

House Joint Resolution 56 which calls for the celebration of the end of slavery. The need to celebrate the end of this most dubious time in America's short history, pervades the thoughts of many, though more so during this month of June.

During the month of June and, specifically, June 13–19, thousands of people, especially blacks, come together to celebrate the end of slavery. The celebration, called Juneteenth, commemorates the date in 1865 when slaves in Texas discovered, a full 2½ years after the fact, that President Abraham Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Slave-owners in eastern Texas successfully hid the news of their emancipation for 2½ years. They were not notified of their freedom until Union army officers told them on June 19, 1865, hence the name Juneteenth.

Juneteenth has been recognized as a holiday in Texas for quite some time, but has extended beyond Texas borders in recent years. Juneteenth is celebrated throughout many communities nationwide, incorporating parades, musical performances, and other festivities.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation did much to dismantle the structure of slavery, but did not dismantle the institution. The story of those eastern Texas slaves is a visceral reminder of the fact that even after the Emancipation Proclamation, many slaves were indeed, not free. Throughout the South, slaves were not notified of their freedom by land-owners for years. The problem was not confined to the South.

In my home State of New Jersey, as of the same year, 1865, the Democratic controlled State legislature still refused to ratify the 13th amendment, which abolished slavery. Clearly they were not free either. In 1866, the republican State legislature ratified the 13th amendment along with the 14th amendment, which guaranteed the citizenship rights of everyone born in the United States. But this same legislature refused to grant the franchise to blacks. In 1868, the again Democrat controlled State legislature rescinded the ratification of the 14th amendment and 2 years later in 1870, refused to ratify the 15th amendment which extended the franchise to all races.

The saving grace of the New Jersey blacks was that enough States ratified the amendment to make it national law. It is evident that the plight of the slave and black families did not end with Lincoln's proclamation, nor was it confined to Southern boundaries.

Even after such amendments, it took still longer for blacks to acculture themselves to rights afforded to the free American citizen. It is the cultural metamorphosis of the African and the slave into the unique experience of the African-American that truly marks emancipation. The Juneteenth celebration is much larger than a celebration commemorating the long-overdue emancipation of the eastern Texas slaves, it is a celebration of the long overdue emancipation of all slaves. It is a celebration of the dismantling of the slavery institution; a dismantling of the bureaucratic engine that sought to halt black's freedom, long after their emancipation was declared, not unlike the Texas slave master.

Though Juneteenth celebrates the end of slavery, it is by no means just an African-American holiday. Juneteenth is a celebration

which brings together everyone. It is important for everyone to remember and acknowledge this chapter in American history. We all have to take responsibility.

This past week President Clinton made a great stride in opening a national dialog on race relations. His plan to establish a Presidential advisory board to allow Americans to speak out about racial issues shows initiative and a willingness to confront the ongoing racial tensions in our multicultural society. We can only hope that President Clinton's good intentions will be buttressed by action. In closing I ask that you join me and my colleagues in supporting House Joint Resolution 56. I thank you for your time and consideration.

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. GIBBONS]. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAPPAS] that the House suspend the rules and pass to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 56.

The question was taken.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Joint Resolution 56.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained and then on the approval of the Journal.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1057 by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1058 by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 985 by the yeas and nays;

House Joint Resolution 56 by the yeas and nays;

and approval of the Journal de novo.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

ANDREW JACOBS, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1057, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1057, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Canady	Ehrlich
Ackerman	Cannon	Emerson
Aderholt	Carson	Engel
Allen	Castle	English
Andrews	Chabot	Eshoo
Archer	Chambliss	Etheridge
Armey	Chenoweth	Evans
Bachus	Christensen	Everett
Baessler	Clay	Ewing
Baker	Clayton	Farr
Baldacci	Clement	Fattah
Ballenger	Clyburn	Fawell
Barcia	Coble	Fazio
Barr	Coburn	Filner
Barrett (NE)	Collins	Flake
Barrett (WI)	Combust	Foglietta
Bartlett	Condit	Foley
Barton	Conyers	Forbes
Bass	Cook	Ford
Bateman	Cooksey	Fowler
Becerra	Costello	Fox
Bentsen	Cox	Frank (MA)
Bereuter	Coyne	Franks (NJ)
Berman	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Berry	Crane	Frost
Bilbray	Crapo	Furse
Bilirakis	Cubin	Gallegly
Bishop	Cummings	Ganske
Blagojevich	Cunningham	Gejdenson
Bliley	Danner	Gekas
Blumenauer	Davis (FL)	Gephardt
Blunt	Davis (IL)	Gibbons
Boehlert	Davis (VA)	Gilchrist
Boehner	Deal	Gillmor
Bonilla	DeFazio	Gilman
Bonior	DeGette	Gonzalez
Bono	Delahunt	Goode
Borski	DeLauro	Goodlatte
Boswell	Dellums	Goodling
Boucher	Dickey	Gordon
Boyd	Dicks	Goss
Brady	Dingell	Granger
Brown (CA)	Dixon	Green
Brown (FL)	Doggett	Greenwood
Bryant	Doolittle	Gutierrez
Bunning	Doyle	Gutknecht
Burr	Dreier	Hall (OH)
Burton	Duncan	Hall (TX)
Buyer	Dunn	Hamilton
Calvert	Edwards	Hansen
Camp	Ehlers	Harman
Campbell		Hastert