

the abolition of slavery, and the advancement of women's suffrage. In addition to a gripping personal saga detailing his flight from slavery to freedom, Frederick Douglass inspired a nation through both his compelling anti-slavery writings and his rhetoric.

Published in 1845, his eloquent autobiography "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave" undercut pro-slavery arguments. He challenged enslavement, and he inspired individuals seeking their freedom.

After the Civil War, he served in a number of government positions and became the first African American to receive a vote for nomination as President of the United States at the 1888 Republican National Convention—yes, I would repeat, the Republican National Convention. He was a proud Republican.

Mr. Speaker, September 22 marks the 150th anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln signing the preliminary proclamation that paved the way for the Emancipation Proclamation to be signed on January 1, 1863. How fitting that a statue honoring Frederick Douglass, a man who brought freedom to so many, will be on display in Emancipation Hall.

In considering the remarkable achievements of Frederick Douglass and his contributions to our rich history, his presence within the U.S. Capitol will honor this institution and serve as an endearing testimony to the struggle for freedom and equality.

I would like to thank again my colleague, the Congresswoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON). I know she, unfortunately, couldn't be here today because I know she has a requirement to teach a class; otherwise, she would be here. But I wanted to thank her for her tireless work to bring this statue to the Capitol, as well as our counterparts in the Senate, the Senate Rules Committee. As many know, Senator SCHUMER introduced the companion legislation in the Senate. I thank my ranking member for his support in this effort.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I look forward to welcoming the statue of Frederick Douglass to Emancipation Hall very soon.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also urge support for H.R. 6336, to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to accept the statue of Frederick Douglass and provide for its permanent display in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center.

Often considered the father of the civil rights movement, Frederick Douglass' place in history was earned with deep-seated courage and an unshakable belief in the equality of all human beings. A former slave, Douglass went on to become one of the most

prominent figures of the movement to free the slaves. His statue should serve as a reminder to millions of visitors to this great place of both how far we've come and how far we still have to go.

Mr. Speaker, I'd also like to thank my chairman, Mr. LUNGREN, for his patience—this was a long time coming—and his negotiations and for his respect, and also for his unyielding cooperation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

One of the great things about Frederick Douglass is that he inspired a nation not only by the example of his lifetime in releasing the bonds of slavery and becoming a free man, but he was self-educated. He was a great orator, a great writer, a great inspiration to this country.

There's not too many people that you can talk about that actually can take credit, tremendous credit, for the passage of three amendments to the U.S. Constitution—13th, 14th, and 15th. There's not many people who were on the right side of history in such a tremendous way, someone who not only worked to encourage African Americans to fight in the Civil War on the side of freedom, but also later on to work to ensure that the message of freedom that was the promise of both our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution was embodied specifically in the Constitution by these amendments.

He was a powerful man who was very proud of his history and proud of his place in history in terms of leading a political movement and showing that African Americans were not just freed slaves that somehow got their freedom at the suffrage of the other members of society, but that they fought for it, they struggled for it, and they had both physical courage and intellectual power that inspired the Nation to recognize the fact that we had fallen so far short of the promise of our Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

□ 1720

I'm afraid that too many young people today don't know the story of Frederick Douglass. In a small way, this may help to rekindle the interest in Frederick Douglass so that when the young people come here to this Capitol, as they often do, and they look at the statues and they ask who is that and what did he do or what did she do, people can now look proudly to the statue of Frederick Douglass and explain what it is he did and why his powerful legacy is still an inspiration to all of us today.

So I would hope that our Members would unanimously support this legislation and that we would soon see Frederick Douglass return to the United States Capitol in this way.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6336, and to express my deep gratitude to Chairman DAN LUNGREN for introducing the bill, for consulting with me on it, and for bringing it to the House floor. I would also like to thank Senator DICK DURBIN for including a provision in the Senate Appropriations Committee-passed fiscal year 2013 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill to place the Frederick Douglass statue in the U.S. Capitol and Senator CHARLES SCHUMER for introducing the Senate companion to H.R. 6336.

The District of Columbia government commissioned the Douglass statue, with the intention of giving it to the American people as a gift to be displayed in the Capitol. Douglass, an iconic leader for equal rights for African Americans and women and an internationally celebrated human rights advocate, spent much of his life as a D.C. resident and served as a local public official. His home in Southeast D.C., which is now the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, sits only a few miles from the Capitol. Since the statue was completed in 2007, I have been pursuing legislation to have Congress accept the District's gift. When Congress built the Capitol Visitor Center, it named the main room "Emancipation Hall" in honor of the slaves who helped to build the Capitol. Nevertheless, the Capitol still has a long way to go in telling the nation's story, including the role of African Americans in U.S. history. Currently, there are 180 statues and busts in the Capitol, and the Douglass statue would only be the third portraying an African American.

The time has come for the Congress to accept the District of Columbia's gift. I urge the House to pass the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6331, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to accept a statue depicting Frederick Douglass from the District of Columbia and to provide for the permanent display of the statue in Emancipation Hall of the United States Capitol."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NUNES) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5544, MINNESOTA EDUCATION INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5949, FISA AMENDMENTS ACT RE-AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2012

Mr. NUGENT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-660) on the resolution (H. Res. 773) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5544) to authorize and expedite a land exchange involving National Forest System land in the Laurentian District of the Superior National Forest and certain other National Forest System land in the State of Minnesota that has limited recreational and conservation resources and lands owned by the State of Minnesota in trust for the public school system that are largely scattered in checkerboard fashion within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and have important recreational, scenic, and conservation resources, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5949) to extend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 for five years, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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. 6122, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2139, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 6186, 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.

REVISING AUTHORITY OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS TO ACCEPT GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6122) to revise the authority of the Librarian of Congress to accept gifts and bequests on behalf of the Library, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 0, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 557]

YEAS—377

Adams	Akin	Amash
Aderholt	Altmire	Amodei

Andrews	Ellison	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard	Shuster	Visclosky
Austria	Ellmers	Lipinski	Royce	Simpson	Walberg
Baca	Emerson	LoBiondo	Runyan	Sires	Walsh (IL)
Bachus	Engel	Loeback	Ruppersberger	Slaughter	Walz (MN)
Barber	Eshoo	Lofgren, Zoe	Ryan (OH)	Smith (NE)	Wasserman
Barletta	Farenthold	Long	Sánchez, Linda	Smith (NJ)	Schultz
Barrow	Farr	Lucas	T.	Smith (TX)	Waters
Bartlett	Fattah	Luetkemeyer	Sanchez, Loretta	Smith (WA)	Watt
Barton (TX)	Fincher	Luján	Sarbanes	Southerland	Waxman
Bass (NH)	Fitzpatrick	Lummis	Scalise	Stark	Webster
Becerra	Fleischmann	Lungren, Daniel	Schakowsky	Stearns	Welch
Benishek	Fleming	E.	Schiff	Stivers	West
Berg	Forbes	Lynch	Schilling	Sullivan	Westmoreland
Berkley	Fortenberry	Mack	Schmidt	Sutton	Whitfield
Biggert	Fox	Marchant	Schrader	Terry	Wilson (SC)
Bilbray	Frank (MA)	Marino	Schwartz	Thompson (CA)	Wittman
Bilirakis	Franks (AZ)	Markey	Schweikert	Thompson (MS)	Wolf
Bishop (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Matheson	Scott (SC)	Thompson (PA)	Womack
Bishop (NY)	Fudge	Matsui	Scott (VA)	Thornberry	Woodall
Bishop (UT)	Garamendi	McCarthy (CA)	Scott, Austin	Tiberi	Woolsey
Black	Gardner	McCarthy (NY)	Scott, David	Tipton	Yarmuth
Blackburn	Garrett	McCaul	Sensenbrenner	Tonko	Yoder
Blumenauer	Gerlach	McClintock	Serrano	Tsongas	Young (AK)
Bonamici	Gibson	McCollum	Sessions	Turner (NY)	Young (FL)
Bonner	Gingrey (GA)	McDermott	Sewell	Upton	Young (IN)
Bono Mack	Gonzalez	McGovern	Sherman	Van Hollen	
Boren	Goodlatte	McHenry	Shimkus	Velázquez	
Boustany	Gosar	McIntyre			
Brady (PA)	Gowdy	McKeon	Ackerman	Gutierrez	Paul
Brady (TX)	Granger	McKinley	Alexander	Harper	Platts
Braley (IA)	Graves (GA)	McMorris	Bachmann	Heinrich	Rangel
Brooks	Graves (MO)	Rodgers	Baldwin	Herger	Richmond
Brown (FL)	Green, Al	McNerney	Bass (CA)	Hirono	Rivera
Buchanan	Green, Gene	Meehan	Berman	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Bucshon	Griffin (AR)	Meeks	Boswell	Johnson (IL)	Ryan (WI)
Buerkle	Griffith (VA)	Mica	Brown (GA)	King (NY)	Schock
Burgess	Grijalva	Michaud	Burton (IN)	Kinziger (IL)	Shuler
Butterfield	Grimm	Miller (FL)	Ciilline	Lee (CA)	Speier
Calvert	Guinta	Miller (MI)	Coble	Lewis (CA)	Stutzman
Camp	Guthrie	Miller (NC)	Donnelly (IN)	Lowey	Tierney
Campbell	Hahn	Miller, Gary	Filner	Maloney	Towns
Canseco	Hall	Moore	Flake	Manzullo	Turner (OH)
Cantor	Hanabusa	Moran	Flores	Miller, George	Walden
Capito	Hanna	Mulvaney	Gallegly	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Capps	Harris	Murphy (CT)	Gibbs	Napolitano	
Capuano	Hartzler	Murphy (PA)	Gohmert	Pastor (AZ)	
Carnahan	Hastings (FL)	Myrick			
Carney	Hastings (WA)	Neal			
Carson (IN)	Hayworth	Neugebauer			
Carter	Heck	Noem			
Cassidy	Hensarling	Nugent			
Castor (FL)	Herrera Beutler	Nunes			
Chabot	Higgins	Nunnelee			
Chaffetz	Himes	Olson			
Chandler	Hinchee	Olver			
Chu	Hinojosa	Owens			
Clarke (MI)	Hochul	Palazzo			
Clarke (NY)	Holden	Pallone			
Clay	Holt	Pascarell			
Cleaver	Honda	Paulsen			
Clyburn	Hoyer	Pearce			
Coffman (CO)	Huelskamp	Pelosi			
Cohen	Huizenga (MI)	Pence			
Cole	Hultgren	Perlmutter			
Conaway	Hunter	Peters			
Connelly (VA)	Hurt	Peterson			
Conyers	Israel	Petri			
Cooper	Issa	Pingree (ME)			
Costa	Jackson Lee	Pitts			
Costello	(TX)	Poe (TX)			
Courtney	Jenkins	Polis			
Cravaack	Johnson (GA)	Pompeo			
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Posey			
Crenshaw	Johnson, E. B.	Price (GA)			
Critz	Johnson, Sam	Price (NC)			
Crowley	Jones	Quayle			
Cuellar	Jordan	Quigley			
Culberson	Kaptur	Rahall			
Cummings	Keating	Reed			
Davis (CA)	Kelly	Rehberg			
Davis (IL)	Kildee	Reichert			
DeFazio	Kind	Renacci			
DeGette	King (IA)	Reyes			
DeLauro	Kingston	Ribble			
Denham	Kissell	Richardson			
Dent	Kline	Rigell			
DesJarlais	Kucinich	Roby			
Deutch	Labrador	Roe (TN)			
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)			
Dicks	Lance	Rogers (KY)			
Dingell	Landry	Rogers (MI)			
Doggett	Langevin	Rohrabacher			
Dold	Lankford	Rokita			
Doyle	Larsen (WA)	Rooney			
Dreier	Larson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen			
Duffy	Latham	Roskam			
Duncan (SC)	LaTourette	Ross (AR)			
Duncan (TN)	Latta	Ross (FL)			
Edwards	Levin	Rothman (NJ)			

NOT VOTING—52

Ackerman	Gutierrez	Paul
Alexander	Harper	Platts
Bachmann	Heinrich	Rangel
Baldwin	Herger	Richmond
Bass (CA)	Hirono	Rivera
Berman	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Boswell	Johnson (IL)	Ryan (WI)
Brown (GA)	King (NY)	Schock
Burton (IN)	Kinziger (IL)	Shuler
Ciilline	Lee (CA)	Speier
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Stutzman
Donnelly (IN)	Lowey	Tierney
Filner	Maloney	Towns
Flake	Manzullo	Turner (OH)
Flores	Miller, George	Walden
Gallegly	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Gibbs	Napolitano	
Gohmert	Pastor (AZ)	

□ 1853

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 557, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 557 I was unavoidably detained and did not vote. If I had been present, I would have voted "yea."

LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL CENTURY OF SERVICE COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2139) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of Lions Clubs International, 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 Illinois (Mr. DOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 2,