

Once home, they made a tray of tacos, burritos, enchiladas, and tostadas. He took that tray to a local bar, sold the food, and made \$18.60. Thus began a cycle of making food and selling it.

He eventually worked with a local fried chicken restaurant to sell his Mexican food for ten cents of every dollar sold. Soon he bought out the owner, and Ramon's El Dorado was born in what was a former gas station.

Mr. Otero used his mother's recipes, who owned a restaurant in Durango City, Mexico. He helped his hometown for many years by taking a truckload of food and clothing to Mexico.

Ramon's has expanded several times over the years and now seats 280 people.

Mr. Otero died last year, but his sons Raymond and Carlos continue the family tradition today.

I am humbled to be able to honor Ramon's on its 50th Anniversary of serving delicious Mexican food to the people of southwestern Illinois and beyond.

Congratulations to the Otero family.

HONORING THE LIFE AND
ACHIEVEMENTS OF RUBY ARNOLD

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 2017

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the life of Ruby Arnold. While it is widely known that Horace Peterson was the visionary and sole founder of the Black Archives of Mid-America (BAMA), it is little known who saved the institution from vanishing, years later.

Years after Peterson's accidental death, the BAMA experienced internal tumult that unfortunately played out in the Kansas City media. The unflattering press resulted in funding shortfalls and eventually, the exodus from Vine Street, sometimes referred to as "The Firehouse."

As BAMA began to fade in part because it did not have an adequate home, or sufficient funding, nor the extensive collection of artifacts and memorabilia, some longtime supporters began to search for funding and a new location.

During the spring of 1998, Ruby Arnold, a BAMA diehard board member, began a personal crusade to secure a new home for the organization she held dear. One Monday morning, during a heavy spring rain, Ruby Arnold appeared at the desk on the 29th floor of City Hall. The security guard asked if she had an appointment with anyone in particular. "I don't have an appointment but I have come to see Mayor EMANUEL CLEAVER," she said. "I'm sorry but the Mayor is not in," Cheryl Richards, an assistant to the Mayor stepped in and stated. She told Ms. Arnold that on Monday mornings, the Mayor attended the Mayors Corp of Progress meeting, a support group of Kansas City business leaders. "Thank you, I'll wait. It's raining pretty hard, anyway." And wait she did. Several hours later, the Mayor and his security walked off the 29th floor elevators where he was greeted by one Ruby Arnold. "Mayor CLEAVER, I need your help to locate a home for the Black Archives. We don't have any money but we need a place large

enough to grow." The Mayor said, "Well, I don't know for sure what I can do. You know that the Black Archives was supposed to be in the main museum building on 18th Street but Horace wanted something different that we could not do legally." "All I know is that we need a home for the Archives, and you are the Mayor. I don't know anyone else to ask," Ms. Arnold replied, slowly and sadly.

A week later, Ruby showed up at the Mayor's office but because she didn't have an appointment, she waited for almost two hours to see the Mayor. Again, when she was taken to see the Mayor, she made an appeal for help. The Mayor had no solution to share with her so he said that he would continue to work on it. She looked him straight in the eye and said, "Mayor, I know you can do this."

On the following Saturday, the Mayor held an event for city leaders from Columbus, Ohio on 18th and Vine in the Gem Theater. Ms. Ruby Arnold was there among the elected officials. "Have you found a place for the Black Archives?" she asked the Mayor as he sat on the stage answering questions about the 18th and Vine development. "Well, not yet," he replied, "but I do have an idea. Can we talk later?" She nodded and said "Mayor, I know you can do this."

On Monday morning, as the Mayor expected, Ms. Arnold arrived without an appointment. The Mayor had told the staff to show her in if she appeared at the front desk. This time, the Mayor was anxious to get her into the office to present what he called an intriguing proposal. When she took a seat in his office, the Mayor smiled, and said, "Good news! I have been in conversation with Terry Dobson, the director of the Kansas City Parks and Recreation Department about the old Parade Park maintenance building at 1722 E. 17th Terrace." "Can we get it?" asked Ruby. The Mayor replied, "I think so, but we've got to make sure that the tons of horse manure underground does not present a threat since methane gas is a bi-product of manure." Ms. Arnold seemed pleased and the Mayor was relieved. "Thank you, thank you. I told you that you could do it," Ruby said as she moved towards the door. The Mayor told her she didn't need to thank him, and with his tongue strangely planted in his cheek, the Mayor added, just stop driving him crazy.

Ruby Arnold died before the opening of the new Archives in the summer of 2010, but former Mayor EMANUEL CLEAVER, then U.S. Representative from Missouri's Fifth District, said, "This location for the Black Archives was not secured by wishing or hoping, but by the merciful harassment I received from one determined Ruby Arnold. May God bless her remarkable spirit."

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADVANCED TEST REACTOR AT THE IDAHO NATIONAL LABORATORY

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 2017

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention to an extraordinary facility located on the Department of Energy's 890-square-mile site in Idaho, and the many peo-

ple who have been employed there over the last 50 years.

Idaho National Laboratory is this nation's lead nuclear research, development and deployment laboratory. It also has emerged as a world leader in cybersecurity, keeping our critical infrastructure safe from those who would do us harm, and broader clean energy research and development.

One of INL's crown jewels is the Advanced Test Reactor. This summer, we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of ATR, and recognizing that experiments conducted there have helped ensure our national security and advance knowledge about clean nuclear energy.

Just as importantly, we also recognize that, with regular maintenance and upgrades, ATR will continue to be this nation's test reactor of choice at least through 2050.

What makes ATR so unique—and valuable—is its ingenious cloverleaf design, envisioned by an engineer named Deslonde deBoisblanc on a lonely stretch of Highway 20 in the Idaho desert more than a half century ago.

deBoisblanc's design resulted in a one-of-a-kind reactor that can house simultaneous experiments under distinct temperatures, pressures and irradiation conditions. That means, at the ATR complex, we can test materials for academia, industry and the U.S. Navy—all at the same time. The knowledge that our talented scientists, engineers and technicians pull out of this reactor is incredibly valuable.

For example, when the Navy began sending fuel samples from its nuclear submarines to the INL site, that science was in its infancy. Eventually, nuclear fuel became more complex. The Navy needed to test larger fuel elements, not just samples, and with the Cold War accelerating, it needed those test results more quickly.

So, ATR was built, started up in 1967, and two years later brought to full power of 250 Megawatts. The impact on America's Nuclear Navy has been remarkable. Early submarines had to be pulled out of duty every two years or so for expensive and time-consuming refueling. Because of what we have learned from experiments at ATR, the reactor cores for the Navy's newest submarines last for their entire lifetimes, more than 30 years.

Idaho National Laboratory's Advanced Test Reactor has saved taxpayers millions of dollars and made our country safer and more secure. That's a testament not only to the facility—and deBoisblanc's unique design—but also to generations of world-class scientists, engineers, technicians and mechanics who have kept the reactor functioning at the highest possible level these five decades.

ATR has also played a central role in helping sustain this nation's current light-water nuclear reactor fleet, which produces 19 percent of America's electricity and 63 percent of its carbon-free electricity.

In 2007, ATR became a National Scientific User Facility. That allows our colleges and universities to run experiments at ATR, with the Department of Energy footing the bill. As a result, we have expanded knowledge about clean nuclear energy throughout the nation and built a foundation for the next generation of reactors, including small modular reactors, such as one that could begin producing power in the Idaho desert as soon as 2024.

It is a great honor to congratulate INL on ATR's 50th anniversary, acknowledge its dedicated, talented and determined workforce,