

William Caton, who passed away on February 6, 2020 at the age of 74. Dr. Caton was a life-long leader in the field of neurosurgery and led a distinguished career that had lasting impacts on my district in the San Gabriel Valley and throughout California.

Dr. Caton was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on July 7, 1945 and spent his childhood in Georgia and Massachusetts. He received his bachelor's degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and then moved to California to attend medical school at the University of Southern California (USC) School of Medicine. He received his M.D. in 1971 and completed his residency in Neurosurgery at the Los Angeles County—USC Medical Center in 1977. After completing his residency, Dr. Caton began his practice in Pasadena, a community he would serve for the next forty years.

Dr. Caton's dedication to his patients earned him the reputation as one of the top neurosurgeons in California. He was a representative for the California Association of Neurological Surgery (CANS) at National State Council meetings for twenty-five years and served as President from 2009 to 2010. He also represented CANS in meetings with LA County that resulted in developing a county-wide system of trauma care centers in 1983. He was appointed to serve as Chairman of Neurosurgery at Huntington Memorial Hospital, the leading trauma center within the San Gabriel Valley, a position he would hold for over twenty years. His work was also well known around the globe. He collaborated on a project in Bangalore, India, where he advised the development of a brain cancer treatment center, and he created an international symposium on healthcare, also located in India.

He was a strong advocate for higher education and passed his knowledge on to multiple generations of students. For almost forty years, he was a Clinical Assistant Professor in the Neurological Surgery Department at USC. He was also a long-time faculty member at California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in the Department of Biology and Bioengineering. While there, he founded the Caltech Students Medical Mentor Program, served as director of the Caltech M.D.-Ph.D. Clinical Outreach Program, and became director of the Pasadena Neuroscience Fellowship. Because of his distinguished service and contributions to higher education, Dr. Caton received an honorary graduate degree from the Caltech Alumni Association in 2008. Additionally, he was a strong advocate for the education of women and served on the Board of Trustees for Mayfield Senior High School, an all-girls college preparatory high school, from 1986 to 1997.

Dr. Caton leaves behind an enduring legacy of service, patient advocacy, and leadership to the San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles County, and California. He is an inspiration to all who knew him, and it is my distinct honor to commemorate his life.

**HOMELAND SECURITY FOR
CHILDREN ACT**

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior Member of Congress, I rise in support of

H.R. 2932, the "Homeland Security for Children Act," which would direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify and integrate the needs of children into activities to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the risk of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.

The "Homeland Security for Children Act" would make children's needs a priority throughout the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), by directing the DHS Undersecretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans to incorporate feedback from children's organizations into Department-wide activities.

This legislation would require DHS to submit a report to Congress on the Department's efforts to integrate the needs of children into the policies, programs, and activities at DHS.

DHS will authorize a Children's Technical Expert position, ensuring that the Agency will adequately incorporate the needs of children into its emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

Due to their general incapacity to protect and advocate for themselves, children are more likely to succumb to the negative outcomes associated with disasters and acts of terrorism.

FEMA has consistently missed the mark when it comes to acknowledging and prioritizing the unique needs of children in its disaster-related activities.

When disaster strikes, whether natural or manmade, the country has historically struggled to adequately prepare for children's unique needs.

For example, in Houston Hurricane Harvey made land fall in 2017 and proceeded to affect 13 million people, cause \$125 billion dollars in damages, and take the lives of 94 individuals.

Nearly 3 million children in Harris County alone were impacted by Hurricane Harvey.

Six months after the storm approximately 4,000 childcare programs, afterschool programs, and schools closed for weeks in the Greater Houston area.

Hurricane Harvey resulted in an increase to the number of economically disadvantaged children, cases of mental health issues and student homelessness.

The shortage of childcare throughout the impacted regions prevented many families from returning to their "normal" lives.

Traumatic experiences, such as a natural disaster, can negatively impact a child's mental health, cause an increase in irritability, aggression, anger, and physical ailments, such as headaches and stomach aches.

It is vital that FEMA makes it a priority to integrate the needs of children into their activities to prepare for, protect against and mitigate against the risk of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.

I ask all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 2932, the "Homeland Security for Children Act."

**CELEBRATING THE 175TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF MONITEAU COUN-
TY, MISSOURI**

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 2020

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate Moniteau County, in

Missouri's Fourth Congressional District, on the 175th anniversary of its founding.

The territory that now makes up Moniteau County was originally part of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. It was organized on February 14, 1845, carved out of territory from Cole and Morgan counties. The name of this county, taken from Moniteau Creek, is the French spelling of an Indian word meaning "spirit of God" or "Country of the Great Spirit." The county epitomizes its name as evidenced by the many vibrant churches today in the community.

Agriculture is our state's leading industry, and Moniteau County is one of our state's leading producers of agricultural goods, known particularly for its beef, ham, and turkey products.

Moniteau County is a wonderful place in which to live, work, and raise a family. As this historic anniversary is celebrated, I wish the county and its citizens well and many more years of peace and prosperity.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 2020

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I was regrettably absent for votes on February 7, 2020.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 52, YEA on Roll Call No. 53 and NAY on Roll Call No. 54.

**ACKNOWLEDGING THE STRONG
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BE-
TWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND INDIA**

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 2020

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the strong strategic partnership between the United States and India. A relationship that is based on shared values of democracy. Our cooperation extends across many sectors including financial, defense and counterterrorism. The region of Kashmir has long been subjected to conflict and instability. I support Prime Minister Modi in his efforts to bring stability to the region.

**RECOGNIZING MARINE FORCES
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND**

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 2020

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the heroic Marine Forces Special Operations Command (or MARSOC) which will celebrate its 14th anniversary on February 24th. MARSOC was activated in 2006 at Camp LeJeune, North Carolina and initially consisted of a small staff and the Foreign Military Training Unit which had

been formed to conduct foreign internal defense. MARSOC deployed its first units in August 2006, six months after initial activation, and since that time has deployed continuously. MARSOC's current missions include counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, foreign internal defense and security force assistance.

Since its inception, MARSOC has received numerous unit awards including: Meritorious Unit Commendation Streamer, Afghanistan Campaign Streamer with One Bronze Star, National Defense Service Streamer, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Streamer as well as Global War on Terrorism Service Streamer.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the legacy of this brave and patriotic unit and their standard of *Spiritus Invictus*, an Unconquerable Spirit. May we always keep our dedicated service members treasured in our hearts and constantly in our prayers for their service to God and country.

MS. JEAN WILEY, CIVIL RIGHTS
LEADER AND ACTIVIST

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 2020

Mr. LEWIS. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Jean Wiley, who transitioned from the world that she tirelessly fought to improve, on December 9, 2019.

Born on June 11, 1942 to Elizabeth Thelma Holland Boyer Wiley and Joseph Alphonsus Wiley, Jean Wiley was a proud daughter of Baltimore, Maryland, where she completed her undergraduate degree at Morgan State University. As a testament to her work and legacy, many parts of our country—Michigan, Alabama, California, Washington, D.C., and Georgia to name a few—claim this amazing woman.

In 1953, the Supreme Court integrated Washington, D.C., but a few miles up the road, Ms. Wiley grew up surrounded by the oppressive stench of segregation in Baltimore. In 1963, she and other students took matters into their own hands; police arrested Jean and her friends as they conducted a sit-in to desegregate Baltimore's theaters. Upon hearing that Howard University students were heading up the highway to reinforce their protest, Baltimore's Mayor released these brave young activists and integrated the facilities.

Madam Speaker, I believe that taste of success fueled Ms. Wiley's life-long passion for civil and human rights. A few years later, Jean completed graduate studies at Michigan State University and began to teach at Alabama's Tuskegee Institute (now University). Professor Wiley challenged her students to expand their minds and inspired many to join the national movement for civil rights.

I will forever cherish my memories from this period of our lives, when young people from all different walks of life became nonviolent foot soldiers in the fight for our freedom. After Hosea Williams and I attempted to lead a march from Selma to Montgomery on a day that became known as Bloody Sunday, Ms. Wiley and more than 500 Tuskegee students caravanned from Macon County to Montgomery, Alabama to protest in solidarity for our right to vote. At the end of the summer, Con-

gress passed, and President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law on August 6, 1965.

Madam Speaker, for many of us in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Jean was and will always remain a sister. Time and time again, she put her life and livelihood on the line in her pursuit of truth and justice. Jean taught volunteers to canvass, offered her home as a refuge, and even became the voice and face of SNCC during the summer of 1965, when she served as our national media relations coordinator. In this role, Ms. Wiley played the integral, critical role of sharing our work in the Deep South with the nation and the world. Whether we were boycotting, protesting, or testing voter registration procedures, Jean made sure that our work was not ignored.

After serving on the front lines of the Civil Rights Movement, Ms. Wiley made her way to Washington, D.C. where she helped create the Center for Black Education. Throughout her life, Jean was committed to the betterment of the African Diaspora and refused to wait for oppressive forces to see the light on their own. Over the years, she shared her expertise with Howard University's WHUR radio station, Essence Magazine, and the Institute for the Black World, an Atlanta-based think-tank.

As a devoted educator, Jean also continued to teach at the University of the District of Columbia and the University of California at Berkeley. Whether in the classroom or in her home, Professor Wiley shared the lessons and tactics of the Civil Rights Movement with new generations—including her cousin, Ms. Kimberly W. Ross, who works closely with me and my office on Capitol Hill.

As loved ones gather to reflect upon Ms. Jean Wiley's good and great work, I would like to pay tribute to the unbreakable bond of her adoring family—son, Cabral Stuckey Wiley; granddaughter, Brejaneey Wiley; great-granddaughters, Shariyah Harris and Narii Parker; sisters, Joyce Dyson and Lois Wiley Benjamin; nieces, Shiree Dyson and Ayisha Dyson; and nephews, Keith Dyson, Touré Dyson, and Malcolm Wiley.

Madam Speaker, the record should be clear: Ms. Wiley dedicated every ounce of her energy to the fight for justice. For these reasons, I proudly join all who knew, loved, learned from, and cared for this great leader in celebrating her life's work to transform the face and soul of our nation.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of Congress, I rise in support of H.R. 4737, the "Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act," which requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to evaluate existing federal research regarding approaches to mitigate climate change on homeland security, to identify areas for further research within the Department, and to research and develop approaches to mitigate

the consequences of climate change on homeland security.

This legislation directs DHS to assess and potentially expand existing federal research projects that examine ways to mitigate the effects of climate change on homeland security programs.

The development in research from DHS will explore the connection, if any, between climate change and homeland security, including how the resulting competition for resources, economic distress, and social discontent can contribute to acts of terrorism.

Climate change poses a direct threat to U.S. national security through its effects on critical infrastructure, the lives of citizens, the economy, and energy security.

The scarcer resources become, the more power is given to those who control them, especially in regions where people are particularly reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods.

Terrorist groups will exploit the natural disasters and water and food shortages expected to result from climate change and allow them to recruit more easily, operate more freely and control civilian populations.

H.R. 4737 will ensure that DHS is adequately structured to meet the demands of responding to and recovering from acts of terrorism and natural disasters that are aggravated by climate change.

Climate change is not just a global problem, but also a threat to domestic security.

More than 60 percent of the country has faced moderate to extreme drought conditions and massive heat waves which devastated corn crops, put pressure on food prices, and caused deaths around the country.

Climate change poses costly threats to our domestic installations and potentially destabilizing threats to our international installations that hold strategic importance to the United States.

The extreme weather events that we have witnessed in the past 5 years illustrate the impact of climate change in the U.S. is much more complicated than a simple rise in temperatures.

Each region of this country will be impacted differently; understanding these regional consequences is important to policymakers because it will allow planning for response and adaptation.

Studies show that Texas is among a string of "Deep South" states that will experience the worst effects of climate change.

For example, Hurricane Harvey was a 1,000 year storm that has to date claimed the lives of at least 30 persons.

Before it was finished, Hurricane Harvey dropped 21 trillion gallons of rainfall on Texas and Louisiana, most of it on the Houston Metroplex.

A record 4,323 days, which is nearly 12 years, elapsed since a major hurricane (Category 3 or above) made landfall in the United States prior to Hurricane Harvey; the last Category 3 hurricane to hit the United States was Hurricane Wilma in 2005, the same year Hurricane Katrina destroyed much of New Orleans.

To put in perspective the devastation wrought by Hurricane Harvey, the volume of water that fell on Houston and other affected areas of Texas and Louisiana could fill more than 24,000 Astrodomes or supply the water for the raging Niagara Falls for 15 days.

In the first three days of the storm, more than 49,000 homes that had suffered flood