Rachel O’Kelley is 1 of only 40 teachers around the country to receive this award and the sole honoree for North Carolina. Each and every day, she goes above and beyond the status quo to challenge and engage her students through thoughtful, creative, and demanding activities.

As we strive to entice students to follow the STEM course of study, it is wonderful to have bright and driven teachers like Rachel who inspire students to fulfill their potential and form the next generations.

It is my pleasure to honor Ms. O’Kelley here on the House floor for her continued devotion to eastern North Carolina’s next generation of leaders.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF NORMA COMNICK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of Norma Comnick of Anderson, California, a friend of mine I have known many years in the political scene. She was born in Texas, and she made some fine Texas chili for me, too.

Norma moved to Anderson in the mid-eighties and was first elected to the city council in 1996, where she served for 21 years and five terms as mayor. Building on civic duty in her hometown, she was a fierce advocate for veterans and seniors, as well as bringing housing opportunities to the area.

Her passion for her city extended well beyond her service on the city council. She dedicated much of her time to the Anderson Rotary, where she was inducted as one of the first two female members of that club, as well as a group called Anderson Explodes, which raises funds for Anderson’s annual Fourth of July celebration, which they hold on the third, a massive fire-works display for the 12,000 people who attend.

She was a small business owner, having an insurance agency in Anderson until retiring from that in 2004. I had the opportunity to attend her memorial service just a few days ago. It was beautiful. It was moving. Her great friends were there.

Indeed, she was always, to the last, when I visited not too long ago, concerned about how her citizens were doing in her area. Indeed, she has a great legacy and will be missed. She was a blessing.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

EMMETT TILL ANTILYNCHING ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 35) to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, as amended.

The Clerk reads the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 35

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

SECTION 1. Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Emmett Till Antilynching Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The crime of lynching succeeded slavery as the chief form of racism in the United States following Reconstruction.

(2) Lynching was a widely acknowledged practice into the 20th century.

(3) Lynching was a crime that occurred throughout the United States, with documented incidents in all but 4 States.

(4) At least 4,742 people, predominantly African Americans, were reported lynched in the United States between 1882 and 1968.

(5) Ninety-nine percent of all perpetrators of lynching escaped from punishment by State or local officials.

(6) Lynching prompted African Americans to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (referred to in this section as the "NAACP") and prompted members of B’nai B’rith to found the Anti-Defamation League.

(7) Mr. Walter White, as a member of the NAACP and later as the executive secretary of the NAACP from 1913 to 1955, meticulously investigated lynchings in the United States and worked tirelessly to end segregation and racialized terror.

(8) Nearly 200 anti-lynching bills were introduced in Congress during the first half of the 20th century.

(9) Between 1890 and 1952, 7 Presidents petitioned Congress to end lynching.

(10) Between 1890 and 1948, the House of Representatives passed 3 strong anti-lynching measures.

(11) Protection against lynching was the minimum and most basic of Federal responsibilities, and the Senate considered but failed to enact anti-lynching legislation despite repeated requests by civil rights groups. President Roosevelt signed the act passed by the House.

(12) The publication of "Without Sanctuary: Lynching Photography in America" helped bring greater awareness and proper recognition of the victims of lynching.

(13) Only by coming to terms with history can the United States effectively champion human rights abroad.

(14) An apology offered in the spirit of true repentance moves the United States toward reconciliation and may become central to a new understanding of justice, which improved racial relations can be forged.

(15) Having concluded that a reckoning with our own history is the only way the country can effectively champion human rights abroad, 90 Members of the United States Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 39, 109th Congress, on June 13, 2005, to apologize to the victims of lynching and the descendents of those victims for the failure of the Senate to enact anti-lynching legislation.

(16) The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, opened to the public in Montgomery, Alabama, on April 26, 2018, is the first memorial to recognize the legacy of enslaved Black people, people terrorized by lynching, African Americans humiliated by racial segregation and Jim Crow, and persons of color burdened with contemporary presumptions of guilt and police violence.

(17) Notwithstanding the Senate’s apology and the heightened awareness and education about the Nation’s legacy with lynching, it is wholly necessary and necessary for the Congress to enact legislation, after 100 years of unsuccessful legislative efforts, finally to make lynching a Federal crime.

(18) Further, it is the sense of Congress that criminal action by a group increases the likelihood that the criminal object of that group will be successfully attained and decreases the probability that the individuals involved will depart from their path of criminality. Therefore, it is appropriate to specify criminal penalties for the crime of lynching or any attempt or conspiracy to commit lynching.

(19) The United States Senate agreed to unanimously support Senate Resolution 118, 115th Congress, on April 5, 2017, "[c]ondemning hate crime and any other form of racism, religious or ethnic bias, discrimination, incitement to violence, or animus targeting a minority in the United States" and taking notice specifically of Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics demonstrating that "among single-bias hate crime incidents in the United States, 59.2 percent of victims were targeted due to racial, ethnic, or ancestral bias, and among those victims, 52.2 percent were victims of crimes motivated by the offenders’ anti-Black or anti-African American bias."

(20) On September 14, 2017, President Donald J. Trump signed into law Senate Joint Resolution 49 (Public Law 115–58; 131 Stat. 1149), wherein Congress "condemned the racist violence and domestic terrorist attack that occurred in Charlottesville, Virginia, on August 12, 2017, in Charlottesville, Virginia" and "urged the President and his administration to speak out against hate groups that espouse racism, anti-Semitism, and White supremacy; and use all resources available to the President and the President’s Cabinet to address the growing prevalence of those hate groups in the United States".

(21) Senate Joint Resolution 49 (Public Law 115–58; 131 Stat. 1149) specifically took notice of "hundreds of torch-bearing White nationalists, White supremacists, Klansmen, and neo-Nazis [who] chanted racist, anti-Semitic, and anti-immigrant slogans and violently engaged with counter-demonstrators on and around the grounds of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville" and that these groups "reportedly are organizing similar events in the United States and communities everywhere are concerned about the growing and open display of hate and violence being perpetrated by those groups."

(22) Lynching was a pernicious and pervasive tool that was used to interfere with multiple aspects of life—including the exercise of Federally protected rights, as enumerated in section 245 of title 18, United States Code, housing rights, as enumerated in section 901 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3611), and the free exercise of religion, as enumerated in section 245 of title 18, United States Code. Interference with these
they understood that the lynchings occurring throughout the South were a very deliberate campaign to subjugate our Black population. And this very deliberate campaign was started in the 1870s by the Ku Klux Klan and carried on right up to the present day through terrorism and intimidation.

Because they realized this, African Americans mobilized their own efforts to combat the terror of lynching and the threat of racial violence through grassroots action and founding of integrated social justice organizations. During the period between the Civil War and World War II, thousands of African Americans were lynched in the United States, mostly in the South, but not entirely, as a means of racial subordination and enforcing white supremacy. These violent incidents were largely tolerated by State and Federal officials, in fact, often promoted by State and Federal officials. They profoundly influenced relations and shaped the geographic, political, social, and economic conditions of African American communities in ways that are still evident today.

Although the civil rights conspiracy statute does not specify the offense of lynching as a Federal crime, this section has been used by the Department of Justice to prosecute civil rights-era crimes and hate crimes that were described as lynching in public discourse. It remains important, however, to enact Federal antilynching legislation to acknowledge this shameful chapter in American history and to send a clear message that such violations, much violent actions motivated by hatred and bigotry will never again be tolerated in this country.

The first Federal antilynching legislation was introduced in 1906, almost 120 years ago, by Congressman George Henry White, the only African American member of Congress at that time. Unfortunately, neither his bill nor any other antilynching bills managed to pass the Congress. Antilynching bills were routinely defeated on this floor.

Today, we act to correct this historical injustice that should rest heavily on the conscience of Members of Congress. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for his leadership on this important issue and for his attention to history. I also thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for his support of this legislation and the many cosponsors of this bill who helped pave the way for its passage today.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to thank the chairman, who is so delighted and thankful and grateful for all of his work on behalf of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. Lynching, Madam Speaker, plain and simple, is an American evil. This atrocity is comparable to the French use of the guillotine, the Roman Empire’s use of crucifixion, and the British use of drawing and quartering as a tool of terror. And for too long, Madam Speaker, Federal law against lynching has remained conspicuously silent.

In 1918, 102 years ago, a Congressman from Missouri, Leonidas C. Dyer, introduced the first antilynching legislation to actually pass the House, a bill that would subsequently die in the Senate.

Therefore, I am pleased that the language that we are voting on today has already been approved by the Senate, and I am exceptionally hopeful that it will face no further obstacles on its path to the President’s desk.

Madam Speaker, many may consider lynching to be a relic of the past, but as we all know, unfortunately, recent
events have shown us that this is not the case. Instead, we have seen a rise in race-based violence that has culminated in events like the white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, or the racially motivated mass shooting in El Paso, Texas.

The time, Madam Speaker, is now. It is important that we acknowledge the acknowledged evil that our country is facing. The time is now to bring about reconciliation.

Today, Madam Speaker, we send a strong message that violence and race-based violence, in particular, has no place in American society. That is why I am so proud to have introduced this bill, and I am even prouder that we are considering it on the floor today.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and his passion there with that speech.

It is my privilege now to introduce someone who has a similar passion and also has worked on this bill and done a great deal for it.

Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank Chairman Rush for his leadership, his heart for this bill, and I thank the chairman and the ranking member for giving me a chance to speak and for their comments.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. I am pleased to see the House take steps in finally addressing this issue. Like many, despite our Nation’s ugly history of lynchings, I was shocked to learn that there was no law to make lynching a Federal crime.

My hometown area of Omaha is not unlike many other towns across the country with a gruesome past of lynching. George Smith was murdered in October 1891, and this past fall marked the 100th anniversary of the murder of Will Brown on the steps of the Douglas County Courthouse during the Red Summer. The hands of lawless and angry mobs in Omaha beat and lynched these men in what only can be characterized as racial terrorism.

We cannot simply wash away the past, but in order for our Nation to heal from past racial injustice, Congress must specify criminal penalties for the crime of lynching or any attempt or conspiracy to commit lynching.

With at least 5,000 lynchings in our Nation’s history, this bill is important to the acknowledgment that evil did occur, that millions felt fear in their houses, their homes, and their communities, that many feared for the lives of their dads, their husbands, and sons, and that this formal acknowledgment will help facilitate reconciliation.

Last year, I was approached by local African American community leaders from Omaha to look into the antilynching legislation, and I felt that the language from Senator HARRIS’ bill that passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the Senate was the right way to proceed. It is because of these reasons I was honored to introduce the Senate-passed language in the House 8 months ago.

The bill we are voting on today contains the language of my bill that I introduced 8 months ago verbatim, but I do not complain because in the end I want results. We want results. We are closer than we have ever been to making lynching a Federal crime. This is an historical event.

This action is long overdue, going back 200 attempts since 1918, and today we are going to get it done. We are going to make history.

It has been my privilege to be an advocate on this issue. I applaud Senator Harris of California and Rep. Rush, who have been championing this for years. We will finally get this to the President’s desk to be signed into law in order to close one of the ugliest chapters in our history once and for all.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS).

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 35.

Today, the House will pass the Emmett Till Antilynching Act and designate lynching as a hate crime under Federal law. But we must admit, it is a travesty that it has taken 120 years for the U.S. Government to address this travesty that it has taken 120 years for the U.S. Government to address this heinous crime.

And, frankly, even today, periodically you will hear news stories of nooses being left on college campuses, in work locker rooms to threaten and terrorize African Americans, a vicious reminder that the past is never that far away. In fact, the last known victim of lynching was just 25 years ago, and for the first time in history, the perpetrator was actually convicted and executed.

We often like to only talk about the glorious parts of our history, and it is difficult for us to hear some of the ugly parts, but it is important that we do hear and understand our history in full. This form of terrorism was used to kill Black people and terrorize and terrify those who were not murdered into understanding they were not considered as humans.

Today, in Montgomery, Alabama, there is the National Memorial for Peace and Justice, and I hope that everyone has an opportunity to see that because it is the only place in our country that actually documents in every State where known lynchings were taken place and in every county. Lynchings were advertised in newspapers as recreational events that families would attend. They would have picnics while they watched brutal murder and the blood of Black people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I want to leave with a 1930 editorial in the Raleigh News and Observer that noted the eloquence of the audience witnessing a lynching as follows: “Men joked loudly at the sight of the bleeding body. . . . Girls giggled as the flies fed on the blood that dripped from the Negro’s nape.”

Lynchings were brutal, violent, and savage public spectacles. As I said, they were advertised in newspapers, and postcards were sold. Souvenirs were made from victims’ remains.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I would inquire of the gentlewoman, Ms. BASS, if she needs some more time.

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I do not need additional time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I was going to give the gentlewoman some of my time, but she is done. I just wanted to make sure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairperson, and the ranking member as well, for bringing this legislation to the floor today. I also thank the majority leader, who happens to be in the room.

Madam Speaker, this piece of legislation is more than 100 years in the making. It does deal with lynching, but truth be told, more than a lynching took place.

Emmett Till’s body was mutilated. He was shot in the head, and he was thrown in the Tallahatchie River. His body was found in the Tallahatchie River. His mother insisted on an open casket. This was the thing that sent shock waves across this country, causing people to rethink what was happening in the South.

Yes, he was lynched. Yes, this is the unfinished business of this House. And we have much more unfinished business.

Madam Speaker, I do want to commend Congressman BOBBY RUSH for the outstanding job that he has done, as well as his cosponsors, in bringing this legislation to the floor. It is time. In fact, it is past time. And I am grateful that this House is taking up this legislation.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from
Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distin-
guished majority leader of the House.

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

The previous speaker, Mr. GREEN
from Texas, said that it is time, that it
is past time. But it is never too late to
do the right thing.

I am pleased that this will be a bipar-
tisan vote.

This is about Emmett Till. It is
about lynching. It is about violence. It
is about hate. But in a larger sense,
this is about who we are as a country,
who we are as a country that said: ‘‘We
hold these truths to be self-evident,
that all men are created equal.’’

Surely, our Founders today would
have said all men and women are cre-
at ed equal.

But in the eyes of two murderers, Emmett Till was neither equal nor a
fellow human being, but a dehumanized
being, undeserving of protection or of
decency.

To the surprise, I think, of probably
many, Mr. MADAM SPEAKER, lynching has not been described as a hate crime. We will do that today.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. COLLINS
and Chairman NADLER for bringing this
bill to the floor. The House will make
that determination today. I am proud
to bring this legislation to the floor as
majority leader.

A broadcaster in our area, Joe Madi-
sen, came to me some year and a half
ago and said: Why can’t you pass lynching legislation?

I had no answer, so I went to the
chair of the Congressional Black Cau-
sion before us.

Two Senators also had legislation. I
talked to my friend, BOBBY RUSH, the
former speaker of the Cali-

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I
yield the gentleman an additional 1
minute.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I thank the gen-
tleman for yielding an additional
minute.

In years past, the signs have been
stolen, thrown in the river, replaced;
shot, replaced again; shot again; de-
faced with acid; and had ‘‘KKK’’ spray-
painted on them.

The signs were placed near the spot
where Mr. Till’s body was pulled from
the Tallahatchie River in 1955.

The 14-year-old was tortured and
killed by two White men after false ac-
cusations that he flirted with a White
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His death became an important cata-
ylist in the civil rights movement.

With the passage of this bill, we
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time of the gentleman has expired.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the
gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Thomp-
son).

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. COLLINS
very much for yielding.

This is kind of emotional for me, be-
cause I knew this young man’s mother
before she died, a very wonderful lady
who suffered an unfortunate tragedy at
the hands of some dastardly individ-
uals.

But more importantly, we are a bet-
ter country than what that deed dic-
tated.

I support Congressman Rush’s bill. It
is a bill that is long overdue. But just
as important, we have to commit our-
selves to making this country a better
country.

In the little town of Glendora, where
the fan that was attached to young
Emmett’s body that sank in the Tallahatchie River was found, there is

Emmett Till was neither equal nor a
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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
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a little museum dedicated not only to Mr. Till, but to the atrocities that have occurred in my district over time.

Madam Speaker, I compliment those individuals for putting the museum together and also for dedicating themselves to letting the world know what happened and also recommitting ourselves to try not to let it happen again.

So we must pass this legislation, Madam Speaker. We must pass it to correct the inactions of those before us. The inaction of others does not relieve one of the obligation to do what is right.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and, of course, I come to join with all of those who have extolled the virtues of this bill and urge its passage. I also reflect on the fact that I grew up in the State of Arkansas.

My father, who was a tremendous historian, would often point to places and show us sites in trees where lynchings were supposed to have taken place. The fact that we are now saying that such lynchings and activity should be a Federal crime is one that I concur with.

I want to thank the Reverend Jesse Jackson because that is really who called me one day and said: You know, we need to do something about this.

So I was pleased to interact with Congressman RUSH and say: Let’s do something about this.

I want to thank Congressman RUSH for taking the leadership on this bill. I want to thank the Judiciary Committee for passing it.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill that is long past due. It should have been done many years ago, and it was not. It is now time to get this done.

As was said by the majority leader and others, this was a heinous act done by a mob for one purpose besides the killing: It is also to intimidate and to put fear into others.

But this is the anniversary of many years. And more than 4,000 other lynchings and countless other acts of racial terror perpetrated throughout our Nation’s history.

This is a discussion not limited to one area. It was highlighted by the Emmett Till death, but it was also something that America needed to deal with. By bringing this forward today, I think that is a testament to both of our committees being able to work together and both of us being able to bring something together that Americans can understand.

Lynching was far beyond a murder. It was an intimidation method that we saw used in many States in many areas. So I just want to commend Madam Speaker for that, and also commend the chairman.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman very much. I certainly agree with the distinguished ranking member, and I appreciate his support for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank him and the ranking member for bringing this legislation to the floor. It is so appropriate that it is bipartisan because it is about American values. I rise to join you in passing H.R. 35, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which finally explicitly designates lynching as a crime.

More than a century ago, the first antilynching legislation was introduced and later passed by this House “to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching.” But over 100 years and 200 attempts later at passage, it is still not law.

I salute Congressman BOBBY SCOTT—excuse me, BOBBY RUSH—I know BOBBY SCOTT had something to do with this as well, but, in this case, the leadership of BOBBY RUSH—a lifelong civil rights champion in the Congress and in our country, for his leadership on H.R. 35, which will right this historic wrong.

I thank Chairwoman KAREN BASS for her leadership in the House, and Senators CORY BOOKER and KAMALA HARRIS for leading this legislation in the Senate.

Today, Congress has an opportunity to acknowledge its responsibility for its historic failure; to confront and end the horror of lynching in America. We must begin by acknowledging the heartbreaking truth that racially motivated acts of terror have long been a part of American history and that they remain a stain on our Nation’s soul today.

We must never forget:

The massacre in Wilmington, North Carolina, 122 years ago, in which 60 Black Americans were brutally murdered.

The race massacre in the Greenwood District of Tulsa, Oklahoma, 100 years ago next year, called the single worst incident of racial violence in American history;

The mutilation and murder of Emmett Till—for whom this legislation is named, a 14-year-old boy—65 years ago, one of the most appalling acts of racial violence in our history, forever seared in our collective memory;

We must remember the victims of more than 4,000 other lynchings and countless other acts of racial terror perpetrated throughout our Nation's history.

As recent events remind us, racially motivated violence and other forms of violence and hatred targeting vulnerable communities are not a relic of the past.

When a white supremacist guns down nine parishioners in Charleston, South Carolina, at Mother Emanuel, one of America’s oldest African American churches, genocide was committed and white nationalist mobs carrying tiki torches march through Charlottesville in broad daylight, taking an innocent
life; when a domestic terrorist murders 22 innocent souls in El Paso after penning a racist, anti-Latino screed on the internet; and when an anti-Semitic murderer kills 11 innocent men and women engaged in peaceful prayer at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh we cannot in any way that race, bigotry, and hate still exist in America.

As Members of Congress and as Americans, we have a responsibility to acknowledge the horrors of the past so that we can never have them occur again. As Ida B. Wells, the crusading journalist, antilynching advocate, and founding member of the NAACP said: “The way to right wrongs is to turn the light of truth upon them.”

This legislation will not erase the stain of lynching and racist violence, but it will help shine the light of truth on the injustices of the past so that we can heal our Nation and build a better, safer future for all of our children.

In just over a week, many Members will travel to Selma, Alabama, to observe 55 years since the march for freedom. With the passage of this bill, we can rid our Nation of this blight—praying at the Brown Chapel AME Church and marching over the Edmund Pettus Bridge—with dignity, respect, and honor.

Madam Speaker, I urge a unanimous vote for H.R. 35.

Again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership.

Mr. NADLER, Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in enthusiastic support of H.R. 35—the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. This bill amends section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime under federal law. It is without question that this legislation is long overdue and needed even today.

The legacy of lynching is a stain on our nation’s history, and the racism that motivated lynching is still a threat today. This legislation should pass with strong and eager bipartisan support.

This bill is named after Emmett Till who was only 14 years old when he was lynched in 1955 in Mississippi. A lynching is an extrajudicial killing by a mob, and is not limited to deaths by hanging. He was so badly tortured that he was left unrecognizable. This was done here in America by Americans during a Jim Crow era in a segregated fragmented society. Now in 2020, this hateful legacy is continuing and we need to raise our heads again forcing us to defend our basic values. While we celebrate our freedom here in the United States and abroad, we must continue to be diligent in remembering our true history.

The legacy of lynching in Texas can never be erased or rapidly raising its head again forcing us to defend our basic values. While we celebrate our freedom here in the United States and abroad, we must continue to be diligent in remembering our true history.

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NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
RESIDENTS RELIEF ACT

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCLINTOCK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. EGGER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 560, which was introduced by my colleague, the Delegate from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN), would address an issue involving long-term residents in his district that was not addressed when we extended the U.S. immigration laws to the CNMI in 2009.

The Natural Resources Committee held a markup of the bill on September 18, 2019, and ordered the bill reported favorably to the House by voice.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as I may consume to the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) to explain his legislation.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I have been working for the last dozen years to make the transition to Federal immigration policy in the Marianas as least difficult as possible.

In 2018, with Chairman Ron Bishop’s essential help, we protected the rights of U.S. workers against the unfair competition from foreign workers in the Marianas’ economy with Public Law 115-218.

Last year, President Trump signed Public Law 116-24 and helped us convert about 1,000 people living under administrative parole into residents with a permanent legal status in the Marianas only, not eligible for any public charge at all.

Just last week, the administration issued the necessary guidance to allow those 1,000 people to begin the application process, and I speak to the President and to everyone at USCIS and the Department of Homeland Security for their support.

Today’s bill, H.R. 560, continues this work of smoothing over the rough places in the application of national immigration law to my isolated district.

H.R. 560 provides the same permanent status—in the Marianas only—that President Trump approved for parolees in June. This time, we want to give the same certainty to a group of investors who were in the Marianas even before Federal immigration. They have been holding on with short-term visas ever since, never certain from year to year about their business investments.

We want to give the same certainty to a group of long-term workers—some of whom have been in the Marianas for 40 years—and to the businesses that employ them.

The Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on H.R. 560 last February. Our Republican Governor, the Honorable Ralph Torres, testified in favor of the bill. The Trump administration did not take a position, but their witness said: “Without a sustained labor force, projected investment in the CNMI likely will wither.”

Well, we can do something to avoid that consequence by passing H.R. 560. Again, this bill is Marianas only. It has bipartisan support. Chairman Grijalva and Ranking Member Bishop are both cosponsors, for which I am grateful.

Madam Speaker, I ask all Members now to vote in favor.

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

Madam Speaker, as was just described, H.R. 560 would extend Northern Mariana Islands-only resident status to a group of foreign nationals: individuals who came to Northern Mariana Islands as transitional workers in 2015, and individuals who have resided...