

arms in defense of their home, person, and property and to protect against a tyrannical government. Ultimately, they believe the fire-arms issue to be entwined with civil rights, and object to all anti-gun proposals that limit the elderly, the poor, the handicapped, or other legally armed citizens the ability to defend themselves. Finally, they firmly believe that to control crime, we must focus on the perpetrator rather than his instrument. The irresponsible banning of a weapon based solely on emotion only serves to empower criminals, as law-abiding citizens, by definition, do not break the law.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations on 25 years to a group that upholds and protects the Second Amendment so well.

THE SIEGE OF BÉXAR

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2018

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, between October and early December 1835, an army of Texian volunteers laid siege to a Mexican army in San Antonio de Béxar. The Mexican General Santa Anna knew of the growing resistance against him in Texas, and so he set his brother-in-law General Martín Perfecto de Cos to San Antonio de Béxar and 600 men to quell the rebellion.

In October 1835, a group of Texans volunteered to serve under Stephen F. Austin and Edward Burleson and lay siege to San Antonio de Béxar. Before dawn on December 5th of that same year, James Neill distracted the Mexican forces with artillery fire on the Alamo. At this same time, Ben Milam and Francis W. Johnson led two divisions in a surprise attack on the city.

After four days of fighting, Cos sought to consolidate his troops at the Alamo, but a large part of his cavalry decided not to continue fighting and deserted. Mexican General Cos surrendered that same day, December 9, 1835. Cos promised to return to Mexico.

When the fighting ended, Texas has between 30 and 35 casualties, while Mexican losses totaled about 150; the difference reflected the greater accuracy of the Texans' rifles. Most of the Texas volunteers went home after the battle, but Texas troops remained in town, which left San Antonio and all of Texas under the Texans' control.

This battle was one of the first significant campaigns of the Texas Revolution. Within a few weeks, Texas would declare independence from Mexico. However, after the Mexican Army was defeated, in 1835 Santa Anna was intent on recapturing the mission. In February 1836, he returned to San Antonio de Béxar with several thousand soldiers. This led to the famous Battle of the Alamo where the Texans held out for 13 days before the Alamo fell on March 6, 1836. The Mexican Army killed and/or executed all the 189 defenders.

On April 21, General Sam Houston faced off with the numerically superior army of Santa Anna and defeated it, leading to Texas independence from Mexico. Texas remained a country for nine years before joining the United States.

And that's just the way it is.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF AFCM
(AVIATION PILOT) JOHN L.
CULBERT

HON. TRENT KELLY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2018

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Master Chief Aircraft Maintenceman John Culbert. Master Chief Culbert, a native of Dodge City, Kansas who faithfully served his country for 30 years.

Upon his enlistment into the Navy in December of 1940, Master Chief Culbert attended basic training at Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes Illinois. Soon after he completed Aviation Machinist's Mate (AD) A-School at Naval Air Station (NAS), Jacksonville, Florida in 1941. After graduation, Master Chief Culbert received his first duty assignment at Rodd Field, Corpus Christie, Texas and went on to transfer to NAS John Rogers, Honolulu, Hawaii in 1944. In 1945, Master Chief Culbert was accepted into flight school at the Naval Air Training Base Pensacola, Florida where he received his golden wings as an enlisted Naval Aviation Pilot.

In December of 1948, Master Chief Culbert reenlisted and received orders to Utility Squadron Three, as part of a four-year tour of drone control. In 1952, he returned to Pensacola, Florida, for helicopter school. Upon his graduation in April 1954, Master Chief Culbert transferred to Helicopter Squadron One at NAS Imperial Beach, California, serving in air and sea rescue. It was during this time he rescued an Aviation Ordnanceman who fell overboard.

In September 1955, Master Chief Culbert began flying air and sea rescues at Naval Station Sangley Point, Cavite City, Philippines. In September 1957, he transferred to NAS North Island Operations, where he flew transports. After finishing his final overseas deployment at NAS Naples, Italy from July 1960 to July 1963 as copilot for a Rear Admiral and helicopter pilot for a four-star Admiral, Master Chief Culbert transferred to NAS Miramar in San Diego, California as a test pilot for the Navy's invention of Aqueous Film Forming Foam. Master Chief Culbert retired on July 1, 1970.

During Master Chief Culbert's career, he qualified to fly 22 different types of fixed and rotary-winged aircrafts and received multiple medals across his 30 years of service. Master Chief John Culbert selflessly served this great country and his service is an inspiration for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO MARISSA MANLOVE
ON THE OCCASION OF HER RE-
TIREMENT AS PRESIDENT AND
CEO OF THE INDIANA PHILAN-
THROPY ALLIANCE

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 12, 2018

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, Marissa Manlove, on the occasion of her retirement from the Indiana Philanthropy Alliance. Throughout her impressive career, Marissa

served as a leader within the nonprofit community in Indiana. For the past twelve years, she served as President and CEO, promoting independent, family, community, public, and corporate foundations, giving programs, and grant making organizations throughout the state of Indiana. The people of Indiana's Fifth Congressional District are forever grateful for Marissa's commitment to transforming Indiana through her roles in various nonprofit organizations.

A life-long Hoosier, Marissa attended Schulte High School in Terre Haute, Indiana, before earning a bachelor's degree in psychology from Saint Louis University. Her academic aspirations led her to Indiana University where she earned her master's degree in educational psychology. Passionate about positive change, Marissa began her career with Noble of Indiana, a nonprofit organization dedicated to serving persons with intellectual and other disabilities. She spent the next twenty-nine years at Noble in various senior program management roles, overseeing communications and marketing, special events, development and eventually becoming the Vice President of Consumer and External Relations. Ever dedicated, she still sits on their Board of Directors today.

In 2007, Marissa shifted her commitment to supporting philanthropy when she became President and CEO of the Indiana Philanthropy Alliance (IPA). IPA is a large, influential membership association for the state of Indiana's philanthropic grantmaking community. It provides training, networking opportunities, research, resources and public policy support to its members, which control over \$18 billion in assets and award over \$775 million in grants per year. Under her leadership, IPA membership grew to an all-time high and today is a national leader among regional associations of grantmakers.

In 2006, Marissa and her husband, Kim, founded the 24 Group in honor of their late son, David. The all-volunteer nonprofit organization is led by a group of parents with the common experience of losing a loved one who struggled with addiction. Their work is dedicated to informing and educating the Central Indiana population about addiction and recovery. In addition, she has continued to be a community leader through her service on the boards of the United Philanthropy Forum, Indiana Society of Association Executives, Forum of Regional Associations of Grantmakers, Bowen Center for Public Affairs, Hope Academy, the Indiana Nonprofits Advisory Board, and Fairbanks.

Her many awards are a testament to the exceptional work ethic of this incredibly talented individual. In 2006, Marissa received the Keeper of the Light Award from The Indiana Commission for Women for her extensive and change producing work. She also received the Circle of Hope Award from Fairbanks Hospital, the Salute to Families award from Family Services of Central Indiana, and the Parent Advocate award from Drug Free Marion County. Notably, in 2015, Marissa was named one of the top 20 women in philanthropic work by Michael Chatman, who hosts the Giving Show and features leaders committed to creating a more generous world through philanthropy. She shares this title with the likes of Oprah Winfrey.

Marissa has made a remarkable impression on her community through her lifetime commitment to service. She has truly left a legacy of