

McGovern Pressley Strickland  
 McIver Quigley Suozzi  
 Meeks Ramirez Swallowell  
 Menendez Raskin Sykes  
 Meng Ross Takano  
 Mfume Ruiz Thanedar  
 Moore (WI) Ruppertsberger  
 Morelle Ryan Thompson (CA)  
 Moskowitz Salinas Thompson (MS)  
 Mrvan Sanchez Titus  
 Mullin Sarbanes Tlaib  
 Nadler Scanlon Tokuda  
 Napolitano Schakowsky Tonko  
 Neal Schiff Torres (CA)  
 Neguse Schneider Torres (NY)  
 Nickel Scholten Trahan  
 Norcross Schrier Trone  
 Ocasio-Cortez Scott (VA)  
 Omar Scott, David Underwood  
 Pallone Sewell Vargas  
 Panetta Sherman Vasquez  
 Pappas Sherrill Veasey  
 Pelosi Slotkin Velazquez  
 Peltola Smith (WA) Wasserman  
 Perez Sorensen Schultz  
 Peters Soto Waters  
 Pettersen Spanberger Wild  
 Phillips Stansbury Williams (GA)  
 Pingree Stanton Wilson (FL)  
 Pocan Stevens

NOT VOTING—26

Bishop (NC) Gomez Miller (IL)  
 Blumenauer Gosar Moulton  
 Blunt Rochester Gottheimer Porter  
 Bowman Granger Rogers (KY)  
 Curtis Grijalva Roy  
 Evans Jacobs Salazar  
 Fletcher Letlow Wexton  
 Gallego Luetkemeyer Williams (NY)  
 Garcia, Mike Luna

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1711

Ms. LEE of Nevada changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER changed his vote from “present” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 207, noes 199, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 483]

AYES—207

Aderholt Bost Collins  
 Alford Brecheen Comer  
 Allen Buchanan Crane  
 Amodei Bucshon Crawford  
 Armstrong Burchett Crenshaw  
 Arrington Burgess D’Esposito  
 Babin Burlison Davidson  
 Bacon Calvert De La Cruz  
 Baird Cammack DesJarlais  
 Balderson Carey Diaz-Balart  
 Banks Carl Donalds  
 Barr Carter (GA) Duarte  
 Bean (FL) Carter (TX) Duncan  
 Bentz Chavez-DeRemer Dunn (FL)  
 Bergman Ciscomani Edwards  
 Bice Cline Ellzey  
 Biggs Cloud Emmer  
 Bilirakis Clyde Estes  
 Boebert Cole Ezell

Fallon Kiley Pfluger  
 Feenstra Kim (CA) Posey  
 Ferguson Kustoff Reschenthaler  
 Finstad LaHood Rodgers (WA)  
 Fischbach LaLota Rogers (AL)  
 Fitzgerald LaMalfa Rose  
 Fitzpatrick Lamborn Rosendale  
 Fleischmann Langworthy Rouzer  
 Flood Latta Rulli  
 Fong LaTurner Rutherford  
 Foxx Lawler Scalise  
 Franklin, Scott Lee (FL) Schweikert  
 Fry Lesko Scott, Austin  
 Fulcher Lopez Self  
 Garbarino Loudermilk Sessions  
 Gimenez Lucas Simpson  
 Gonzales, Tony Luttrell Smith (MO)  
 Good (VA) Mace Smith (NE)  
 Gooden (TX) Malliotakis Smith (NJ)  
 Graves (LA) Maloy Smucker  
 Graves (MO) Mann Spartz  
 Green (TN) Massie Stauber  
 Greene (GA) Mast Steel  
 Griffith McCaul Stefanik  
 Grothman McClain Steil  
 Guest McClintock Steube  
 Guthrie McCormick Strong  
 Hageman McHenry Tenney  
 Harris Meuser Thompson (PA)  
 Harshbarger Miller (OH) Tiffany  
 Hern Miller (WV) Timmons  
 Higgins (LA) Miller-Meeks Turner  
 Hill Mills Valadao  
 Hinson Molinaro Van Drew  
 Houchin Moolenaar Van Dуйne  
 Hudson Mooney Van Orden  
 Huiזenga Moore (AL) Wagner  
 Hunt Moore (UT) Walberg  
 Issa Moran Waltz  
 Jackson (TX) Murphy Weber (TX)  
 James Nehls Webster (FL)  
 Johnson (LA) Newhouse Wenstrup  
 Johnson (SD) Norman Westerman  
 Jordan Nunn (IA) Wied  
 Joyce (OH) Obernolte Williams (TX)  
 Joyce (PA) Ogles Wilson (SC)  
 Kean (NJ) Owens Wittman  
 Kelly (MS) Palmer Womack  
 Kelly (PA) Pence Yakym  
 Kiggans (VA) Perry Zinke

NOES—199

Adams Dean (PA) Landsman  
 Aguilar DeGette Larsen (WA)  
 Allred DeLauro Larson (CT)  
 Amo DeBene Lee (CA)  
 Auchincloss Deluzio Lee (NV)  
 Balint DeSaunier Lee (PA)  
 Barragan Dingell Lee Carter  
 Beatty Doggett Leger Fernandez  
 Bera Escobar Levin  
 Beyer Eshoo Lieu  
 Bishop (GA) Espallat Lofgren  
 Bonamici Foster Lynch  
 Boyle (PA) Foushee Magaziner  
 Brown Frankel, Lois Manning  
 Brownley Frost Matsui  
 Budzinski Garamendi McBath  
 Bush Garcia (IL) McClellan  
 Caraveo Garcia (TX) McCollum  
 Carballo Garcia, Robert McCarvey  
 Cardenas Golden (ME) McGovern  
 Carson Goldman (NY) Melver  
 Carter (LA) Gonzalez, V. Meeks  
 Cartwright Green, Al (TX) Menendez  
 Casar Harder (CA) Meng  
 Case Hayes Mfume  
 Casten Himes Moore (WI)  
 Castor (FL) Horsford Morelle  
 Castro (TX) Hoyer Moskowitz  
 Cherfilus-McCormick Hoyle (OR) Mrvan  
 Chu Huffman Mullin  
 Ivey Nadler  
 Jackson (IL) Jackson (NC) Napolitano  
 Jayapal Neal  
 Jeffries Jayapal Neguse  
 Johnson (GA) Jefferson Nickel  
 Kaptur Kamlager-Dove Norcross  
 Keating Courtney Omar  
 Kelly (IL) Kennedy Pallone  
 Kennedy Khanna Panetta  
 Khanna Kildeer Pappas  
 Kildee Kilmer Pelosi  
 Kim (NJ) Kim (NJ) Peltola  
 Krishnamoorthi Kim (NJ) Perez  
 Kuster Kuster Phillips  
 Kuster

Pingree Scott, David Titus  
 Pocan Sewell Tlaib  
 Pressley Sherrman Tokuda  
 Quigley Sherrill Tonko  
 Ramirez Torres (CA) Slotkin  
 Raskin Smith (WA) Torres (NY)  
 Ross Sorensen Trahan  
 Ruiz Soto Trone  
 Ruppertsberger Spanberger Underwood  
 Ryan Stansbury Vargas  
 Salinas Stanton Vasquez  
 Sanchez Stevens Veasey  
 Sarbanes Strickland Velazquez  
 Scanlon Suozzi Wasserman  
 Schakowsky Swallowell Schultz  
 Schiff Sykes Waters  
 Schneider Takano Watson Coleman  
 Scholten Thanedar Wild  
 Schrier Thompson (CA) Williams (GA)  
 Scott (VA) Thompson (MS) Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—27

Bishop (NC) Gomez Luna  
 Blumenauer Gosar Miller (IL)  
 Blunt Rochester Gottheimer Moulton  
 Bowman Granger Porter  
 Curtis Grijalva Roy  
 Evans Houlihan Rogers (KY)  
 Fletcher Jacobs Salazar  
 Gallego Letlow Wexton  
 Garcia, Mike Luetkemeyer Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1718

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I missed four votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 480, NAY on Roll Call No. 481, YEA on Roll Call No. 482, and YEA on Roll Call No. 483.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present to cast my vote on Roll Call Nos. 480, 481, 482, and 483 today. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 480, YEA on Roll Call No. 481, NAY on Roll Call No. 482, and NO on Roll Call No. 483.

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4243) to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4243

*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 “Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:  
 (1) In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the first African-American woman elected to Congress where she served until 1982.  
 (2) Shirley Chisholm inspired and led the march of political achievement by African Americans and women in the 3 decades since she ran for the Presidency of the United States.  
 (3) Her election to Congress and her candidacy for the Presidency raised the profile

and aspirations of all African Americans and women in the field of politics.

(4) Shirley Chisholm was recognized for her activism, independence, and groundbreaking achievements in politics during and after the civil rights era.

(5) Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 30, 1924, attended Brooklyn College, and earned a master's degree from Columbia University.

(6) Shirley Chisholm worked in education and social services before being elected to the New York State Assembly in 1964.

(7) Shirley Chisholm established the Unity Democratic Club in 1960, which played a significant role in rallying Black and Hispanic voters in New York City.

(8) In 1969, Shirley Chisholm began her service in the 91st Congress, representing New York's 12th Congressional District in the House of Representatives.

(9) During her service in the House of Representatives, Shirley Chisholm promoted the employment of women in Congress and was vocal in her support of civil rights, women's rights, and the poor, while fervently opposing the Vietnam War.

(10) In 1972, Shirley Chisholm was the first African American to seek the nomination of a major party for President of the United States.

(11) A historic figure in American political history, Shirley Chisholm died at the age of 80 in Ormond Beach, Florida, on New Year's Day 2005.

### SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration of Shirley Chisholm.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary. The design shall bear an image of, and an inscription of the name of, Shirley Chisholm.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal referred to in subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations and events associated with Shirley Chisholm.

### SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

### SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

### SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for

the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FONG). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4243, a bill that would posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm.

On November 5, 1968, Shirley Chisholm, the daughter of Caribbean immigrants, became the first African-American woman in our Nation's history elected to Congress. As she liked to put it, she was "the first Black woman Congressman."

Mr. Speaker, 2 years later, she became a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus. A year after that, she became the first woman and first African American to run for one of the two major parties' Presidential nominations.

Shirley Chisholm has a much longer list of achievements that are quite impressive.

Born on November 30, 1924, in Brooklyn, New York, Chisholm began her career in early childhood education before turning her focus to politics.

Throughout her political career, Chisholm was a no-nonsense advocate. She was willing to fight for her working-class constituents and call out perceived injustices.

Representative Chisholm once remarked: "I did not come to Congress to behave myself and stay away from explosive issues so I can keep coming back."

Now, my ranking member on the Financial Services Committee, the former chair of the Financial Services Committee, is equally unashful in her approach in Congress, and I welcome that. At this point, I will allow the ranking member of the committee to say her words on one of her mentors.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1730

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4243, the Shirley Chisholm Congressional

Gold Medal Act, sponsored by Representative BARBARA LEE.

Today we will vote to honor former Representative Shirley Chisholm with a Congressional Gold Medal for her activism, independence, and groundbreaking achievements in politics as the first African-American woman elected to serve in Congress. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York, and was the oldest of four daughters to immigrant parents. In fact, Chisholm lived in Barbados between the ages of 5 and 9 and always considered herself Barbadian. Last week, I was pleased to join Minority Leader JEFFRIES and many members of the Congressional Black Caucus as we celebrated Chisholm along with the people of Barbados. It was such a great time, and I am thankful that we continue this celebration in Congress today.

Chisholm graduated from Brooklyn College cum laude in 1946 where she also excelled on the debate team. Her professors encouraged her to consider a political career. She knew she would face difficulties as an African-American woman, but that did not stop her. In 1964, Chisholm became the second African American to serve in the New York State legislature. In 1968 she was elected to the 91st Congress as the first African-American woman Member.

As the first African American and the first woman to chair the Financial Services Committee, I am grateful for trailblazers like Shirley Chisholm who created space in politics for Americans like me.

During her congressional term, Congresswoman Chisholm introduced more than 50 pieces of legislation, focusing on gender and racial equality and ending the Vietnam war. In 1971 she became a cofounder of the National Women's Political Caucus and founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, which I am proud to be a member of.

In the 1972 Presidential election, Shirley Chisholm became the first African-American candidate to seek a major party's nomination for President of the United States. She was also the first woman to run for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination. However, discrimination followed her campaign. Shirley Chisholm was blocked from participating in televised primary debates and was only allowed to make one speech after taking legal action. Students, women, and people of color followed her campaign closely.

After her bid for the Presidency, Chisholm continued serving in the House of Representatives until she retired in 1982, 10 years before I began my first term as a Congresswoman.

She once said: "If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair."

Today we will honor Chisholm not just with a seat at the table but with the highest honor Congress can bestow.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is also the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me take a moment to thank Speaker JOHNSON, Minority Leader JEFFRIES, Majority Leader SCALISE, and Chairman MCHENRY for their leadership.

Of course, I thank our ranking member, MAXINE WATERS, whom I met during the Shirley Chisolm campaign, for her tremendous leadership and her friendship.

I thank Congresswoman CLARKE, Congressman DONALDS, Congressman LAWLER, and Congressman ISSA for their support. I thank everyone, all Democrats and Republicans, for their support. Also, I am deeply grateful to Senators Butler and Warnock and all the Members of the Senate for their leadership on the Senate companion bill.

Let me take a moment to thank my team, the team of our leadership, Congresswoman WATERS, Congressman MCHENRY, and especially Jordan Smith for their support. I especially thank Jordan Smith for her expertise and for her hard work in making sure that she worked with everyone, all staff, as a team to get this bill to the floor. I thank her so much for her hard work.

Mr. Speaker, it brings me really great joy today that the House is voting on our bill to honor my mentor, friend, and the first Member of Congress who brought a new lens and experience which had never been included in this body since the first Congress went into session in 1789. Congresswoman Chisolm made history as the first Black woman to be elected to the United States Congress and the first Black woman to run for the Presidency of the United States.

Now I am the 20th Black woman elected to Congress since 1789. Congresswoman WATERS is the seventh Black woman elected since 1789. Because of Shirley Chisolm, I am. Because of Shirley Chisolm, there are 31 Black women serving in the House of Representatives and one Black woman now serving in the United States Senate. There have been two elected Black women in the United States Senate, one appointed, and that is Senator BUTLER, and that is since 1789.

Throughout her seven terms representing New York's 12th Congressional District, Shirley worked across the aisle to advocate for her constituents and pass bipartisan reforms. She focused on tackling issues of food insecurity and economic justice.

Known as Fighting Shirley, she was a fearless advocate for American families and served as a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

As many of our colleagues know, Shirley was the catalyst for my career in public service. I met her when I was a student at Mills College in Oakland.

Like so many young people today, I was intentionally disconnected from the political system. I did not believe that it worked for me, a young Black woman and a single mother raising two children on her own and on public assistance and food stamps.

However, when I met and talked to Shirley Chisolm, I quickly saw that she represented a new and unique kind of political leadership in Congress. She stood up for people of color, for Black people, for women, for marginalized communities, for low-income people, for people who lived in rural communities and urban communities, for working families, and for everyone. She spoke on issues that I really hadn't heard Members of Congress talk about on a national stage before.

When I told Shirley that I was not registered to vote, she took me to task. She called me little girl until the day she died.

She got me involved in her campaign, and the rest is history. The path she paved had never been tread before. She carved out a new trail for all of us. She flipped the script and left an indelible legacy on American politics, all while holding the door open for the rest of us to step through.

Throughout her life, she remained unbought and unbossed, and as my 26 years in this body comes to an end, this is really personally a full circle moment for me for which I am deeply grateful.

The Congressional Gold Medal serves as the Nation's highest expression of gratitude for distinguished service and achievements. It is critical for the next generation of leaders to see the first Black woman elected to Congress get the recognition that she deserves.

We celebrated what would have been Congresswoman Chisolm's 100th birthday this past Saturday as Congresswoman WATERS mentioned, so it is past time Congress recognized her legendary career and honored her with a Congressional Gold Medal.

Let me mention a couple of things I mentioned last night at the Congressional Black Caucus' Special Order. I thank Chairman STEVEN HORSFORD for his leadership in helping us bring this bill to the floor.

First of all, Shirley Chisolm really fought for everyone, and she prided herself on bipartisan cooperation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentlewoman.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, if I may, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, she prided herself on bipartisan work. Actually, when I introduced the first resolution honoring her, I called her from the Cloakroom. She couldn't understand why there were no Republicans except Connie Morella on the floor speaking on behalf of the resolution.

She was really upset because she said: Has so much changed that the Republicans don't know me? They don't remember I worked with them?

I explained to her that the bill was on suspension, that it was the first night we came in, and that we had bipartisan support. However, she was pretty upset about that because she really wanted Democrats and Republicans to vote for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the first and only time I pulled a bill from suspension was that night. I pulled it from suspension and called for a recorded vote so she could see all of the green buttons that were punched, all of the lights. So I ran back, and I called her.

I said: See, Shirley, Republicans and Democrats remember you. They remember your legacy, and you didn't have one "no" vote on this.

Finally, I will just say, Caribbean-American Heritage Month is June, and, again, Shirley Chisolm inspired me with my work in the Caribbean. Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE is a daughter of the Caribbean and, of course, exemplifies Shirley Chisolm's spirit. President Bush signed my resolution which established June as Caribbean-American Heritage Month to honor the legacy and highlight the good work of Caribbean Americans and to bring closer the ties with America and the Caribbean.

Again, bipartisanship, Shirley Chisolm wanted to get the job done. She encouraged all of us to work together, to fight for what we believed, but to also understand we had to work together to make life better, quite frankly, for everyone.

So Miss C, some of us called her Shirley, some of us called her Miss C, I thank you for paving the way and for being that catalyst for change. This Congressional Gold Medal is for you, and happy 100th heavenly birthday.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), who is also the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, first, let me commend the ranking member, our chairwoman, MAXINE WATERS, for her leadership on this issue and the courtesy of the chairman, Mr. MCHENRY, for working in a bipartisan way on this important issue.

I rise today in support of S. 4243, the Shirley Chisolm Congressional Gold Medal Act.

Representative Shirley Chisolm was an advocate for justice in American politics. In 1968 she broke through barriers as the first Black woman elected to this body, representing New York's 12th District.

She declared herself unbought and unbossed, and in her time in Congress, she introduced over 50 pieces of legislation, fought to end the Vietnam war, and championed civil rights, women's rights, and economic justice.

She was one of the 13 founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus, but the only woman. Today, the

CBC has 60 members, the largest in our history, with 31 Black women.

It is because of the legacy of progress of Representative Shirley Chisholm that we posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shirley Chisholm.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. HORSFORD. Posthumously awarding her the Congressional Gold Medal is a tribute to her achievements and the recognition of her legacy to advance equality and justice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to honor this remarkable American and vote "yes" on S. 4243.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE).

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, Mr. MCHENRY, and the ranking member for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for her tenacity in making sure that we would see this come to fruition.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as one of the many women who stand on the shoulders of Shirley Anita Chisholm and in strong support of S. 4243, the Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act.

We honor the first African-American woman elected to Congress and a trailblazer whose life and work continue to inspire generations of leaders. Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm was a woman who had the audacity to be a catalyst for change unbought and unbought.

From her candidacy for President of the United States to her first day in the New York State Assembly, Shirley Chisholm paved the way for Black Americans, Caribbean Americans, women, and marginalized communities overlooked in our political system.

She showed us what was possible and, in doing so, raised the standard of what it means to be a woman who is unbought and unbought.

She was a daughter of Brooklyn, my soror, both of us made in the Brooklyn Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., and above all, a daughter of progress.

This Congressional Gold Medal serves as a testament and a symbol of her achievements as a political trailblazer and advocate for those who were too often left behind.

□ 1745

It is our responsibility to ensure her legacy is not just remembered, but built upon.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Let us honor Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm for her courage, her vision, and her unmatched contributions to Congress, the Congressional Black Caucus, and our Nation at large.

As she so powerfully said: "If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair."

Today, let us solidify her seat and honor her rightful place in history.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. LEE CARTER).

Mrs. LEE CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for their tremendous leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support S. 4243, the Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act, in honor of the legendary Shirley Anita Chisholm, the first Black woman elected to Congress in 1968.

Her historic election was not just a victory for New York's 12th District, but for all of us, affirming that these Halls belong to everyone, regardless of race, gender, or background. During her seven impactful terms, she championed equity in education, economic opportunity, and social justice, and she advocated for marginalized communities.

Her courage inspired generations, including my late mother, Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee, who carried forward her fight for justice and equality. There was no place she would have rather been than supporting her sisters in voting on this medal, so I am honored to be able to vote in her honor and memory and support S. 4243, the Shirley Chisholm Congressional Gold Medal Act.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close if the gentleman from North Carolina has no further speakers.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purposes of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, but I will give my ranking member the final word on this subject.

I close with one story that has an impact on me about Shirley Chisholm. We know the story of George Wallace, segregationist, racist, Governor of Alabama, running for the Presidential nomination.

Shirley Chisholm was running for the same nomination. When George Wallace was shot five times while campaigning and then paralyzed, who showed up at the hospital but Shirley Chisholm?

I think of myself as a charitable person. I think of myself as someone who could rise above. We all think that we have that in us, but imagine that. Imagine that somebody who is campaigning to take your rights away, to ensure that you don't have rights that are duly yours under the Constitution, and Shirley Chisholm was the one who showed up at the hospital.

Talk about the charity and the spirit of that. That is so much bigger and so much greater than what we get to see in our common day.

It is those special moments that give a perspective on who this person was. I didn't have the opportunity to know her, but I do get to pass her portrait

here in the Capitol Building, and her portrait says it all. It absolutely says it all about who she was. I did not know her, but walking by that portrait, it is very clear who she was.

When she says that she was unbought, unbought, it is so clear in that portrait.

When she retired in 1983, she returned to education, but she made an indelible mark on this institution, such that, in just her eight terms in this place, she had a lasting impact, such that we have a generation of lawmakers who look at her as an exemplar of who they hope to be and a symbol of what America can be.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of S. 4243 to honor Shirley Chisholm with the Congressional Gold Medal, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCHENRY for his generosity. I thank the gentleman for his support. This is one of the last actions my colleague may be taking prior to the closing of this session, and I want the gentleman to know we are very appreciative for the fact that he has taken the time to not only be here, but to share his time in a very generous way to Ms. LEE.

Mr. Speaker, this important bill will award a Congressional Gold Medal in commemoration of Shirley Chisholm, an unbought and unbought advocate for women and people of color.

Today, we will vote to award this high honor to a woman who dared to be a catalyst for change. I thank Representative BARBARA LEE for her work on this important bill, and, of course, again, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me, and I want to respond to Chairman MCHENRY and thank the gentleman for bringing up the story about George Wallace. I have an addendum to the story.

I was working in her campaign during that period, and I was furious that she would go to visit segregationist and racist George Wallace. I called her, and I was about ready to leave the campaign because, to me, that was so inconsistent with who she was.

She took me to task again, and she said: Little girl, we have to remember we all are human beings, first of all. This is the right thing to do. He is paralyzed, and you never know what might happen when I go visit him.

I will tell you what happened when she visited him. I have to say hello and salute Peggy Wallace Kennedy, who is a friend and who lives in Birmingham, Alabama. Peggy, several years ago, told me the story of what happened in that hospital room.

If my colleagues have seen the film "Shirley," that really accurately depicts what happened, what Peggy told

me, but Shirley Chisholm went and visited George Wallace. She chilled me out a little bit. I stayed with the campaign, thank God.

She talked to him, she prayed with him, and she encouraged him to look at his ways, his views, and his horrible treatment of Black people.

Peggy told me that he prayed. She prayed.

Fast-forward to after he got out of the hospital. He went to Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in his wheelchair. Of course, I say too little, too late, but he went down the aisle and apologized to the people of Alabama for what he had done as a segregationist and the Governor of Alabama.

Again, I say too little, too late.

Finally, she carried many bills fighting for domestic workers and fighting for low-income wage workers and fighting for people who were marginalized and didn't have a shot at the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, George Wallace helped her get cosponsors for her bills and helped her become a very effective legislator, and the rest is history.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so much for bringing up that story. That was a pivotal point in my life because she taught me a lot, and she taught me to try to look beyond what is. I thank our Speaker also for his leadership and for his assistance in helping us bring this to the floor.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAWLER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4243.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## FORGOTTEN HEROES OF THE HOLOCAUST CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 91) to award a Congressional Gold Medal collectively to 60 diplomats, in recognition of their bravery and heroism during the Holocaust.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 91

*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 "Forgotten Heroes of the Holocaust Congressional Gold Medal Act".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The following diplomats will be honored posthumously: Per Anger (Sweden), Jose Maria Barreto Bustios (Peru), Lars Berg

(Sweden), Philippe Bernardini (Vatican/Italy), Hiram (Harry) Bingham IV (United States), Friedrich Born (Switzerland), Gilberto Bosques Saldivar (Mexico), Carlos de Liz-Texeira Branquinho (Portugal), Samuel del Campo (Chile), Aracy de Carvalho Guimarães Rosa (Brazil), Jose Arturo Castellanos Contreras (El Salvador), Carl Ivan Danielsson (Sweden), Luis Martins de Souza Dantas (Brazil), Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz (Germany), Harald Feller (Switzerland), Francis (Frank) Foley (United Kingdom), Jean-Edouard Friedrich (Switzerland), Carlos Almeida Afonseca de Sampaio Garrido (Portugal), Raymond Herman Geist (United States), Feng-Shan Ho (Republic of China), Constantin Karadja (Romania), Alexander Kasser (Sandor Kasza) (Sweden), Elow Kihlgren (Sweden), Joseph Willem (Joop) Kolkman (Netherlands), Julius Kuhl (Poland), Aleksander Łados (Poland), Valdemar Langlet (Sweden), Charles (Carl) Lutz (Switzerland), George Mandel-Mantello (El Salvador), Florian Manoliu (Romania), Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero (Ecuador), Salomon Jacob (Sally) Noach (Netherlands), Giorgio (Jorge) Perlasca (Spain/Italy), Ernst Prodolliet (Switzerland), Eduardo Propper de Callejon (Spain), Franjo Puncuch (Yugoslavia/Slovenia), Konstanty Rokicki (Poland), Sebastian de Romero Radigales (Spain), Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli (Vatican/Italy), Angelo Rotta (Vatican/Italy), Albert Emile Routier (Turkey/France), Jose Ruiz Santaella (Spain), Stefan Ryniewicz (Poland), Angel Sanz-Briz (Spain), Abdol-Hossein Sardari (Iran), Henryk Slawik (Poland), Robert Smallbones (United Kingdom), Aristides de Sousa Mendes (Portugal), Jan Spisiak (Slovakia), Chiune (Sempo) Sugihara (Japan), Ireaneus Trespaldos (Spain), Alexander (Sandor) Ujvary (Vatican/Hungary), Selahattin Ulkumen (Turkey), Gennaro Verolino (Vatican/Italy), Vladimir Vochoch (Czech Republic), Ernst Vonrufs (Switzerland), Raoul Wallenberg (Sweden), Guelfo Zamboni (Italy), Peter Zurcher (Switzerland), and Jan Zwartendijk (Netherlands).

(2) On September 1, 1939, Adolf Hitler and the Nazis began their invasion of Europe, which started World War II and threw the world into chaos. The Nazi plan of mass murder of the Jewish population was in full motion. As battles were being fought between countries, Jews were being rounded up and sent to concentration camps throughout Europe. This process began a mass exodus of people out of Europe, especially those in the Jewish community.

(3) During the war, members of the Jewish community used every tool and means at their disposal to flee Nazi tyranny. Thousands tried to flee on trains or boats to escape from Europe.

(4) While the armies of countries were fighting each other, a handful of diplomats, from around the world, stepped forward and took heroic actions to save Jews fleeing Europe. This was an incredibly dangerous process. If the Nazis discovered the actions of these diplomats they would be expelled, as a few of them were. Also, while worrying about the Nazis, diplomats had to worry about their careers and livelihoods back home. Many of them had strict orders from their home countries to not aid the Jewish population in any way.

(5) These diplomats used every means at their disposal to help Jews fleeing persecution. One of the most powerful tools the diplomats had to use was the issuing of passports and travel visas contrary to the instruction of the governments of the diplomats. This process alone is responsible for saving hundreds of thousands of Jewish families in Europe. This was not the only tool used as many of the diplomats were connected with the local populations and were

great communicators for Jews trying to travel underground. They were able to set up safehouses and getaways to hide Jews and especially Jewish children from Nazi authorities. In the most dangerous of times, several of these diplomats confronted the Nazis directly on behalf of the Jews and personally put themselves in grave danger.

(6) Every diplomat knew the dangers and knew what they were up against, and still pushed forward to save those in the most danger.

(7) The Congressional Gold Medal authorized under this Act will help remind humanity that when the diplomats were faced with terrible crises, they went beyond the fold, including risking their careers and the lives of themselves and their families, to engage in this humanitarian mission. The diplomats of today and future generations can look towards these heroes and be inspired by their lives of heroism and sacrifice.

(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as stating or implying that this group of honorees encompasses everyone who took this type of heroic action during this era. As the title attests, the "Forgotten Heroes" performed these deeds out of righteousness, with no expectation of public acclaim. The sponsors of this Act wish to honor this group of individuals for whose deeds the historical record is currently definitive and well-documented. Given that historical research is ongoing, in the event that robust documentation from professional historians, expert stakeholders, and public input identify others worthy of official recognition, future Congresses retain the right to recognize additional forgotten heroes of the Holocaust pursuant to future legislation.

### SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the 60 diplomats identified in section 2(1), in recognition of their brave and vital service of saving Jews during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall strike a single gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) PRESENTATION OF MEDAL.—The single gold medal presented under subsection (a) shall be presented collectively to the eldest next of kin of each of the 60 diplomats identified in section 2(1), who shall receive the medal as part of a delegation consisting of a senior official representative of the country that each diplomat served and the cochairs of the Forgotten Heroes of the Holocaust Committee.

(d) UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the 60 diplomats identified in section 2(1), the gold medal shall be given to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, where it will be available for display as appropriate and available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum should make the gold medal awarded pursuant to this Act available for display elsewhere, particularly at appropriate locations associated with Holocaust remembrance.

### SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover