

For a person who faced virulent hatred, he was never a man who hated.

For a person who stood as a focal point for an entire movement, he never focused the lens on himself.

For a person born to segregation, he never excluded others from the movement for equal rights.

For a person whose voice pierced the air like a foghorn, he never spoke empty words.

For a person to whom grace was too rarely extended in his life, he never allowed himself to withhold it from those around him.

For a person who was at the center of the Nation's gravest affairs, he never passed up an opportunity to laugh or to dance.

From his refusals, he became the man whom we admire so profoundly. John's death comes at a turbulent time for our country, and his loss is sharply felt by the many who still fight for equality in our country.

Young Black Americans struggling for equal treatment, women fighting for equal pay, LGBTQ advocates pushing for equal protection, marginalized people striving to protect their right to vote, and young leaders yearning for equity in a nation that has denied it for too long saw in John a model for perseverance, humility, courage, and leadership.

We could not be forgiven for despairing the loss of such a man as John Lewis in these times. But I think John would tell us to do otherwise. I think he might say that the movement for equality and equity in our Nation did not start with him and it shouldn't die with him.

He might look around at the newest generation of remarkable young Black and Brown leaders in technology, social justice, business, education, public service, and every other walk of American life and feel confident that, while the work remains, the fight is in good and capable hands.

He, undoubtedly, would look at the progress we have made and the struggles ahead and tell us not to dwell too long on the passing of one leader, however impactful, because there is just too much work to do.

But that is hard. It is hard for me, and I imagine it is hard for you. Congressman John Robert Lewis was more than an icon; he was a real person, perfect in his imperfections, and I will miss him dearly.

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF THE LEFTIST MOB

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Pennsylvania responsibly and carefully sanitized the podium up here before I began my 5-minute remarks, but I will tell you that there is not enough disinfectant in all of the District of Columbia to sanitize this Chamber on account of my

Democrat colleagues who fail to condemn what has been going on in what once were great American cities throughout this Nation. It is shameful, Mr. Speaker.

Leaders are elected to this great body with its history and with the full confidence of the American people that we will call evil by its name. But they sit idly by and are complicit in their silence and do not condemn the chaos, the destruction, the violence, the crimes, and the terrorism that is ravaging our Nation.

As we speak and as we sit in this quiet and peaceful Chamber, there are citizens—our fellow Americans—who feel that their lives and their private property are threatened. They can't even bear arms with their constitutional right to protect themselves and their property without being prosecuted by some rogue city attorney.

We have got to stand up to this mob. We have to say: No more will you burn our cities; no more will you terrorize our communities and intimidate and use fear to squelch any attempt by our local leaders to stop this now.

But they are intimidated, Mr. Speaker. The local leaders have completely bowed the knee to these leftist extremist groups that have hijacked peaceful protest.

There are folks with righteous indignation who have taken to the streets to speak their truth to power, and I respect that. God bless them. That is the American way.

We just celebrated one of the greatest who demonstrated peacefully and, through love for his country and his fellow man, made more difference than 1 million mobs could have. His name is John Lewis, and I am honored to have served with him.

But what is happening right now is these local leaders are either unwilling or incapable of stopping it. This weekend was 2 months of persistence in this violence and in the crimes perpetrated against Federal officers and local law enforcement who have been hamstrung to even defend themselves, let alone the property that they have been asked by their "courageous leaders" to defend. They are getting fireworks shot off in their face.

Where are the city leaders?

Where is Mr. Biden? He is safe in his basement. That is courageous leadership? That is what America needs right now?

Criticize President Trump all you want. He is at least doing something to stand up to the mob and protect taxpayers' Federal property.

Our Federal law enforcement officers are doing their job faithfully and dutifully while our citizens' rights are being completely trampled. There is no pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness in these cities. They are burning.

Protesters in California set fire to a courthouse, damaged police stations, and assaulted officers, ABC says: "in peaceful demonstrations that have intensified."

Are you kidding me? In Texas, we call it bull with the end of that word with a T.

Mr. Speaker, you know it. You know that these things are happening, and they wouldn't happen in parts of Texas because the citizens would not allow it.

What do we do with fireworks, broken windows, spray paint, and lasers being shot at them?

Seattle experienced an antipolice riot where 59 police officers were injured by arson, vandalism, and assault. I have got the list of Federal crimes right here. These people ought to be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. They should be locked up away from the citizens who are just trying to live out their lives in this great Nation.

These are the Federal crimes: advocating to overthrow the government, aggravated assault and battery, arson, assault with a deadly weapon, attempting to kill an officer, conspiracy to impede or injure an officer, and demands against the U.S.

This is domestic terrorism as defined by the statutes that we stand on and that we have debated. They say that domestic terrorism is violent crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to respect that you gavelled me out because I respect the rules of this Chamber, so I thank you for the indulgence.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 24 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1000

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) at 10 a.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of all creation, thank You for giving us another day.

Continue to bless the Members of this people's House as they move through the appropriations process here on the Hill.

This day will be one of preparation for the final return of the beloved John Lewis to the Capitol. We thank You once again for the example of humility, courage, and holiness he set for all Americans, and ask Your blessing that our Nation might move forward dedicated to the same struggle toward the beloved community, and a more perfect Union.

Bless the men and women who attend to those who are sick—and those men and women responsible for the safety and security of our communities throughout the country. May all Americans live and act wisely, being sensitive to the dangers of group dynamics

that can override personal good sense in times of high emotion and turmoil.

May all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HURD of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### 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 the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO ACT

Mr. AGUILAR. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2420) to establish within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Latino, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2420

*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 "National Museum of the American Latino Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States is a symbol of democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity around the world, and the legacy of Latinos is deeply rooted in the very fabric of the history, democracy, freedom, and economic opportunity of the United States.

(2) There exists no national museum within the Smithsonian Institution that is devoted to the documentation and explication of Latino life, art, history, and culture.

(3) The establishment of the National Museum of the American Latino will be consistent with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution, created by Congress in 1846, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge".

(4) The National Museum of the American Latino—

(A) will be the keystone for people in the United States and other Smithsonian Institution visitors to learn about Latino contributions to life, art, history, and culture in the United States at its signature location on the National Mall; and

(B) will serve as a gateway for visitors to view other Latino exhibitions, collections, and programming at other Smithsonian Institution facilities and museums throughout the United States and the territories of the United States.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BOARD OF REGENTS.—The term "Board of Regents" means the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(2) BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The term "Board of Trustees" means the Board of Trustees of the National Museum of the American Latino as established by section 5.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Museum of the American Latino.

(4) MUSEUM.—The term "Museum" means the National Museum of the American Latino established by section 4.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

#### SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSEUM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a museum to be known as the "National Museum of the American Latino".

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Museum are—

(1) to illuminate the story of the United States for the benefit of all by featuring Latino contributions; and

(2) to provide for—

(A) the collection, study, research, publication, and establishment of exhibitions and programs relating to Latino life, art, history, and culture that encompass—

(i) Latino contributions to the early history of what now encompasses the United States of America and its territories;

(ii) Latino contributions in the armed services from the earliest days of the American Revolution to current military activities in defense of our freedoms;

(iii) Latino contributions to the freedom, well-being, and economic prosperity of all people in the United States through historical movements;

(iv) entrepreneurial and charitable activities of Latinos;

(v) contributions by Latinos to—

(I) the social, natural, and physical sciences; and

(II) art, history, and culture, including food, music, dance, film, theater, sports, and other forms of popular culture in the United States; and

(B) collaboration between the Museum, other museums and research centers of the Smithsonian Institution, and other museums and educational institutions throughout the United States and abroad, to promote the study and appreciation of Latino life, art, history, culture, and its impact on society in the United States, including collaboration concerning joint research projects, programs, exhibitions, collection management, and training of museum staff.

#### SEC. 5. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Smithsonian Institution a Board of Trustees of the Museum with the duties, powers, and authority specified in this section.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees—

(A) shall—

(i) make recommendations to the Board of Regents concerning the location, planning, design, and construction of the Museum;

(ii) recommend annual operating budgets for the Museum to the Board of Regents;

(iii) adopt bylaws for the Board of Trustees;

(iv) report annually to the Board of Regents on the acquisition, disposition, and

display of Latino collections, objects and artifacts, and on other appropriate matters; and

(v) advise and assist the Board of Regents on all matters relating to the administration, operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Museum, including long-term maintenance; and

(B) may delegate the duties described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) to the Director.

(2) PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees shall have the sole authority to—

(A) purchase, accept, borrow, or otherwise acquire artifacts and other objects for addition to the collections of the Museum;

(B) loan, exchange, sell, or otherwise dispose of any part of the collections of the Museum, with the proceeds of such transactions to be used for additions to the collections of the Museum; and

(C) specify criteria with respect to the use of the collections and resources of the Museum, including policies on programming, education, exhibitions, and research with respect to—

(i) the life, art, history, culture, and other aspects of Latinos in the United States and the territories of the United States;

(ii) the role of Latinos in the history of the United States from the arrival of the first explorers to the Americas to the present;

(iii) the contributions of Latinos to society and culture in the United States, and exploring what it means to be an American; and

(iv) sharing how values in the United States such as resiliency, optimism, and spirituality are reflected in Latino history and culture.

(3) OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees shall have authority to—

(A) provide for preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the collections of the Museum; and

(B) solicit, accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, and devises of personal and real property for the purpose of aiding and facilitating the work of the Museum.

(4) ENSURING DIVERSITY OF POLITICAL VIEWPOINTS IN EXHIBITS AND PROGRAMS.—In carrying out its duties, the Board of Trustees shall ensure that the exhibits and programs of the Museum reflect the diversity of the political viewpoints held by Latinos of the United States on the events and issues relating to the history of Latinos in the United States.

(c) COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Trustees shall be composed of not more than 19 voting members as provided under paragraph (2).

(2) VOTING MEMBERS.—The Board of Trustees shall include the following voting members:

(A) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

(B) The Under Secretary of Museums and Research of the Smithsonian Institution.

(C) The chair of the Smithsonian National Latino Board.

(D) One member of the Board of Regents, appointed by the Board of Regents.

(E) Two Members of Congress, 1 from each political party, designated by the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Congressional Hispanic Conference.

(F) Thirteen individuals who shall be appointed by the Board of Regents after taking into consideration—

(i) efforts to have a politically and geographically diverse representation on the Board of Trustees reflecting States and territories with significant Latino populations;