

were murdered by Ku Klux Klan members, and their dead bodies were hidden. Not until 2005, exactly 41 years after the murders to the day, was a man charged and ultimately convicted of direct involvement in the murders.

During this same period of time, on August 28, 1963, a man delivered a great speech during the March on Washington . . .

You probably think I'm talking about Martin Luther King Jr., but I'm actually not. Though Martin Luther King Jr.'s I have a dream' speech truly was amazing, I am talking about someone who is less well known—a Rabbi named Joachim Prinz—and he had an amazing speech too!

Joachim Prinz was born in Berlin, Germany in 1902, and, at age 24, he became a rabbi. He was an unconventional rabbi who spoke out strongly against Hitler, the Nazis, and the treatment of the Jews. He was arrested 3 times by the Gestapo, and finally kicked out of Germany in 1937. Still, because of his warnings about the Nazis, thousands of Jews left Germany and their lives were saved.

When Prinz left Germany, he came to America and spoke out against the government in Germany, as well as the US government's policies towards African Americans. While some of the members of the congregation liked those ideas, others felt the Civil Rights Movement should not be a Jewish problem. In response, Prinz stated "I would not morally say justice to the Jews without saying justice to the blacks. It is indivisible."

In 1963, he was invited to give that speech I mentioned before at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. He spoke about the Jews' historic quest for freedom and justice, and stated:

"When I was the rabbi of the Jewish community in Berlin under the Hitler regime, I learned many things. The most important thing that I learned under those tragic circumstances was that bigotry and hatred are not 'the most urgent problem. The most urgent, the most disgraceful, the most shameful and the most tragic problem is silence.'

It is too bad that his speech came right before Martin Luther King's powerful I Have a Dream' speech, because Prinz's speech was pretty great too, and now no one remembers it! What he wanted us to remember is that the we must not be a nation of silent onlookers. We should take action and not ignore injustice. Recently, I had the opportunity to interview his daughter, Deborah Prinz. My great-aunt Micki was kind enough to put me in touch with her. Ms. Prinz told me that he was very loving and determined to speak his mind even if he thought people wouldn't agree. For example, in his synagogue, even though it wasn't popular, he allowed girls to have bat mitzvahs, I asked her if she was inspired by her father and she replied yes. I agree, because she created a program called the Achieve Foundation, an organization where more than 2,000 children and adult volunteers tutor kids who need help in school but cannot afford tutors. She is following in her father's footsteps to make the world a better place, just like everyone else who puts their mind to it can.

I have mentioned a number of famous Jewish men who had important roles in the civil rights movement. Now, I want to tell you about a woman, maybe not as famous, but still very important. Her name is Millie Goodman, and she is an 89-year-old Jewish, African-American woman who has been committed to fighting for civil rights throughout her life. She is also a cofounder of our DC Chapter of Machar, and she was generous enough to tell me about her experiences.

Growing up, she went to a Rosenwald school in the deep south. Millie started her

career as a clerk and typist in Washington D.C. with the federal government during the 1950s. Early on, she recognized the challenges of being an African-American woman in the government. For example, she watched white secretaries advance quickly, while African-American secretaries remained in the lower positions. One day, an office administrator stopped her and told her that he had tried to help black people but he did not think they appreciated it, and that this was why he could not take the chance to promote her. She said she 'went blind' with rage and threw her notes, inkwell, and paper on him, ruining his shirt. Her supervisor, a white woman from Texas, remained calm and did not let her get fired. Millie left that job and ultimately had a highly successful career, moving from an entry level position of GS-3 to GS-15, the highest level for a career civil servant.

Throughout her career, Millie volunteered with the NAACP. Having grown up in the South, she knew the role of the NAACP and participated in civil rights activities, including the 1965 march from Selma to Montgomery. Millie's family worried that she would be killed during the march and leave her 14 year-old daughter, Cheryl, without a mother, but Millie believed that she had to march to make Cheryl's life better.

While Millie had been born a Southern Baptist, she decided to convert to Judaism, saying that Judaism let her be free. Millie and her husband Joe found what they were looking for in Machar, as it had social justice as its foundation. Among the many things I learned from Millie, she taught me the importance of determination and commitment. She said "You don't know what you can do until you do it." Looking back at Millie's life, I have realized that one person can certainly do a lot. With resilience, persistence, and passion, people can do whatever they put their mind to.

Another personal and important part of my project this year was a trip I took with my family to Birmingham, Selma, and Montgomery, Alabama. In Birmingham, we went to the 16th Street Baptist Church, a site where the Ku Klux Klan placed a bomb that killed four African American little girls. There was a park across the street where many children and adults protested, and the police responded with tear gas, water hoses, and dogs. It was really sad to imagine what happened there. We saw the real cell Martin Luther King Jr. was held in at the Birmingham jail where he wrote the "Letter from a Birmingham Jail," a very famous letter where he describes his belief in non-violent civil action.

We went to the Civil Right Voting Institute and learned all of the ways that African Americans were denied the right to vote. For example, the government set up a lot of impossible tests that African Americans had to pass, like guessing the number of bubbles on a bar of soap, the number of jelly beans or cotton balls in a jar, or writing out the entire constitution word for word.

In Selma, we walked across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where the police charged and beat many people during the first attempt to march from Selma to Montgomery on what is now called Bloody Sunday.

In Montgomery, we learned was it was like when Rosa Parks wouldn't move to the back of the bus. We also walked to the Capitol building, the very spot where the march from Selma ended and Martin Luther King spoke.

But, though our trip was so jam-packed with those things, we made sure to have time for other things like eating good Southern soul food, having a dip in the hotel hot tub outside in the cold air, and even escaping from an escape room with only 6 seconds left!!

Despite progress, African Americans and other people of color still face civil rights challenges including discriminatory police practices, gerrymandering, voter intimidation at polls, and voter identification laws.

But, you don't need to be a Martin Luther King Jr., a Julius Rosenwald, or a Joachim Prinz to have an impact, and you don't need to have a bat mitzvah project to get involved in working for civil rights for oppressed people.

I first started to learn about civil rights issues through books I read for fun or for school classes. Books like the March series by Congressman John Lewis, The Lions of Little Rock, Warriors Don't Cry, Turning 15 on the Road to Freedom, and many other books helped me learn about the experiences of others.

There are great DVDs you can watch that describe the lives of important people like Julius Rosenwald and Joachim Prinz.

You can also learn through visits to museums and other landmarks around DC and in different states like Alabama.

Second, speak up when you see discrimination happening around just like Luke is doing with his No Place for Hate Club.

Third, if you can find the time and get the support of your parents, look for ways to get involved through volunteering and social action. Many of you are already doing this. For example.

Many of us participated in the Black Lives Matter Protest, the Women's March, and the March Against Guns;

My dad and I volunteered at a Rock-the-Vote rally for students coming into D.C. for the gun march;

My friends Margaret, Luke, and I volunteer weekly at a soup kitchen; and Rigby tutors a young girl whose family recently immigrated to the US. Or, Machar's Social Action Committee is another great resource.

Finally, even if you don't have the time to participate in social action efforts, you can follow the Jewish principle of Tzedakah to help people and groups with money. You can pressure your parents to do this!

These actions, no matter how small, can make a difference in the lives and experiences of others and, by extension, yourself. Even though the freedom riders completed their task of integrating the busses, there is more to be done and we can all still get onboard the ride for freedom!

I want to thank Norm, Heather, Rabbi Jeremy, and Marlene for their help. I want to thank my Grandma and Steve for listening to me practice and offering advice. Of course, I want to thank my parents for all of their help with this project and taking me to Alabama and making me practice even when I didn't want to. And thanks to my sister too—she played a lot of Yahtzee while I was practicing! Finally, I want to say mazel toy and thanks to Luke and Rigby for being great friends and b'nei mitzvah partners and all my friends and family like my Nana from California for coming and giving me this opportunity to speak.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES A. HIMES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 2018, I was unable to be present to cast my vote on the Securing the International Mail Against Opioids Act (H.R. 5788). Had I been present for Roll Call No. 265, I would have voted "AYE."

I was also unable to be present to cast my vote on the THRIVE Act (H.R. 5735). Had I been present for Roll Call No. 266, I would have voted "NAY."

SUBSTANCE USE-DISORDER PREVENTION THAT PROMOTES OPIOID RECOVERY AND TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS AND COMMUNITIES ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 22, 2018

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to provide for opioid use disorder prevention, recovery, and treatment, and for other purposes:

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the bipartisan legislation, SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (H.R. 6). This legislation includes several provisions which would improve access to health care and treatment services for low-income and at-risk Minnesotans.

In particular, I support allowing nurse practitioners and physician assistants to prescribe treatment for opioid use disorder, and increasing providers who can prescribe buprenorphine. These policies are particularly important for those living with addiction in Greater Minnesota and urban areas facing shortages or lack in treatment facilities and physicians. The legislation also includes provisions that ensure foster and incarcerated youth are covered under Medicaid and do not experience gaps in coverage and care.

I am committed to ensuring prevention and substance use treatment programs are properly funded, and all Americans have access to the services they need to live a sustainable and healthy life. We need solutions to these problems facing some of the most vulnerable Americans, and although H.R. 6 doesn't address all the issues we face in this crisis, it is a step in the right direction. However, Congress must continue to fund programs to support all communities impacted by the opioid epidemic.

RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING JON TAITANO ON BEING CHOSEN AS ONE OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE'S TWELVE OUTSTANDING AIRMEN OF THE YEAR

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Senior Airman Jon Taitano, a combat communications specialist and client systems technician at Andersen Air Force Base on Guam. Senior Airman Taitano was recognized this weekend as one of the U.S. Air Force's Twelve Outstanding Airmen of the Year.

Airman Taitano was nominated by his unit, the 644th Combat Communications Squadron, for his superior leadership, job performance,

and personal achievements. The 644th CCS is part of the 36th Contingency Response Group in Andersen Air Force Base's 36th Wing and is positioned to rapidly deploy combat ready Airmen and communications in support of Pacific Theater contingencies.

Senior Airman Taitano's work maintaining and troubleshooting classified and unclassified combat communications systems is critical to our national defense and the protection of Guam and the strategic military assets based there. I speak on behalf of the people of Guam when I say we are immensely proud to see a University of Guam graduate like Senior Airman Taitano recognized as one of the top performers in the U.S. Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO GARRET CALTRIDER

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Garret Caltrider of West Central Valley High School. Garret was recently honored for outstanding academic achievement at the Sixteenth Annual Governor's Scholar Recognition on April 29, 2018.

This statewide program is sponsored by the Iowa Governor's Office, the Iowa High School Athletic Association and the Iowa Farm Bureau. Each Iowa High School was invited to select a senior with the highest academic ranking. Not only are they academically gifted, but the selected students are often the youth who are successful in extra-curricular activities and community endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Garret Caltrider in the United States Congress and it is with great pride that I recognize and applaud him for utilizing his talents to reach his goals. I invite my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Garret on receiving this esteemed designation, and wishing him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

HONORING RIGBY ZENTNER

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Rigby Zentner on the occasion of her Bat Mitzvah, and for her dedication to public service. Recent events in our nation have highlighted the need for comprehensive and compassionate immigration reform. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the powerful words of Ms. Zentner, delivered on the day of her Bat Mitzvah. As she has written, we have a moral duty to welcome those in need.

Mr. Speaker, this speech should serve as a reminder that we must work to improve our society for our children and grandchildren, and that our society is truly made richer and stronger by immigrants.

WELCOMING THE STRANGER

(Rigby Maya Zentner)

"Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The

wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!" Emma Lazarus

Thank you for coming. I really appreciate everyone being here today. Over the past year I have been researching Jewish values on welcoming the stranger, and how it relates to immigration in the past and today. I explored lessons from the Torah; the Jewish experience during their migrations; and my personal experience with helping to welcome a newcomer to America.

At the time I was choosing my Bat Mitzvah topic, there was a political uproar about immigration. The Trump Administration was working to:

Limit the rights of immigrants in the US
Put a travel ban on Muslim countries, and
Build a wall on the Mexican border.

I couldn't believe this was happening in our homeland and my core values and beliefs led me to want to do more research on how people are treated and welcomed in this country. I also wanted to find a way to help a stranger to America adjust to life in the United States.

All of us in this room have been a stranger before, whether it was being new to a country, school or activity. We all know what it is like when you are somewhere where everybody knows each other and you don't know any of them and, most importantly, we all know how we would like to be treated and welcomed in those situations.

I am fortunate because I have almost always been surrounded by my friends and family. The times in my life when I have felt like a stranger are nothing compared to what some people have gone through in their lives as immigrants or refugees . . . but even some of my experiences have made me feel nervous and afraid.

For example, there was a time when my family and I used to go to my neighbors Super Bowl parties. My neighbor, who was around my age, would invite all her friends to the party as well. I only knew my neighbor and one of her friends. I would try to get myself included but it was really hard because all of them knew each other and went to the same school so they would talk about things that were happening at their school, or play games I didn't know how to play. They were not trying to be mean and I doubt the even noticed, but I felt really excluded and upset. After this experience I tried imagining what it would have been like to come to a new country and not know anybody or speak a different language, and I couldn't.

To get started on my research, and because this is my Bat Mitzvah, I wanted to explore my Jewish culture. I decided to understand what the Torah, The five books of Moses, says about how to treat foreigners. I know that it is important to explore our history and culture because it shapes our morals and values.

My research led me to believe that Jewish people have welcomed foreigners with open arms. The Torah gives instructions on how to welcome strangers as many as 36 times. Exodus 22:20 says "you shall not wrong nor oppress a stranger, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt." In other words, since Jews have been strangers we should feel empathy toward others and not harm them.

Leviticus 19:33-34 tells us, "When strangers reside with you in your land, you shall not wrong them. The strangers who reside with you shall be to you as your citizens; you shall love each one as yourself, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt."

Nevertheless, as I learned more about the history of these original Torah passages, it became clear that not everybody interpreted the Torah in this way.

Rabbi Jeremy told me that in these verses the Hebrew word ger is used, which can