Diaz-Balart, L. Lynch Space  
 Diaz-Balart, M. Maffei Speier  
 Dingell Maloney Spratt  
 Doggett Markey (CO) Stupak  
 Donnelly (IN) Markey (MA) Sutton  
 Doyle Marshall Tanner  
 Driehaus Matheson Taylor  
 Edwards (MD) Matsui Teague  
 Edwards (TX) McCarthy (NY) Thompson (CA)  
 Ehlers McCollum Thompson (MS)  
 Ellison McCotter Tiberi  
 Ellsworth McDermott Tierney  
 Engel McGovern Titus  
 Eshoo McIntyre Tonko  
 Etheridge McMahan Towns  
 Farr McMorris Tsongas  
 Fattah Rodgers Van Hollen  
 Filner McNerney Velázquez  
 Forbes Meek (FL) Visclosky  
 Foster Meeks (NY) Walz  
 Frank (MA) Melancon Wasserman  
 Frelinghuysen Michaud Schultz  
 Fudge Miller (NC) Waters  
 Garamendi Miller, George Watson  
 Gerlach Minnick Watt  
 Giffords Mitchell Waxman

Weiner  
Welch  
WhitfieldWilson (OH)  
Wittman  
WoolseyWu  
Yarmuth  
Young (FL)

## NAYS—115

Aderholt Gingrey (GA) Paul  
 Akin Gohmert Pence  
 Bachmann Goodlatte Petri  
 Bachus Granger Pitts  
 Barrett (SC) Graves Platts  
 Bartlett Griffith Poe (TX)  
 Barton (TX) Heller Posey  
 Bilbray Hensarling Price (GA)  
 Bilirakis Herger Putnam  
 Blackburn Hunter Radanovich  
 Boehner Inglis Roe (TN)  
 Bono Mack Issa Rogers (AL)  
 Boozman Johnson, Sam Rogers (KY)  
 Bright Jordan (OH) Rohrabacher  
 Broun (GA) King (IA) Rooney  
 Brown-Waite, Kingston Roskam  
 Ginny Latham Royce  
 Burgess Latta Scalise  
 Burton (IN) Linder Schock  
 Calvert Lummis Sensenbrenner  
 Camp Lungren, Daniel  
 Campbell E. Sessions  
 Cantor Mack Shadegg  
 Carter Manullo Shimkus  
 Coble Marchant Shuster  
 Coffman (CO) McCarthy (CA) Simpson  
 Conaway McCaul Smith (TX)  
 Culberson McClintock Souder  
 Davis (KY) McHenry Stearns  
 Dreier McKeon Sullivan  
 Duncan Mica Terry  
 Emerson Miller (FL) Thompson (PA)  
 Fallon Miller (MI) Thornberry  
 Flake Miller, Gary Tiahrt  
 Fleming Moran (KS) Upton  
 Foxx Murphy, Tim Walden  
 Franks (AZ) Myrick Westmoreland  
 Gallegly Neugebauer Wilson (SC)  
 Garrett (NJ) Olson Wolf  
 Young (AK)

## NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman Deal (GA) Lofgren, Zoe  
 Blunt Dicks Nunes  
 Buyer Fortenberry Ros-Lehtinen  
 Cardoza Gutierrez Ryan (WI)  
 Chaffetz Hoekstra Stark  
 Connolly (VA) Kirk Wamp  
 Crenshaw Lamborn  
 Davis (TN) LaTourette

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes are remaining on this vote.

## □ 1357

Mr. POE of Texas changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. TANNER. I rise to a point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has been made aware of a valid basis for the gentleman's point of personal privilege.

The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I consider this a sad day for our institution here when a Member comes to the floor and, by name, calls other Members to task for an unsubstantiated, untrue, fabricated allegation made in a blog somewhere and stands behind the fact that it has been reported that such and such occurred.

Now, the primary reason my wife and I decided not to seek reelection is because we have four grandchildren in Tennessee that we don't see enough of and are not a part of their lives as we want to be. And any suggestion that there is some sort of NATO job in Brussels, Belgium, is beyond the pale. I, and Mr. GORDON as well, I think, are rightly indignant about this reckless, scurrilous, I think, indiscretion.

Let me just say this. Emotions are high, but we can disagree on public policy matters agreeably. And to take an unsubstantiated, untrue, total fabrication and to repeat it on this floor, in my judgment, is an affront to this institution. It is too late to take the words down I'm told by the Parliamentarian, but let me just say this: When we get to the point as a society, when we—some of us—are unable to extend to one who may disagree with us on a matter of public policy the same purity of motive and the same intellectual honesty we claim for ourselves, we are going down the wrong road.

## □ 1400

I didn't pay any attention to this. It is a total fabrication. I have talked to nobody. I wouldn't get on a plane and go to Brussels to live if they offered it to me. I say again, this is a complete fabrication by, and I think I know the political leanings of this blog. But to take that and then bring it down here to the floor is an affront to everything civil that we are supposed to stand for in the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to belabor the point, but I can tell you this. I have been in public office over half my life. That is another reason we decided we wanted to do something else. And I don't remember a time when the people who know me best would countenance someone saying something like this about me. I don't know what I am going to do. I can't take the words down. But this is something that I think the institution ought to think carefully about and certainly I think the leadership of the Republican Conference ought to take seriously, as well as the Democratic leadership, because this institution is bigger and better than either political party that resides here right now.

I yield back the balance of my time.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings or other audible conversations is in violation of the rules of the House.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

### RECOGNIZING AFRICAN AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1133) recognizing the extraordinary number of African-Americans who have overcome significant obstacles to enhance innovation and competitiveness in the field of science in the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1133

Whereas from 1654 until 1865, slavery for life was legal within the boundaries of much of the present United States;

Whereas slaveholders limited or prohibited education of enslaved African-Americans because they believed it would empower them;

Whereas African slaves, because they were not considered citizens, could not register any invention with the U.S. Patent Office;

Whereas any free person wanting to patent a scientific invention could not acknowledge any contribution from a slave;

Whereas there is a strong likelihood that scientific innovation during the period of slavery may have been undocumented or stolen;

Whereas after slavery had been abolished, the majority of African-Americans lived in poverty and faced legal and social discrimination;

Whereas Historically Black Colleges and Universities were founded because few institutions of higher learning in the United States admitted students of African-American descent;

Whereas Historically Black Colleges and Universities have contributed and continue to contribute significantly to the overall percentage of African-Americans who receive undergraduate and graduate degrees in the fields of science, including agriculture (51.6 percent), biology (42.2 percent), computer science (35 percent), physical science (43 percent), and social science (23.2 percent);

Whereas many African-Americans have overcome extraordinary odds to advance scientific contributions to mankind;

Whereas the Nation's transportation system has been greatly enhanced due to the contributions of Richard Spikes, who invented the automatic gear shift technology, Joseph Gambol, who invented the super charge system for internal combustion engines, Garrett Morgan, who invented the automated traffic signal, and Elbert Robinson, who invented the electric railway trolley;

Whereas modern-day high-density cities and the United States unique architectural development of high rise buildings and modern-day skyscrapers were enhanced by Alexander Mills, who invented key elevator technology;

Whereas health and medicine in the United States have been advanced by Otis Boykin, who invented the pacemaker, Dr. Ben Carson, who led a medical team who became the first to separate conjoined twins success-

fully, Dr. Charles Drew, who found the method to preserve and store blood which led to the world's first blood bank, and Dr. Daniel Williams, who performed the first successful open heart surgery;

Whereas press and media have been strengthened by Will Purvis, who invented the improved fountain pen, Lee Burridge, who invented typewriting machine advancements, and W.A. Love, who contributed to the advanced printing press;

Whereas home appliances have been improved by Frederick Jones, who invented the portable air conditioner, Lewis Latimer, who helped pioneer the electric light bulb, George Sampson, who invented the clothes dryer, and John Standard, who enhanced the refrigerator;

Whereas historically, African-Americans have faced unprecedented inequities which have caused a disparity in the number of undergraduate and advanced degrees in the sciences, described as "the achievement gap";

Whereas many Members of Congress have proposed that this gap can and will be eliminated through progressive policies such as desegregation and Federal outreach and training programs;

Whereas many studies suggest that the achievement gap of African-Americans in the sciences has been lessening due in part to the effectiveness of these policies and programs;

Whereas the United States has vast untapped potential because African-Americans and other minorities remain underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) disciplines; and

Whereas society in the United States today would not be the same without African-American innovations in the sciences: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the extraordinary number of African-Americans who have overcome significant obstacles to enhance innovation and competitiveness in the field of science in the United States;

(2) honors and recognizes all African-American innovators who have contributed to scientific education and research, directly and indirectly, whose contributions have increased economic empowerment in the United States; and

(3) encourages the Administration to invest in programs that are proven effective to lessen the achievement gap of African-Americans as well as other minority and disadvantaged groups in the sciences and ultimately strengthen competitiveness in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H. Res. 1133, the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

To honor the extraordinary number of African Americans who have enhanced our country through scientific innovation, I offer this resolution to celebrate their accomplishments. This resolution also recognizes the significant barriers African Americans have broken to enhance science and increase American competitiveness.

February is normally the month where the accomplishments of African Americans are celebrated. It was our original intent to do just that and be on the floor last month. However, I am pleased to see this resolution on the floor today in March, knowing we all enjoy the contributions of African American scientific contributions every day of the year.

As we go throughout our daily routines, Americans rely on technologies, procedures, and improvements fashioned by African American innovators over the centuries. In any field, whether it is transportation, architecture, transportation, medicine, or home appliances, African Americans have innovated, improved, and enhanced our technology.

In 2010 it is unthinkable that a person of any race, origin, or culture in this country would be denied an education because of the color of their skin. For centuries, African Americans who developed procedures, inventions, and technologies we rely upon each day had to overcome significant obstacles to advance our Nation.

From 1654 until 1865, slavery for life was legal within the boundaries of much of the present United States. At that time, many slaves were prohibited from obtaining an education. In response, many historically black colleges and universities were founded. These universities contribute significantly to the overall percentage of African Americans who receive undergraduate and graduate degrees in the fields of science today. We honor and celebrate the effectiveness of these vital institutions.

We acknowledge that slaves, because they were not considered citizens, could not register any invention with the U.S. Patent Office. Due to this, there is a strong likelihood that during the period of slavery many discoveries have been undocumented or stolen. After President Lincoln abolished slavery in 1865, many African American scientists continued to face poverty, legal and social discrimination over 100 years later.

Our past is our prologue, and we must recognize and celebrate our history in order to achieve our full potential as a Nation. As Martin Luther King once said, "Many of the ugly pages of American history have been obscured and forgotten. A society is always eager to cover misdeeds with a cloak of forgetfulness, but no society can fully repress an ugly past when the ravages persist into the present."

Today our Nation has a vast untapped potential as African Americans and other minorities remain disproportionately underrepresented in science,