

updated version of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989";

(2) The bill (H.R. 1042) to prevent the elimination of certain reports;

(3) The bill (H.R. 1098) to improve the recording and discharging of maritime liens and expand the American Merchant Marine Memorial Wall of Honor, and for other purposes;

(4) The bill (H.R. 1099) to make changes in laws governing Coast Guard personnel, increase marine safety, renew certain groups that advise the Coast Guard on safety issues, make miscellaneous improvements to Coast Guard operations and policies, and for other purposes.

(5) The bill (H.R. 496) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote deployment of advanced services and foster the development of competition for the benefit of consumers in all regions of the Nation by relieving unnecessary burdens on the Nation's two percent local exchange telecommunications carriers, and for other purposes;

(6) The bill (H.R. 802) to authorize the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, and for other purposes.

□ 1015

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) is recognized for one hour.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During the consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Committee on Rules met and passed this resolution providing that it shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of Wednesday, March 21, or Thursday, March 22, for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules relating to the measures previously outlined by the reading clerk.

The Members and their staffs have had time to examine these rules, and the Committee on Rules is not aware of any controversy or concern. While these items are non-controversial, they are indeed important pieces of legislation to many Members of this body and, more importantly, to the constituents we represent.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this rule, as well as the six bills it makes in order.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is not the intention of the Democratic Members of the House to object to this rule. We do, however, object to the continued use of the suspension calendar on days that are under the rules of the House supposed to be used for the consideration of bills on the Union Calendar. Obviously, little business has been reported to the House from its committees,

other than matters from the Committee on Ways and Means. Thus, it seems the majority has come to rely on minor bills to fill the time in between the consideration of tax bills.

Mr. Speaker, there are any number of important issues facing the country today. Education, Social Security, Medicare, national defense, crime and energy are just a few of them; yet we have not seen any signs of any of these issues heading to the floor.

It is time for this Congress to buckle down and get to work; and, Mr. Speaker, we should do our work under regular order.

So, in order to give the House something to do today, Democrats will not object to this rule. But that being said, we cannot be counted on to continue to stand aside as the Republican majority continues to shirk its responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me remind my colleagues that these are non-controversial measures, and that they are important to many Members of this body. The resolution will simply allow this House to complete its work on these initiatives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the resolution and the underlying legislative initiatives.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair announces that he 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 is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on H.R. 1099, the Coast Guard Personnel and Maritime Safety Act of 2001, will be taken tomorrow.

Record votes on remaining motions to suspend the rules will be taken today.

#### PRINTING REVISED UPDATED VERSION OF "BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS, 1870-1989"

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concur-

rent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989".

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 43

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. PRINTING OF REVISED VERSION OF "BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS, 1870-1989".

(a) IN GENERAL.—An updated version of House Document 101-117, entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989" (as revised by the Library of Congress), shall be printed as a House document by the Public Printer, with illustrations and suitable binding, under the direction of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(b) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed 30,700 copies of the document referred to in subsection (a), of which—

(1) 25,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives; and

(2) 5,700 shall be for the use of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have just a few statements I want to make on this resolution. In the 101st Congress, House Document 101-117, entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989," was printed and distributed to the House and the Senate. This document noted the distinguished service of 66 African Americans who had served in the Congress up to that point in time. In fact, when I was elected to the 104th Congress, we happened to have this particular book that was in our office, and it is just a fascinating history and documentation of the 66 African Americans who had served in the Congress. It really makes for an interesting reading and I think pays tribute to those African Americans.

Since that document was printed, some 40 additional African Americans have served in the United States Congress. House Concurrent Resolution 43 will simply direct the Library of Congress to revise the biographies of Members included in the first volume, so it will be an update, and also provide for the inclusion of African American Members of the House and Senate who have been elected since the document was last published.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this measure. It has been good working with our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the committee. I know that

all the members of the committee feel that this is an important document. I think it is a good document also that can be viewed by citizens across the country. It has been a pleasure to work with the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) on this.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, obviously I rise in strong support of this resolution. I was delighted to introduce this legislation just over 3 weeks ago in conjunction with the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), who has been an example I think for all the Congress as to how to work in a bipartisan, productive, positive fashion; and I thank the gentleman for that. I see some of the majority staff on the floor as well. I want to thank them as well for the very cooperative way in which they are working with our minority staff to make sure that we do our business in a very productive, positive way. I very much appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution authorizes the printing, as the chairman has said, of a revised edition of the House document last printed in the 101st Congress, 11 years ago, entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989." I thank my distinguished colleague from Ohio for facilitating and cosponsoring this resolution. His support has been critical in bringing this resolution to the floor so quickly.

I also thank my 43 other distinguished cosponsors, including the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), the Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, who hopefully will be here in just a few minutes; the entire caucus membership; and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), chairman of the House Republican Conference himself, and a distinguished African American, who have cosponsored this legislation.

The first edition of *Black Americans in Congress*, Mr. Speaker, was published in 1976 during our country's bicentennial. This was just over a century after the first African American to serve in Congress, Hiram Revels of Mississippi, was elected to the Senate. That election, of course, came after a great civil war was waged to ensure that African Americans not only were considered to be full persons, but also would be considered among those included in the ringing phrase in the Declaration of Independence that we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men, and we should have added, but had not at that time, and women, are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We fought a great civil war to address the grievance of non-inclusion of those of African descent. It was not until the

last century, in the 1920s, that women were given the full franchise in America.

It is appropriate that we recognize inclusion. We are going to have today the passage of this resolution, to recognize those of African American descent who have served in this Congress and made an historical contribution to this country. Next week I expect us to bring forward out of our committee another resolution which will recognize all of the women who have served in Congress to the present date.

The second edition of this document, which was published in 1990, contains brief biographies, photographs, and other historical information about Senator Revels and the 65 other distinguished African Americans who had served as of January 23, 1990. The volume is a treasured resource in libraries across America.

It is through this document, Mr. Speaker, that not only can young African Americans, but young people of all races, colors and creeds can be inspired by the biographies it contains, so that irrespective of who they might be, they can aspire to be honored by their neighbors and constituents and serve in the Congress of the United States.

This book explores not only the lives and careers of Members, but also provides a window on the many obstacles that have confronted African Americans as they made their way to the halls of this Congress. For example, Mr. Speaker, the biography of Senator Revels reveals how, having been born to free parents in 1827, he pursued a career of religious work in several States, including my own State of Maryland.

Settling in Mississippi after the Civil War, Revels won election to the State senate. After his colleagues sent him to Washington to complete Jefferson Davis' term in the United States Senate, an irony that I am sure is not lost on any of the readers of this biography, some Senators bitterly opposed his seating, arguing, among other things, that he did not meet the 9-year citizenship requirement, having just secured full citizenship with the ratification of the 14th Amendment in 1868.

Think of that argument, Mr. Speaker. "We have prohibited you from being a citizen. You are now free and a full citizen because we have adopted a constitutional amendment, but you do not qualify for membership in this body because, as a result of us not according you full citizenship, you have not met the 9-year requirement."

Fortunately, however, the Senate rejected those arguments and seated Mr. Revels on February 25, 1870, by a vote of 48 to 8.

The first African American Member of this House, Representative Joseph Rainey of South Carolina, was born the son of slave parents who managed to buy their family's freedom. When the Civil War began, Rainey was drafted

and compelled to serve on a Confederate blockade runner, but he escaped to Bermuda. Returning to South Carolina after the war, Rainey was elected to the State senate, and later to complete an unexpired term in this body, taking office in December of 1870. Rainey served five terms with distinction and became the first Member of African ancestry to preside over this House.

Since Senator Revels and Representative Rainey took their oaths as Members of the 41st Congress, 104 additional African Americans have trod the path they so courageously blazed. A total of 40 additional distinguished African Americans have served since publication of the 1990 edition, 32 of whom are serving today.

Mr. Speaker, one need only to look around the House to see a new generation of African American leaders serving the American people ably and proudly. It is important, Mr. Speaker, that we recognize their contribution and chronicle their service, not for them individually, not to aggrandize them or to expand their egos. It is to recognize the hallmark of America, diversity and inclusion. It is our strength, and it is our promise to all our people. Even more importantly, it is crucial that we continually seek to inspire young people, as I said earlier, all across America, that they can aspire to public service, whatever the color of their skin and however humble their circumstances might have been. Adopting this resolution is yet another way to do that.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) has noted that the 1990 edition was dedicated to Representative Mickey Leland of Texas, a colleague with whom I had the honor of serving.

□ 1030

He perished in a plane crash in August 1989 while on a humanitarian mission in Africa.

The gentlewoman has suggested that this next edition be dedicated to our late colleague Julian Dixon who died just last December, shocking and saddening us all after 22 years of service in this House. It was my privilege to serve with him for almost two decades. He was a wonderful human being and a great Member of this body. I cannot think of a more appropriate thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) joins me in that sentiment. Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to support the motion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I obviously would concur, and I have no objection to the volume being dedicated to our late colleague from California, Julian Dixon,

in honor of the tremendous 22 years of his life that he and his family give in distinguished service to this chamber and to citizens across the country.

I think we all recognize that his contribution was absolutely tremendous, well respected, and we all miss not having Julian Dixon with us. I do agree with that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman of West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) control the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Without objection, the time allocated to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) will be controlled by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the last version of this publication, the 1990 edition, contained biographical information on 66 African Americans who served in the House and Senate, from 1870 through 1990. The updating of this publication will allow Members, scholars and the public access to information on every African American to ever serve in Congress, including the 40 Members who have entered the House and Senate after the printing of the last edition of this book.

The first African-American Member of Congress, Hiram Rhodes Revels of Mississippi, served in the Senate during the 41st Congress. Since that time, more than 100 other distinguished African-American legislators have served in the Congress. It is appropriate that, as we start the first Congress of this new millennium, that we recognize the service of African-American Members, and I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H. Con. Res. 43.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to myself simply to introduce the next speaker.

I indicated that we are passing this resolution today, and next week I expect the House will pass a resolution sponsored by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and co-sponsored by every other woman Member of the House to recognize the contribution of women.

We have a distinguished African-American woman who now chairs the Congressional Black Caucus, an outstanding leader in the State Senate in Texas for many years, and an outstanding leader in this House. She is not only a Texas leader, she is a national leader as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, I am honored to urge the passage of H. Con. Res.

43 which authorizes the revised printing of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress."

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for his foresight and leadership on this issue; and also the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), the chairman of the Committee on House Administration. I know the gentleman from Ohio has many obligations which touch and concern the efficient management and operation of this institution. I want to thank the gentleman for including the important task of updating this book as a part of his mission.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that if this resolution is approved, that the revised version be dedicated to my friend and colleague, Representative Julian Dixon, who passed away 3 months ago. As we know since the original printing of this book, 40 new African-American Members of Congress have walked through these hallowed halls. Many Members who are here now were not here when the book was first printed, including myself.

Mr. Speaker, our being here is not an individual accomplishment, it is a testament to a people. African Americans in this country have gone from chains to Congress, from auction block to Wall Street, from segregation to Silicon Valley. African Americans have been a moving and integral force in the history and development of this country, and we will continue to press forward. As members of the Congressional Black Caucus, our motto has always been "No permanent friends, no permanent enemies, just permanent issues."

This motto encompasses our goal of ensuring that every American can enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity. It is not a utopian ideal or an insurmountable hurdle. It is the concrete realization of Dr. Martin Luther King's message when he said that we are trying to make America true to its promise.

The individual stories in this book are a tribute to those who have worked toward fulfilling America's promise. Their struggles serve as a road map to guide us forward in our struggle together as a people and as a Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for sponsoring this legislation once again, and say once again that it is important that young people of African-American descent and even new immigrants must understand that they are role models and they can achieve, they can aspire. The opportunities are possible, and with a documentation of this sort I feel that it will be a major part of libraries throughout this country so that there will be a bright future planned for, worked for, thought about, and achieved by those who feel perhaps now that the opportunity simply is not there. They need to know their history, and I thank my colleagues very much

for supporting this resolution that will further document that history and progress.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, our next speaker is a member of the Committee on House Administration who has served with great distinction, a leader in one of the great cities of the world in which we articulated so compelling our belief that all men were created equal. We did not live up to the reality of that statement, as compelling and profound as it was, because I think we did not realize the full ramifications of what we said. It took Martin Luther King and thousands of other courageous African Americans to call our attention to the shortcomings between our actions and our words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), who has been a great leader and a great supporter on the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Maryland, the ranking member, and let me quickly state that I support this resolution. I think it is important. I am a Member that has served in a number of capacities, on the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, both committees which really serve this institution; and I think all of us have a responsibility to serve the institution and not just serve our own districts and our own needs.

Part of that service is that this institution has to be respectful of its own history and it is important given the 13,000 or so individuals who have served in the House, and some number close to a hundred who have been African Americans, I think it is important that this book document the life and work of African-American Members. It should be updated. It would be important for students all across the globe who study the United States Congress to read the stories of people like my predecessor, the Congressman from the second district, William H. Gray, who rose to be the highest ranking African American at that time to serve in the Congress; to learn about the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) and his leadership in the majority party; to understand the legacy of an Adam Clayton Powell who passed into law more measures which have an impact on tens of millions of Americans than any of us could talk about on a day on this floor, from Head Start to the minimum wage law. It would be helpful for people who want to study this institution to know that there was a time in which African-American Members who served here could not eat in the Member's dining room, could not check into a hotel in

this city, and nonetheless came to this floor and worked on committees and championed the causes of their districts and helped move this Nation towards a more perfect Union.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague for authoring this resolution to update and revise this historical document that is reflective of the life and legacy of so many who have served, and moreover for the tens of millions of people whom they have represented here in the halls of Congress. I urge all of my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have one additional speaker, the distinguished representative from Texas who has the distinct honor of succeeding Barbara Jordan and Mickey Leland in representing their district of Texas.

Barbara Jordan was one of the most compelling and articulate voices on behalf of the Constitution of the United States and the principles that it set forth.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Maryland and I thank the members of the majority for assisting in bringing this legislation to the floor and for the bipartisan aspect of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I think that there are many things that the House can convene to do, and in many instances there is vigorous debate because that is what democracy is all about. I am very proud to be able to stand today to add support to the leadership of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) on this legislation and many others, and proud to be an original co-sponsor of legislation that brings dignity to the service of so many Americans.

After the Emancipation Proclamation and reconstruction began, the best and the brightest of the then-free slaves rose up to be governors and Senators and Members of Congress. It was not an easy time for them and they were not given in many instances the appropriate recognition, but they served in this august body, a body that when you bring guests to walk through the halls, they are in awe at the history and respect of this institution.

Those African Americans who served during reconstruction were in many instances described in ugly terms, and yet they were lawyers and teachers and property owners in some instances. And they served at the very best. It was then in 1901 that George White, an African American, a freed slave, went to the floor of the House to be able to speak to his colleagues in a very dramatic but sad way. For at that time as

Jim Crow raised his head, George White, the last African American, went to the floor to say good-bye for his seat no longer existed, but he indicated that the Negro, like the Phoenix, would rise again.

Mr. Speaker, it took some 30 years before Oscar De Priest came to this House, and it had to be done with collaboration with other Members, to be sure that he could be seated.

I would simply say, and I thank the gentleman for the time, that that is a history that is rich and it is a history that is deep and should be told. And as we moved into the 1940s and 1950s, more African Americans came to the United States Congress with their respective histories. I believe it is appropriate as we have grown, not for any self-enhancement, but to be able to show the world and not just America that we are truly a democracy and this is the people's House.

Tragically in this century or at least in these last decades, we have had one Senator and previously a Senator that served in the 1960s and 1970s and I believe early eighties, Senator Brooks, and so we have not done as well in the United States Senate, but I am gratified for this rendition that will pay tribute again to the Honorable Barbara Jordan, who eloquently stated her belief in this democracy during the impeachment hearings of 1974; and of course eloquently acknowledged the deep love of this institution of Congressman Mickey Leland, who was the founder and organizer of the Select Committee on Hunger, and lost his life trying to serve those who were less fortunate than he.

□ 1045

We now come forward and, hopefully, Julian Dixon, who we have lost, who will be honored and many, many others already served with such distinction. This is an excellent contribution to the history of this great body. This brings us closer together.

Although we realize we differ on opinions on many issues, it is certainly a fine moment in this Congress, I say to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), when we can come together to celebrate or commemorate the very few African Americans that have served and expressed their love of this country representing not only African Americans and their respective districts but representing all of America.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the authors of the legislation and commend those who will eventually have the opportunity to peruse and read this document of history, a good reading and good history.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for her very cogent comments, for her contribution to this body, and to en-

hancing the history of the contribution of African Americans to the House and to this country.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me thank the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) for her contribution to this debate and her participation in passing this resolution, and again to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), the chairman of the Committee on House Administration, and his staff for working so diligently to ensure the rapid passage of this resolution.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution brought by my good friend from Maryland.

Last year, Mr. HOYER and former Chairman THOMAS helped move a bill of mine through their committee and onto the floor which authorized the preservation of veterans' war memories through an interactive archive at the Library of Congress. I was pleased that my colleagues here in the House, as well as those in the Senate, approved the Veterans Oral History Project unanimously. The bill was signed into law last October; a fitting tribute to the contributions and sacrifices of our war veterans.

We are now here to authorize a measure to acknowledge the special contributions of Members of our own body. Many of the African-American Representatives elected to this House over the decades have been pioneers in their own times, and updating the book that recognizes this unique group of elected leaders is a wise and worthy investment on our part.

History must accurately reflect the efforts of African-American leaders elected to national office, efforts which, at various times and locations in this country, were heroic in the face of both quiet and overt racism and bigotry.

This bill will assist historians and students of history to understand the who and what of African-Americans running and winning national office, so that each American can reflect on the how and why.

Again, I applaud my good friend from Maryland for this effort at preserving this body's and this Nation's valuable history. And I look forward to the updated copy of this valuable book.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 43, a bill authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989." I would also like to thank my colleague and friend, Congressman STENY HOYER for introducing this very important and critical measure.

Mr. Speaker, with the convening of the 107th Congress, a total of 106 African-Americans have been elected to the Congress in the history of this nation; 4 in the Senate and 102 in the House. In addition to these 106, John W. Menard (R-LA) won a disputed election in 1868 but was not permitted to take his seat in Congress. Whereas, the number of African-Americans who have served in Congress over the past 130 years (1870-2001) has been small, our contribution has been enormous and invaluable to our society. It is important to continue to preserve our contributions and legacies to this institution because

although we have remained few in numbers, our presence and work continues to be heard throughout the halls of Congress. Individually and collectively, under the direction of the Congressional Black Caucus, our work has and continues to affect individuals throughout the nation and the world. Our dear and beloved colleague, Congressman Micky Leland was a great humanitarian, who championed the cause to end hunger in Ethiopia. His life was tragically cut short in a plane crash in the mountains of Ethiopia. The late Congressman Julian Dixon who pursued his long-time involvement in ensuring the nation's commitment to civil rights through his advocacy for the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and the Community Relations Service. Former Representative Louis Stokes distinguished himself as the leader and founder of the Congressional Black Caucus Health Braintrust, whose purpose is to address and eliminate health disparities. Representative JOHN CONYERS, who is the second longest serving Member of Congress and the longest serving African-American member of the Congress in U.S. History, continues to work on behalf of social justice and economic opportunity. These are just some of the historical contributions of African-Americans to the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we continue to document the work and accomplishments of African-Americans in Congress by updating the document entitled "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989." This document contains invaluable information for children across the nation, especially children of African-American descent. I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to thank the University of Akron's Political Resources Page and the Congressional Research Service both of whom were very helpful in helping me acquire this information.

#### I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

##### *African-Americans in Congress*

Of the more than 11,000 representatives in U.S. Congress since 1789, there have been 105 black Members of Congress. 101 elected to the House and four to the Senate.

Most of these members entered the institution in two distinct waves. The first wave started during Reconstruction. The first black Member of Congress was Hiram Rhodes Revels (R-MS) who served in the Senate during the 41st Congress (1870). The first black Member of the House was Joseph H. Rainey (R-SC). He also served in the 41st Congress.

A total of 22 blacks who were in Congress came from states with high black populations—the former slave states of the South. From 1870 to 1897 South Carolina elected eight blacks to the House.

Mississippi and Louisiana each elected one black to the House.

Between the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Congresses (1891-1901) there was only one black member per session.

Four former slave states—Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia—never elected any black representative during the Reconstruction era despite very sizable black populations.

##### *Second Wave of Blacks in Congress*

The second wave began in 1928 with the election of Republican Oscar DePriest from an

inner-city Chicago District. He was defeated in 1934 by Arthur Mitchell, the first black Democrat elected to Congress.

In 1944, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was elected Congressman in Harlem, New York. For the first time since 1891 there was more than one black representative in the House.

In 1950, there was another breakthrough for black representation when Representative William Dawson (R-IL) gained enough seniority to become the first black to chair a standing committee, the Government Operations Committee.

In 1960, Powell became Chairman of the more important Education and Labor Committee.

Another breakthrough came in 1966 when Edward W. Brooke was elected as a Republican Senator from Massachusetts, a state whose population was less than 3 percent African-American. Brooke served until his defeat in 1978.

##### *African-American Women in Congress*

In 1968, Shirley Chisolm (D-NY) became the first African-American woman to serve in the House. She served in the 91st through the 97th Congresses (1969-1983). Since that time, 20 other African-American women have been elected.

In 1992, Carol Moseley Braun (D-IL) became the first African-American woman and the first African-American Democrat to serve in the Senate.

Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-TX) became the first African-American woman from the South to serve in Congress.

##### *Party Affiliation*

The majority of African-American Members have been Democrats. There have been 78 African-American Democrats and 27 African-American Republicans. African-American members of Congress have served on all major committees. Sixteen have served as committee chairmen, 15 in the House and one in the Senate.

#### II. CLOSING

Mr. Speaker, the list of great African-American leaders could go on and on. And it is continually growing.

Take a look around this very body and you will see a new generation of African-American leaders who serve the American people. I emphasize this point because the African-American struggle for rights has benefited all Americans. Whether they be poor, women, minority or disabled, all Americans have benefited from our attempt to make our democracy accountable to all of its citizens. It is important that we recognize the contribution of African American Members of Congress and their service to the American people. It's important that we capture the rich lessons of their lives which will inspire generations to come.

I have joined more than 40 of our colleagues in cosponsoring a concurrent, bipartisan resolution for the printing of a revised edition of the House document entitled, "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989."

The latest edition of this work, published in 1990, contains brief biographies, photographs and other important historical information about the 66 distinguished African Americans who had served in either chamber of Congress as of January 23, 1990. Since that time,

another 40 distinguished African Americans have served.

On the heels of this past February's national celebration of Black History Month, I encourage my colleagues to support this important resolution, which directs the Library of Congress to revise and update this volume. It will be a tremendous resource for Members, scholars, students and others.

Mr. HOYER'S action on behalf of this measure is evidence of how far our nation has come. When the Voting Rights Act was signed into law by President Johnson in 1965, there were five African Americans in Congress. Today, there are nearly 40.

We have come a long way, but our work is not yet done. This past election has illustrated the need for us to reform our democracy. Never again should we be forced to relive the civil rights battles fought so long ago. The events of the 2000 Presidential Election was a potent reminder of a legacy of disenfranchisement that we believed existed only in the annals of our nation's history.

The election of African Americans to Congress was the result of the dedication of many of those commemorated in the publication *Black Americans in Congress*. Revising and updating this publication speaks symbolically to the continued struggle not only to maintain the right to vote, but to ensure that all votes are counted once cast.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 43, legislation to authorize printing of a revised and updated version of the book "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989." This volume is an important chronicle of the history of the United States Congress, and the diversity that has made up this Congress for over one hundred years.

The printing of an updated version of "Black Americans in Congress" will serve as an educational and historical reference for all Americans. We must never forget that there were Black Members of this Congress in 1870, just five years after the end of slavery. We must not hesitate to teach our children that there were, at one time, Members of Congress who had barely secured their own right to vote. As we continue to work towards the promise of our democratic system, it becomes even more relevant to recognize those past Members of Congress who struggle, in sometimes hostile environments, to serve our country. Special thanks go to my good friend STENY HOYER and the Members of the Administration Committee who have shown such leadership on this important issue. As a founding member and Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus, I encourage the House to pass this resolution.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support, and encourage my colleagues to support, the authorization of a revised and updated printing of the House Document "Black Americans in Congress, 1870-1989". The achievement's of African-Americans here in Congress is truly remarkable and should be accurately documented for history.

In total, 103 African-Americans have taken their place in United States history as Congressional leaders. Their constituents know that they have and will continue to work to ensure that all citizens are represented equally

and fairly. African-American Members of Congress continually strive to make sure that no one is left behind in this great nation.

The Congressional Black Caucus has an illustrious history, which includes efforts such as civil rights demonstrations and boycotts, a successful campaign for enactment of the Martin Luther King, Jr. national holiday, sanctions against apartheid in South Africa, and support for democracy in Haiti. In particular, I want to thank the members of the Black Caucus who have repeatedly visited my district, namely MAXINE WATERS, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, JOHN CONYERS, JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD, former Rep. Alan Wheat, former Rep. Mervyn Dymally, former Rep. Ron Dellums, the late former Rep. Augustus Hawkins, and the late Julian Dixon. These members have helped encourage African-American political activism in the Inland Empire.

More importantly, African-American Congressmen and women are role models for youth who can better identify with people who look and think as they do. Representative Barbara Jordan embodies this. She represented Houston, Texas and articulated with skill and knowledge the needs of not only African-Americans but also other minority communities. Among her legislative achievements was an amendment to the Voting Rights Act, which provided for the printing of bilingual ballots.

Oscar DePriest was the first Black Congressman in the twentieth century. When he took his seat, he was the only Black member in the chamber. Adam Clayton Powell, a magnificent orator, was both a Congressman and a Pastor. He understood the needs of Blacks in his district because he spoke to them and more importantly, listened to them every week. He served 11 terms in Congress and was chair of the influential Education and Labor Committee. New York's Shirley Chisolm was the first female elected to Congress and fought fervently for the Title I program that benefited disadvantaged children throughout the country. This is a very abbreviated list of accomplished public servants who gave their time and talent for the benefit of all Americans.

The working legacy of these remarkable 103 African-Americans must be preserved. We must recognize their service as well as the service of the current African-American Members of Congress. They continue the struggle for freedom, equality, and full-representation for all as guaranteed by our Constitution. We must honor their struggle. That is why I support, and I ask my colleagues to support, the updating of this important house document.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res 43.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CAPITO. 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.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 43.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### PREVENTING ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN REPORTS

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1042) to prevent the elimination of certain reports, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

##### H.R. 1042

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

#### SECTION 1. REPORTS.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

(1) Section 801(b) and (c) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7321(b) and (c)).

(2) Section 822(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (42 U.S.C. 6687).

(3) Section 7(a) of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (33 U.S.C. 1106(a)).

(4) Section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2476).

(5) Section 404 of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 744).

(6) Section 205(a)(1) of the National Critical Materials Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1804(a)(1)).

(7) Section 17(c)(2) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711a(c)(2)).

(8) Section 10(h) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278(h)).

(9) Section 212(f)(3) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1989 (15 U.S.C. 3704b(f)(3)).

(10) Section 11(g)(2) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(g)(2)).

(11) Section 5(d)(9) of the National Climate Program Act (15 U.S.C. 2904(d)(9)).

(12) Section 7 of the National Climate Program Act (15 U.S.C. 2906).

(13) Section 703 of the Weather Service Modernization Act (15 U.S.C. 313 note).

(14) Section 118(d)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268(d)(2)).

(15) Section 304(d) of the Federal Aviation Administration Research, Engineering, and Development Authorization Act of 1992 (49 U.S.C. 47508 note).

(16) Section 2367(c) of title 10, United States Code.

(17) Section 303(c)(7) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)(7)).

(18) Section 102(e)(7) of the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2932(e)(7)).

(19) Section 5(b)(1)(C) and (D) of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7704(b)(1)(C) and (D)).

(20) Section 11(e)(6) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)(6)).

(21) Section 2304(c)(7) of title 10, United States Code, but only to the extent of its application to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(22) Section 4(j)(1) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1)).

(23) Section 36(e) of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885c(e)).

(24) Section 37 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885d).

(25) Section 108 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986 (42 U.S.C. 1886).

(26) Section 101(a)(3) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511(a)(3)).

(27) Section 3(a)(7) and (f) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1862(a)(7) and (f)).

(28) Section 7(a) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 1873 note).

(29) Section 16 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2215).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI) and the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 1042, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, last year, the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 went into effect, eliminating all reports to Congress contained in House Document 103-7. The law was intended to alleviate the amount of paperwork agencies are required to produce.

However, included in the hundreds of reports eliminated, the Committee on Science identified 29 contained in H.R. 1042 that are relevant to its oversight responsibilities. Included in these are the National Science Foundation's Science Indicators; a biennial report from the President on activities of all agencies in the field of marine science; an annual report on the National Technology Information Service and its activities; updates to the National Earthquake Hazards Reductions Program;