

All death threats against Members of Congress are wrong. Why did the resolution fall short in so many areas? Because it was so hastily put together. That is not the way we should address an issue this important.

It was supposed to be a narrow resolution. Clearly, on your side, you had a lot of division over it. There shouldn't have been division over it. This is what we ended up with, and so, yes, many of our Members felt that while we have been very clear in rejecting anti-Semitism or anti-racism, or any kind of bigotry, that the resolution fell short of what its original objective was.

Again, I hope we don't have to come back to this. I hope it doesn't continue. We can continue speaking about this, but let's be clear about who is speaking out against it, and who is continuing to engage in it.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland, if he would like to comment further.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I urge both sides, when the leader of our Government says things that clearly offend minority groups of all stripes that we speak out. I think that is a good thing for us to do, and I am sure that we can be joined together to do exactly that.

I would also ask the gentleman to perhaps observe the extraordinary diversity representing all of America on this side of the aisle. You ought not to be surprised that in representing that diversity, they bring forward issues that we tried to also address in a resolution that said hate, bigotry, and prejudice is wrong. It is un-American.

Unfortunately, none of us have ancestors today that were free from pursuing hateful policies. We ought not to be, as I said on the floor, too sanctimonious. We are a Nation that allowed slavery and went through an extraordinary Civil War to eliminate that blot on "We hold these truths to be self-evident."

So, yes, we have a lot of diversity on our side of the aisle, and that diversity is representing its people. They are Americans, but they represent a number of Americans who are perceived as different than other Americans for some designation, either because of race, gender, color, sexual orientation, or immigrant. You name it.

Yes, we have a lot of diversity on this side of the aisle, and we tried to respect that diversity and make sure that every American knew when they read this resolution; we are against discrimination against anybody.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the diversity that we have. We obviously strive to be even more diverse, but the most important diversity that we have and that we are proud of is our diversity of thought.

We are proud to respect people of all faiths. This was a Nation founded under a deep belief in God, but we don't have an established religion. We appreciate and respect people of all religious backgrounds.

One of the things I love most about going to Israel as a Catholic is that so much of the history of my faith of Jesus Christ is represented there in Israel, where you can walk the streets of Jerusalem and literally walk in the steps of Jesus. The fact is that Jewish people in Israel respect that diversity; they respect people of all faiths. And that is one of the proud, crowning achievements of the Jewish state of Israel.

If you look at where we are as a Nation, clearly, slavery is one of the stains, probably the greatest stain, of this Nation. The country struggled with it in its founding, and, ultimately, President Lincoln—the first Republican President—President Lincoln gave his life fighting to end slavery. It was in this Chamber, newly built, where they had that great debate to finally pass the 13th Amendment, one of the proudest moments of our Nation.

It was very contentious, but, ultimately, it was a struggle that had finally come to a head. Again, President Lincoln gave his life for that fight, and we still honor and respect him. In fact, we have a room right down the hall, the Lincoln Room where Abraham Lincoln as a House Member in the 1840s spent time, and we can all go, literally, sit or talk in the same place that Abraham Lincoln sat and talked as he was starting to build coalitions to end slavery, which he was ultimately able to secure.

So we continue to fight. It was wonderful to see JOHN LEWIS on the floor, a true hero, not just a hero of this Congress. We had the honor to serve with Sam Johnson, who was a great hero. He spent 7 years in the Hanoi Hilton.

It is a true honor to serve with JOHN LEWIS. And whether we disagree sometimes on politics, to be able to sit and talk with somebody who truly lived some of the toughest history of our Nation, and has the scars to prove it, and, yet, he still has love in his heart. He exhibits that love and that passion, so we are honored to be able to celebrate that diversity.

Ultimately, it is a diversity of thought that we all should fight to achieve, equality and opportunity for all men and women in this great Nation.

I yield to the gentleman, if he has anything else.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his yielding and his comments.

Let me simply add, we can honor that by our words and our actions today, and tomorrow, and every day thereafter.

Mr. SCALISE. I agree. We should continue to honor all of those goals with our words and our actions.

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

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY,
MARCH 8, 2019, TO MONDAY,
MARCH 11, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRONE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? There was no objection.

□ 1215

DENOUNCING ANTI-SEMITISM

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I first want to acknowledge the passing of a dear friend, Congressman Ralph Hall, who was a great leader and a great Texan.

But I also rise today, Mr. Speaker, to ensure that the American people know what we did this week; and that is condemning anti-Semitism as hateful expressions of intolerance that are contradictory to the values and aspirations that define the United States of America. This is the strongest, most definitive denouncing of anti-Semitism that the United States Congress has ever voted on—407 votes.

This summer I will be in my almost 30th year of sending young people to Israel in a kibbutz program named after former Congressman Mickey LeLand.

We understand the value of applauding all people, and, yes, we don't want Americans who happen to be Muslims to be discriminated against or associated with the burning towers, Muslims who have served in the United States military or white nationalists who will be willing to talk about the hatefulness against African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important statement, and I am glad to have been associated with it. We should applaud all those who voted for it.

RECOGNIZING JOE M. STEELE OF THE STEELE CANNING COMPANY

(Mr. WOMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of the late Joe Steele, the founder of Steele Canning Company in Arkansas.

Joe grew up in northwest Arkansas and eventually enrolled at the University of Arkansas. To cover his tuition, he began canning tomatoes. This side job quickly turned into the Steele Canning Company.

The business continued to grow and relocated to Springdale. There Joe made history by shipping the first trainload of canned food in the United States and introducing Popeye brand spinach. During World War II, 70 percent of Steele's products were sent to our brave troops. One soldier even commented on the beans, saying that the

reason they are so good is because they were canned in Arkansas.

His legacy also includes the creation of the Beaver Water District, which is the primary source of water for north-west Arkansas.

For these contributions, he was posthumously inducted into the Arkansas Business Hall of Fame. I congratulate his family on this great honor.

VOTING RIGHTS

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, last week-end Members of Congress traveled to Alabama for a civil rights pilgrimage. In Selma we marched across the Edmund Pettus Bridge alongside Congressman JOHN LEWIS.

Mr. Speaker, 54 years ago yesterday, Congressman LEWIS was on that same bridge with hundreds of other brave Americans young and old. They were marching for the right to vote, and they were met with a wave of teargas and billy clubs. Representative LEWIS was beaten unconscious.

The trip for me was a powerful and terrible history lesson.

Today States no longer use terror to prevent citizens from voting, but they do use other means. Since the Supreme Court's 2013 Shelby decision, nearly two dozen States have implemented restrictive voter ID laws, closed polling places, and used other means to suppress minority voting.

H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act, will erase these trends, and H.R. 1, which we passed today, strengthens democracy by ensuring clean, fair elections, prohibiting voter roll purges, and ending gerrymandering. Democracy means government by the people for the people. It lives up to the legacy of those marchers 54 years ago. Ultimately, it means making voting easier, not harder.

Let's keep our eye on the prize.

HONORING SENATOR LOUIS PATE

(Mr. ROUZER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, Senator Louis Pate, of Mount Olive, North Carolina, recently retired from the North Carolina General Assembly after more than 16 years of serving the great people of eastern North Carolina. I had the pleasure and honor to serve with Louis in the North Carolina Senate. We shared representation of Wayne County, and I can attest to what a great member he was.

Senator Pate is known across the State for his leadership, compassion, and commitment to public service. He is a Vietnam war combat veteran, having served 20 years in the United States Air Force earning multiple service medals for his bravery while defending our country. His commitment to advocating for those who serve our country

was a top priority during his time in public office, and I know he has been honored to represent the fine men and women serving at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, North Carolina.

During his tenure in the State senate, Louis spent much of his time working to implement policy to strengthen and improve access to quality healthcare, including major reforms to Medicaid so the program would better meet the needs of those for whom it was designed to help.

Senator Pate's legacy as a statesman, mentor, and friend to many will continue to impact all those who cross his path. I wish him and his family many blessed days ahead.

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND BIG MONEY IN POLITICS

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the historic vote the House took to strengthen our democracy. The For the People Act will help combat corruption and bring ethics and accountability back to our political process.

I am particularly happy that the legislative changes of the Let It Go Act will be part of this bold piece of progressive legislation.

Currently, no laws exist that limit how long candidates or former government officials can hold on to their campaign funds after their campaign ends or following the conclusion of their public service. It is not their money. They should let it go.

Limits to how long surplus funds can remain in campaign accounts and how that money can be utilized must be established. With the inclusion of my amendment, this legislation will do just that.

For far too long, powerful special interests and big money in politics have silenced the voices of the American people. H.R. 1 will help shift the balance of power from a wealthy, powerful few back to the American people. Today I cast an enthusiastic vote, a "yes" vote For the People.

MOURNING THE LOSS OF GREENE COUNTY SHERIFF BRIAN TENNANT

(Mr. RESCENTIALER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my condolences on the recent passing of a true public servant from my district, Greene County Sheriff, Brian Tennant. All who knew Brian will remember his devotion to our community. He served as a police officer, emergency medical technician, and volunteer firefighter. In 2010, Brian risked his own life to save several others during a terrible house fire in Waynesburg.

Shortly after this heroic act, Brian learned that he had an inoperable tumor. Despite this diagnosis and during medical treatment, Brian continued to serve. In 2014, he started his service as Greene County Sheriff.

Brian fought his illness for years, all while serving his community. He was a devoted husband and father of four sons. I am proud to have met Brian, and my thoughts and prayers go out to his loved ones during this difficult time.

NATIONAL COLORECTAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday marked the seventh anniversary of the death of my father, the late Congressman Donald Payne. My father was a tireless advocate in this House, but he lost his life to colorectal cancer too early.

That is why each year I sponsor a resolution recognizing March as National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month, a time to educate the public about the disease and the need for screening. I introduced that resolution on Wednesday, the anniversary of the loss of my father.

I also introduced the Removing Barriers to Colorectal Screening Act, a bipartisan bill joined by Representatives RODNEY DAVIS, DON McEACHIN, and DAVID MCKINLEY as co-leads. More than 100 Members have joined on as co-sponsors, and I hope the remaining Members will join as well.

Mr. Speaker, when people use Medicare to get colonoscopies, they are hit with an unexpected bill if polyps are removed. That is a monetary barrier to screening, and screening saves lives. My father, unfortunately, did not get screened for colorectal cancer. It wasn't something that people of his generation did. But we can honor his legacy by improving education and removing barriers to screening.

RECOGNIZING COACH MIKE GUZZO

(Mr. STAUBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Coach Mike Guzzo of Silver Bay, Minnesota, for impacting the lives of countless young athletes across the great State of northern Minnesota.

When Mike and his wife moved back to his hometown of Silver Bay in 1984, they thought the move might be temporary. However, not long after his return, Mike began to coach youth hockey. Arguably it was his most important role as a coach and mentor that caused him to stay in Silver Bay for the long term.

Mike spent over 30 years coaching the great game of hockey in the great