

Change the World, which was performed by Eric Clapton and won the Grammy Award for “Song of the Year” in 1996.

In 2001, Raymer retired from BMG after spending over 20 years leading the group’s development, but he never stopped fighting for artists, songwriters, and publishers. After retiring from BMG, Raymer became President and CEO of the Church Music Publishers Association’s (CMPA) Action Fund, where he worked to protect the intellectual property rights of songwriters and publishers.

Throughout his five decades of work in the music industry, Raymer has received numerous awards for his work, including The Arnold Broida Award for Copyright Advocacy, CMPA Founders Award, the NSAI President’s Award, and countless other recognitions from ASCAP, BMI, Sparrow Records, BMG, and the CMPA.

It is my honor to congratulate Raymer on his retirement and to thank him for being a tireless advocate for songwriters and publishers. I wish him and his wife, Linda, all the best as they enter this new season of life.

RETROACTIVE ADJUSTMENTS FOR
FORMER MEMBER’S MEMBERS
REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOW-
ANCE

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 19, 2019

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, at the recommendation of the Chief Administrative Officer, I am approving retroactive adjustments for former member Peter Roskam’s Members Representational Allowance in the amount of \$8,379.68 to address shortfalls in the Legislative Year 2018 due to administrative errors.

IMPEACHING DONALD JOHN
TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, FOR HIGH
CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 18, 2019

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, last Friday, the 13th of December, the Judiciary Committee voted Articles of Impeachment against Donald John Trump, the 45th and current President of the United States and the House of Representatives debated and will vote on those articles of impeachment on December 18, 2019.

The Judiciary Committee considered a voluminous amount of powerful, probative, and compelling evidence demonstrating that the President violated his oath of office, disregarded the nation’s security, endeavored to corrupt the 2020 presidential election, and then launched a cover-up to prevent Congress from learning the full extent of his transgressions and acting to prevent their recurrence.

Separately, I will discuss and evaluate in detail the evidence that supports the articles of impeachment, as well the evidence offered in defense of the President’s conduct, but I rise

today for the limited purpose of explaining briefly the reasons why the conduct described in the resolution of impeachment is of the utmost seriousness.

On December 3, 2019, in the first of my Notes on Impeachment, I discussed and explained the enduring principles that I believe should guide consideration of any articles of impeachment.

In this, the second part of my Notes on Impeachment, I will discuss why obstruction of the Congress, particularly the House of Representatives when it is exercising the powers vested in it exclusively by the Constitution in Article 1, Section 2, clause 5, is one of the grave transgressions that can be committed in this democratic republic.

In February 2014, the military of the Russia Federation, without merit or cause, invaded the eastern part of the free and independent country of Ukraine, including the Donbass region and the Crimean Peninsula.

The United States, a strategic ally of Ukraine, reacted swiftly to the Russian invasion, condemning the military action in strong and bipartisan fashion, and providing military, humanitarian, and non-military financial assistance to the determined but beleaguered nation of Ukraine, which since 2014 has totaled approximately \$1.5 billion.

In September 2019, members of the House of Representatives were alerted to a complaint filed by a whistleblower within the Intelligence Community alleging that on a July 25, 2019, call with the President of Ukraine, the current President of the United States sought to withhold \$391 million in foreign military aid to Ukraine unless and until it announced publicly that it was currently conducting corruption investigations against the American president’s perceived chief election rival.

On September 24, 2019, the Speaker of the House announced that the House of Representatives would commence an impeachment inquiry pursuant to its constitutional authority under article I, section 2, clause 5 to determine whether in connection with the July 25, 2019 telephone conversation with the President of Ukraine, the President of the United States has engaged in conduct constituting “Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes or Misdemeanors” as specified in article II, section 4.

On September 25, 2019, the White House released a Memorandum of Conversation in which the July 25, 2019 telephone conversation between the presidents of the United States and of Ukraine was memorialized and which corroborated in all material respects the allegations of the whistle blower.

The Memorandum of Conversation released by the White House confirms that the President of the United States put his personal interests over the interests of the nation, engaged in behavior that undermines the integrity of American elections, demeans the dignity of the office of the President of the United States, and jeopardizes the security of the United States.

Rather than denying the material allegations raised or expressing any regret, contrition, or apology for the serious breach of conduct, a week later, on October 3, 2019, the President of the United States went before national television cameras and confirmed that he desired for President Zelensky’s Government of Ukraine to launch the investigations he requested, stating:

“If they were honest about it, they would start a major investigation into the Bidens . . . Likewise, China should start an investigation into the Bidens, because what happened in China is just about as bad as what happened with Ukraine.”

On October 22, 2019, bemoaning his fate, but not regretting his conduct, the President of the United States tweeted that “All Republicans must remember what they are witnessing here—a lynching,” thus falsely drawing a moral equivalence between the exercise of the impeachment power expressly and solely conferred on the House of Representatives by the Constitution and lynching, the most heinous act of domestic terrorism and symbolic of one of the darkest and most shameful periods in America’s past.

From the moment Speaker Pelosi announced the House would commence investigation of the President’s conduct, the President responded by initiating and orchestrating unprecedented defiance of Congress and impeding its ability to learn the facts and impose accountability by disregarding subpoenas, refusing all requests for the production of documents, directing his political appointees and other Executive Branch employees from testifying before or cooperating with Congress, and resorting to dilatory litigation in the pursuit of pursuing frivolous and specious claims, such as Article II empowers the President can do whatever he wants or that he is absolutely immune from congressional investigation.

Madam Speaker, I am reminded that 21 years ago I served on the Judiciary Committee during the impeachment of a president, as did one of my predecessors, the late Barbara Jordan, who reminded the nation that our country depends on us to be big in the biggest moments.

This generational passing of the torch is not unique but rather an indelible feature of the American Experience passed down to us from the Framers who met in Philadelphia 232 years ago to craft a Constitution forming a more perfect union, establishing justice, ensuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessing of liberty to them and their posterity.

More than two centuries ago, in 1776, this country was founded on the basis of a bedrock belief in the revolutionary ideas that all men are created equal and are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and property; are entitled to live free of arbitrary rule; and most important, are endowed with the right to govern themselves.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence that “all Experience has sh[o]wn that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by taking” immediate action against their oppressors.

But, Jefferson continued, “when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty” to take immediate action to repel the danger.

Madam Speaker, the Framers had first-hand experience with the types of abuses and usurpations committed by political leaders who ruled them but were not accountable to them and detailed many of those wrongs in the Declaration of Independence.

The Framers understood and declared to the world that democratic governors derived

their powers from the knowing and voluntary consent of the governed as expressed in free, fair, and unfettered elections unmarred by the influence or sabotage of any foreign country or entity not a member of the political community.

The Framers understood that if elections are influenced by foreign actors, then voters are reduced from the great role of citizens to mere subjects, and government for and by the people is a sham.

The most important feature of a democracy is that it is the voters who alone can confer the legitimate consent and authorization necessary to govern upon the governors who are then duty-bound to represent the voters' interests, and only their interests.

Madam Speaker, the fundamental democratic compact between the governed and the governors is that the latter's authority and continuance in office comes exclusively from the governed and allegiance is owed exclusively to the governed.

This agreement can only be reached through free and fair elections, a breach of which threatens the vitality and viability of the social contract upon which democratic self-rule of, by, and for the people depends.

Based on their personal experiences, the Framers understood the importance of a president's allegiance being always and only to the nation.

President Lincoln called the United States the "last best hope of man on earth" and stated at Gettysburg the importance of finishing the work we are in to ensure that "government of the people, for the people, by the people does not perish from the earth."

The first of the two serious allegations before us is that President Donald John Trump concocted and masterminded a scheme to coerce President Volodymyr Zelensky of Ukraine to conspire with him to sabotage an American election by announcing an investigation into false charges against his perceived chief political rival so that he could retain his office and continue to abuse his power.

This is without doubt the most serious transgression that can be committed by a President who, as Lincoln said, has taken an oath "registered in Heaven" to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

The second charge leveled against the President in the article of impeachment is that once the Congress and people of the United States learned of his perfidious scheme, the President responded by orchestrating another campaign to obstruct the ability of the House of Representatives to learn the full depth of the betrayal of his oath and his office by refusing to provide required information or to make witnesses available.

Instead, the President reverted to his prior habit and practice of ignoring subpoenas, asserting specious privileges, intimidating witnesses, hiding evidence, suborning perjury, questioning the loyalty of dedicated career professionals, and pursuing frivolous litigation in the courts.

The alleged misconduct of President Trump is a trifecta in America history because it involves the commission of the three serious offenses against the system most feared by the Framers.

First, President Trump violated his oath of office by placing his personal and political interest above by the national interest by scheming to get Ukraine to investigate a potential election opponent.

Second, President Trump betrayed the national interest by withholding vital, congressionally appropriated security assistance to a beleaguered and besieged ally facing armed aggression from Russia, America's implacable foe.

Third, the essential purpose of the scheme concocted by President Trump was to enlist a foreign country to help him fix the 2020 presidential election in his favor, the very type of interference most feared by the Framers.

If American elections are not free, fair, and uninfluenced by foreign actors, then the democracy is extinguished and citizens are reduced to subjects ruled by an authority dependent not on the consent of the governed, but on the assistance and beneficence of unaccountable foreign actors.

Such a state of affairs inevitably leads to actions taken by the ruler that are not in the interests of the nation, like dishonoring treaty agreements, abandoning allies, impugning the independent judiciary and the free press, disregarding fundamental rights and liberties of the people, abrogating civic norms and virtues, pursuing acts of personal enrichment, and currying favor with foreign despots and authoritarians.

Although President Lincoln said in his First Inaugural Address that "while the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years," the Framers anticipated that the day may come when the actions of a Chief Magistrate would constitute a clear and present danger to the security and survival of the Republic.

So, to protect the republic, the Framers equipped the representatives chosen directly by the people with the necessary means of protecting their liberty by wisely including in the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2, Clause 5, which vests the sole power of impeachment in the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, it is no accident or coincidence that the Framers established Congress first in the Constitution as Article I.

This is because unlike a monarchy or autocracy where the "King is Law," in a democratic republic, the "Law is King," and no man is above the law.

In addition to making the legislative branch the preeminent but co-equal branch, the Framers established the House of Representatives as the first of the two branches of the Congress.

Members of the House are directly elected by citizen voters and unlike the Senate, no person can be appointed to the House; all Members of the House must be elected.

Until the 17th Amendment was ratified in 1913, Senators were appointed by the State Legislature and even today a Senate vacancy can be filled by gubernatorial appointment.

Presidents, of course, are selected by electors chosen by voters.

This explains why the Framers understood the House would enjoy a "natural superiority" over the Senate and other branches of government.

Madam Speaker, in a democracy the People are the ultimate repository of political power and authority and the Framers created the House of Representatives to be the direct representative of the People.

This is why the most powerful of all governmental prerogatives, the Power of the Purse,

is vested solely in the House of Representatives by the Constitution which provides in Article I, Section 7 that "[A]ll bills for the raising of revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

Madam Speaker, the Preamble explains that the reason "We, The People of the United States," established the Constitution was to create a more perfect union where justice reigned and the law protected everyone, where the general welfare of the community was a paramount objective and liberty was secured for everyone, now and for the generations to come.

Our form of government was created to secure the self-evident and inalienable right of The People to live free of arbitrary rule or despotism or tyranny.

And that is why the Constitution necessarily includes a provision to remove from office any civil officer, including the President and Vice President, whose conduct and actions pose a clear and present threat to the system created by the People to secure their happiness.

The purpose of the Impeachment Clause is to protect The People, not punish the person and that is why the Framers vested the sole power of impeachment in the institutional embodiment of The People, the House of Representatives.

And that is why a refusal to cooperate or provide information requested by the House of Representatives in furtherance of its impeachment power is different in degree and kind from other inter-branch policy disputes.

When the Chief Executive undertakes a wide-spread, full-scale, across the board campaign to impede and frustrate the House of Representatives in the exercise of its Impeachment Power, he is putting his interests and his desires above the interests of The People, the gravest offense that can be committed in a democratic republic.

The impeachment power is vested solely in the House of Representatives because no one can tell the People how to go about protecting themselves; if they are required to obtain the permission or consent of another body, then the People are not in charge of determining their fate, and that means our system can be called many things but not a democratic republic.

Madam Speaker, in 1862, at another moment of national crisis, President Lincoln said:

"The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation."

And I say to the Members of the House that:

In honoring and defending the Constitution,
We defend and honor ourselves,
Precious alike in what we give
and what we receive.

For in honoring and defending the Constitution,

We keep faith with the Framers to whom we are heir, and

Are worthy of the esteem of our countrymen,
Now, and in the generations to come.

Madam Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I have taken an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and I do not shrink from this duty.

So, with love and reverence for this country and its people, I stand with the Constitution and that is why I supported the resolution impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the

United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR.
ROBERT B. DALEY

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 19, 2019

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Robert B. Daley who passed away on December 15, 2019, at the age of 87. A veteran, dedicated teacher, loving husband, father, and grandfather, Mr. Daley will be dearly missed by his family, friends, and community.

After graduating from St. Lucy's High School in Syracuse, Mr. Daley went on to study at Le Moyne College where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1954. Mr. Daley was a lifelong advocate of Le Moyne College. It was at Le Moyne that Mr. Daley and my father became fast friends. My family is forever grateful that Mr. Daley introduced my father to my mother, Mary Lou, and was rewarded by being best man at their wedding.

Following graduation, Mr. Daley went on to enlist in the United States Army. While in the Army, Mr. Daley was stationed at Schofield Barracks in Honolulu, Hawaii. Upon completing his tour of duty in 1957, Mr. Daley returned to Central New York to work for Bristol Labs and later, at Jamesville-Dewitt High School, where he taught Chemistry and Earth Science for 34 years before retiring. Following his retirement, Mr. Daley continued to be active in the education field, consulting for Syracuse University. In this role, he observed teachers in various Central New York school districts, working to mentor the next generation of teachers.

Throughout Mr. Daley's career, he has been a dedicated volunteer, helping build homes for Habitat for Humanity, assisting with the New York State Science Olympiad, and supporting numerous activities for St. Ann Catholic Church of Manlius, where he was an active member. Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in honoring the life of Mr. Robert B. Daley. A devoted family man, career educator, and patriot, I wish his family peace during this incredibly difficult time.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN ARCHIVAL COLLECTION

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 19, 2019

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor the 25th Anniversary and the magnificent work of the Japanese American Archival Collection at California State University, Sacramento (Sacramento State). I ask all my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the contributions of the Japanese American Archival Collection, as their work has preserved the deep history of Japanese Americans in the Sacramento Re-

gion, as well as the history of World War II internment, redress and reparations.

The collection was created in 1994 from the generous gifts from Mary Tsukamoto, the Florin JACL, and the Sacramento VFW Nisei Post 8985, along with many other families and community members. This collection includes Ms. Tsukamoto's educational materials about the internment camps and a wealth of material about the Japanese-American community, including pages from her father's scrapbook, news publications, and photographs. The JAAC also includes historical artifacts, such as blankets, various military records, and personal journals. Since its founding, the collection has grown to include California State University's (CSU) Japanese American Digitization Project, which is a collection of over 2,900 images and documents from 15 CSU campuses related to the WWII incarceration of American citizens of Japanese descent. This award-winning collection also includes the JAAC Imagebase, which is comprised of over 1,300 photographs in a searchable database. Through the entire collection, scholars and the public can view images that range from the pictures of the inside of an internment camp to images of the uniforms worn by the Japanese-American nurses that worked in the camps. All of the documents, photographs and artifacts in the JAAC are a piece of our nation's history and I am so pleased that Sacramento State has taken the leadership to preserve them. Finally, I must add my deep and personal appreciation to the JAAC, as it is the host the Robert Matsui Legacy collection, which includes a number of news articles, pictures and videos about the redress and reparations movement.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise to honor the important work of the Japanese American Archival Collection at Sacramento State. This archival collection is absolutely important for all Americans, as we must continue to commit to learning from our nation's history of past mistakes, if we are to not repeat them in the future. I ask all my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 25th Anniversary of this significant collection, and all those who have contributed personal items or have helped it grow.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS FOR THE DALE CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 19, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 2019 installation of officers for the Dale City Volunteer Fire Department which is located in Prince William County Virginia, 25 miles from our Nation's Capital. The DCVFD goes on an average of 20,000 calls per year, serving and protecting the 75,000 residents of Dale City, Virginia.

Incorporated in the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1967, the DCVFD ensures the safety of families in Dale City. Funded by the residents of Dale City and comprised of committed community members, the Department has been able to significantly grow throughout the years. From humble beginnings on the

front lawn of the first Fire Chief's home, DCVFD has expanded to five stations in the last 50 years with approximately 250 dedicated volunteers. With bravery and dedication, DCVFD is readily available for the families of Dale City.

Their motto, Second to None, amplifies their dedication of preparedness, safety, and strong community service. Over the past 50 years, DCVFD has educated and mentored the youth in Dale City, not only teaching fire safety education, but also strengthening community relations.

It is with great honor I include in the RECORD the names of the following Dale City Fire Department Officers:

Chief—Christopher Hool.

Deputy Chief of Operations—Edgar Van Horn.

Deputy Chief of Administration—James Delaverson.

Deputy Chief of EMS—Barbara Brown.

Assistant Chiefs of Training—Darrell Hudson.

Assistant Chiefs—Steve Chappell, Marc Sherman, Jeremy McPike, Sandra Sokol.

Captains—Eddy Dumire, Joshua Jensen, Linda Wortham, Thomas Mazza, Patrick Palacios, Kimberly Batson.

Lieutenants—Thomas Borsari, Michael Cajayon, Simon Courtman, Daniel Moran, Donovan Stewart, John Van Horn, Mett Werner, Jabin Young, Stephanie DeFreitas.

Sergeants—Robert Best II, Andrew Kelly, Robert Willis, Sam Porter Sr., Jordan Maplass, Bradley Gray, Steve Chasin, Muhamad Naiz, Joe Krimmer, Lauren Clowser, Nikia Griffiths.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the newly installed officers and in recognizing the men and women of the Dale City Volunteer Fire Department for their service to our country and steadfast commitment to their community.

HONORING THE CAREER OF
MAYOR THOMAS F. KELAHER

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 19, 2019

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mayor Tom Kelaher, of Toms River, New Jersey, on the occasion of his retirement from public service.

Mayor Kelaher has devoted his career to serving his country, and his community in Ocean County. While attending college, Mayor Kelaher enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, where he served in various roles during his deployments, eventually ending his active duty service as the executive officer of the Marine Barracks at Lakehurst Naval Air Station in New Jersey. After his release from active duty, Mayor Kelaher remained in the Marine Corps Reserves.

Mayor Kelaher then began a 49-year career practicing law in the state of New Jersey. He served as Deputy Attorney General of New Jersey by Governor Hughes in 1963, and was appointed as the Assistant Ocean County Prosecutor from 1969 to 1974. He also served as Prosecutor for various Ocean County municipalities. Throughout his career, Mayor Kelaher remained dedicated to improving health care services in Ocean County, serving