

the Second World War, the Greatest Generation, who would build a new economy and afford new opportunities?

Are we Bolivia, where the outcome was not accepted and there was violence in the streets, or are we the country that sent someone to the Moon, saw contested election after contested election, but losers left office graciously, just as President H.W. Bush did in the letter I read earlier.

Who do we want to look like? We are imperfect, but the ideas that we are founded upon are perfect, that we are governed by consent, not by leaders or violence, consent of the people. That is what this resolution says.

Thirty-five days to go to the election. I know it is going to be tense in this Chamber, it is going to be tense in this country, but unity in our country during our darkest times has always been an antidote against anything that would seek to divide us or take us away from who we want to be, who we can be, and who we should be—a more perfect Union.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1155.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONSTITUENT SERVICES REPRESENTATIVE, THE HONORABLE JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Amanda Torbush, Constituent Services Representative, the Honorable JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 25, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAME SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that the United States Navy has served me, Amanda Torbush, with a subpoena to testify before a Special Court-Martial of the United States.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

AMANDA TORBUSH,
Constituent Services Representative.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1825

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETERS) at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring forth the privileged resolution, H. Res. 1148.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 1148

Whereas, on July 22, 2020, H.R. 7573 was brought to the House floor for a vote, with the purpose of eliminating four specific statues or busts from the United States Capitol along with all others that include individuals who "served as an officer or voluntarily with the Confederate States of America or of the military forces or government of a State while the State was in rebellion against the United States" yet failed to address the most ever-present historical stigma in the United States Capitol; that is the source that so fervently supported, condoned and fought for slavery was left untouched, without whom, the evil of slavery could never have continued as it did, to such extreme that it is necessary to address here in order for the U.S. House of Representatives to avoid degradation of historical fact and blatant hypocrisy for generations to come;

Whereas, the Democratic Party Platform of 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, and 1856 states "That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery . . . are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.";

Whereas, the Democratic 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 (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 the 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.";

Whereas, the 14th Amendment, giving full citizenship to freed slaves, passed in 1868 with 94 percent Republican support and 0 percent Democrat support in Congress; the 15th Amendment, giving freed slaves the right to vote, passed in 1870 with 100 percent Republican support and 0 percent Democrat 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 twentieth century and nearly half of the White men, thereby suppressing Republican voters; 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, future Democratic Party U.S. Representative, Senator, and even 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 Negro voter who can be gotten rid of legally.";

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 is commonly known as the "Klan-Bake" due to the overwhelming influence of the Ku Klux Klan in the Democratic Party;

Whereas, Democrat President Franklin Delano Roosevelt continued Woodrow Wilson's policy of segregating White House staff and maintained separate dining rooms for White and Black staffers. He also continued the White House Correspondents Association's ban on credentialing Black journalists for White House duties until outside pressure from Black publications finally forced a change in policy in 1944, the last year of his presidency. According to the American Journal of Public Health, prior to his presidency, Roosevelt not only banned Blacks from receiving treatment at his polio facility in Warm Springs, Georgia, Black staff were forced to live in the basement of the facility or in a segregated dormitory while White staff lived in the hotel or in surrounding cottages;

Whereas, Democrat Congressman Howard Smith, former chairman of the House Rules Committee introduced the "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" in a speech on the House floor where he attacked the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (KS) which determined that segregated public schools were unconstitutional. Smith's declaration urged people to utilize all "lawful means" to avoid the "chaos and confusion" which would occur if they desegregated schools. HistoryHouseGov states that "Under Smith, the Rules Committee became a graveyard for

numerous civil rights initiatives in the 1950s.”;

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 fellow member of the Democratic Party, Senator Robert Byrd from West Virginia—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; and

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 that the portraits, “set back our nation’s work to confront a 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. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, 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 any such item or symbol to the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution qualifies.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Clyburn moves that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 176, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

YEAS—223

Adams	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
Aguilar	Chu, Judy	DeLauro
Allred	Cicilline	DelBene
Amash	Cisneros	Delgado
Axne	Clark (MA)	Demings
Bass	Clarke (NY)	DeSaulnier
Bera	Clay	Deutch
Beyer	Cleaver	Dingell
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Doggett
Blumenauer	Connolly	Doyle, Michael
Bonamici	Cooper	F.
Boyle, Brendan	Correa	Engel
F.	Costa	Escobar
Brindisi	Courtney	Eshoo
Brown (MD)	Cox (CA)	Espallat
Brownley (CA)	Craig	Evans
Butterfield	Crist	Finkenauer
Carbajal	Crow	Fletcher
Cárdenas	Cuellar	Foster
Carson (IN)	Cunningham	Frankel
Cartwright	Davidson (KS)	Gabbard
Case	Davis (CA)	Garamendi
Casten (IL)	Davis, Danny K.	García (IL)
Castor (FL)	Dean	García (TX)

Golden	Gomez	Luján
Gomez	Luria	Lynch
Gonzalez (TX)	Malinowski	
Gottheimer	Maloney,	
Green, Al (TX)	Carolyn B.	
Grijalva	Maloney, Sean	
Haaland	Matsui	
Harder (CA)	McAdams	
Hastings	McBath	
Hayes	McCollum	
Heck	McEachin	
Higgins (NY)	McGovern	
Himes	McNerney	
Hollingsworth	Meeks	
Horn, Kendra S.	Meng	
Horsford	Mfume	
Houlihan	Moore	
Hoyer	Morelle	
Huffman	Moulton	
Jackson Lee	Mucarsel-Powell	
Jayapal	Murphy (FL)	
Jeffries	Nadler	
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	
Johnson (TX)	Neal	
Kaptur	Neguse	
Keating	Norcross	
Kelly (IL)	O'Halleran	
Kennedy	Ocasio-Cortez	
Khanna	Omar	
Kildee	Pallone	
Kilmer	Panetta	
Kim	Pappas	
Kind	Pascarell	
Kinzinger	Payne	
Kirkpatrick	Perlmutter	
Krishnamoorthi	Peters	
Kuster (NH)	Peterson	
Langevin	Phillips	
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	
Larson (CT)	Lawrence	
Lawrence	Porter	
Lawson (FL)	Pressley	
Lee (CA)	Price (NC)	
Lee (NV)	Quigley	
Levin (CA)	Raskin	
Levin (MI)	Rice (NY)	
Lieu, Ted	Rice (NY)	
Lipinski	Rouda	
Loebach	Roybal-Allard	
Lofgren	Ruiz	
Lowenthal	Ruppersberger	
Lowe		

NAYS—176

Allen	Flores	LaHood
Amodei	Fortenberry	LaMalfa
Armstrong	Fox (NC)	Lamborn
Arrington	Fulcher	Latta
Babin	Gaetz	Lesko
Bacon	Gallagher	Long
Baird	García (CA)	Loudermilk
Balderson	Gianforte	Lucas
Banks	Gibbs	Luetkemeyer
Barr	Gohmert	Marshall
Bergman	Gonzalez (OH)	Massie
Biggs	Gooden	Mast
Bilirakis	Gosar	McCarthy
Bishop (NC)	Granger	McCauley
Bishop (UT)	Graves (LA)	McClintock
Brady	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Brooks (AL)	Green (TN)	McKinley
Brooks (IN)	Griffith	Meuser
Buchanan	Grothman	Miller
Buck	Guest	Moolenaar
Bucshon	Guthrie	Mooney (WV)
Budd	Hagedorn	Murphy (NC)
Burchett	Harris	Newhouse
Burgess	Hartzler	Norman
Byrne	Hern, Kevin	Nunes
Carter (GA)	Herrera Beutler	Olson
Carter (TX)	Hice (GA)	Palazzo
Chabot	Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Cheney	Hill (AR)	Pence
Cline	Hudson	Perry
Cloud	Huizenga	Posey
Cole	Hurd (TX)	Reed
Comer	Jacobs	Reschenthaler
Conaway	Johnson (LA)	Rice (SC)
Cook	Johnson (OH)	Riggleman
Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Roby
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Rodgers (WA)
Crist	Joyce (PA)	Roe, David P.
Davidson (OH)	Katko	Rogers (AL)
Davis, Rodney	Keller	Rose, John W.
Emmer	Kelly (MS)	Rouzer
Estes	Kelly (PA)	Roy
Ferguson	King (IA)	Rutherford
Fitzpatrick	King (NY)	Scalise
Fleischmann	Kustoff (TN)	Schweikert

Scott, Austin	Thompson (PA)	Watkins
Sensenbrenner	Thornberry	Weber (TX)
Shimkus	Tiffany	Webster (FL)
Simpson	Timmons	Wenstrup
Smith (MO)	Tipton	Westerman
Smith (NE)	Turner	Williams
Smith (NJ)	Upton	Wilson (SC)
Stauber	Van Drew	Wittman
Stefanik	Wagner	Womack
Stell	Walberg	Woodall
Steube	Walden	Yoho
Stewart	Walker	Young
Stivers	Walorski	Zeldin
Taylor	Waltz	

NOT VOTING—31

Abraham	DesJarlais	Mitchell
Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Mullin
Barragán	Duncan	Richmond
Beatty	Dunn	Rogers (KY)
Blunt Rochester	Fudge	Rooney (FL)
Bost	Gallego	Ryan
Bustos	Graves (GA)	Smucker
Calvert	Holding	Spano
Cohen	Jordan	Wright
Collins (GA)	Lamb	
DeGette	Marchant	

□ 1925

Messrs. GROTHMAN, LATTA, BISHOP of North Carolina, and LONG changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. GREEN of Texas changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Butterfield	Kind (Beyer)	Payne
(Kildee)	Kirkpatrick	(Wasserman
Chu, Judy	(Stanton)	Schultz)
(Takano)	Langevin	Pingree (Clark
DeSaulnier	(Lynch)	(MA))
(Matsui)	Lawson (FL)	Pocan (Raskin)
Frankel (Clark	(Evans)	Pressley (Garcia
(MA))	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	(IL))
Garamendi	Lipinski (Cooper)	Roybal-Allard
(Sherman)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Aguilar)
Grijalva (Garcia	Lowenthal	Rush
(IL))	(Beyer)	(Underwood)
Hastings	Lowey (Tonko)	Serrano
(Wasserman	McEachin	(Jeffries)
Schultz)	(Wexton)	Thompson (CA)
Hayes (Courtney)	Meng (Clark	(Kildee)
Huffman (Kildee)	(MA))	Thompson (MS)
Jackson Lee	Moore (Beyer)	(Bishop (GA))
(Cuellar)	Mucarsel-Powell	Titus (Connolly)
Johnson (TX)	(Wasserman	Watson Coleman
(Jeffries)	Schultz)	(Pallone)
Kaptur (Dingell)	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Kennedy (Kuster	(Correa)	(Adams)
(NH))		

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETERS) at 7 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.