

on the rise, and the weapons sale is not part of a comprehensive strategy to end the Civil War in Yemen. I urge us, on this particular occasion, to oppose this particular resolution, and I probably will stand with the Senator when the moment comes as it relates to denying the Saudis arms sales, particularly in the midst of what they are doing in Yemen.

With that, I yield to the distinguished Senator of Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CORKER. Madam President, I want to thank the ranking member for his comments, his friendship, and welcome him back. I look forward to his leadership on foreign policy issues for many years.

I share his views. I have concerns about the trajectory that Saudi Arabia is on right now. I have concerns about the war in Yemen. We have had hearings. We have people on our committee who are trying to take steps to deal with the war in Yemen.

Obviously, we are very upset with what has happened with the journalist. I think a price needs to be paid. The administration today sent out notice that they were sanctioning 17 individuals who were involved. Hopefully, additional steps will be made.

I asked for a high-level briefing with Mattis, Pompeo, and Gina Haspel to come in as soon as we get back, to share with us what is happening with Saudi Arabia on both fronts, both Yemen and what is happening as it relates to the journalist who was assassinated, in my opinion, at the direction of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. I have a lot of concerns.

I think when you have concerns, though, you address those concerns to the people you have concerns with. Bahrain is not one of those. Bahrain certainly has had some issues with human rights, and we have dealt with those. It is a city state in the Persian Gulf where we have 7,800 men and women in uniform who are protecting our interests there, who are a buffer against Iran.

For us to block sales, offensive sales, to the country of Bahrain that is housing one of our most important naval bases over something that has nothing to do with them but has something to do with another country is not a pragmatic nor a sensible step. I hope we will oppose this. I think we will.

I understand the frustrations of the Senator from Kentucky. I do. He shared those many times in the Foreign Relations Committee. I do understand those, but it seems to me that taking something out on a country that is unrelated to what is happening is a very inappropriate and not a mature step for the U.S. Senate to take, and hopefully we will defeat this.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Let's be very clear. Bahrain does have something to do with

the war in Yemen. They are part of a nine-country coalition. They have lost soldiers in Bahrain. They have flown bombing missions. Bahrain is an intimate part of the coalition fighting the war.

You might ask yourself, is it enough to do nothing? We are going to put sanctions on people who are in jail. Do you think they care? They are probably going to be beheaded. Sanctions is a way of pretending to do something and doing nothing. The arms sales—I am not saying we never sell arms to Bahrain. I am saying one time we don't. That might get them the message.

People say we don't like the human rights record of Bahrain, it is abominable, but do you think they will react to weakness: Please don't hurt your people, please don't commit atrocities on the majority Shia population?

No, we will sell them arms one time, and they will sit up and say let's have a talk. People respect strength. We don't show strength unless we do something that is more dramatic than putting sanctions on people who are already in prison. This is about Saudi Arabia, but it is also about the coalition of nine countries of which Bahrain is.

If you think meek words will stop the Saudis, listen to this. Three weeks ago, Pompeo said they should cease all bombing of civilian centers. How many bombs have dropped on Hudaydah since he asked them to cease? Two hundred bombs have dropped on Hudaydah—the port where humanitarian aid needs to come in for a starving population—since we told them not to. We said we are not going to refuel their planes anymore. We are not refueling their planes. They are refueling their planes with our planes. Everything they fly is our plane. Their pilots are trained by us. Their mechanics are trained by us. We need to be stronger. It is a sense of weakness. It is a display of weakness not to at least block one arms sales. This is a modest proposal, and it is the least we can do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CORKER. Madam President, I move to table the motion to discharge S.J. Res. 65 and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 77, nays 21, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 243 Leg.]

YEAS—77

Alexander	Gardner	Perdue
Barraso	Graham	Portman
Bennet	Grassley	Reed
Blumenthal	Hassan	Risch
Blunt	Hatch	Roberts
Boozman	Heinrich	Rounds
Brown	Heitkamp	Rubio
Burr	Heller	Sasse
Capito	Hoeven	Schatz
Cardin	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Carper	Inhofe	Scott
Cassidy	Isakson	Shaheen
Collins	Johnson	Shelby
Corker	Jones	Smith
Cornyn	Kaine	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	King	Tester
Crapo	Klobuchar	Thune
Cruz	Kyl	Tillis
Daines	Lankford	Toomey
Donnelly	Manchin	Udall
Duckworth	McCaskill	Warner
Enzi	McConnell	Whitehouse
Ernst	Menendez	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young
Flake	Murphy	

NAYS—21

Baldwin	Harris	Murray
Booker	Hirono	Paul
Cantwell	Leahy	Peters
Casey	Lee	Sanders
Durbin	Markey	Van Hollen
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Gillibrand	Moran	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Coons
Nelson

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2006.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). The Senator from Texas.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I wanted to come back to the floor after speaking a little earlier this morning about the so-called caravan of migrants coming from Central America up through Mexico and who are now located in Tijuana, many of whom will be seeking asylum here in the United States. Coming from Texas with a 1,200-mile common border with Mexico, caravans are not unheard of; in fact, we have many caravans showing up on a daily basis at Border Patrol stations, including unaccompanied children and families.

What has happened is that the cartels—these transnational criminal organizations—have figured out, as part of their business model, that they can make money by shipping migrants up through Mexico into the United States or they can ship drugs from Mexico into the United States or traffic in children and women for sex slavery.

They have figured out that they can make money because of the gaps in our border security, because of the characteristics of our law that make it impossible for us to deter many of the immigrants coming from Central America.

I know that during the recent midterm elections, there was some thought that President Trump or others were just sort of making this issue up in order to energize voters leading up to the midterm elections. Well, I will not comment on the politics of this; I will just say that this is a phenomenon that has been occurring on a daily basis in the recent past. It is because of a glitch in our laws that our Democratic colleagues are well aware of, and that we have tried to fix, but they simply will not cooperate with us in order to fix it.

Basically, what we would do is treat somebody who enters the United States from noncontiguous countries the same way we would if they came into our country illegally from Mexico. That is the long and short of it. But they will not have any part of it because they feel as though this advantages them politically because by enforcing our laws, by securing our borders, they believe that somehow that could be portrayed as anti-immigrant, which is demonstrably false.

About 40 percent of my constituents in Texas are of Hispanic origin, many of whom live along that international border. They understand that the cartels that traffic in people and drugs and contraband are criminal organizations that threaten their security and safety. So I feel very strongly about this issue, and I think somebody needs to speak up and state the facts.

These caravans are bringing thousands of migrants coming from Central American countries, mostly women and children. But you can imagine, if one caravan of several thousand people is successful in breaching our border and entering the United States without regard to our immigration laws, what that will do to encourage further efforts. So this is not a one-off; this isn't just something that is going to happen one time. This will get worse and worse and worse. If you went down to some of these Central American countries and asked them who would like to immigrate to the United States, you are going to see not just hundreds and thousands, but hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of people who would like to come to the United States.

We have to have an orderly way to deal with immigration.

Somebody asked in this last midterm election: What is your position on immigration?

I said: It is really simple. Legal immigration is good; illegal immigration is bad.

So we know that this current caravan is not made up entirely of asylum seekers or people trying to flee poverty and violence in their home countries. It is made up of migrants from other parts of the world who travel to Cen-

tral America so that they can take advantage of that porous border and the pathway to the United States. They come from countries all around the world, including special interest aliens from countries that, unfortunately, are plagued by terrorism. I am not saying we have a bunch of terrorists in this pack; I am just saying it is a vulnerability that could be exploited by anybody who wants to take advantage of these gaps in our law and our lack of security.

It also includes people who have been arrested in the United States and deported back to their home countries, who are reentering the United States in violation of our immigration laws. They have already committed criminal acts, and they are coming back in, disguised, among the larger caravan of Central American immigrants.

One thing the Border Patrol has also made clear is that because the Border Patrol has to deal with this mass of humanity coming up across the border while somehow treating them in a humane fashion, which we all would want them to do, the cartels realize the Border Patrol is all balled up trying to process this caravan of Central American immigrants, so that opens up avenues by which to import illegal drugs into the United States, another money-making proposition for the cartels. Ninety percent of the heroin—an opioid—90 percent of the heroin that comes into the United States comes from Mexico.

Somebody said to me recently: Well, the cartels are commodity agnostic. I thought that was a pretty good way of expressing it. In other words, they are into anything that will make them money. No matter how debased, no matter how cruel, no matter how inhumane, they are willing to do anything to make money.

By not dealing with this issue in a responsible fashion on a nonpartisan basis, we are making the cartels rich. More people have died in Mexico since 2007 than have died in the wars in Afghanistan and in Iraq combined. Incoming President Lopez Obrador has said that he wants to deal with the violence in Mexico as part of his new administration. Frankly, I think we need to help him, but we need to recognize the reality. This is not benign activity; this isn't a mom-and-pop operation where people who want jobs are coming into the United States. This is a big business.

The Wall Street Journal reported earlier this month that two gangs, MS-13 and Barrio 18 now rule over most of El Salvador, terrorizing that country's population. These gangs and the cartels that support them throughout Central America take advantage of a very simple economic principle: supply and demand. So as long as there is demand in the United States for heroin and other illegal drugs, as long as there is a demand for low-wage labor, these gangs will fill that supply. As long as there is a demand for sex slavery, these

gangs and these cartels will meet that supply.

So this makes our relationship with our friends in Mexico very, very important. Our two governments need to work more closely together because U.S. and American interests are interrelated and aligned. This is not just an illegal immigration or drug smuggling problem; it is all of them combined. It is a question of whether the Government of Mexico can actually control or defeat the cartels that threaten the safety and stability of their people in that country and have this business model that I mentioned.

So our partnership with Mexico—under the administration of President Lopez Obrador, who will be sworn in on December 1; I hope to be there at that inauguration—must continue to grow and evolve because the gangs, the cartels that hurt and kill people in Mexico and then threaten our security and safety here in the United States are going to also evolve and adapt to make sure they can maintain their dominance in the region. That is why programs like the Merida Initiative are vital to our collective success in combating this multiheaded monster.

It is clear we should take into account how to combat the flow of illicit drugs into the United States and how we can help restore the relationship—our relationship—with those communities and those countries and law enforcement personnel in Central America.

This crisis extends far beyond how to treat the flood of migrants that come across the border. This is not a political issue alone, as some would have it. People act as though the President dreamed this issue up in order to gain advantage or energize his base during the recently passed midterm elections.

In Texas, communities along our border rely heavily on legitimate trade and travel across our ports of entry. It is really important. That is why NAFTA and the renegotiation of the U.S.-Mexico-Canada trade agreement was so important, and it is important to the entire country because 14 million jobs depend on trade with Mexico and Canada. You can imagine, if our ports of entry are clogged with caravan after caravan of tens, hundreds, thousands—maybe hundreds of thousands—of migrants from Central America seeking asylum in the United States, we are not going to have much legitimate trade and commerce across those ports of entry, and it is going to harm not only my State, but the United States as a whole.

We can't forget that our border communities are critically important, and any solution we find must somehow balance our normal compassion for people who are vulnerable and people who are seeking a better life with the rule of law and our ability to protect our own sovereignty by securing our borders and controlling illegal immigration into the United States.

In the coming weeks, I hope we can work with the administration to determine a course of action that addresses the real needs of legitimate asylum seekers without rewarding illegal activity and making the drug cartels even richer than they are now and encouraging and condoning more and more violence, which harms people all across the region. We need to send a message that the United States alone cannot bear the burden of this mass migration, and we need to ensure that those who seek to enter the United States do so legally. We will work with our partners in Central America and Mexico to try to find solutions that will allow migrants to return safely to their home countries or find resettlement solutions in safe countries until the day I know they would hope for, when they could safely return home.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of confirming Michelle Bowman to fill the community bank specialist seat on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

Miki is the perfect choice to be the first occupant of this seat on the Fed's Board. She comes from a long line of community bankers.

In 1882, Miki's great-great-grandfather helped start her family-owned bank, Farmers and Drovers, in Council Grove, KS.

She worked at Farmers and Drovers Bank from 2010 until January 2017, when she assumed her current position as the State Bank Commissioner of Kansas.

Prior to moving back to Kansas in 2010, Miki worked in Washington, DC, for Kansas' native son, Senator Bob Dole.

Miki also has experience working in the executive branch.

She was appointed by President Bush to positions at the Federal Emergency Management Agency and at the Department of Homeland Security.

This diversity of experience will serve her well in her upcoming role with the Federal Reserve.

While we have made progress in providing regulatory relief to our Nation's community banks, it is critical that we keep it up and build on that work.

Community banks did not cause the financial crisis and should not be regulated as if they did.

Miki understands where the pain points are for community banks and will be a strong advocate for common-sense, risk-based regulation.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of her nomination when she comes to the floor for a final vote this afternoon.

Thank you.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the nomination of Commissioner Michelle Bowman to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Reserve is charged with ensuring financial institutions are safe and sound, promoting financial stability and carrying out U.S. monetary policy.

Decisions made by the Federal Reserve have a significant impact on the economy, businesses, and households across the Nation.

Commissioner Bowman is highly qualified to fill the Federal Reserve Board role reserved for a person with community banking experience.

Commissioner Bowman has served as the State Bank Commissioner of Kansas since February 2017.

Prior to that, she worked as a vice president at Farmers and Drovers Bank, a Kansas-based community bank with \$175 million in assets.

She has also previously served in a number of government roles, including as a staffer in both the Senate and House, as well as in various roles at the Department of Homeland Security.

Commissioner Bowman learned banking from the frontlines to the back office at Farmers and Drovers Bank, an institution with which her family first became involved in 1882.

As a former community banker and bank regulator, she is intimately familiar with the business of banking, its regulatory framework, and how regulators' decisions impact banks and the communities in which they operate.

She knows firsthand the unique relationships that community banks foster with their local communities, often operating through relationship banking to provide access to credit, support employment, and promote economic growth.

In her nomination hearing, Commissioner Bowman noted, "I have witnessed firsthand how the regulatory environment created in the aftermath of the crisis has disadvantaged community banks."

"If confirmed, I will bring this perspective to my work at the Board to ensure that rules preserve the resiliency of the financial system, but are appropriately tailored to the size, complexity and risk of an institution."

I am encouraged by the attention she has paid to the need to appropriately tailor regulations and the potential consequences of not doing so.

In May, the President signed into law S. 2155, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act.

This bill tailors regulations for midsized and regional banks and provides meaningful relief to community banks.

Commissioner Bowman brings a unique expertise and perspective to the Federal Reserve as it continues implementing key provisions of the bill.

The Federal Reserve also sets U.S. monetary policy.

In her confirmation hearing, Commissioner Bowman reassured the Banking Committee that her decisions would be based on sound economic policies.

This is significant during a period of monetary policy normalization at the Fed.

I am confident she will contribute positively toward the Federal Reserve fulfilling its mission.

I will be voting in favor of Commissioner Bowman's nomination today, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bowman nomination?

Mr. GARDNER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 244 Ex.]

YEAS—64

Alexander	Gardner	Murkowski
Barrasso	Graham	Perdue
Bennet	Grassley	Peters
Blunt	Hassan	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heitkamp	Roberts
Capito	Heller	Rounds
Carper	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Collins	Inhofe	Scott
Coons	Isakson	Shaheen
Corker	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Jones	Sullivan
Cotton	Kaine	Tester
Crapo	Kennedy	Thune
Cruz	Kyl	Tillis
Daines	Lankford	Toomey
Donnelly	Lee	Warner
Enzi	Manchin	Wicker
Ernst	McCaskill	Young
Fischer	McConnell	
Flake	Moran	

NAYS—34

Baldwin	Harris	Sanders
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Schatz
Booker	Hirono	Schumer
Brown	King	Smith
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cardin	Leahy	Udall
Casey	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warren
Duckworth	Merkley	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Paul	
Gillibrand	Reed	

NOT VOTING—2

Murphy	Nelson
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The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING EMILY FAY REESE

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I rise to honor a dear friend. Her name was Emily Fay Reese, who passed away on November 3 at the young age of 44 after 8 years of battling colon cancer.

Emily was a source of strength and a beacon of light in the Reno community. She radiated love and kindness to every person she met, and her loss will be felt by every single person whose life she touched.

She loved and adored her three children, Madeline, KJ, and Thomas, who are living legacies and testaments to the amazing person that Emily was.

“Live life, love life, and impact others,” these are the words Emily lived by and wanted to share with the rest of the world. During her life, she embodied this simple message—giving life and love, doing all she could to make a difference in the lives of others. She did this first as a public school teacher, and after her cancer diagnosis she became a person on a mission to educate us all about the importance of accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare for everyone.

Before her passing, Emily wished for her friends and family to honor her by voting. She recognized how consequential elections were to building a better future for her children and her country. Emily was proud that she was able to vote early and cast her ballot to make sure her voice was heard in Nevada. Even in the final days of her life, she continued to fight for all of us.

Her advocacy was one way for her to impact others, and she fought to protect the healthcare of Nevadans by using her diagnosis to openly talk about what it was like to live with a terminal diagnosis and the difference that the Affordable Care Act had made in extending and improving the quality of her life. She reminded us that the ACA meant that she could spend her time with her children instead of worrying about bills and bankruptcy.

The last time I saw Emily was here, on Capitol Hill, just a few months ago. She was advocating on behalf of our fellow Nevadans who rely on Medicaid to get the care they need. She was here to oppose massive funding cuts to the program that she said was saving her life. She was here to speak out against a lawsuit that would take away protections from Americans with preexisting conditions and to fight for people like her who didn't have a voice. She was a “Battle Born” woman, and with grace,

dignity, and courage, she bore her fight against cancer and for healthcare for every American.

Emily was a fighter; she was a mother; and she was a friend. I will be forever grateful for the time she spent in giving voice to the voiceless and for her commitment to bettering the lives of those who, like her, need their healthcare protected.

Today and every day, I honor Emily's memory and continue to fight to protect healthcare for every Nevadan so that those who are struggling with illness can focus on their fights to get better, can spend time with their families, and live out their lives with dignity.

Emily's legacy lives on through every life she has touched, including mine. Emily's legacy will continue to live on through each of us and through her beautiful family. I know she will continue to bless us with her profound light, which will guide us and give us strength through the good times and the bad. Knowing Emily was a blessing, and I thank her for her friendship.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I come to the floor, as I have many times in the last several years—and I know I am not alone in this—to talk about, unfortunately, yet another mass shooting. This one occurred in my home State—in Allegheny County, PA, in the southwestern corner of our State, in the city of Pittsburgh, in a community known as Squirrel Hill.

I come here to do a couple of things—to honor the victims of this mass shooting and the individuals who were injured, of course; to offer condolences to the grieving families again; to express gratitude for the law enforcement and medical professionals who responded to the scene; and, of course, to stand with the community in the face of hate and terror.

On this occasion, this deadly mass shooting occurred in one community, but it also occurred in a house of worship. It resulted in the deaths of 11 innocent Pennsylvanians. It left six people injured, including four law enforcement officers who were responding to the scene. It was a targeted, hateful attack on the Jewish community within the Squirrel Hill community in the city of Pittsburgh. It was an act of violence that we must work to ensure never happens again.

It was just a couple of weeks ago, long before election day, on Saturday, October 27, that three congregations—the Tree of Life, the Dor Hadash, and the New Light—were engaged in Shabbat morning services at the Tree of Life Synagogue in the Squirrel Hill neighborhood, which is a residential part of the city of Pittsburgh. As these worshippers were engaged in services, what played out was the most deadly act of violence against the Jewish community in American history. These congregants were targeted for one reason—because of their religious beliefs, because they happened to be Jewish. Their lives were changed forever by one hateful act of terror, as were the lives of those who were injured.

So our deepest condolences are with the 11 families of the victims of this attack. Here are the names of the 11: Joyce Fienberg, Richard Gottfried, Rose Mallinger, Jerry Rabinowitz, Cecil Rosenthal and his brother David Rosenthal, Bernice and Sylvan Simon, Daniel Stein, Melvin Wax, and Irving Younger. May their memories be blessings to their families and community. It is difficult to even begin to adequately express the hurt that this community has endured, the horror that these families have endured, and the hurt that is still part of this community.

Maybe one of the best ways to convey not just our condolences and our sympathy but also our solidarity with those who faced that horror and that danger and that hate is to talk about what those folks did in that dark, dark hour. It literally was about an hour, maybe a little more than that, on that Saturday morning.

We, of course, at this time—and so many have since that date—pay tribute to those in law enforcement who confronted the murderer with uncommon valor. We pay tribute, as well, to the emergency service professionals—nurses and doctors and others—who ministered to those who were wounded and tried their best to minister to those who were dying.

All of these individuals—and it is impossible to name all of them whether they are in law enforcement or are medical professionals or are emergency personnel—were, at that moment, as they always are, servants in the most profound meaning of the word. These were servants who came forward to help in that darkness. They came forward to save and to comfort. As the great hymn “The Servant Song” tells us, these were servants who were holding the light for these individuals in the nighttime of their fear. That is what that song, “The Servant Song,” reminds us of.

So, when a gunman with very powerful weapons was shooting directly at individuals—targeting them—in a house of worship, where there was no protection at all for those who were victims and for those who were targets but who survived and had to wait what must have seemed like an eternity for