

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Dr. Manderline Scales of Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

During Black History Month, we especially remember the enduring contributions of great Americans like Dr. Scales, who is one of four Black teachers to integrate Winston-Salem schools.

Dr. Scales worked in the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools for over 20 years and spent nearly 30 years in various roles at Winston-Salem State University. She brought the first Spanish programs to these schools and was known for her belief that every encounter was an opportunity to impact students in a positive way.

Additionally, she served on numerous boards, including the YMCA of Northwest North Carolina, Delta Fine Arts Center, and Northwest Child Development Center.

Dr. Scales passed away last month, but her legacy as a dedicated educator and selfless community leader will endure through the many lives she touched in her 91 years.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH AND MEDICINE

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, some of the greatest contributions to medicine have been made by African Americans in this country.

The first open-heart surgery in the United States was successfully completed by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, a Black man. Not only was he a pioneer of this lifesaving surgery, but also, in the late 1800s, he opened the country's first hospital with an interracial staff, Provident Hospital in Chicago.

Then, in the 1930s, Dr. Helen Dickens did her internship at Provident Hospital before becoming the first Black woman admitted to the American College of Surgeons.

And then, while Dr. Dickens was doing her internship at Provident, a young Black girl growing up in segregated Arkansas dreamed of becoming a doctor. Sixty years later, in 1993, Dr. Joycelyn Elders became America's first African American Surgeon General.

Mr. Speaker, Black history is not something that is in the past. It is constantly unfolding. It is American history.

Our stories are being written and expanded upon all the time. That is why Black History Month is so important—not just to honor our past, but to celebrate our present and prepare for our future.

□ 1945

CONDEMNING THE FEBRUARY 14, 2019, TERRORIST ATTACK IN INDIA

(Mr. PERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to condemn the senseless, cowardly, and horrific terrorist attack in India, the deadliest in three decades.

On February 14 of this year, a suicide bomber rammed an explosive-packed vehicle into a convoy, claiming the lives of 40 Indian paramilitary forces and wounding at least 44 others. The Pakistan-based militant group, Jaish-e-Muhammad, later claimed responsibility for the attack.

We mourn the victims of this act of terror and call for continued action against any nation, to include Pakistan, that harbors terrorists and promotes violent extremism.

India has announced its plans to diplomatically isolate Pakistan and cancel its preferential trade status. We support these efforts, Mr. Speaker. This attack only further strengthens our U.S.-India counterterrorism cooperation.

To the nation of India, we mourn with you, we pray for you, and we stand in solidarity with you during this difficult time.

RARE DISEASE WEEK

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Rare Disease Week.

Around 350 million people, worldwide, suffer from a rare disease. That is more than the number of people who live in the United States, alone, and it is particularly alarming when we consider how few resources are available to those battling a rare disease.

In fact, of the 7,000 rare diseases in existence, half of them don't have a designated foundation or research support group, and nearly 90 percent lack an FDA-approved treatment.

As a member of the Rare Disease Congressional Caucus, I urge my colleagues to support measures that would increase funding for research and put our resources into the development and accessibility of lifesaving treatments. Treatments should not be as rare as the diseases they heal.

TEXANS FROM SWEDEN

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, there is a force of nature that all Texans know: Texans from Sweden. I am one. But the most powerful one is a 17-year-old Cinco Ranch Cougar. Her name is Jennifer Lindgren.

As you can see, Jennifer was born without a left hand. Not a problem. Jennifer says: "Most of the time, I forget that I have one hand. I have always just done pretty much what everybody else has done."

Jennifer, you are wrong. You have done more than anyone else ever could do.

Jennifer is the president of the Cinco Ranch FFA. Her sheep, Lou, won third place at the recent FFA livestock show.

Jennifer, you are awesome. As you go off to the great Aggie school, Texas A&M University, you must change a little bit. You have to say "howdy," "gig em," and "whoop" a lot.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, just recently, I was very proud and pleased that this body passed my legislation, the Juvenile Block Grant Anti-Bullying and Intervention Act, dealing with the prevention of bullying but, more importantly, dealing with the opportunities for communities across America to begin to think more creatively about how you deal with juvenile justice, how you deal with young people of juvenile age who have gone awry of school laws, regular actions of criminal activities. How do you deal with these young people?

It is clear that the juvenile justice system needs to be reformed. As a senior member of the Judiciary Committee, it is my commitment to listen to people from across the Nation.

Many people don't realize that once you are committed to a juvenile detention center or facility or jail, under juvenile laws in most States, and many of them receiving Federal dollars, you will find that there is no definitive sentence. They are sentenced and could be there from age 14 to 21.

It may be that their parents do not have resources to get them out; it may be that they do not have an alternative place to go; and it may be that they have no representation. That is not the way to treat young people.

So we will be looking for legislation to incentivize our States to change the juvenile justice and the criminal justice system, and we look forward to working with all of our colleagues.

CONGRATULATING MAUREEN MCFADDEN ON HER RETIREMENT

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

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Maureen McFadden on a remarkable 40-year career at WNDU-TV. I want to take a moment to honor the iconic legacy Maureen is leaving behind and thank her for all she has done for Michiana communities.

A lifelong Hoosier, Maureen has been a fixture in South Bend as a reporter and anchor at WNDU Newscenter 16 for the past four decades. She has played a