

his brothers: James and Martin Woods settling near present day Old Monroe. In 1802, Ira and Almond Cottle, relatives of Joseph Cottle, moved from Vermont to Missouri. Several years later, Ira and Almond established the town of Old Monroe—named out of respect for President James Monroe.

In 1819, the town was the site of the first election held in Lincoln County. The Territorial General Assembly organized 8 new counties in Missouri, dividing them into three judicial circuits: Southern, Northern, and North-western. Lincoln was placed in the North-western County. The first court of the new Northwest Circuit was held in the home of Zadock Woods.

In 1859, the United Evangelical church of Old Monroe was organized by a group of German Protestants, with approximately 50 families participating. The next year, the congregation merged with the Evangelical Synod of North America Church eventually becoming the St. Paul United Church of Christ that still stands today. The settlers sought to honor God when establishing their town and would be proud of how far the church has come.

The city of Old Monroe will commemorate its 200th Bicentennial with three separate weekends full of exciting events. The weekend of May 4, the town will have a parade and day in the park, along with a flag ceremony, ball tournaments, and local historian speakers. The weekend of June 8, Old Monroe will celebrate with a car show, motorcycle rally, and a kayak river race. Finally, the weekend of September 14, the town will host a BBQ cook off, street dancing, and a duck calling contest. A celebration fit for this incredible milestone.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating the city of Old Monroe on their 200th Anniversary. May the town's rich history continue to be the foundation for an undoubt-edly bright future.

REMARKS ON H.R. 1585, THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT

**HON. TED LIEU**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 12, 2019*

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1585, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2019, which was introduced by my good friend Representative KAREN BASS.

In 1994, Congress took the monumental step of passing the Violence Against Women Act to address violence against women and men and ensure they had access to justice and necessary services. Since its first enactment, Congress has reauthorized the law several times to provide critical updates and ensure that vulnerable persons, including Native Americans and LGBTQ Americans, are protected.

While domestic violence has declined in the past two decades, it remains too high. One-quarter of women and one-ninth of men suffer from intimate partner violence or intimate partner stalking; moreover, every year one in 15 kids is exposed to such violence. That is why I am pleased that we are considering H.R. 1585, which reauthorizes and improves the Violence Against Women Act. Among other

things, the bill increases the funding authorization for the Rape Prevention and Education Program, improves grant programs that serve domestic violence survivors with disabilities or who are elderly, and ensures that Native American survivors have access to justice

Furthermore, H.R. 1585 recognizes the relationship between domestic violence and homelessness. In the Los Angeles Continuum of Care area, which includes my congressional district, nearly half of women who experienced homelessness reported that they had also experienced domestic violence and 14 percent stated that domestic violence was the reason they became homeless in the first place. We know that when women leave their abusers they are gravely concerned about finding safe and affordable housing and that too often they're forced to choose between staying with their abuser or facing homelessness. Critically, H.R. 1585 preserves and improves housing protections for survivors.

I'd also like to respond to criticism from my Republican colleagues about firearms and transgender people.

First, according to researchers from Johns Hopkins University and others, we know that the risk that a woman will die increases more than fivefold when her abusive partner has access to a firearm. H.R. 1585 acknowledges this reality and ensures that those convicted of stalking misdemeanors and dating violence or who are subject to ex parte orders do not possess firearms.

Second, transgender people experience violence at disproportionately high rates—since 2013 more than 128 transgender Americans have been killed—and they deserve access to services for domestic violence survivors. I believe it is vitally important that the Violence Against Women Act is inclusive of trans people.

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act takes important steps to address violence against men and women in the United States. Thank you, Madam Speaker, for bringing this bill to the House Floor. I am proud to lend my support and vote in favor of it.

RECOGNIZING PATRICIA MORRIS

**HON. JASON SMITH**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 12, 2019*

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Patricia Morris, the Honoree for the "Daughters of Sunset", a nonprofit community service organization in Sikeston, Missouri, as they celebrate their 35th Anniversary.

Mrs. Morris is the owner and director of Keidra's Caring Center, a day program for the elderly and disabled, serving Sikeston, MO and Caruthersville, MO. Prior to her work in the field of Adult Care Services, she worked as a Youth Specialist, helping at risk adolescents become successful members of society.

Mrs. Morris is an active member of her church, the Cornerstone Baptist Church, where she is the Choir Director. She is also a member of the CBC Willing Working Women Auxiliary and the Pastor Aide Auxiliary.

Mrs. Morris is a graduate of Charleston High School and Southeast Missouri State University, where she received a Medical Assistant

Certificate. She and her husband, Michael, are the proud parents of two daughters.

On behalf of the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri, it is my great privilege to congratulate Mrs. Patricia Morris on her recognition by the "Daughters of Sunset" for a lifetime of service.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF GOODWILL OF WESTERN MISSOURI AND EASTERN KANSAS

**HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, April 12, 2019*

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I proudly rise today to recognize and celebrate the 125th anniversary of Goodwill of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, a nonprofit organization whose core foundation is aimed at providing people with the necessary resources and life skills to become self-sufficient and successful individuals. After decades of commitment to assisting those in their communities, the organization now operates as a product of two combined agencies, the Helping Hand Institute and Goodwill Industries.

Commencement of the organization's mission within the Kansas City area began in 1894 on Grand Boulevard with the Helping Hand Institute, an organization committed to providing shelter and employment resources to those in need. The Kansas City residents within the organization worked on the Helping Hand Institute's farm to feed the community or found employment salvaging waste material, breaking rock at quarries, and bailing paper in exchange for food and shelter.

Along the east coast, an organization sharing a similar initiative arose in 1902 inspired by Reverend Edgar J. Helms, the social innovator behind Goodwill Industries. After witnessing innumerable immigrant families struggle to provide for themselves due to unemployment, Rev. Helms collected clothing and household items from wealthy families to be repurposed and resold at discounted costs. Using the revenue generated from those items, he funded his organization and employed a multitude of people in need of work to provide for their families. The organization quickly expanded across the nation, and in 1925, Goodwill Industries of Greater Kansas City opened their first establishment at St. Peter's Evangelical Church on Oak Street. In the 1940's, Goodwill Industries wished to further amplify their mission by making employment services like skills training and vocational rehabilitation available to the community.

In 1978, after thoughtful deliberation, Goodwill Industries merged with the Helping Hand Institution to form the Helping Hand of Goodwill, now officially known as "Goodwill of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas".

Today, this remarkable nonprofit organization continues to carry out their mission by helping community members find employment. Their services and programs, subsidized by grants, financial donations, and revenue generated by their stores, allow the organization to continue their indispensable work without any expense to the public. Additionally, Goodwill manages and operates GoodWORKS Career Resource Centers across the Kansas City