

his successful high tunnel gardening techniques. He enjoyed working with the youth of White Hill Church and Haven Acres Boys and Girls Club teaching raised-bed gardening. He was a member of the Lee County Master Gardener's Association and the Mississippi Minority Farmers Alliance. He was a former 4-H volunteer and Red Cross volunteer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. William Clayton "W.C." Tucker for his dedication to serving others.

HONORING DENNIS GOTT'S LIFE  
AND INDUCTION TO THE MISSOURI  
GROCERS ASSOCIATION  
HALL OF FAME

**HON. JASON SMITH**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 23, 2018*

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Dennis Gott of Salem, Missouri for being inducted posthumously into the Missouri Grocers Association Hall of Fame.

Dennis was President and co-owner of Town & Country Supermarkets and co-owner and board member of Town and Country Banks. He is the second Gott family member to be awarded this honor. His father Wayne Gott founded Town & Country Supermarkets in Salem in 1962 and was inducted to the Missouri Grocers Hall of Fame in 2012.

Dennis began working at Town and Country in the 1970s and took over as President and CEO in 1999. Under his leadership, Town and Country expanded to 21 locations in south central Missouri, each one known for friendly customer service and active community involvement.

Dennis loved the grocery store business, and he loved his family and community. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Salem and served on the boards of Harris Baking Company and the Salem Airport Authority. His untimely passing in 2016 shook my hometown of Salem and he is missed dearly.

For his outstanding career and legacy as a loving family man devoted to his community, it is my pleasure to recognize Dennis Gott before the United States House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING DELANEY DEVINE,  
WILL SHERMAN, HAYDEN SMITH,  
AND JORDANNE STOBBS-  
VERGARA

**HON. MIKE COFFMAN**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 23, 2018*

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Delaney Devine, Will Sherman, Hayden Smith, and Jordanne Stobbs-Vergara for their hard work and dedication to the people of Colorado's Sixth District as interns in my Washington, D.C. office for the summer of the 115th Congress, Second Session.

The work of these young professionals has been nothing short of exemplary. During their time in my office, Delaney, Will, Hayden, and Jordanne served as tour guides, interacted

with constituents, conducted legislative research and learned a great deal about the United States Congress. I know they all have especially bright futures ahead of them and I look forward to seeing them build their prospective careers.

All four of these impeccable interns have made plans to continue their educational careers throughout the United States. I am certain they will continue in their great success and I wish them all the best in their future endeavors. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Delaney Devine, Will Sherman, Hayden Smith, and Jordanne Stobbs-Vergara for their service this summer.

IN RECOGNITION OF 49TH ANNI-  
VERSARY OF THE FIRST APOLLO  
MOON LANDING, A SMALL STEP  
FOR MAN BUT A GIANT LEAP  
FOR MANKIND

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 23, 2018*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the 49th anniversary of the first Apollo Moon landing.

On July 20, 1969, the spaceship was a long way from home.

Blasting off from Cape Kennedy four days prior, Commander Neil Armstrong, Command Module Pilot Michael Collins, and Lunar Module Pilot Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin had been hurled from the cosmic shores of our orbit at an escape velocity of 24,200 miles per hour.

With them were cameras, scientific instruments, and the now famous three-by-five foot U.S. flag to be planted on the surface of the Moon.

They also carried two other U.S. flags—to be brought back and flown over the houses of Congress—the flags of the 50 States, the District of Columbia and U.S. territories, the United Nations flag, as well as those of 136 foreign countries.

But what they carried that fateful day was more than a collection of instruments and national symbols.

They carried the faith of mankind—of going where no human had gone before.

They also carried courage—not only the courage that is the absence of fear, but rather the resolute determination to fulfill the national destiny.

And more than courage they carried hope—that despite the bloodshed and weapons of mass destruction that defined the Cold War, humanity could stand together with bated breath for this new, brave step into the future.

On the afternoon of July 20, at 3:08 PM Eastern, more than 200,000 miles away from Earth, Aldrin and Armstrong fired the lunar module's descent engine for the first time.

While Armstrong flew the landing craft, Aldrin gave him altitude readings: "Seven hundred and fifty feet, coming down at 23 degrees . . . 700 feet, 21 down . . . 400 feet, down at nine . . . Got the shadow out there . . . 75 feet, things looking good . . . Lights on . . . Picking up some dust . . . 30 feet, 2 1/2 down . . . Faint shadow . . . Four forward. Four forward, drifting to the right a little . . . Contact light. Okay, engine stop."

When the 68-inch probes beneath three of the spacecraft's four footpads touched down, Armstrong shut off the ship's engine.

At 4:18 PM, the craft settled down at an angle of no more than four or five degrees on the right side of the Moon as seen from Earth.

From Tranquility Base, Armstrong immediately radioed Mission Control: "Houston, the Eagle has landed."

At 10:56 PM, Armstrong put his left foot to the Moon.

It was the first time in history that man has ever stepped on anything that has not existed on or originated from Earth.

"That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind," Armstrong radioed.

Mr. Speaker, we gather here today not only to chronicle the extraordinary voyage of Apollo 11, but also to remember the efforts of thousands of America's brightest who stretched the bounds of human imagination with this accomplishment.

I am tremendously proud to say Houston's very own Johnson Space Center, then named Manned Space Center, was pivotal in guiding the spaceships *Columbia* and *Eagle* to their place in history.

Even after the Gemini and Apollo Missions, Houston has been the international hub of manned space flight ever since.

Johnson Space Center scientists, engineers, astronauts and other staff members have been tasked with controlling flights from Skylab and the Apollo-Soyuz missions through the Shuttle program and beyond.

Johnson Space Center is the training base and home for our nation's astronauts and the site of Mission Control, where a talented cadre of flight controllers monitors the work of our women and men in space.

Mr. Speaker, I remind this body that the American space flight program is not merely a collection of scientific achievements.

I celebrate the legacy of Mary Jackson, NASA's first black female engineer who joined the Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia in 1958.

Her pioneering work not only contributed immensely to the success of the Mercury space program—the predecessor to Gemini and Apollo—but also to influenced the hiring and promotion of women and people of color in NASA's science, engineering, and mathematics careers.

Not only African American women were involved, but also men and women of all races and trades—White, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American engineers, physicists, manufacturers, mathematicians, physicians, divers, sailors, and thousands more.

Armstrong and Aldrin may have walked on the moon, but all of America was with them in spirit.

I celebrate the legacy of President John Kennedy, who in 1961 in my home city of Houston declared to the world that "We choose to go to the moon within the decade and do the other things, not because they are easy but because they are hard."

I invoke the words of astronomer and writer Carl Sagan, who eloquently wrote on the scope and audacity of the President's proclamation:

"The Moon was a metaphor for the unattainable: 'You might as well ask for the Moon,' they used to say. For most of our history, we had no idea what it was.

"We would use rockets not yet designed and alloys not yet conceived, navigation and docking schemes not yet devised, in order to send a man to a world not yet explored—not