

On August 1, 1952, Women's Army Corps, Private Sarah Keys, boarded a bus in Trenton, New Jersey for her first home visit to North Carolina since joining the military. The bus she boarded would take her directly to her North Carolina destination without any required bus changes.

Once the bus reached Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, a new driver took over the bus and as was custom, went through the bus and re-checked tickets. When he came to Ms. Keys, he told her to give up her seat to a white Marine who boarded the bus in Roanoke Rapids and move to the back of the bus. Tired from her long journey, Sarah refused.

Frustrated with her persistence, the bus driver announced that all passengers would be moving to a different bus, but the woman who refused to change her seat, referring to Ms. Keys, would not be allowed to board the new bus and would not be allowed to continue the trip.

Shortly thereafter, two police officers arrived at the bus terminal, took Sarah by the arms into a patrol car and drove her to the Roanoke Rapids police station. Because she refused to be subjected to unjust discrimination and prejudice, she was forced to stay in jail overnight and was fined before her release. Once Sarah arrived home and informed her family of the injustice she endured, her father encouraged her to seek legal action.

The NAACP referred the family to attorney Dovey Johnson Roundtree, who brought her case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. After battling initial rejection by an examiner and various barriers, three years later, the case was settled in 1955. In *Sarah Keys v. Carolina Coach Company*, the ICC ruled in favor of Keys Evans. In their decision, the Commission found the Interstate Commerce Act forbids segregation as the practice subjects passengers to "unjust discrimination, and undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, in violation of Section 216(d) of the Interstate Commerce Act and is therefore unlawful."

The fight for civil rights in America is a story heavy laden with unsung heroes and hidden figures who paved the way to progress. I am glad to know, that through the creation of the Sarah Keys Evans Plaza in Roanoke Rapids, the story of Sarah Keys Evans, an Army veteran and civil rights pioneer, will be displayed for all to see and learn from. It is my hope that her story of courage in the face of adversity will inspire others to never be afraid to stand up for what is right—even if that means staying in your seat.

Madam Speaker, North Carolinian Sarah Keys Evans, now 91 years-old, is a living example that change is possible if we are willing to stand up and fight for what is right. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the unveiling of the Sarah Keys Plaza in honor of a true civil rights pioneer.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. MARKWAYNE MULLIN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 31, 2020*

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, I was not present the week of July 27–31, 2020 on account of supporting my son's continuing recovery.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 167; NAY on Roll Call No. 168; NAY on Roll Call No. 169; YEA on Roll Call No. 170; NAY on Roll Call No. 171; NAY on Roll Call No. 172; NAY on Roll Call No. 173; NAY on Roll Call No. 174; NAY on Roll Call No. 175; YEA on Roll Call No. 176; YEA on Roll Call No. 177; and NAY on Roll Call No. 178.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

SPEECH OF

### HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 30, 2020*

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my two amendments, Amendment No. 137 and Amendment No. 138, both which work to address the incidents of domestic terror that are increasing across the country.

According to the Anti-Defamation League, in 2019, domestic extremists killed at least 42 people in the United States in 17 separate incidents. This number makes 2019 the sixth deadliest year on record for domestic extremist-related killings. Last year, a Trump Administration Department of Justice official wrote in a *New York Times* op-ed that "white supremacy and far-right extremism are among the greatest domestic-security threats facing the United States." Regrettably, over the past 25 years, law enforcement, at both the Federal and State levels, has been slow to respond.

It is not enough to just condemn hate; we need to equip law enforcement with the tools needed to identify threats and prevent violent acts of domestic terrorism.

I am pleased that these two amendments are included in H.R. 7617 to help address this urgent need to keep Americans safe from these heinous acts of discrimination.

The first, Amendment No. 137 allocates \$1 million to direct the FBI to track and report to Congress every year on extremist activity in law enforcement agencies. It is critical that our law enforcement agencies are held to the highest standards. My amendment allocates these funds for the FBI to combat white supremacist infiltration of the uniformed services and federal law enforcement.

The second, Amendment No. 138, allocates \$10 million in funds so that the FBI can assign a special agent or hate crimes liaison to each field office of the FBI to investigate hate crime incidents with a nexus to domestic terrorism, so that the agency has the resources in place to address this national issue.

I thank the Committee for including both of these important amendments in En Bloc 2.

The time is now to take the grave threat of domestic terrorism seriously. That means not only speaking out but giving our agencies the tools to combat it immediately. I believe these amendments are an important first step to effectively monitoring and putting a stop to extremist violence in America.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. GUY RESCENTIALER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 31, 2020*

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, quarantining in accordance with the Attending Physician's guidance after extensive interactions with an individual who tested positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 173; YEA on Roll Call No. 174; and NAY on Roll Call No. 175.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

SPEECH OF

### HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 30, 2020*

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this legislation includes important funding to support individuals, families, workers, small businesses and communities. I urge all Members to support the following amendments that I have offered to H.R. 7617, the Defense, Commerce, Justice, Science, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Homeland Security, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2021 and I urge that they all be retained during further consideration of this measure.

MANAGERS AMENDMENT TO H.R. 7617

I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Chairman QUIGLEY for including the text of the Garcia-Waters amendment in the manager's amendment, which was adopted by the Rule. The Garcia amendment would direct the Secretary of Treasury to negotiate a two-trillion-dollar allocation of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Such an increase would have an immediate benefit to developing countries around the world by providing them with additional resources to address the pandemic. This amendment comes at no cost to the Treasury and would demonstrate our commitment to a global and coordinated approach to addressing the coronavirus.

Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, are a reserve asset created by the IMF that are used to augment the international reserves of its members countries, and a new allocation would provide quick and much-needed assistance to developing and emerging-market countries as they respond to the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

I do not share the concerns of some opponents of a new SDR allocation about the possible inflationary effect of such an allocation. An independent study at Harvard that closely examined this question concluded that any possible global inflationary impact of some increased import demand by developing countries following an allocation of SDRs would likely be neutralized by the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, and other inflation-targeting central banks.