

the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Again, from the Democratic Party Platform of those years.

Whereas, the Democrat Party Platform of 1856 further declares that new States to the Union should be admitted "with or without domestic slavery, as the State may elect."

Whereas, the Democratic Party Platform of 1856 also resolves that "we recognize the right of the people of all the territories . . . to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery."

Whereas, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 penalized officials who did not arrest an alleged runaway slave and made them liable for a fine of \$1,000, which is about \$28,000 in present-day value. Law enforcement officials everywhere were required to arrest people suspected of being a runaway slave on as little as a claimant's sworn testimony of ownership. The Democratic Party Platform of 1860 directly, in seeking to uphold to Fugitive Slave Act, states that "the enactments of the State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect."

The Democratic Party Platform again.

Whereas, the 14th Amendment, giving full citizenship to freed slaves, passed in 1868 with 94 percent Republican support, 0 percent Democratic support in Congress; the 15th Amendment, giving freed slaves the right to vote, passed in 1870 with 100 percent Republican support and 0 percent Democratic support in Congress.

Whereas, Democrats systematically suppressed African Americans' right to vote, and by specific example in the 1902 constitution of the State of Virginia actually disenfranchised about 90 percent of the Black men who still voted at the beginning of the 20th century and nearly half of the White men.

So they suppressed Republican voters as well.

The number of eligible African-American voters were thereby forcibly reduced from about 147,000 in 1901 to about 10,000 by 1905; that measure was supported almost exclusively by Virginia Democrats.

Whereas, Virginia's 1902 constitution was engineered by Carter Glass, the future Democratic U.S. Representative, Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury under Democrat President Woodrow Wilson, who proclaimed the goal of the constitutional convention as follows: This Democrat exclaimed: "Discrimination! Why, that is precisely what we propose. That, exactly, is what this Convention was elected for—to discriminate to the very extremity of permissible action under the limits of the Federal Constitution, with a view to the elimination of every," and I won't use his word, but African-American "voter who can be gotten rid of legally," which was said by a Democrat and applauded by his fellow Democrats.

Whereas, in 1912, Democratic President Woodrow Wilson's administration began a racial segregation policy for U.S. Government employees, and by 1914, the Wilson administration's civil service instituted the requirement that a photograph be submitted with each employment application.

Whereas, the 1924 Democratic National Convention convened in New York City at Madison Square Garden; the convention commonly was known as the "Klan-Bake" due to the overwhelming influence of the Ku Klux Klan in the Democratic Party.

Whereas, in 1964, the Democratic Party led a 75-calendar-day filibuster against the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Whereas, leading the Democrats in their opposition to civil rights for African Americans was a member of the Democratic Party, Senator Robert Byrd from West Virginia, who was a known recruiter for the Ku Klux Klan.

Whereas, Democrats enacted and enforced Jim Crow laws and civil codes that forced segregation and restricted freedoms of Black Americans in the United States.

Whereas, on June 18, 2020, House Speaker NANCY PELOSI ordered the removal from the Capitol portraits of four previous Speakers of the House who served in the Confederacy, saying this these portraits "set back our Nation's work to confront and combat bigotry"; the men depicted in the portraits were Democrat Robert M.T. Hunter, Democrat Howell Cobb, Democrat James L. Orr, and Democrat Charles F. Crisp.

Resolved,

One, that the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall remove any item that names, symbolizes, or mentions any political organization or party that has ever held a public position that supported slavery or the Confederacy, from any area within the House wing of the Capitol or any House office building, and shall donate such item or symbol to the Library of Congress.

Two, that any political organization or party that has ever held a public position that supported slavery or the Confederacy shall either change its name or be barred from participation in the House of Representatives.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Texas will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

STOP THE CANCEL CULTURE TRAIN

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

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, the cancel culture train, a/k/a/ H.R. 7573 that passed yesterday, was wrong on a deep level.

I am not going to get on that cancel culture train that says we have to do away with any mention or remembrance of everybody or everything that we don't agree with; or that might have said something that we don't like, didn't like; or that might have stood for something that we don't stand for, didn't stand for.

The First Amendment was put in the Constitution to prevent exactly this. I am not going to get on the cancel culture train because the next thing you know, I will get thrown off for saying something that somebody didn't like or didn't agree with or, Lord forbid, that I would do something that somebody didn't like or didn't agree with.

Madam Speaker, if we are going to do this, what happened yesterday, then the building names, street names, plaques, and all remembrances of Democrats that Judge Gohmert just read about need to be removed from every street, every building, anything that honors them.

Madam Speaker, that is a dangerous slope to be on, the cancel culture train. People better sit up and take notice.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I seek recognition for a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has been made aware of a valid basis for the gentlewoman's point of personal privilege.

The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Speaker, I would also like to thank many of my colleagues for the opportunity to not only speak today but for the many Members from both sides of the aisle who have reached out to me in support following an incident earlier this week.

About 2 days ago, I was walking up the steps of the Capitol when Representative YOHO suddenly turned a corner, and he was accompanied by Representative ROGER WILLIAMS, and accosted me on the steps right here in front of our Nation's Capitol.

I was minding my own business, walking up the steps, and Representative YOHO put his finger in my face. He called me disgusting; he called me crazy; he called me out of my mind; and he called me dangerous.

And then he took a few more steps, and after I had recognized his comments as rude, he walked away, and said: I'm rude? You are calling me rude?