

Resources after serving as a professor and associate department head at Texas A&M University. He has been a great resource when it comes to forest science and is a leader in that area.

In July 2012, he led the Penn State School of Forest Resources in the creation of the Department of Ecosystem Science and Management. He has used his years of expertise and knowledge to focus on improving the responsible management of soil and water, healthy forests, and a diversity of fish and wildlife species. His work has always been aimed at preserving the beauty of the world around us for all to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Messina for his years of service. I wish him and his wife, Suzy, all the best in retirement.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
RATIFYING THE 19TH AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the passage of the 19th Amendment providing women the right to vote.

After Congress passed the 19th Amendment in 1919, three-fourths of the 48 State legislatures were needed to ratify the new amendment. This past Monday, June 24, marks the 100th anniversary of Pennsylvania becoming the seventh State to ratify the 19th Amendment.

Women first organized and fought for suffrage on the national level in July of 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York. But Pennsylvania was a center of women's rights even before the Seneca Falls Convention occurred.

Famous suffragist Lucretia Mott joined with a diverse group of Pennsylvania women to organize the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.

In 1840, the society sent Mott as a delegate to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London to protest the exclusion of women at the convention.

Organizations like this were formed all across the Commonwealth to focus their attention on raising awareness of the women's suffrage cause.

The decades of effort on the local and national level by women's suffragists resulted in Congress finally passing the 19th Amendment.

Today women play a pivotal role in our government. The 2018 elections brought a record number of Pennsylvania women to the ballot box, and a record number were welcomed to political office across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania can be proud of our important role in the women's suffrage movement and securing the right to vote 100 years ago.

#### OKLAHOMANS IN SPACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the legacy and accomplishments of Oklahomans in space.

Retired Air Force Colonel Stuart Roosa was one of six Apollo astronauts to fly solo around the Moon.

After growing up in Claremore, Colonel Roosa studied at both Oklahoma State University and the University of Arizona before earning a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering with honors from the University of Colorado in Boulder in 1960. Later he graduated from the Aviation Cadet Program at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, where he received his flight training commission in the U.S. Air Force.

Roosa was one of 19 people selected to the astronaut class of 1966. Colonel Roosa served as a member of the astronaut support crew for the Apollo 9 mission and as the command module pilot for the Apollo 14 mission from January 13 to February 9, 1971. In completing his first spaceflight, Roosa logged a total of 216 hours and 42 minutes in space. Following Apollo 14 he served as backup command pilot for Apollo 16 and Apollo 17. He was assigned to the space shuttle program until his retirement as a colonel from the Air Force in 1976.

Former NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin describes Colonel Roosa as one of the can-do spacefarers who helped take America and all humankind to the Moon. Goldin said that Colonel Roosa exemplified the talents that NASA strives for: service to our Nation, technical know-how, and an unbridled creative spirit.

#### CELEBRATING OKLAHOMANS IN SPACE

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments and achievements of Oklahomans in space.

Skylab was the first space station operated by the United States. This space station spent 6 years orbiting the Earth. Within those 6 years, two Oklahomans were part of the three successive, three-man crews to live aboard Skylab: William Pogue and Owen Garriott.

Born in Okemah, Oklahoma, Pogue joined the U.S. Air Force and fought in the Korean war. In 1955 Colonel Pogue became a member of the Thunderbirds, the Air Force's elite aerobatics team, and then earned a master's degree from Oklahoma State University in 1960. In 1966 Colonel Pogue became an astronaut and served on the support crews for the Apollo 7, 11, and 14 missions.

The pilot of record-setting American missions in space, Pogue was one of the few astronauts to ever go on strike while in orbit to demand more time to contemplate the universe.

Colonel Pogue and the three-manned crew he was a part of flew the longest and last manned mission aboard Skylab from November 16, 1973 to February 8, 1974.

Astronaut Owen Garriott was born in Enid, Oklahoma. He earned a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the University of Oklahoma and his master's and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering from Stanford University.

Dr. Garriott served as an electronics officer while on Active Duty with the

U.S. Navy from 1953 to 1956 and was stationed aboard several U.S. destroyers at sea. He was selected as a scientist-astronaut by NASA in June 1965 and then completed a 53-week course in flight training at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. He logged more than 5,000 hours flying time, including more than 2,900 hours in jet and light aircraft, spacecraft, and helicopters. Garriott was the science-pilot for Skylab 3, the second crewed Skylab mission, and he was in orbit from July 28 to September 25, 1973.

The crew of Skylab 3 logged 1,427 hours and 9 minutes each in space, setting a world record for a single mission. Garriott spent 13 hours and 43 minutes in three separate spacewalks as well. He also held the FAA commercial pilot and flight instructor certifications for instrument and multi-engine aircraft.

Sadly, we lost Dr. Garriott just 2 months ago at the age of 88, but we are grateful for the contributions and the legacy set by Oklahomans, Colonel Pogue and Dr. Garriott and their exploration in space.

#### HONORING COLONEL FRANK CHILDRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of America's finest servicemen, Colonel Frank Childress.

Colonel Childress exemplifies the honor and fortitude of the men and women who make up our armed services. Colonel Childress was placed on an assignment in the Pentagon in 2001 and was set to arrive in Washington, D.C. on September 6.

Destiny arrived in a humble disguise when a clerical error delayed his household goods from being delivered on time. He was offered the choice of a new delivery date, either September 10 or September 11. He chose September 11.

The Colonel lived a mile away and heard when the plane crashed into the Pentagon. He turned on his TV and saw the carnage that took place in New York and immediately headed for the Pentagon to help in any way possible. In a time of crisis and panic, Colonel Childress ran toward danger when many would have fled.

Among the thousands who died that day, Colonel Childress survived. Twenty-six of his fellow servicemen and -women were killed in the very office he would have been working in that day.

At first, he was nearly consumed by survivor's guilt, but instead of surrendering, he joined a Bible study group for Pentagon employees. Once again, he chose not to run and instead face reality through his strength and faith in God who led him through those dark and difficult days that he would face ahead.