

book called "The Story of Ruby Bridges," to educate other children about this child's role in desegregating not just one school but really, in essence, all the schools in the United States both in the South and the North.

The courage demonstrated by Bridges and her parents continues to serve as an inspiration for children and adults. After 50 years, her example still encourages us to uphold the principles of equality and respect in our own lives and in our own culture. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind Judge POE that if he had been around during the Hayes-Tilden episode, 50 years wouldn't seem so long to him, either.

I now turn to JOHN LEWIS and yield him such time as he may consume.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the chairman, Mr. CONYERS, for bringing this resolution to the floor, and I want to thank Mr. POE for his support for this resolution. The two gentlemen are right.

Fifty years ago today, a brave African American, a 6-year-old girl, young Ruby Bridges, walked bravely to the doors of the previously all-white William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans, Louisiana.

It was not your typical first day of school. This little girl walked to her new school with her mother and armed Federal agents. She was not met with the smiles of schoolyard friends. She was met with screaming, angry mobs of people who did not want her to be there. In protest, parents withdrew every other student from her class. The only remaining teacher, Mrs. Barbara Henry, attended school each and every day to teach young Ruby.

Ruby Bridges was born the year that the United States Supreme Court handed down the historic *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. They struck down the doctrine of "separate but equal" schools. Yet, 6 years after that historic decision, Louisiana and much of the South had yet to make Brown's promise of equality a reality. It took courage, nothing but the raw courage of a little girl, to integrate the schools in Louisiana. In the face of verbal abuse, threats, and unveiled hatred, Ruby Bridges learned to drown out the shouts with her prayers.

Little did she know on that first day of school 50 years ago that her image, immortalized in the painting of Norman Rockwell, would symbolize the end of segregation in schools.

Her story is the story of our Nation. She paved the way for integrated public schools all across the United States.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to pause and recognize the 50th anniversary of Ruby Bridges' courageous walk to school. I encourage all of my colleagues and all Americans to reflect on the historic *Brown* decision

and importance of desegregating of schools. I ask all of my colleagues to support this resolution and recommit ourselves to equality in education for all Americans.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CAO), who not only is from Louisiana, he is from New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. CAO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of this important resolution. I also congratulate my friend and colleague, Mr. LEWIS, for his leadership in bringing this to the floor today. I have the greatest pleasure of standing by Mr. LEWIS, and I value his friendship greatly.

In 1956, at a time when race relations were stressed in the South, the Orleans Parish School Board was ordered to develop a plan to desegregate its schools. After a 4-year delay, a plan designed by the United States Eastern District Court of Louisiana was ordered to be carried out.

It was at that moment that a young girl by the name of Ruby Bridges became one of the first black children to attend an integrated school.

Upon her arrival, every white parent came to remove their child from the elementary school Ms. Bridges was attending. All but one white teacher refused to teach, and it was that teacher who instructed Ruby in a room by herself for a full year.

This experience did not deter Ruby who not only completed her education, but went on to found the Ruby Bridges Foundation, which has a clear and profound message: To promote the value of tolerance, respect, and appreciation of all differences.

I was honored to meet Ms. Bridges in my New Orleans office last October. She is truly an extraordinary woman who has dedicated her life to service. At a time when my district is still fighting to rebuild its schools and provide for a stable and safe environment for our children, I am thankful to have her as an inspiration for all in rebuilding our communities today, tomorrow, and beyond.

I am proud to note that as we reflect on a turning point in our Nation's history, it was the bravery of one New Orleanian who helped make it happen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution honoring the 50th anniversary of Ruby Bridges.

Mr. CONYERS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for bringing not just this legislation, but all the legislation that has been brought up today to the House floor, and to emphasize the point that he made: Good legislation, most important legislation, is bipartisan legislation. What most Americans don't realize, most legislation is bipartisan that is passed through this House, and it will continue to be so.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am so glad that we were able to reveal this

important part of American history, not just through our colleagues but through our countrymen. I share the spirit of the remarks of my friend on the Judiciary Committee, Judge POE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1713, "Recognizing and Honoring the 50th Anniversary of Ruby Bridges Desegregation of a Previously All-White Elementary School." Let me begin by thanking my colleague, Representative JOHN LEWIS, for introducing this legislation into the House of Representatives as it is important that we recognize the great strides of the minority citizens of this country.

In so doing, we remind America that she must never serve on her citizens the atrocities that occurred to the African-American under her watchful legal eye. This legislation celebrates the life of Ruby Bridges, born in Mississippi during a very turbulent era. It acknowledges a citizen's courageousness in holding America to the language of her landmark ruling—*Brown v. Board of Education*.

Ruby Bridges acknowledges that growing up for her presented a very hard life. Having heard there were better opportunities in the city, Bridges moved along with her family, to New Orleans. While in New Orleans, the public schools were finally forced, under federal court order, to desegregate.

In the spring of 1960, Bridges took a test, along with other black kindergarteners in the city, to see if she would go to an integrated school come September. That summer she and her parents learned she passed the test and had been selected to start first grade at William Frantz Public School.

On the morning of November 14 federal marshals drove her and her mother the five blocks to William Frantz.

We applaud Ruby Bridges for her stalwart tenacity and her courage, at such a young age, to be an advocate for change in America.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1713.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCHAUER) at 6 p.m.

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: S. 3689; House Resolution 1713; and House Concurrent Resolution 328, in each case by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Resolution 716 will resume later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

COPYRIGHT CLEANUP, CLARIFICATION, AND CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3689) to clarify, improve, and correct the laws relating to copyrights, as amended, 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 gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 0, answered “present” 1, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 566]

YEAS—385

Ackerman	Boswell	Cleaver
Aderholt	Boucher	Coble
Adler (NJ)	Boustany	Coffman (CO)
Akin	Boyd	Cohen
Alexander	Brady (PA)	Cole
Altmire	Brady (TX)	Conaway
Andrews	Braley (IA)	Connolly (VA)
Austria	Bright	Conyers
Baca	Broun (GA)	Cooper
Bachmann	Brown (SC)	Costa
Bachus	Brown, Corrine	Costello
Baird	Buchanan	Courtney
Baldwin	Burgess	Crenshaw
Barrett (SC)	Burton (IN)	Critz
Barrow	Butterfield	Crowley
Bartlett	Buyer	Cuellar
Barton (TX)	Calvert	Culberson
Bean	Camp	Cummings
Becerra	Campbell	Dahlkemper
Berkley	Cantor	Davis (CA)
Berman	Cao	Davis (KY)
Biggert	Capito	Davis (TN)
Bilbray	Capuano	DeFazio
Bilirakis	Cardoza	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	Carnahan	DeLauro
Bishop (NY)	Carson (IN)	Dent
Bishop (UT)	Carter	Deutch
Blackburn	Cassidy	Diaz-Balart, L.
Blumenauer	Castle	Diaz-Balart, M.
Blunt	Castor (FL)	Dicks
Boccheri	Chaffetz	Djou
Boehner	Chandler	Doggett
Bonner	Childers	Donnelly (IN)
Bono Mack	Chu	Doyle
Boozman	Clarke	Dreier
Boren	Clay	Driehaus

Duncan	Langevin	Rangel
Edwards (MD)	Larsen (WA)	Rehberg
Edwards (TX)	Latham	Reichert
Ehlers	LaTourette	Reyes
Ellison	Latta	Richardson
Ellsworth	Lee (CA)	Rodriguez
Emerson	Levin	Roe (TN)
Engel	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (AL)
Eshoo	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Etheridge	Linder	Rogers (MI)
Farr	Lipinski	Rohrabacher
Fattah	LoBiondo	Rooney
Filner	Loeb sack	Ros-Lehtinen
Flake	Loftgren, Zoe	Roskam
Fleming	Lowe	Ross
Forbes	Lucas	Roybal-Allard
Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Royce
Foster	Lujan	Ruppersberger
Fox	Lummis	Ryan (OH)
Frank (MA)	Lungren, Daniel E.	Ryan (WI)
Franks (AZ)	Lynch	Salazar
Fudge	Mack	Sanchez, Loretta
Gallegly	Maffei	Sarbanes
Garamendi	Manzullo	Scalise
Garrett (NJ)	Markey (CO)	Schakowsky
Gerlach	Markey (MA)	Schauer
Giffords	Marshall	Schiff
Gohmert	Matheson	Schmidt
Gonzalez	Matsui	Schock
Goodlatte	McCarthy (CA)	Schrader
Gordon (TN)	McCarthy (NY)	Schwartz
Granger	McCaul	Scott (GA)
Graves (GA)	McClintock	Scott (VA)
Graves (MO)	McCollum	Sensenbrenner
Grayson	McCotter	Serrano
Green, Al	McGovern	Sessions
Green, Gene	McHenry	Sestak
Griffith	McIntyre	Shadegg
Grijalva	McKeon	Shea-Porter
Guthrie	McMahon	Sherman
Hall (TX)	McMorris	Shimkus
Halvorson	McNerney	Shuler
Hare	Meek (FL)	Shuster
Harman	Meeks (NY)	Simpson
Harper	Melancon	Sires
Hastings (FL)	Mica	Skelton
Hastings (WA)	Michaud	Slaughter
Heller	Miller (FL)	Smith (NE)
Hensarling	Miller (MI)	Smith (NJ)
Hergert	Miller (NC)	Smith (TX)
Herseth Sandlin	Miller, Gary	Smith (WA)
Higgins	Miller, George	Snyder
Hill	Minnick	Spratt
Himes	Mitchell	Stearns
Hinche	Mollohan	Sutton
Hinojosa	Moore (KS)	Teague
Hodes	Moore (WI)	Terry
Hoekstra	Moran (KS)	Thompson (CA)
Holden	Murphy (CT)	Thompson (MS)
Holt	Murphy (NY)	Thompson (PA)
Honda	Murphy, Tim	Thornberry
Hoyer	Myrick	Tiahrt
Hunter	Nadler (NY)	Tierney
Inglis	Napolitano	Titus
Inslee	Neal (MA)	Tonko
Akin	Neugebauer	Towns
Alexander	Nunes	Tsongas
Altmire	Nye	Turner
Andrews	Oberstar	Upton
Austria	Obey	Van Hollen
Baca	Olson	Velázquez
Bachmann	Ortiz	Visclosky
Bachus	Pallone	Walden
Baird	Pascrell	Walz
Baldwin	Paul	Wamp
Barrett (SC)	Paulsen	Wasserman
Barrow	Pence	Schultz
Bartlett	Perlmutter	Waters
Barton (TX)	Perlmutter	Watson
Bean	Kilroy	Watt
Becerra	Kind	Waxman
Berkley	King (IA)	Weiner
Berman	King (NY)	Welch
Biggert	Kingston	Westmoreland
Bilbray	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Whitfield
Bilirakis	Kissell	Wilson (OH)
Bishop (GA)	Klein (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Bishop (NY)	Kline (MN)	Wittman
Bishop (UT)	Kosmas	Woolsey
Blackburn	Kratovil	Wu
Blumenauer	Kucinich	Yarmuth
Blunt	Lance	Young (AK)
Boccheri		Young (FL)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Hall (NY)

NOT VOTING—46

Arcuri	Hirono	Platts
Berry	Johnson (IL)	Pomeroy
Brown-Waite,	Kennedy	Putnam
Ginny	Kirk	Rothman (NJ)
Capps	Lamborn	Rush
Carney	Larson (CT)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Clyburn	Lee (NY)	Space
Davis (AL)	Maloney	Speier
Davis (IL)	Marchant	Stark
Delahunt	McDermott	Stupak
Dingell	Moran (VA)	Sullivan
Fallin	Murphy, Patrick	Tanner
Frelinghuysen	Owens	Taylor
Gingrey (GA)	Pastor (AZ)	Tiberi
Gutierrez	Payne	Wolf
Heinrich	Perriello	

□ 1830

Mr. KING of New York changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

Mr. HALL of New York changed his vote from “nay” to “present.”

Mr. WU changed his vote from “present” to “yea.”

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.

Stated for:

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 566, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION BY RUBY BRIDGES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1713) recognizing the 50th anniversary of Ruby Bridges desegregating a previously all-White public elementary school, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 0, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 567]

YEAS—376

Ackerman	Bishop (NY)	Burton (IN)
Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Butterfield
Adler (NJ)	Blackburn	Buyer
Akin	Blumenauer	Calvert
Altmire	Blunt	Camp
Andrews	Boccheri	Campbell
Austria	Boehner	Cantor
Baca	Bonner	Cao
Bachmann	Bono Mack	Capito
Bachus	Boozman	Capuano
Baird	Boren	Cardoza
Baldwin	Boswell	Carnahan
Barrett (SC)	Boucher	Carson (IN)
Barrow	Boustany	Carter
Bartlett	Boyd	Cassidy
Barton (TX)	Brady (PA)	Castle
Bean	Brady (TX)	Castor (FL)
Becerra	Bright	Chaffetz
Berkley	Broun (GA)	Chandler
Biggert	Brown (SC)	Childers
Bilbray	Brown, Corrine	Chu
Bilirakis	Buchanan	Clarke
Bishop (GA)	Burgess	Clay