

I spoke with Fara Gold, a Civil Rights prosecutor at the Department of Justice, who prosecuted the first case under the Shepard/Byrd Act. In another sad hate crime, three white men branded swastikas on a Native American boy who accidentally wandered off the Indian Reservation. She told me that the men wouldn't have served their full jail time without this new law.

THE "NO PLACE FOR HATE" CLUB

In thinking about how to take action in my community, I created a club called "No Place for Hate" at my school. The club has about 17 members. It's a club that encourages kindness and tries to create a tolerant, inclusive school environment. On April 25, ADL recognized the efforts of our club and name Alice Deal Middle school as an official "No Place for Hate" School. A school qualifies by doing an activity that promotes a healthy school climate and having most people in the school sign a pledge saying that they will try to make the school a good place for everyone there.

Our first activity was a "Yellow Brick Road" to peace. One morning, every class in the school had a group discussion about hate and tolerance. Then, everyone around the school decorated a "brick," which was a half sheet of paper, that said "We can make. Deal an accepting community by. . ." and people had to express their ideas. We then put the completed sheets up in the gallery, which is a place that everyone walks through and can see everyday.

People also signed a Resolution of Respect. They agreed to six principles to combat prejudice and hate and promote respect and dignity. Such as, I WILL SPEAK OUT AGAINST prejudice and discrimination.

These principles are what drive the club at Alice Deal Middle School and other NPFH schools. I think these are great principles that could be used in everyday life to make the world a better place. Now, I would like to invite my fellow members of our Club to stand up and be recognized.

I will carry the club through the end of this year and into next year with the support of the club members. We hope to make the NPFH club one that carries through the Deal community for years to come.

This experience has taught me that, even though we've come a long way, hate continues to be a common problem in our communities. Through efforts like NPFH, we can try to stop some of those acts from happening. All the schools at the NPFH ceremony had done activities, which showed me that young people can make a difference. For example, there was a high school senior who was Sikh, which is a religion. After a hate crime at a sikh (seek) temple, she went out in her community to educate all kids in her county about her religion to prevent ignorance and hatred. Many of the other schools did very impressive things too.

I hope that my presentation encourages everyone to open their hearts and think about whether we truly accept people with differences. If you would like to donate to the No Place for Hate program, I would be happy to give you the information about how you can do that. Before I close, I would like to thank a few people who helped me. First, I would like to thank Rabbi Jeremy for helping me find the quotes from the Jewish texts and Norman hall for teaching our class this year. Next, I would like to thank Ms. Newman and Seth Gordon-Lipkin for their help with the club. I would also like to thank all the people who came out today to support me. And most of all I would like to thank my family, especially my parents, for their help and supportiveness and for making today possible. Finally I would like to thank Rigby and Juliet for their support and friendship

throughout this whole project and their parents for their help too. In closing, this experience has shown me that we can all make a difference and take a stand against intolerance. As Albus Dumbledore said in Book 4 of Harry Potter, "Difference of habit and language are nothing at all if our aims are identical and our hearts are open."

Thank you.

CONGRATULATING FAYETTEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT ENGINE 3, ENGINE 14 AND RESCUE 1 FOR RECEIVING THE PUBLIC SAFETY VALOR AWARD

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Assistant Chief Robert Brinson, Captain Michael Reep and Captain Jonathan Ferguson, along with Firefighters Stacy Ritchie, Corey Sasser, Albert Lockamy, Zachary Wages and Stanton James for receiving the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce's Public Safety Valor Award for their work with the Fayetteville Fire Department Engine 3, Engine 14 and Rescue 1 teams.

We are all familiar with the heroic work our firefighters do protecting our communities. Whether it is giving us peace of mind or saving the lives of others when a crisis strikes, the men and women who put on these uniforms are unsung heroes in towns and cities all across our nation. They work long hours, day and night, to ensure that we feel safe as we go about our daily lives.

The Valor Award is presented by the Greater Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce to those who execute extreme acts of heroism in order to save the lives of others in our community. The members of Fayetteville Fire Department Engine 3, Engine 14 and Rescue 1 teams were put to the test when a vehicle struck a gas line and a life-threatening fire rapidly progressed towards the car while a man laid unconscious inside. Because of the quick action and smart decisions made by the team, the victim was saved and taken to the hospital where he made a complete recovery. I'm absolutely awed by the selflessness and courage displayed by these men and women who put their lives in danger to help others on a daily basis.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating the Fayetteville Fire Department Engine 3, Engine 14 and Rescue 1 on receiving the Public Safety Valor Award for their courageous service to our community.

IN HONOR OF TAMINA CEMETERY AND COMMUNITY PROJECT CDC

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize and celebrate the rich, vibrant history and perseverant spirit of the people of the Tamina Community in the Eighth Congressional District of Texas.

Tamina's roots can be traced back to 1871, when scores of freed slaves came to work on

the railroads. Under the guidance of educator R.B. Niles and businessman John Nilor, a community began to grow—marking the beginning of what would someday be known as one of the oldest and most historic communities in Texas.

Acting as a hub for railroad workers and as a home to many of the earliest employees of Grogan's Mill, Tamina quickly grew into a community largely defined by its resilience, diversity, and resourcefulness. As the world around it changed, the Tamina community adapted and thrived, all while remaining true to its values and deep roots.

Today, Tamina's heritage represents a wealth of big dreams, shared values, and common goals. A portion of this heritage, including the tombs of freed slaves, Native Americans, and the community's original settlers, has been preserved in the Tamina Sweet Rest Cemetery for over a century. Unfortunately, the rains and flooding of Hurricane Harvey and years of drainage issues have jeopardized the future of this symbol of Tamina's history.

In the spirit of comradery and resolve, which this community has embodied for decades, the descendants of Tamina's founders and its community leaders have formed the Tamina Cemetery and Community Project CDC. This group is committed to raising awareness and the money needed to fully restore and preserve the cemetery so that current and future residents can remember their history and the legacies of their forefathers.

It is my honor to represent this remarkable community in Congress, and I am proud to recognize the residents and community leaders organizing in support of the Tamina Sweet Rest Cemetery. I know that I am joined by the entire Eighth Congressional District of Texas in recognizing their tireless efforts and thanking them for their continued dedication to preserving the rich heritage of the Tamina Community for decades to come.

TRIBUTE TO CONNIE AND BOB BRUNSKILL

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Connie and Bob Brunskill of Ellston, Iowa, on the very special occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married on June 8, 1968 at the Nazareth Lutheran Church in Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Connie and Bob's lifelong commitment to each other and their family truly embodies our Iowa values. As they reflect on their 50th anniversary, may their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this great couple on their 50th year together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating Connie and Bob Brunskill on this meaningful occasion and in wishing them both nothing but continued happiness.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes:

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, today, I will vote against H.R. 6157, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019.

The legislation includes several provisions that I strongly support, including giving servicemen and women a well-deserved raise of 2.6 percent. Those who serve in uniform have made extraordinary sacrifices for our country and have earned and deserve a pay raise. It also includes funding for Ukraine and Eastern Europe security initiatives to counter Russia's heightened military provocations and annexation of Crimea.

Despite these important initiatives, I have strong concerns with H.R. 6157. This legislation authorizes more than \$674 billion, including \$68 billion to the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) fund, an account which is not counted in the budget and is not paid for. It adds to the deficit and is used as a slush fund by the Pentagon.

Unlike every other federal agency, the Department of Defense (DOD) has yet to complete a financial audit; taxpayers deserve to know how the biggest bureaucracy in the federal government spends their money. In fact, a shocking report released in December 2016 exposed \$125 billion in waste that the Pentagon tried to hide from the public.

I refuse to support increased bureaucratic waste at the expense of American taxpayers and our men and women in uniform. A more accountable and transparent department would ensure taxpayer dollars are directed towards the needs of our troops and the benefits they deserve, rather than buying unnecessary weapon systems and giving the president a blank check to fund wars Congress hasn't authorized.

I have always advocated for maintaining Congress's constitutionally-confirmed prerogative to declare war under the War Powers Act and limiting the President's authority to engage in armed conflict without the consent of Congress. I strongly oppose this legislation's continued funding for armed conflicts and wars that are not congressionally approved. The Pentagon uses the 2001 Authorization of Use of Military Force (AUMF) to continue to justify the 17 years our troops have been fighting in the Middle East. President Trump has sent troops to Syria, Yemen, and elsewhere without seeking a new AUMF, a violation of the War Powers Act.

Additionally, the bill prohibits the closing of Guantanamo Bay, which costs more than \$100 million each year to house 41 prisoners and has been used as a top recruiting tool by terrorists. The prison at Guantanamo Bay has been a black eye for the United States, has eroded relationships with our allies, undermined U.S. missions abroad, and put U.S. citizens and our troops at risk of retaliation.

Congress can make responsible cuts to our defense budget without jeopardizing the safety of our troops or undermining our national security. Fiscal responsibility and accountability at the Pentagon would allow for funds to be better spent supporting the basic needs of our troops, meeting our obligations to veterans of past wars, and ensuring our true defense needs are prioritized.

HONORING JULIET FRANKLIN

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2018

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Juliet Franklin on the occasion of her Bat Mitzvah and for her dedication to public service. Recent events in our nation have highlighted the social and political divide that we must all work to bridge. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the powerful words of Ms. Franklin, delivered on the day of her Bat Mitzvah.

Mr. Speaker, while this speech not only calls us all to action to defend civil rights in our nation, this young lady's words also serve as a reminder that we must work to improve our society for our children and grandchildren.

JEWS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

(By Juliet Franklin)

Good morning. Thank you for coming.

My B'nei mitzvah project is about Jews in the civil rights movement. I decided to do this as my project because I am really interested in history. One thing I seem to learn about over and over again in history is how certain groups of people get mistreated, and I think that is really unfair and unjust. In English class, we read *Warriors Don't Cry*, a book about integration in the civil rights movement, and it made me sad and angry how African Americans were treated in our country. I began to wonder what American Jews did to participate in this movement and what beliefs caused them to do so. I decided to look at this for my bat mitzvah.

During the 20th century, many Jews joined the African-American community in their struggle for civil rights. This is probably, in part, because certain Jewish principles are important to the idea of civil rights. The belief that Jews should do *Tikkun Olam*, an idea from a book of rabbinic teachings called the *Mishnah*, says that Jews should do acts of kindness to repair the world. Another important Jewish concept is *Tzedaka*, an idea derived from the Hebrew word "tzedek" or "justice." From this principle, Jews are directed to give *Tzedaka*, meaning justice or charity to those who are in need. Finally, a central foundation in Judaism, from *Leviticus* in the Torah, is to "love your neighbor as yourself." In our congregation, we believe that a neighbor does not have to be determined by the person's actual geography and that we can be loving, accepting, and supportive of all people.

Jews have their own long history of being discriminated against and being denied rights because they were viewed as different. These experiences of discrimination led many Jews to fight for their own civil rights. It also led some Jewish people to help African Americans in their fight for equality because of the belief that everyone deserves to have freedom, justice, and equality.

One notable example of Jews' involvement in trying to promote social change for African Americans was their help in the develop-

ment of the NAACP. At the start of the 20th century, African Americans faced huge discrimination and persecution in the U.S. They were subject to lynching and other forms of mental and physical violence, often with no efforts by the government to stop it. In 1908, things reached a boiling point when two innocent African American men were lynched in Springfield, Illinois by a white mob during what became known as the Springfield riots. In the wake of these riots, the NAACP was formed in 1909, and several Jewish people are considered to be founders. For more than 100 years and still today, the NAACP works to remove barriers in racial discrimination through legal action and other democratic processes.

Jewish people have also worked to improve long-standing problems with educational opportunities for African Americans, particularly in the South. An especially important contributor was an American Jew named Julius Rosenwald, the son of Jewish immigrants who became the President and then Chairman of Sears, Roebuck, and Company, the equivalent of Amazon.Com today.

Despite his success, social justice for African Americans became a large focus for him as he recognized that African Americans and Jewish people shared an unfortunate experience of discrimination. He said "[t]he horrors that are due to race prejudice come home to the Jew more forcefully than to others of the white race, on account of the centuries of persecution which they have suffered and still suffer."

Rosenwald turned his concern into action. Between 1917 and 1948, Rosenwald contributed funding for over 5,000 schools for African-American kids across the deep South. In fact, by 1928, one-third of the South's rural black school children and teachers were served by Rosenwald Schools. Ultimately, he donated over 70 million dollars to causes to help African Americans, and if you think that sounds like a lot of money now, just imagine how much it was back then!

Though Julius Rosenwald's work did a lot of good, African Americans were still treated very unfairly in our country, and money alone was not going to fix it. During the 1950's and 60's, many Jews continued to help blacks in the south by participating in social action. It is estimated that Jews made up about 30% of the white volunteers that took part in the civil rights movement.

One way that some Jews participated was as freedom riders. Freedom riders rode interstate buses in mixed race groups into the segregated south, in hopes to change the segregated buses law. Being a freedom rider was a dangerous job. Many freedom riders were kicked off buses, beaten up by segregationists or police, or even killed. Jews also participated in dangerous voter registration efforts.

Rabbi Allan Levine is an amazing man who was a freedom rider and fought for civil rights. He was arrested for eating at a restaurant with black people in Jacksonville, Mississippi. He also marched from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama to demand voting rights for African Americans, facing violent state troopers on the Edmund Pettus bridge. His son Ori Levine said of his dad, "Every time he went to the south he made sure to wear his yamakah." He wanted people to know that he was a Jew who came to fight for their rights. It was important for him that everyone knew that Jews fight for the rights of weaker people."

Andrew Goodman and Mickey Schwerner were Jewish men from the north who traveled to the south to participate in civil rights actions in 1964. They worked with James Cheney, an African American, to help register African Americans to vote in Mississippi with the Congress for Racial Equality. While they were there, the three of them