

Saginaw, Michigan. AOG was able to revive the Bulletin thanks to the support it received from the June 1929 establishment of an Association office at the Academy, manned by an active duty officer who served "in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Graduates and as the Officer in Charge of Cullum's Register." AOG published four Bulletins between 1930 and 1934. As before, the reason why publication stopped remains a mystery, although its design seemed to influence the annual report, which started publishing reunion summaries in 1935.

The Bulletin reappeared one more time in 1941, brought back to inform "Association members of matters of current West Point interest, particularly since the Military Academy curriculum, always in step with the times, so well meets the demands of the present national emergency." The format of this last issue had radically changed from its predecessors. Instead of long treatises regarding "The Indebtedness of the United States to the Military Academy" or "Arthur Sherburne Hardy's Opinion of the West Point Educational System," Bulletin No. 9 was written in news sheet style and contained brief reports about current happenings at the Academy (e.g., "First Class Attends Maneuvers," "Branch Instruction," "Skeet Club," reports from academic departments, etc.). A year later in 1942, AOG's Bulletin and the annual report, which had existed for 72 years, merged to form the first issue of Assembly magazine, the periodical publication that would inform graduates for the next 70 years.

Innovations to keep AOG relevant to graduates were not only confined to its communication efforts. The final part of the Association's re-birth involved changes to its governance, which were done to make the organization more transparent and accountable to its membership. After accepting Dykman's proposed changes in the early 1920s, AOG elected a President and Vice-President at each annual meeting. The President then appointed an Executive Committee of 30 members, as well as an additional member to serve as Chairman. The Executive Committee made all preparations for the annual meeting, including nominating candidates for the President and Vice-President positions, and audited the accounts of the Treasurer. Starting in 1929, the number of Vice Presidents of AOG was increased to five and the Executive Committee became known as the Board of Trustees. Furthermore, the Trustees appointed for that year were equally divided into three classes: one appointed for one year, one appointed for two years, and one appointed for three years. In each successive year, another group of 10 grads were appointed to the Board of Trustees to serve for a term of three years.

Then, in 1935, Piper, President at that time, proposed the formation of another body labeled the "Executive Committee." This committee, which consisted of the President and four Trustees (chosen by ballot of the Board), would "possess and exercise by a majority of its members all the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees," when it was not in session. Unfortunately, a year later, learned that the election of this Executive Committee was illegitimate, as it was voted on by proxy, which was a practice prohibited by New York State according to the Association's certificate of incorporation. In correcting this oversight, the Board agreed to sweeping changes in AOG's Constitution and governance. First, Article III, paragraph 2, was amended so that Association members now directly elected Board of Trustee members instead of the President appointing them. Then, paragraph 5 of that Article eliminated the Chairman of the Board position, stating, "He is not necessary

and seldom has any knowledge of the operating affairs of the Association." Finally, the By-Laws were amended to eliminate excess Trustees (i.e., the President, the five Vice Presidents, and the USMA Superintendent) and prescribe the duties of the Board, Treasurer, and Secretary. This governance model continued, with some minor tweaks (e.g., increase the size of the Board in 1956 and adding an Executive Vice President in 1972), for the next six decades.

After addressing its governance issues, AOG turned its attention to the recurring question of how to fund its operations. While the Endowment Fund started out strong—Bulletin No. 5 (1930) reported cash and pledge contributions amounting to nearly \$55,500 of its \$100,000 goal—the Great Depression obviously took its toll. By the mid-1930s, the Association was still approximately \$25,000 short of the goal, and the fund's \$2,700 yearly interest was not enough to cover AOG's annual expenses (\$5,600–\$6,000). Although roughly 70 graduates a year were being dropped from the Association's member roll during the height of the Depression for non-payment of annual dues, the Army Athletic Association, which also accepted support from graduates, was able to remain on solid financial footing. Piper was dismayed by this situation, and other AOG leaders called on younger graduates for support (contributions generally came from classes prior to 1930). It took a few more years, but in 1941, Frank McCoy, Class of 1897 and AOG President, reported, "Our funds have now reached sound, healthy proportions," with income exceeding expenditures the preceding year by nearly \$8,000.

The Association of Graduates entered the World War II era beginning to look like the organization with which many are familiar today. It had started to financially support the Academy, first with the windows in the Cadet Chapel and then in 1939 with furniture for Quarters 100 (the "Superintendent's Quarters Fund"); it had an effective governance model in which all operational decisions were made by the President and the Executive Committee, who were accountable to the membership, and then carried out by a small staff; and it had replaced the 350-plus-page annual report with the more engaging, less than 50-page ASSEMBLY magazine, published quarterly. The state of the Association was strong enough that in 1942 the Board debated the idea of lowering or eliminating dues. The proposal failed, but it signaled AOG leadership's desire to remove the burden of operating support coming primarily from membership dues.

Looking to find a new income stream, the West Point Alumni Foundation was established on December 26, 1945 to solicit advertising for ASSEMBLY and an annual (instead of decennial) Register of Graduates. The foundation's incorporation marks the transition from AOG's second stage of history to its third phase of "Foundation and Fundraising" (1946–94), where the Association's fundraising efforts for the Academy increased in importance, and its growth culminated with the opening of its new home, the Herbert Alumni Center. This phase in AOG history will be covered in the summer issue of West Point magazine."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSH GOTTHEIMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2019

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, unfortunately, I was unavoidably detained from the

floor on Monday, May 20, 2019. I missed roll call vote No. 219.

Had I been present to vote on roll call No. 219, I would have voted 'YEA'.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSING OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2019

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to celebrate 100 years since the U.S. House of Representatives passed the 19th Amendment, taking a monumental step toward giving women the right to vote.

Women have always played an instrumental role in shaping this country, yet lacked one of the most fundamental rights. It wasn't until 1919 that our nation righted this wrong and millions of women earned the right to vote, thereby gaining full citizenship.

A women's suffrage amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1878. It wasn't until 41 years later that both the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate finally voted to approve the 19th Amendment. The effort then went on to the states, requiring the approval of three-quarters of state legislatures.

I am proud to say that the great state of Wisconsin led the way. Wisconsin made history by becoming the first state to ratify the 19th amendment, granting national suffrage to women. This early and important vote paved the way for other states to follow suit.

Today is a day to celebrate the achievements of the women who made great sacrifices for suffrage. I especially want to thank Speaker PELOSI, and Rebecca Kleefisch who served as Executive Director of the Centennial Commission, and all of the other members of Commission for their tireless efforts to make this day possible.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2019

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, an unavoidable travel delay caused me to miss votes on Monday, May 20th.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 218; and YEA on Roll Call No. 219.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS: HONORING JUDGE DAMON J. KEITH, DISCUSSING ROLLBACK OF SAFETY NET PROGRAMS

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 20, 2019

Mr. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise during this Special Order to pay tribute to the Honorable Judge Damon J. Keith, a pivotal

civil rights leader and legal trailblazer that our country lost on April 28, 2019 at the age of 96.

When Judge Damon J. Keith was nominated by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967 to serve as Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, it was at a time when there were very few African American federal judges.

Judge Damon J. Keith said, "I never had a black teacher. . . . There wasn't a black police officer above the rank of sergeant. There were no black judges. There were not black elected officials."

Judge Damon J. Keith's appointment to the U.S. District Court was the same year that Thurgood Marshall was nominated and confirmed to the Supreme Court Bench as an associate justice.

When Judge Damon J. Keith was later nominated by President Jimmy Carter to serve on the federal court of appeals, he was the sixth African American appointed to serve on a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The sixth.

Judge Keith made a series of landmark decisions that changed the social and legal landscape of this country throughout his 52 years of service on the bench, including:

Davis v. School District of City of Pontiac, 309 F. Supp. 734 (E.D. Mich. 1970), which ordered citywide buses to integrate and helped integrate Pontiac public schools.

Judge Keith stood up to the KKK with this ruling and it became the first case to extend federal court-ordered integration to the North.

Then, Judge Keith ruled that President Nixon and U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell did not have the right to wiretap in domestic security cases without a court order in *United States v. United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan*, 407 U.S. 297 (1972).

That same year Judge Keith ruled in *Garrett v. City of Hamtramck*, 335 F. Supp. 16 (E.D. Mich. 1971), that Hamtramck practiced so-called "Negro removal" under the guise of urban renewal and ordered the city to build new public housing.

In *Stamps v. Detroit Edison Co.*, 365 F. Supp. 87 (E.D. 1973), Judge Keith ordered Detroit Edison to pay 4 million to black employees and start an affirmative action program in a historic job-discrimination case.

Furthering integration of public spaces and jobs, in *Baker v. City of Detroit*, 483 F. Supp. 919 (E.D. 1979), Judge Keith ordered the Detroit Police Department to carry out Detroit Mayor, Coleman Young's plan to integrate.

And in *Detroit Free Press v. Ashcroft*, 195 F. Supp. 2d 937 (E.D. 2002), he upheld a lower court's decision prohibiting the Justice Department from barring the public and press from deportation hearings involving people suspected of supporting terrorism.

Judge Keith did his job amid death threats and the obstacles of racial bigotry.

Judge Keith's dedication to civil rights and civil liberties came from a life dealing with racial inequality as a soldier and a young man.

Judge Damon J. Keith was born July 4, 1922.

Judge Keith was the grandson of slaves and the son of a Ford factory worker who made 5 dollars a day.

Judge Keith was youngest of seven children and he was the first member of his family to earn a college degree.

Once Judge Keith graduated from college during World War II in 1943, he enlisted in a segregated U.S. Army.

Judge Keith recalled the three years he spent in the Quartermaster Corps during World War II in Europe as "absolutely degrading," partly because the "all-colored" unit did not have a single black officer.

After Judge Keith was discharged in 1946 as a sergeant, he returned home to experience White German soldiers riding in the front seats of buses and dining in restaurants where he was not welcome.

Judge Keith's experience seeing African American soldiers being treated with less respect than White German prisoners of war, made him vow to fight for civil rights here at home.

So, Judge Keith attended and graduated from Howard University Law School with his JD in 1949.

While in law school, Judge Keith helped research civil rights cases, participated in mock trials and watched rising legal stars, like Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's chief legal counsel, practice his legal arguments and argue cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

After Judge Keith graduated law school in 1949, he went on to not only pass the bar but found one of the first Black law firms in Detroit city.

Judge Keith was a man dedicated to change and as he climbed the legal ranks, Judge Keith brought women and minorities up with him, not just African-Americans but also Hispanics and Asians.

Judge Keith hired more minorities law clerks than any other federal judge and encouraged those he helped to do the same for other young minorities.

But, not only should Judge Keith be rewarded for what he has done as judge, but for what he has done as a man.

Judge Keith became the surrogate father and guardian for Willie Horton, guiding the young athlete from a troubled neighborhood into manhood and to stardom with the Detroit Tigers.

It was also Judge Keith who came to Rosa Parks's rescue in 1994 when the Civil Rights icon had been attacked by a burglar in her Detroit home.

Judge Keith helped her find a safe place to live in the aftermath.

Judge Keith's eldest daughter, Cecile Keith, said Saturdays was spent with their father, who would take them to dance classes, music lessons, and choir rehearsals, and afterward they would go out for hamburger and French fries.

Judge Keith took his children to the movies, Tiger games, played ball in their backyard, and he taught them how to ride bikes.

Judge Keith was more than a civil rights activist and he was more than a trailblazer.

Judge Keith was also a father and husband. Judge Keith was a man dedicated to his wife, family, and to his community.

Judge Keith has always been a beacon of justice and we are a better country because of his work and are forever in his debt.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2019

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained with district

matters and missed the following votes. I would have voted "Yes" on roll call vote 218, and "Yes" on roll call vote 219.

CONGRATULATING MICHAEL ALLEN ON HIS NEW POSITION AS NATIONAL CHAIR OF THE HEALTHCARE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2019

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Michael Allen for his promotion to National Chair of the Healthcare Financial Management Association (HFMA). Mr. Allen will rise from the position of Chief Financial Officer at OSF Health Care in Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Allen began his career after earning an accounting degree from Illinois State University and a master's degree in healthcare administration from the University of Minnesota. Mr. Allen then went on to gain more than 25 years of experience in business and the healthcare industry—making him well qualified to take on this new role with the nation's largest membership organization for healthcare financial management executives and leaders. Leadership experience is something Mr. Allen gained in his 19 years as Chief Financial Officer for health systems and eight years in public accounting. Mr. Allen is no stranger to HFMA—he has been a member since 1993, and has chaired the Board of Examiners and served on the National Advisory Council. Mr. Allen will bring a new set of eyes to HFMA, having selected "Dare You to Move" as this year's theme to encourage members to get out of their comfort zone. I want to thank Mr. Allen for his work in healthcare and for his service to the Peoria community.

It is because of dedicated leaders like Michael Allen that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate Michael Allen on his promotion to National Chair of the Healthcare Financial Management Association.

DOCTOR DAMORDARA RAJASEKHAR RETIRES AS PRESIDENT OF THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

HON. PAUL COOK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 21, 2019

Mr. COOK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of the President of the San Bernardino County Medical Society, Dr. Damordara Rajasekhar, who will be completing his term on June 20, 2019.

Dr. Rajasekhar earned his medical degree in 1976 from Madras Medical College in India. Afterwards, he went on to serve his pediatric internship and residency at the University of Connecticut John Dempsey Hospital, and completed a fellowship in neonatal perinatal medicine at the University of Massachusetts Memorial Health Care. Dr. Rajasekhar began