

The glass is always half full with Mrs. Weissmann Klein. She has personally witnessed the very worst of humanity, yet she rises above it to promote courage, compassion, forgiveness, and the meaning of freedom.

I was fortunate to meet Mrs. Weissmann Klein when she was in Ohio to speak with a school group. She has spoken with many students throughout the country, including those in my own Congressional District in Southwest Ohio.

Mrs. Weissmann Klein will receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom in early 2011. I hope that all our colleagues in the House will join us in congratulating her on this well-deserved honor.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1743, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. CHU. 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 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

HARRY T. AND HARRIETTE MOORE POST OFFICE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5446) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, as the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5446

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HARRY T. AND HARRIETTE MOORE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5446, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, as the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office.

H.R. 5446 was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Florida, Representative BILL POSEY, on May 27, 2010.

Mr. Speaker, Harry Tyson Moore was born in Houston, Florida, on November 18, 1905. He excelled in his schooling and graduated from Bethune-Cookman College in 1936. He soon after accepted a teaching position in a segregated school in Cocoa, Florida, and later became principal of the Titusville Colored School in Brevard County. There, he met Harriette Simms. The two married on Christmas Day, 1926, and had two daughters, Annie and Juanita.

After the birth of their two daughters, Harry and Harriette Moore founded the first branch of the NAACP in Brevard County, Florida, in 1934. They also helped the Florida State Conference of the NAACP in 1941, and Harry Moore took an unpaid position as its secretary.

The Moores led a successful effort to advance civil rights. In 1937, Harry Moore filed the first lawsuit in the Deep South to equalize salaries of black teachers with white teachers in public schools. This effort failed at first, but it laid the foundation for other lawsuits that succeeded.

In 1943, Moore began reviewing every incident of lynching involving black people in the State of Florida, taking affidavits from victims' families and launching investigations. He pursued this effort for the rest of his life.

In 1944, the Supreme Court ruled in *Smith v. Allwright* that all-white primaries in Texas and other States were unconstitutional, a major victory for the NAACP. Moore then organized a group called the Progressive Voters League and spent 6 years registering over 116,000 black voters in the Florida Democratic Party. This activism led the Florida public school system to fire and blacklist the Moores in 1946, after which Harry Moore became a full-time paid activist for the Florida NAACP.

In July 1949, he got involved in a police brutality case in Groveland, Florida, where he uncovered evidence that four black men accused of rape had been beaten. Moore leveled brutality charges against Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall. Three of the defendants were convicted in 1949, but two of the convictions were overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court. Lake County prepared to put the two on trial again, and

on November 6, 1951, while Sheriff McCall drove them back to Lake County for a pretrial hearing, he shot the two handcuffed men, killing one and critically wounding the second. Moore immediately called for Sheriff McCall to be suspended and indicted for murder.

Six weeks later, on Christmas Day, 1951, Harry Moore was killed when a bomb exploded beneath the floor joists under his bed. Harriette died of her injuries 9 days later. Harry Moore was the first NAACP official murdered in the civil rights struggle, and Harry and Harriette Moore remain the only married couple to be murdered for their activism in the era. The FBI was unable to file charges due to a lack of evidence, but it was suspected to be the work of central Florida members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Harry Moore has been called the first martyr of the 1950s civil rights movement. The Moores' murder sent a shock around the country and around the world, drawing attention to the movement.

Mr. Speaker, the extensive efforts of the Moores during the civil rights movement is worthy of our greatest praise. Let us now pay tribute to the life and work of Harry T. and Harriette Moore by designating the postal facility on Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida, in their honor. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 5446.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, let me simply say the majority has done a wonderful and thorough job of describing the justification for this bill. I commend Mr. POSEY, our colleague from Florida, for introducing this bill and urge support of this bill.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in support of legislation I introduced earlier this year (H.R. 5446) to name the U.S. Post Office in Cocoa, Florida in honor of Harry T. and Harriette Moore.

Harry T. Moore and his wife Harriette Moore served as pioneer trailblazers of the modern civil rights movement, propelling the struggle for justice and equality far beyond the borders of their home in Brevard County, Florida. Remembered for their dignity, compassion, and emphasis on education, Mr. and Mrs. Moore left a legacy that remains close to the hearts of community members; one that is sure to outlast the lengths of their lives that were so tragically cut short.

Harry began his first job as an elementary teacher at Monroe Elementary School in Cocoa, Florida in 1925. It is only fitting that the Post Office in the community where he began his service to this community bear his name. Two years later, Harry began a decade of service as a High School Principal in Titusville. Then, from 1936–1946 he served as Principal and Fifth and Sixth Grade teacher in Mims.

The couple first met in Brevard County when Harry was serving as a principal in Titusville and Harriette was an elementary school teacher. They were married on Christmas Day in 1926. They were blessed with two daughters and they committed the duration of

their lives to the pursuit of civil justice for African Americans.

In 1934, the Moores founded the Brevard County Chapter of the NAACP, which led to a Statewide NAACP Conference in 1941. Mr. Moore served as the President of the Florida State Conference of NAACP chapters, as well as the founder and Executive Director of the Progressive Voters League. It was through these channels that the Moores propelled progress on such issues as equality, education, and voter registration. Their steadfast adherence to equality was not without a price, however, as both Mr. and Mrs. Moore were fired from their teaching jobs and found it difficult to find employment due to their activism. To proclaim them pillars of the community would be an understatement.

As the couple also celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Christmas Eve, 1951, a bomb exploded beneath their home. Mr. Moore died on the way to the hospital, and Mrs. Moore died as a result of her injuries 9 days later. The tragic murder, which cut short the lives of this heroic couple, sparked an even more resounding outcry for civil rights.

Having recognized the profound impact the Moores made on the community, Brevard County has since honored them by designating their homesite a Florida Historical Heritage Landmark, creating the Harry T. and Harriette Moore Memorial Park and Interpretive Center, and naming its Justice Center after the trailblazing couple. Additionally, the NAACP posthumously awarded Mr. Moore the Spingarn Medal for outstanding achievement by an African American. Both of these fine citizens undoubtedly touched the lives of others with the dedication, integrity, persistence, compassion, and commitment each of them so courageously demonstrated.

Approving H.R. 5446 will further honor the achievements and sacrifices of Harry T. and Harriette Moore, the leaders and first martyrs of our Nation's modern civil rights era. By designating the United States Postal Service located at 600 Florida Avenue in Cocoa, Florida as the "Harry T. and Harriette Moore Post Office", we will commemorate the Moores' legacy in a town where Mr. Moore began his service to others. This will serve as a reminder to this community of the important and lasting contribution the Moore's made to Cocoa and the Nation. I urge my colleagues to support me on this measure.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5446.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. CHU. 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 XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CENSUS OVERSIGHT EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 2010

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3167) to amend title 13 of the United States Code to provide for a 5-year term of office for the Director of the Census and to provide for the authority and duties of the Director and Deputy Director of the Census, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3167

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Census Oversight Efficiency and Management Reform Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 21 of the title 13, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 21. Director of the Census; Deputy Director of the Census; authority and duties

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—
 "(1) 'Director' means the Director of the Census;

"(2) 'Deputy Director' means the Deputy Director of the Census; and

"(3) 'function' includes any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

"(b) DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.—

"(1) APPOINTMENT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Bureau shall be headed by a Director of the Census, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—Such appointment shall be made from individuals who have a demonstrated ability in managing large organizations and experience in the collection, analysis, and use of statistical data.

"(2) GENERAL AUTHORITY AND DUTIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall report directly to the Secretary without being required to report through any other official of the Department of Commerce.

"(B) DUTIES.—The Director shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon the Director by law, regulation, or orders of the Secretary.

"(C) INDEPENDENCE OF DIRECTOR.—No officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Director to submit legislative recommendations, or testimony, or comments for review prior to the submission of such recommendations, testimony, or comments to Congress if such recommendations, testimony, or comments to Congress include a statement indicating that the views expressed therein are those of the Bureau and do not necessarily represent the views of the President.

"(3) TERM OF OFFICE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term of office of the Director shall be 5 years, and shall begin on January 1, 2012, and every fifth year thereafter. An individual may not serve more than 2 full terms as Director.

"(B) VACANCIES.—Any individual appointed to fill a vacancy in such position, occurring before the expiration of the term for which such individual's predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of that term. The Director may serve after the end of the Director's term until reappointed or until a successor has been appointed, but in

no event longer than 1 year after the end of such term.

"(C) REMOVAL.—An individual serving as Director may be removed from office by the President. The President shall communicate in writing the reasons for any such removal to both Houses of Congress not later than 60 days before the removal.

"(4) FUNCTIONS.—The Director shall be responsible for the exercise of all powers and the discharge of all duties of the Bureau, and shall have authority and control over all personnel and activities thereof.

"(5) ORGANIZATION.—The Director may establish, alter, consolidate, or discontinue such organizational units or components within the Bureau as the Director considers necessary or appropriate, except that this paragraph shall not apply with respect to any unit or component provided for by law.

"(6) ADVISORY COMMITTEES.—

"(A) ADVISORY COMMITTEES GENERALLY.—

"(i) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH.—The Director may establish such advisory committees as the Director considers appropriate to provide advice with respect to any function of the Director.

"(ii) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—Members of any advisory committee established under clause (i) shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to transportation expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence in accordance with section 5703 of title 5.

"(B) TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Census Oversight Efficiency and Management Reform Act of 2010, the Director shall establish a technology advisory committee under subparagraph (A).

"(ii) MEMBERSHIP.—Members of the technology advisory committee shall be selected from the public, private, and academic sectors from among those who have experience in technologies and services relevant to the planning and execution of the census.

"(iii) DUTIES.—The technology advisory committee shall make recommendations to the Director and publish reports on the use of commercially available technologies and services to improve efficiencies and manage costs in the implementation of the census and census-related activities, including pilot projects.

"(7) REGULATIONS.—The Director may, in consultation with the Secretary, prescribe such rules and regulations as the Director considers necessary or appropriate to carry out the functions of the Director.

"(8) DELEGATIONS, ETC.—The Director may assign duties, and delegate, or authorize successive redelegations of, authority to act and to render decisions, to such officers and employees of the Bureau as the Director may find necessary. Within the limitations of such assignments, delegations, or redelegations, all official acts and decisions of such officers and employees shall have the same force and effect as though performed or rendered by the Director. An assignment, delegation, or redelegation under this paragraph may not take effect before the date on which notice of such assignment, delegation, or redelegation (as the case may be) is published in the Federal Register.

"(9) OTHER AUTHORITIES.—

"(A) PERSONNEL.—Subject to sections 23 and 24, but notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director, in carrying out the functions of the Director or the Bureau, may use the services of officers and other personnel in other Federal agencies, including personnel of the Armed Forces, with the consent of the head of the agency concerned.

"(B) VOLUNTARY SERVICES.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, or any other provision of law, the Director may accept