

together. That community spirit helps us bounce back from every challenge. It's a lesson in resiliency that I am proud to share with my daughters.

CELEBRATING THE LAUNCH OF
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY'S
THOUSAND ISLANDS AREA RE-
STORE

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 10, 2018

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the opening of Habitat for Humanity's new Thousand Islands Area ReStore.

Habitat for Humanity has a long history of serving Jefferson and Lewis counties by providing affordable housing to those in need. In order to continue its mission, Habitat for Humanity is expanding its services to a new ReStore in Watertown, New York. At this location, Habitat for Humanity will sell furniture, appliances, home accessories, building materials and more for an affordable price. Habitat for Humanity's ability to offer these goods and services at the ReStore is made possible by the hard work of volunteers and donors throughout the community. By working on behalf of their neighbors, the volunteers of Habitat for Humanity continue to enrich the North Country community.

On behalf of New York's 21st District, I want to thank Habitat for Humanity and its volunteers for providing an invaluable service to the North Country. We are grateful for Habitat for Humanity's commitment to this region, and look forward to the benefits that the ReStore will provide for years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF NICHOLS, WIS-
CONSIN

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 10, 2018

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to acknowledge the 100th Anniversary of Nichols, Wisconsin. On September 8, 2018, Nichols will mark this event through its planned Centennial Celebration. The event will focus on the rich history of the village from its inception until today.

When Mr. Arthur Nichols first observed the land, he was impressed by the location, believing it to be the perfect place for a modern city. The State Highway, Wolf River, and Wisconsin Northern Railroad running near the town made it a prime location for the development of a booming city. Mr. Nichols was a dreamer and when he and several of the early settlers purchased the 160 acres, they thought it would become the hub between Green Bay, Appleton, Clintonville, and Shawano. Nichols quickly had running water, sewage treatment, electricity, and even telephone service.

Nichols' infrastructure expanded and a bridge was built over the nearby Shioc River. Despite a small population Nichols spirit was immense and its desire to grow was evident.

Early residents worked together to establish a church, school, and businesses like a barber-shop, laundromat, gas station, and grocery store to fill the needs of the community.

Growth quickly expanded from infrastructure and business to entertainment. While a football team some may know started in nearby Green Bay in 1919, Nichols residents started a baseball team in 1922, known as the Nichols Nitro's.

Nichols may be small but is a strong and determined community. Building on its founders, the generations following those settlers continue that strength, determination, and pride in keeping the founders' early motto of being "the street where old friends meet".

I ask that the Members of the House of Representatives join me in commending the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Village of Nichols, Wisconsin. A great place where people have been building relationships and stories for the last 100 years. May it continue this fine tradition for many years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF 44TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE RESIGNATION
OF PRESIDENT RICHARD M.
NIXON

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 10, 2018

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance of the long national nightmare that ended 44 years ago today when Richard Milhous Nixon addressed the nation from the Oval Office and announced that he would resign the office of the Presidency.

The next day, August 9, 1974, he submitted his letter of resignation to Henry Kissinger and left for California.

In November 1973, long before it was clear that Richard Nixon would be driven from office, the noted historian Arthur Schlesinger explained in his essay, "The Runaway Presidency," why Nixon's malfeasance was unique, and why it would eventually lead to his downfall:

The presidency has been in crisis before; but the constitutional offense that led to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was trivial compared to the charges now accumulating around the Nixon Administration.

There are, indeed, constitutional offenses here but . . . what is unique in the history of the presidency is the long list of potential criminal charges against the Nixon Administration.

When the Watergate burglars were arrested in 1972 after breaking into the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C., White House press secretary Ron Ziegler dismissed the incident as a "third-rate burglary."

The execution of the plot to burglarize the DNC may have been third-rate and amateurish, but that was not the essence of the vast criminal enterprise that would become known as "Watergate."

"Watergate" is short-hand for the systemic, calculated effort conceived and managed from the inner circle of the Nixon White House to subvert elections, punish political enemies, undermine the media, and mislead the American people.

President Nixon obstructed justice from the Oval Office, used the Internal Revenue Service to go after his political enemies, launched an illegal war in Cambodia, waged dirty tricks against his opponents, kept an "enemies list," was recorded in the Oval Office describing Jews as "aggressive, abrasive and obnoxious" and Italians as not having their "heads screwed on tight," had articles of impeachment against him approved by the House Judiciary Committee, and left a permanent stain on American democracy.

In short, President Nixon attempted to subvert our democratic institutions and flout the rule of law.

America's democratic institutions, however, are made of sterner stuff, and withstood this assault because in America, no one office or person is above the law.

As President Theodore Roosevelt put it so well on December 7, 1903 in his third Annual Address to Congress: "No man is above the law and no man is below it: nor do we ask any man's permission when we ask him to obey it."

That is why former FBI agent G. Gordon Liddy and former CIA employee James McCord, security director of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) would be found guilty of conspiracy, burglary and bug-ging DNC headquarters.

E. Howard Hunt, a former CIA operative and head of the White House "Plumbers" unit, and four others would plead guilty.

In April, White House counsel John Dean, chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, domestic policy chief John D. Ehrlichman, and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst resigned amidst the growing scandal.

On October 20, 1973, President Nixon ordered Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire Special Counsel Archibald Cox, who refused, as did Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus.

Solicitor General Robert Bork did not refuse and executed Nixon's order, setting off what is now known as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

In January 1975, several high-ranking Nixon appointees—including H.R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, and John Mitchell—would be tried, convicted, and sentenced to prison.

White House Counsel Charles Colson pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice and served seven months.

White House Counsel John Dean pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice and served four months.

White House Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman was convicted of conspiracy and obstruction of justice and served 18 months.

In all, more than 40 government officials were indicted or jailed.

As we look back on the Nixon resignation and his imperial presidency, it is worthwhile to reflect upon the statements of Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, who held the seat I currently hold, made during a House Judiciary Committee impeachment hearing:

Common sense would be revolted if we engaged upon this process for petty reasons.

Congress has a lot to do: Appropriations, tax reform, health insurance, campaign finance reform, housing, environmental protection, energy sufficiency, mass transportation.

Pettiness cannot be allowed to stand in the face of such overwhelming problems.

So today we are not being petty. We are trying to be big, because the task we have before us is a big one.