

knew that they needed him. We were outmanned, and we were outflanked by the forces of violence that came down on us on that day.

That is the kind of bravery that we should be at least acknowledging, if not praising. I know at the time we thanked them for saving our lives, and people did die that day. Again, there were more than 140 officers who were wounded and brutalized and injured, and many still have the physical injuries and scars that they are dealing with, as well as the mental scars, because there is a lot of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Several of the officers who were there had been in the Iraq war, and they had been in the Afghan war. They testified before the January 6th Select Committee, and several of them testified they had never seen violence as brutal and as bloody as what took place on January 6, 2021, with the various extremist groups that came and led the attack on the Chamber and then gave bloody instructions to the rest of the mob about how to treat police officers in their effort to go and “hang Mike Pence.” That was the chant. I can still hear in my mind, ringing off the walls of the Capitol: “Hang Mike Pence.” “Hang Mike Pence.” “Where’s Nancy?” “Where’s Nancy?”

We are not going to allow this to be buried into some kind of Orwellian memory hall. We have got a law requiring that that plaque go up, and we are going to see that that plaque goes up and that the law is enforced.

As for the LEOSA reform, again, it doesn’t even purport to do anything for police and law enforcement. Today, it would, I suppose, increase some of the mobility of retired officers, off-duty officers to go to places like restaurants, bars, public parks, national parks, metros and buses, and so on, if they are police. I think that that should be decided by our communities, whether people are doing concealed carry there.

I thought that a belief in federalism was something that unifies us. That is something that the State governments can decide in cooperation with the local governments. The Congress of the United States does not need to be making decisions about restaurants in Charleston, South Carolina, or bars in El Paso, Texas, or what have you. Why don’t we let the people of the States and the localities make those decisions.

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

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his excellent presentation of the bill. I wish it were one that we could be together on, but I think it just goes way too far in terms of trespassing on States’ rights and States’ powers. We have a nice equilibrium and stasis in terms of where the law has been for the

last two decades, and this seems unnecessary. It does seem to me like a diversion from the things we actually could be doing to be making the lives of police officers safer.

The reason why so many police organizations are with 90 percent of the American people in supporting a universal violent criminal background check is because nobody should be accessing guns, any kind of gun, if they are not able to pass the Brady background check. That background check has saved countless lives since it was instituted. The reason the vast majority of the people support it is because we need to close those loopholes. You should not be able to skip a background check by finding a gun online. You should not be able to skip a background check by going to a private gun show or engaging in a so-called private sale or transfer.

We need a universal violent criminal background check. That will do far more than anything we are looking at today to make the lives of police officers better, to make their jobs easier, because they are on the frontlines of these killing fields across the country.

America’s rates of gun violence are completely out of control when compared to the nations in the European Union or Canada, our next-door neighbor. We are losing 5, 10, or 20 times the number of people that the residents of those countries are losing because our gun laws are like Swiss cheese. They are filled with holes. Let’s close those loopholes. It doesn’t diminish anybody’s Second Amendment rights.

Justice Scalise said it himself in *District of Columbia v. Heller*. You can have criminal background checks to make sure that only the right people are getting guns and not the wrong people are getting guns. There are things we can do to improve public safety and to assist police officers, and we should be working on those.

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

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for his argument and advocacy today.

I would just point out to the body that while my distinguished colleague speaks with his usual passion on many subjects, the only subject before us today is whether or not this body is going to pass, to enact, to approve H.R. 2243, the LEOSA Reform Act. That is the sole question in front of us.

That measure is critically important to the safety of many law enforcement officers retired to many law enforcement officers off duty. The bad guys don’t stop looking for them just because the cop is out of uniform and at a restaurant or taking his family to a national park or otherwise visiting a location where today the law may preclude him or her from carrying the means of defending himself, his family, his colleagues, or the stranger standing next to him.

We trust those officers to do exactly that while they are on duty and in

service, and we should trust them to do exactly that under the reasonably expanded scope contemplated by this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in favor of this bill and to send it to the Senate.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 405, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1445

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 a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

CALLING ON ELECTED OFFICIALS AND CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERS TO COUNTER ANTISEMITISM AND EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE JEWISH AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 352) calling on elected officials and civil society leaders to counter antisemitism and educate the public on the contributions of the Jewish American community.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 352

Whereas “Jewish American Heritage Month” has its origins in 1980, when Congress enacted a Joint Resolution entitled “joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 21 through April 28, 1980, as ‘Jewish Heritage Week’”, approved April 24, 1980 (Public Law 96-237; 94 Stat. 338);

Whereas, on April 24, 1980, President Carter issued the proclamation for “Jewish Heritage Week”, and in that proclamation, President Carter spoke about the bountiful contributions made by the Jewish people to the culture and history of the United States;

Whereas Congress has played a central role in recognizing “Jewish American Heritage Month” since the House of Representatives and Senate passed resolutions in 2005 and 2006, respectively, urging the President to proclaim the national observation of a month recognizing the Jewish-American community;

Whereas, since 2006, Presidents Bush, Obama, Trump, and Biden have all issued proclamations for “Jewish American Heritage Month”, which celebrates Jewish Americans and encourages all people of the United States to learn more about Jewish heritage and the contributions of Jewish people throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas, since Hamas’ deadly attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, antisemitism in the United States has reached record highs with incidents targeting Jews and those who are perceived as Jewish;

Whereas, according to the American Jewish Committee, 77 percent of American Jews say they feel less safe as a Jewish person in the United States because of the October 7, 2023, Hamas terrorist attacks;

Whereas, according to the American Jewish Committee, almost 70 percent of Jewish adults report experiencing antisemitism online, including on social media;

Whereas, according to Hillel International, 83 percent of Jewish college students have experienced or witnessed some form of antisemitism since the October 7, 2023, Hamas attacks on Israel;

Whereas one of the most effective ways to combat antisemitism and hate is through education and awareness of the contributions Jewish Americans have made to the United States through the arts, entertainment, science and technology, military, government, business, culinary traditions, and other fields;

Whereas there are many Jewish American inventors that have impacted the everyday lives of Americans for the better;

Whereas Irving Naxon invented and patented the slow cooker, taking inspiration from Jewish cooking traditions in Europe;

Whereas Sylvan Goldman invented the shopping cart;

Whereas Evelyn Berezin invented the first true word-processing computer and automated airline reservation system;

Whereas Ralph Baer invented the “Brown Box”, a prototype for the first multiplayer, multiprogram video game system;

Whereas Ruth Handler founded the toy company Mattel and invented the Barbie doll;

Whereas Emile Berliner invented the gramophone record and the microphone that became part of the first Bell telephone;

Whereas Edwin Land invented the Polaroid instant camera;

Whereas Hedy Lamarr invented the concept of “frequency hopping” which made possible a wide range of wireless communications technologies, including Wi-Fi, GPS, and Bluetooth; and

Whereas, to counter the rise of antisemitism, it is critical to increase awareness of Jewish-American contributions to the success of America: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to condemn and counter all acts of antisemitism;

(2) calls on the executive branch and State and local leaders to educate the public on the contributions of the Jewish-American community and uplift Jewish stories and voices; and

(3) takes all possible steps to ensure the safety, security, and dignity of American Jews in all aspects of their lives, including

the workplace, college and university campuses, synagogues, and at home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. SCHMIDT) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 352.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this month, we celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month. First proclaimed by President George W. Bush and by each President since, this month recognizes the contributions of the Jewish community to our country. We celebrate this month amidst a persistent increase in anti-Semitism in our country.

Since the October 7, 2023, attacks by Hamas on Israel, incidents of anti-Semitic attacks and harassment have skyrocketed. The American Jewish Committee found that 77 percent of American Jews say they feel less safe in the United States since the October 7 attacks. Hillel International found that 83 percent of Jewish college students have experienced or witnessed some form of anti-Semitism since the October 7 attacks.

In April, Harvard released a report examining anti-Semitism on its campus with stark findings. One Israeli student said: “My friend has been told that others would not attend social gatherings if I was present, as they couldn’t risk the social consequences of being seen with an Israeli.”

Another student said: “I am tired of fighting. It is the same group of students whose sole objective seems to be to harass and intimidate Jewish students. Despite reaching out to every office, everyone says it is not their problem.”

Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. It is all of our problem, and it cannot continue. This House, elected officials at the State and local levels, faith leaders, community leaders, and university administrators all have an obligation to confront anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ).

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding and for his stalwart and unyielding support for the Jewish community, for his leadership as a member of the Jewish community, and for his decades of work to support Jewish community values.

I rise in strong support of my resolution, H. Res. 352, to recognize Jewish American Heritage Month and highlight the enduring contributions of Jewish Americans to our country.

I proudly sponsored this bill when I was a freshman Member of Congress, and it was the first piece of legislation that I passed as a freshman 20 years ago. I thank my co-leads, Representative TROY CARTER, Congresswoman MILLER-MEEKS, and Congressman FITZPATRICK, for joining me in co-leading this resolution. It is a resolution that highlights the enduring contributions of Jewish Americans to our country.

Every May, we come together to celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month, also known as JAHM, and the generations of Jewish Americans who are integral parts of the rich mosaic of people and the heritages that make up these great United States.

While we joyfully celebrate this month, it is the second JAHM that we commemorate under the shadow of Hamas’ October 7 attack on Israel. This was the deadliest day for Jews since the Holocaust.

Since that fateful day, the United States has witnessed a historic rise in anti-Semitism, which was already explosive prior to October 7, with an absolute explosion of online hate.

In 2024, the ADL tracked 9,354 anti-Semitic incidents across America. That marked a 344 percent increase over the past 5 years, and it was the highest number on record since these instances of hate were first tracked in 1979.

It is so disheartening that every year a new record is set of anti-Jewish incidents, but it also demonstrates that we have a lot of work to do together.

According to the American Jewish Committee, in 2024, one-third of American Jews had been the personal target of anti-Semitism over the past year, and sadly, one-third of Jewish college students felt uncomfortable or unsafe on campus due to their Jewish identity.

While we must take steps to protect Jewish students on college campuses, we cannot allow anti-Semitism to be used as a vehicle to take away the rights of others. Make no mistake, anti-Semitism is a canary in the coal mine. Attacks on Jewish students in any school setting are unacceptable, and there should be serious consequences.

By investing in policies that protect Jewish students, like fully funding the Education Department’s Office for Civil Rights to fund investigations and hold colleges and universities—and, quite frankly, schools across the country and secondary schools—tolerating anti-Semitism accountable, we can support all students’ ability to live and study in places that value and respect their heritage.

While there is no simple solution to end this extremist hate, we all can take steps to end this violence.

In the Biden administration's national strategy to counter anti-Semitism, the U.S.' first-ever blueprint, it called on all aspects of society to commemorate JAHM and use it as a tool to fight hate. That is because we need Jews and non-Jews alike to learn about all the remarkable Jewish Americans who served in government or the military, or who won Nobel prizes, for example, and how Jewish Americans lead universities and make lifesaving medical discoveries that we all count on today.

However, the significant contributions Jewish Americans have made and continue to make toward America's success are not widely known, so today's resolution highlights Jewish American inventors who created services and products that all Americans rely on each and every day.

For instance, Mr. Speaker, Irving Naxon invented the slow cooker. He took inspiration from Jewish cooking traditions in Europe to allow Jewish communities to have fresh and hot meals on Shabbat.

Sylvan Goldman invented the shopping cart, transforming the ease with which people are able to shop for their families.

When Hedy Lamarr, the famous and accomplished actress, was not acting in films, she invented the concept of frequency hopping, which opened the door to a wide range of wireless communications technologies, including Wi-Fi, GPS, and Bluetooth.

There are a whole lot of gamers who would love that Ralph Baer invented the Brown Box, a prototype for the first multiplayer, multiprogram video game system.

These are just a few of the innovative contributions that American Jews brought to all of our lives. As Jews, we have a longstanding commitment to *tikkun olam*, a commitment to repair the world. We take great pride regarding the impact we have made on so many generations of Americans.

As we celebrate the 20th year of Jewish American Heritage Month, we have made progress toward the goals of JAHM to educate Americans by celebrating Jewish contributions, which promotes understanding and reduces bigotry.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone on both sides of the aisle for helping shine a light on this important moment in time, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on our side, so I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I thank the gentlewoman for her eloquence and lucidity in those remarks and for sponsoring this legislation.

I speak very strongly in favor of Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ's resolution, which recognizes Jewish American Heritage Month and the important contributions that Jewish Americans have made to our country, and I thank her

for her continuing leadership within Congress and also within the American Jewish community.

The resolution calls on elected officials, faith leaders, and civil society leaders to condemn and counter all acts of anti-Semitism.

I also want to salute Mr. SCHMIDT, the distinguished Member from Kansas, for his powerful endorsement of this idea.

The resolution also goes on to urge the House to take "all possible steps to ensure the safety, security, and dignity of American Jews in all aspects of their lives." We are called upon to condemn anti-Semitism and to ensure the safety of the Jewish community, along with everyone else. The appeal is appropriate and timely.

We have to do everything in our power to counter the poison of anti-Semitism, racism, and other forms of bigotry, which are really the gateway to destruction of liberal democracy in our country.

That obligation means fighting anti-Semitism, even when, perhaps especially when, it is expressed and endorsed by officials of the United States Government.

Last week, President Trump finally withdrew the nomination of Ed Martin to serve as the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. Martin's confirmation in the Senate faced many insuperable obstacles. It was doomed.

First of all, he had no prosecutorial experience and no administrative experience running a prosecutor's office.

Secondly, he had shown an extraordinary devotion to the extremists who participated in the violent insurrection against the Capitol and against Congress on January 6, 2021. He represented many of them as a defense lawyer, but he championed the cause of a great number more in not just legal but in political and civil contexts.

He also failed to disclose that he had appeared more than 150 times on Russian state propaganda networks, like Russia Today and Sputnik, when he was nominated to be the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. These are networks that were forced to register as foreign agents of Vladimir Putin's government.

The truth is that his nomination was doomed, regardless. I would say that all of these disqualifications by themselves pale in comparison to Mr. Martin's long and troubling relationship with a Hitler-loving neo-Nazi named Timothy Hale-Cusanelli, who was sentenced to 4 years in prison for breaching the Capitol during the January 6 attack.

Hale-Cusanelli is an outspoken anti-Semite who proudly wears a Hitler mustache, advocates killing the disabled at birth, and told coworkers that Hitler should have finished the job. At his sentencing, a Trump-appointed Federal judge warned him that his actions and statements make everyone, including Jewish people, less safe in our country.

How did Ed Martin, President Trump's pick for one of the most important jobs in the American criminal justice system, react to all the extraordinary statements and the lawless actions of Mr. Hale-Cusanelli? He invited him to go on his podcast multiple times to spout his fascist propaganda. He presented him with an award before a big audience. He praised him as an extraordinary man and an extraordinary leader.

By attending President Trump's inauguration with his good friend, he continued to promote him in establishment political circles, and he headlined a fundraiser together with Mr. Hale-Cusanelli in Florida last year.

By pretending not to know that he was a vicious anti-Semite, even after he clearly had evidence that he was, Mr. Martin continued to legitimize and validate the views of this man.

Mr. Martin's weak protests that he didn't know anything about what his views really were were debunked not only by National Public Radio but by the record of Martin's involvement with other extremists.

For example, Mr. Martin has also praised Jack Posobiec, an anti-Semitic conspiracy theorist with links to the Proud Boys, the Oath Keepers, and several other white nationalist organizations.

Mr. Martin frequently praises Mr. Posobiec online and calls his anti-Semitic insights valuable and incredible. Mr. Martin's own views are saturated with deranged analogies that dilute the meaning of Nazism and Fascism.

In one episode about the 2024 election, he compared President Joe Biden to Adolf Hitler, which either means that Biden committed genocide or that Hitler was just a regular old politician. In another episode about the election, he repeated the defamatory lie that Jewish people who vote for Democrats are somehow less Jewish than those who vote for Donald Trump.

□ 1500

How did President Trump treat this disturbed individual after his nomination just collapsed across the hallway in the U.S. Senate in the face of this mountain of evidence of his extremism? It was not by cutting him loose, as he should have, but by appointing him to serve in a senior role in the Department of Justice that does not require confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

President Trump named him to be the U.S. pardon attorney, and he named him to be director of a task force on the weaponization of government. This was a perfect assignment, perhaps, for a man who writes vituperative threat letters to Democrats when he hears them say things that he doesn't like.

Mr. Speaker, it makes me wonder why President Trump would put up with this and would insist upon placing him in a position of such critical importance in the Department of Justice. President Trump saw very fine people

on both sides of the anti-Semitic riot that took place in Charlottesville. We know that he had Nicholas Fuentes to his house, another neo-Nazi Holocaust revisionist.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is a matter of fundamental importance, that both Democrats and Republicans in the House and Senate demand that Ed Martin not have a role in the U.S. Government, given his close association with all of these extremists and his very damning statements in the past, not to mention the fact that he had more than 150 appearances on Russian propaganda state networks.

We should be rejecting anti-Semitism wherever it appears: on the left, on the right, or in the center. It doesn't matter what you call yourself. If you align with hatred against any group, you are a danger to American constitutional democracy, and we should not allow it to gain a foothold in the Government of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, let us adhere to the spirit of President George Washington, who said in his famous letter in 1790 to the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, that "the Government of the United States . . . gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance."

If these words are to mean something in our day in the 21st century, we must insist that men like Ed Martin and his anti-Semitic associates and friends have no place representing the people of the United States in our government.

We must pay more than lipservice to the idea of fighting anti-Semitism. We must fight anti-Semitism when we see it in the Government of the United States itself and even amongst our friends.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. Let's put the words and the spirit of this resolution into practice.

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

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, we have another colleague on our side who now seeks recognition. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FINE).

Mr. FINE. Mr. Speaker, I was not intending to speak. I had the privilege of just standing in the Speaker's rostrum a few minutes ago and witnessing this debate on an issue that has been important to me ever since I got into public service. I think it is no small coincidence as I was able to wear my kippah up there. I am not sure whether that has happened before as a debate like this happened.

I thank Representative WASSERMAN SCHULTZ for bringing this forward and saying that we should stand together on anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that I am new, but a resolution like this that says that people should care about these issues is not the time for people to go and make partisan potshots about anti-Semitism. It is not produc-

tive. It is divisive. It is not helpful, particularly in a world where folks on our side could go through a long list and a litany of problems on the other side of the aisle, including the people who actually serve in this room.

This is a problem that, while I appreciate that Democrats want to work on and while I appreciate that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to help on it, I can say from personal experience that the folks who are on my side, from President Trump on down, are committed.

Mr. Speaker, are there bad people? Something I often say in Florida—as my colleagues work with me, they will find this—anti-Semitism doesn't have a monopoly on either party. Both have it. My side does, too. Yet, where we fight together to take it on and not take shots, we actually begin to solve the problem.

Commentary like that about President Trump is just not helpful because I can say that I have seen it in my State where we don't have many of the problems that we find in other parts of the country because we have tackled these issues, largely in a bipartisan way, including with people who serve here in Congress on the Democratic side.

Mr. Speaker, I say, moving forward, while I am grateful for the desire and the belief to tackle anti-Semitism, there is a time and a place for those kinds of arguments. This was not one.

I thank my colleagues for the resolution and letting us focus on the importance of celebrating achievements that I was not aware of. I will now share with my family where the slow cooker came from. I didn't know. It makes sense given the kind of food that we eat at home.

Yet, I ask us as we tackle this issue to be focused on solving the problem and not making it worse by trying to come up with things that will divide us all.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have not had the good fortune to meet our new colleague from Florida, and I will be sure to come over to introduce myself right after. I am glad the gentleman is in support of the resolution.

The very first sentence of it says: "The House of Representatives calls on elected officials," which presumably includes us, "faith leaders, and civil society leaders to condemn and counter all acts of anti-Semitism."

If a discussion of anti-Semitism and the contributions of Jewish Americans is not an appropriate time to talk about anti-Semitism in the government, I wonder what is.

I would be very happy to pursue with my new colleague the subject of Ed Martin. I don't know exactly where he stands on Ed Martin, whether he opposed the President's withdrawal of his nomination after it came out about his close association with a neo-Nazi.

The story behind it, if the gentleman is really interested in it, is National

Public Radio confronted him with all the evidence of Hale-Cusanelli's Nazi statements, including: "Hitler should have finished the job."

Hale-Cusanelli was also associated with statements like he was right about disabled people and when babies are born disabled, they should be put to death immediately, and so on.

They presented him with a complete litany of it, and Ed Martin's response to it was that National Public Radio is a propaganda network paid for by the government, and he had nothing of substance to say about his good friend's, this "extraordinary leader," anti-Semitic remarks.

It seems that for some people, there is never an opportunity to actually repudiate and denounce anti-Semitism when it actually appears. When it came out that he did know about it, they were forced to withdraw the nomination.

Mr. Speaker, imagine everyone's surprise when Donald Trump decided to then make him the United States pardon attorney overseeing a large office of people considering pardon applications from across the country.

Is that someone that I think can be trusted to deal fairly in terms of minority groups, such as Jewish Americans, African Americans, and Hispanic Americans? I don't think so.

I am sorry the gentleman doesn't think it is appropriate to talk about anti-Semitism when we see it. We just have an honest difference of opinion about that, but if the gentleman is interested in pursuing it some other time, I would love to discuss it with him.

I think my colleague will come to find that we use the floor of the House of Representatives to talk about a lot of things going on. My Republican colleague might be able to stick narrowly to one particular topic. Good for him if that is what he would like to do, but we like to talk about all of our legislation in context here.

This is a matter that is actually called for directly in the very first sentence of the resolution that we are all about to approve.

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

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, the distinguished Representative from Florida, for being such a great leader in opposing not just anti-Semitism but all forms of racism, bigotry, and anti-Semitism. One could say it was the original form of racism. It goes back millennia, and it mutates and appears in different guises and different forms and at different periods in history.

Mr. Speaker, anti-Semitism and racism are the gateway to destruction of liberal democracy, so we need to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of Jewish Americans, along with

the extraordinary accomplishments of members of other groups, and to fight and resist bigotry of all forms, as George Washington talked about.

Mr. Speaker, let us continue to fight for an America that is going to be open to the contributions of everybody, and I appreciate Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ' ability to bring before us again the Jewish American Heritage Month resolution. I am delighted to support it, and I urge all Members of the body to vote for it.

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

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of our colleagues who have engaged in this discussion today on both sides of the aisle for their remarks. This is an issue that, although we go off on particulars from time to time where we strongly disagree, at its core, it is an issue where all of us agree as Americans, regardless of our philosophy, regardless of our faith, and regardless of our geography, that there is no space for anti-Semitism in American public life. I come from the State of Kansas. It was one of our favorite sons, Dwight Eisenhower, who was the Supreme Allied Commander at the end of the Second World War who entered the camps, saw the horrors, and ordered that videographers record what was seen so that people would believe because Ike was sure that it was so far beyond the pale and experience of most people what had occurred in the camps and to the Jewish people and others during the war at the hands of the Nazi regime that, without seeing, they would not believe.

I can actually still find those films on some of the streaming services. I commend them to those who have an interest in seeing that moment in history and perhaps feeling just a little piece of what those who saw it in person understood.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is true—I know it was a few years ago—that there are still fewer Jewish people alive today than there were at the start of the Holocaust, that the roughly 6 million who were killed, it has taken all this time to sort of get back numerically to that starting line.

This is not just another issue. Nobody has done it here today, but when we hear people out and about who will compare our current politics to the Nazis or to Hitler, I hope we all will remind them that it is not the same. There are moments to have vigorous debates, but it is not the same. Perhaps when those terms are used, it cheapens a bit of the experience that some of our fellow Americans lived through.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everybody for joining together on this. I encourage all of our colleagues on both sides to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCGUIRE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from

Kansas (Mr. SCHMIDT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 352.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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 3 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. AMODEI) at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, the Speaker designates this as the time for the offering of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. THANEDAR).

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 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 2243; and

The motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 352.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as 5-minute vote.

LEOSA REFORM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfin-

ished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 2243) to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act and provisions relating to the carrying of concealed weapons by law enforcement officers, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 193, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 128]

YEAS—229

Alford	Goldman (TX)	Miller (IL)
Allen	Gonzales, Tony	Miller (OH)
Amodei (NV)	Gonzalez, V.	Miller (WV)
Arrington	Gooden	Miller-Meeks
Babin	Gosar	Mills
Bacon	Graves	Min
Baird	Gray	Moolenaar
Balderson	Green (TN)	Moore (AL)
Barr	Greene (GA)	Moore (NC)
Barrett	Griffith	Moore (UT)
Baumgartner	Grothman	Moore (WV)
Bean (FL)	Guest	Moran
Begich	Guthrie	Murphy
Bentz	Hageman	Nehls
Bergman	Hamadeh (AZ)	Newhouse
Bice	Harder (CA)	Norman
Biggs (AZ)	Haridopolos	Nunn (IA)
Biggs (SC)	Harrigan	Oberholte
Bilirakis	Harris (MD)	Ogles
Boebert	Harris (NC)	Onder
Bost	Harshbarger	Owens
Brecheen	Hern (OK)	Palmer
Bresnahan	Higgins (LA)	Patronis
Buchanan	Hill (AR)	Perez
Budzinski	Hinson	Perry
Burchett	Houchin	Pfuger
Burlison	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Calvert	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Cammack	Hunt	Rogers (KY)
Carey	Hurd (CO)	Rose
Carter (GA)	Issa	Rouzer
Carter (LA)	Jack	Roy
Carter (TX)	Jackson (TX)	Rulli
Ciscomani	James	Rutherford
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Cloud	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Clyde	Jordan	Schmidt
Cole	Joyce (OH)	Schweikert
Collins	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Comer	Kaptur	Self
Craig	Kean	Sessions
Crane	Kelly (MS)	Shreve
Crank	Kelly (PA)	Simpson
Crawford	Kennedy (UT)	Smith (MO)
Crenshaw	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Cuellar	Kiley (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Davidson	Kim	Smucker
Davis (NC)	Knott	Spartz
De La Cruz	Kustoff	Staubert
DesJarlais	LaHood	Stefanik
Diaz-Balart	LaLota	Steil
Donalds	LaMalfa	Steube
Downing	Landsman	Strong
Dunn (FL)	Langworthy	Stutzman
Edwards	Latta	Taylor
Ellzey	Lawler	Tenney
Emmer	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Estes	Letlow	Tiffany
Evans (CO)	Loudermilk	Timmons
Ezell	Lucas	Turner (OH)
Fallon	Luna	Valadao
Fedorchak	Luttrell	Van Drew
Feenstra	Mace	Van Dwyne
Fine	Mackenzie	Van Orden
Finstad	Malliotakis	Wagner
Fischbach	Maloy	Walberg
Fitzgerald	Mann	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	Massie	Webster (FL)
Flood	Mast	Westerman
Fong	McClain	Wied
Fox	McClintock	Williams (TX)
Franklin, Scott	McCormick	Wilson (SC)
Fry	McDonald Rivet	Womack
Fulcher	McDowell	Yakym
Garbarino	McGuire	Zinke
Gimenez	Messmer	
Golden (ME)	Meuser	