

windstorms and ongoing fires affecting my district. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 7.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a personal matter, I was not in Washington D.C. today. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 7.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 7.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 2025, TO MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 2025

Mr. WIED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

IN MEMORY OF SHARON PAYNE

(Mr. NUNN of Iowa asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Sharon Payne, a mother, grandmother, and dedicated teacher.

I was one of the lucky students to have learned from Mrs. Payne. In elementary, she instructed us all in our first rendition of "America the Beautiful."

She gave me my first piano lessons. She taught us all how to cheer on the Iowa Hawkeyes, and most importantly, she bonded a diverse group of young people together with the fundamentals for life, working together to make something beautiful.

Mrs. Payne will be greatly missed. She leaves behind a great legacy: her husband, Craig; her children; Laura and Brandt; and her entire family.

On behalf of all of her friends from Southeast Polk, all of the students she taught, and all the lives she continues to inspire, may Mrs. Payne rest in peace.

CONGRATULATING GOVERNOR GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the new Governor of Puerto Rico, my Caribbean sister and former Member of Congress, Jennifer González-Colón.

I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on her remarkable work while a Member here in this body.

As co-chairs of the Rum Caucus, the first caucus dedicated to promoting the rum industry, we successfully advocated for the Rum Cover Over legisla-

tion, which increased the amount of tax revenue generated from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico on rum that was sold in the mainland. Additionally, I am grateful for our bipartisan efforts to improve security in the Caribbean, ensuring that Federal agencies are properly equipped to hold drug traffickers accountable, and of course our work together to change the Stafford Act in 2018 after the devastating hurricanes of Irma and Maria in our district, which has brought billions of dollars to rebuild both the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Although her presence will be missed in Congress, I look forward to seeing the incredible impact she will have in her new role as Governor of Puerto Rico.

□ 1345

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT APPRECIATION DAY

(Mr. WIED asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day to thank the great law enforcement heroes who put their life on the line every day for the people of Wisconsin's Eighth Congressional District.

We are blessed to have so many great police departments within our district, as well as 11 fantastic sheriffs that have worked tirelessly for us every single day. I would like to give a special shout-out to each of our sheriffs:

Brown County Sheriff Todd Delain; Outagamie County Sheriff Clint C. Kriewaldt; Oconto County Sheriff Todd Skarban; Waupaca County Sheriff Tim Wilz; Door County Sheriff Tammy Sternard; Kewaunee County Sheriff Matt Joski; Shawano County Sheriff George Lenzner; Marinette County Sheriff Randy Miller; Calumet County Sheriff Brett Bowe; Menominee County Sheriff Rebecca Smith; Winnebago County Sheriff John Matz.

Mr. Speaker, I thank them all for what they do for the people of northeast Wisconsin on this National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day and every day. Let us all remember to thank a law enforcement officer for keeping us safe.

LIFE AND LEGACY OF PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today our Nation paid tribute to the life and works of President Jimmy "James" Earl Carter here in the Nation's Capital. The ceremony was beautiful, appropriate, uplifting, and hopeful.

I had the privilege of serving him during his term in the White House,

and I can attest to the man he was: faithful, honorable, patriotic, measured, disciplined, and pensive, with the most genial, broad smile that came from growing up in a real community of family and friends.

He was a selfless, true American patriot. He was a graduate of the Naval Academy in the top 10 percent of his class. He was a dear friend of our Admiral Hyman Rickover, the Father of our Nuclear Navy who selected him among the best of individuals in our Nation.

The President founded the Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of Education because he wanted to help with America's future security. I shall never forget the hope we all felt witnessing history when President Carter negotiated the historic peace treaty between Israel and Egypt with Menachim Begin and Anwar Sadat standing next to him on the lawn of the White House.

Finally, his brilliant national security team lead by Zbigniew Brzezinski that set in place the dominoes that would ultimately result in the collapse of the Soviet Union starting in Poland in 1989 and then 1991, the entire USSR, giving millions of people a chance to have liberty for the first time in 100 years or more.

Though he served just one term, the travails of that period blurred his extraordinary accomplishments. His historic accomplishments, subsequent to his elected service when he returned home, defined what a noble private citizen who never stops giving can do for his nation and world. President Jimmy Carter set a standard for generations to come. As time passes, he will shine forth in history as one of the rare, most honorable Presidents. He faced severe political trials and tribulations, yet gave everything he had to his family, our nation, and its future.

I believe that President Carter will go down in history like President Truman, an honest man, who, when he finished his service, went back home to a place called Plains, Georgia, where he and Rosalynn, his wife, and family lived out their years in a brick home that they built themselves when they were first married.

He was not interested in money. He was not interested in power. He was interested in preserving this republic and strengthening it. His life is a lesson to all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD an article titled: "How Jimmy Carter's disdain for D.C. politics changed Washington."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRESNAHAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

HOW JIMMY CARTER'S DISDAIN FOR D.C. POLITICS CHANGED WASHINGTON

In a cynical time, Jimmy Carter spurned the establishment and attracted a generation of idealists.

(By Marc Fisher)

Marcy Kaptur was on the streets of Chicago's Near Northwest section, fending off real estate developers and a mayor who aimed to raze a struggling neighborhood.

Alexis Herman had been a social worker with Catholic Charities, trying to find jobs for poor people at a shipyard in Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Mary Elizabeth King was running a group designed to boost the paltry number of women in the top ranks of the federal government. And Joan Claybrook was one of Ralph Nader's Raiders, the cadre of lawyers and researchers around the country pushing for consumer protections.

In 1977, they and a few hundred idealistic, young, smart activists like them came to Washington to join Jimmy Carter's new administration—an injection of outsiders into a White House that took pride in breaking out from the standard D.C. playbook. Suddenly, the government was salted with battalions of aides and agency chiefs who came not from Capitol Hill jobs or lobbying firms, but from the anti-Vietnam War and civil rights movements, environmentalist and feminist groups, and an array of other non-profits.

In the aftermath of the Watergate scandal and Richard M. Nixon's disgracing of the White House, the country seemed cynical about government and all institutions of power. Along came Carter, the Democratic governor of Georgia who was allergic to lobbyists, disdainful of Washington's powerful social networks and adamant that government could be a force for good.

His idealistic aims didn't always produce results, and Carter, who died Dec. 29 at 100 years old, had to learn the hard way that in Washington, massaging people could be as important as having the facts on your side. But Carter's roster of ex-activists changed the face of government for his four years in office and, in some ways, for decades to come.

"All those other administrations, people go to dinner parties for 30 years and then get their big government job," said King, a veteran civil rights activist who had worked on anti-poverty programs in Georgia before being hired as Carter's deputy director of ACTION, the agency that ran volunteer programs such as the Peace Corps and VISTA.

"With Carter, people who viewed themselves as agents of social change just sensed that he was a completely different animal," she said. "The Carters were not themselves movement people; they didn't go to demonstrations. But they were tuned in to the injustices the movement was fighting."

Carter also saw in the activists a source of the knowledge that he valued more than political savvy.

"He's the engineer who became president," said Kai Bird, author of a recent biography, "The Outlier: The Unfinished Presidency of Jimmy Carter." "He valued expertise. He hired dozens of Ralph Nader acolytes because of their expertise on policy and their emphasis on making things work."

Carter "brought to Washington an idealism about clean government and about making government work," said Stuart Eizenstat, who as a young lawyer ran the new president's domestic policy shop. "It wasn't an express desire to have people without Washington experience, but we were really admonished by Carter to open up and bring in new people, and to include women, Blacks and Hispanics—a young, bright, diverse staff. We really didn't want just an older group from the Hill."

For Kaptur, the transition at age 30 from inner-city Chicago urban planner and activist to White House urban policy adviser grew out of a spiritual foundation and political outlook she shared with Carter. Both had a faith-based desire to push back against developers and big-city politicians and instead invest in grassroots housing and jobs programs in struggling urban neighborhoods.

Carter's interest in investing in Black neighborhoods emerged from his Christianity and his childhood in a majority-Black town in Georgia; Kaptur had worked for a Catholic priest who ministered to poor urban communities and pushed banks to finance projects in low-income areas.

"I was certainly someone who came into the administration from a very different place," said Kaptur, who has been a Democratic congresswoman from Ohio for four decades—a path she said "I could not have imagined if Carter hadn't seen me as the kind of person he wanted in government. To this day, every time I gavel my committee into session, I think, 'President Carter, this is for you.'"

But Kaptur, like other Carter alumni, said the president's good intentions often fell short of full achievement because "he was so preoccupied with the Arab oil embargo and the Iran hostage crisis. And I often felt like such a failure because again and again, the voice of the people got overwhelmed by the big-money interests."

Although administration alumni argue that Carter achieved far more than his failure to win reelection and his mediocre popularity ratings in the polls indicate, they concede that his disconnect with the Washington establishment—including his preference for outsiders—hindered his performance.

"The chemistry was never there," said Eizenstat, who wrote a history of the administration, "President Carter: The White House Years." "Carter could never satisfy the liberal wing of the party. He ran as an outsider, but when you're president, you're the ultimate insider."

"He tried to send a message by carrying his own luggage. He banned 'Hail to the Chief' for the first month, until we convinced him there's a certain majesty to the presidency. But the staff believed in him—young, very idealistic people who worked 24/7 and got a lot done. They were crushed by his defeat."

Four years after Carter arrived as the clean, soft-spoken antidote to Nixon's dark cynicism, he was swept out of office by another Washington outsider, Ronald Reagan, who captivated Americans with the opposite promise: to get government out of people's lives and dismantle many of the initiatives Carter had fought for.

But although the rhetoric of limited government became a powerful trope in the post-Carter era, the generation of idealistic liberals who served in his administration remained an influential presence in Washington, serving for decades as the intellectual and political engine of much of Democratic politics.

"Maybe we were really hired as understudies," Kaptur said, "and now, through fate, we can really do something for our country."

During and after his presidency, Carter was widely criticized by historians and politicians for taking his outsider approach too far and alienating establishment figures who could have helped him achieve more of his goals.

It's true that "there was a cultural disconnect" between Carter and the Capitol Hill veterans, lobbyists and Washington lawyers who view themselves as the country's permanent power structure, Bird said.

"Carter had no experience with the Georgetown set," he said. "He more than once turned down invitations from Katharine Graham," then the publisher of The Washington Post and a strong believer in the power of social relationships to grease the wheels of government.

Still, Carter's biographers have concluded that the young idealists he seeded through-

out the federal bureaucracy changed American life and the nation's role in the world by leading the deregulation of the airline and trucking industries, engineering diplomatic recognition of China, and emphasizing human rights in U.S. foreign policy.

"After Watergate, we were sort of the good guys," said Jay Beck, who came to the Carter White House from Georgia and has worked for decades since coordinating the Carter Center's relationship with alumni of the administration. "I spent the Watergate period screaming at the TV, and now, the feeling was 'Let's go tilt some windmills, let's do something good for the country.'"

Alexis Herman was 29, on a student trip in Europe on the night Carter was elected, and the headline she saw on a Paris newspaper the next morning has stuck with her: "Peanut Farmer Elected President."

This was not your standard-issue president, and that unusual pedigree led Herman, then working at an Atlanta campaign to place women of color in corporate jobs, to believe that she and other "ordinary people with practical backgrounds" had roles to play in the new administration.

Appointed head of the Women's Bureau, an office in the Labor Department that develops policies on behalf of working women, Herman found plenty of conflict on a staff that included both outsiders eager to change the world and people from more traditional places—Hill staffers, Washington lawyers, even some lobbyists.

"There was tension: We thought we were representing the people and they thought they knew what was going on and how to make things happen," Herman said.

The result was an array of ambitious plans to push American society to be greener, more equitable and more focused on the needs of people who felt disconnected from their government.

"Having people like us in the administration had a big impact on the kinds of policy initiatives Carter embraced," Herman said.

But many of those initiatives didn't get very far, in part because of Carter's disdain for the way Washington worked, said Claybrook, who served as Carter's head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration after years of working on auto safety issues with Nader.

"Carter really intensely disliked the lobbying crowd, all the White men who manipulated the government, the people who believed the way you get things done is you trade a railroad for an airport," said Claybrook, who went on to run Nader's Public Citizen organization for 26 years after Carter's term. "Carter would have none of that."

Claybrook said she got her job because the president "requested that a number of his appointees be women." She said she and many other outsiders in the administration adopted a more flexible approach than Carter's, engaging members of Congress and building relationships that could lead to deals.

Although the rift between insiders and outsiders was real, the outsiders often helped one another push through their priorities, Claybrook said. She recalled asking everyone at a White House staff meeting on regulatory issues to introduce themselves, and listening with pride as "three-quarters of the people turned out to have worked for Ralph and his public interest research groups."

HONORING THE LIFE OF LILLIAN BEAN

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)