

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### VETERAN'S PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT AND RESEARCH ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. NEAL P. DUNN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 22, 2020*

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of H.R. 6092, the Veteran's Prostate Cancer Research and Treatment Act. This bill will support our Nation's heroes who are diagnosed with prostate cancer.

September is recognized as National Prostate Health Month, or Prostate Cancer Awareness Month. The timing could not be better to advance the Veteran's Prostate Cancer Research and Treatment Act from the House floor.

Prostate cancer is the number one cancer diagnosed at the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) and this bill will improve the care our veterans receive every step of the way. Whether it be at an early screening, the difficult moment a veteran receives a prostate cancer diagnosis, during treatment, during recovery, or while receiving end of life care, our veterans deserve the best.

The VA is already a notable leader in prostate cancer research and the goal of this legislation is to help the agency build on its success. A clearly defined national clinical pathway for the treatment of prostate cancer is needed because 500,000 veterans are being treated for it in the VHA today. 16,000 veterans are diagnosed with prostate cancer annually—nearly 43 each day.

The most common cancer diagnosed in the VA health system should be met with the most recent clinical data, national expertise, and state-of-the-art technology. Another element of my bill is the creation of a national prostate cancer registry. Cancer registries are important because they inform research and lead to improved treatment protocol, and thus, outcomes. The creation of a registry supports the goals of the clinical pathway and allows for updates and improvements as researchers learn more about the disease.

I thank my colleague Mr. CUNNINGHAM for working with me as the democratic lead on this bill. I encourage all of my colleagues to support the Veteran's Prostate Cancer Research and Treatment Act today so that the VA may better support our veterans' health moving forward.

COMMENDING THE LIFE AND WORK OF REVEREND LEON FINNEY, JR.

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor and commemorate the life of Reverend

Leon Finney, Jr., who stood at the forefront of advancing the cause of justice in Chicago and throughout the nation.

A spiritual mentor of mine at McCormick Theological Seminary, where he founded the African American Leadership Program, which was responsible for the training of innumerable African American Pastors in receiving their master's degrees. Rev. Finney's work in Chicago's spiritual, educational, and civil rights communities was deeply intertwined and catalyzed positive change for the most vulnerable members of our society.

Rev. Finney was an organizer's organizer. Shortly after serving his country in the Marine Corps, he would join the Woodlawn Organization, a community group in Chicago's Woodlawn neighborhood where Rev. Finney worked tirelessly to revitalize Woodlawn after the neighborhood was nearly decimated in the 1960s and 1970s. Rev. Finney's activism would open the eyes of those across Chicago and the United States to what is really possible when communities come together. The arc of Rev. Finney's legacy is long and stretches from Congressman Ralph H. Metcalfe, Jr. to Reverend Jessie L. Jackson, Sr., from Mayor Harold Washington all the way to former President Barack Obama.

A deeply spiritual man with an unparalleled understanding of how faith could help uplift entire communities, Rev. Finney served as the pastor of three churches, and was the founder of the Christ Apostolic Church, which would later merge with the Metropolitan Apostolic Community Church where Rev. Finney continued to serve the people of Chicago's South Side as a senior pastor. Rev. Finney's sense of justice was also evident throughout his career in public service, beginning with his three decades of service on Chicago's city planning commission, followed by a chairmanship of Chicago State University's board of trustees, and continuing as a board member of the Chicago Housing Authority for five years thereafter. His strong commitments to equity and community empowerment enabled these organizations to better serve the people of Chicago for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I along with countless others, are in deep mourning due to Rev. Finney's transition, but we all remain committed to furthering his life's pursuit. My condolences are extended to his immediate family, his church, and to his many friends. His legacy lives on.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GALE SAYERS

**HON. SHARICE DAVIDS**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Gale Sayers, who passed away this week. A native Kansan, Gale was a revered athlete in the Sunflower State.

Known as the Kansas Comet, Gale played football at the University of Kansas for three years before getting selected by the Chicago Bears in the 1965 NFL draft. He went on to become the youngest professional football player ever inducted into the Hall of Fame.

Though Gale's career was cut short after a knee injury, he was still considered a renowned player for many years and inspired young athletes across the county. Many will remember his accomplishments on the field, but he also contributed to the community in other ways. At KU, Gale joined the student march for fair housing. Most notably, Gale spoke up about the pattern of head trauma football players face over time and its long-term consequences, a topic that was still relatively unknown and unstudied.

Madam Speaker, I am deeply grateful for Gale's contributions and I know that even in his death, he will continue to be remembered for generations. I offer my heartfelt condolences to Gale's family and friends.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JORGE NUÑEZ

**HON. JIMMY GOMEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Jorge Nuñez, a tireless fighter for peace and social justice.

In the 1980s, Jorge made the difficult decision to immigrate to the United States in order to flee the terrible violence that had fallen on his beloved countrymen and women in El Salvador. Although he was new to this country, he continued to dedicate his life mission to fight for the oppressed and the dignity of all human beings.

If you ask Angelenos about Jorge Nuñez, they will tell you he is known for his social service work. He started his advocacy efforts as a community organizer in Los Angeles with the Salvadoran American Leadership and Educational Fund (SALEF), where he promoted the vote of Salvadorans and Latinos. He later became a respected staff member for State Assembly Speaker Fabian Nuñez, and subsequently completed his career as Assistant to the President of the State Senate, Kevin De León, and as Board Member Emeritus of SALEF.

Regardless of his titles, Jorge devoted himself to working tirelessly for the rights of immigrants and their families, including TPS holders, day laborers and braceros. He never said no, and his desire to help was always present, even in his last days.

Jorge's humility and commitment to his values were his finest characteristics. His kindness and sense of humor were a couple of the reasons he was so well-liked and respected in all social circles.

Jorge leaves behind a beautiful family, his wife Sonia, and four children, Damaris, Edwin, Jorge and Marvin.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Madam Speaker, Jorge Nuñez left us a priceless legacy to honor, to continue to build a better world. With that, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering and celebrating the life of Jorge Nuñez.

HONORING THE CAREER OF LEROY JACKSON

**HON. TED LIEU**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the career of LeRoy Jackson who is retiring from his position as City Manager of Torrance, California at the end of September 2020. LeRoy has served the city of Torrance for 54 years and is one of the longest serving city managers in the state of California and the country. I had the honor of working with LeRoy when I served on the Torrance City Council. Torrance is a better place to live, work and play because of LeRoy's distinguished service.

LeRoy is a native Californian who has lived in Torrance since 1967 and graduated from California State University, Long Beach with a degree in Political Science and Public Administration. He first started his career serving Torrance in 1966 as a Personnel Analyst. After serving in various positions on the City Manager's staff, he was appointed as the city's fourth City Manager in 1983 and has spent 37 years serving in that position.

As City Manager he helps lead a city of over 146,000 people and oversees ten departments with over 2,000 employees and a budget exceeding \$320 million. In his five decades serving Torrance, Leroy has helped the city grow and thrive through multiple recessions and served alongside numerous mayors, council members and department heads.

Torrance Mayor Patrick Furey stated that LeRoy's "thoughtful leadership, fiscal foresight and dynamic approach to city planning have helped groom our City's strong executive staff." Former Mayor Frank Scotto said, "the key to his longevity is that he's exceptionally good at seeing the best things in other people and getting good people around him." LeRoy's management style has helped the city succeed throughout the decades he has served Torrance.

LeRoy is confident that the organization he has helped create will continue to serve Torrance well. I would like to thank LeRoy for his incredible public service, and wish him, his wife Connie and their family all the best.

HONORING IVETTE DOMINGUEZ DRAWE, OWNER AND PRESIDENT OF ALPINE BUICK GMC

**HON. JASON CROW**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the accomplishments of Ms. Ivette Dominguez Drawe who will be honored by The Chamber of Northwest Douglas County as a "Woman Who Soars."

Ms. Dominguez Drawe is an outstanding businesswoman. She is one of just 13 His-

panic female car dealership owners among thousands of General Motors dealerships nationwide. Her first location, opened in Denver in 2007, consistently outperforms any other Buick GMC dealership in Denver.

In 2017 and 2018, Ivette acquired struggling dealerships in Illinois and quickly turned them into thriving, profitable businesses. She purchased Alpine Buick GMC South in late 2018 and Post Oak Toyota in late 2019. In Summer 2020, she will officially open Alpine Buick GMC's hallmark location in Douglas County, Colorado.

Ivette currently serves on the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce Board, on the Habitat for Humanity of Metro Denver Board, and is immediate past chair of GM's Minority Development Dealership Council. She also supports local women and families through her dealership's Alpine Cares program, which grants up to \$15,000 per year to organizations such as the Colorado Ovarian Cancer Alliance and is a sponsor of Habitat for Humanity annual builds. Ivette and Alpine Buick GMC are also longtime supporters of Children's Hospital Colorado.

A tireless volunteer, advocate, and community supporter, I can think of few others more deserving of this honor and I congratulate Ms. Dominguez Drawe for being recognized as a "Woman Who Soars."

RECOGNIZING HYDROCEPHALUS AWARENESS MONTH

**HON. LLOYD DOGGETT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Hydrocephalus Awareness Month. Every September patients, caregivers and their families come together throughout the nation in support of the more than 1,000,000 people of all ages living with hydrocephalus in the United States. As co-chair of the Congressional Pediatric and Adult Hydrocephalus Caucus, I believe Congress has an important role to play in both raising awareness of this condition, as well as crafting policies that result in better treatments and potentially a cure. I urge my colleagues to join the caucus to learn more about this devastating condition.

Anyone can develop hydrocephalus, an abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain, at any time. This can include premature babies, active duty service members, veterans, and seniors. Individuals can also be born with hydrocephalus, develop it as part of the aging process, or acquire it as a result of infections, brain tumors or traumatic brain injuries, among other causes. The only present treatment for this condition is brain surgery.

From children to veterans, the prevalence of this condition is reflected in my own district. The physicians and staff at the Children's Hospital of San Antonio perform the brain surgeries necessary to treat many of the one in 770 babies across the country who develop hydrocephalus per year. Nationwide, these cases alone cost the U.S. health care system \$2 billion per year. Veterans and active military personnel, such as those stationed at Joint Base San Antonio, are also disproportionately affected. Medical researchers

believe that two-thirds of our nation's current and former military service members suffering from moderate to severe traumatic brain injuries are at risk of developing hydrocephalus.

In the midst of this pandemic, it is now more important than ever to improve the federal government's partnership with the hydrocephalus community. Many individuals with hydrocephalus live with other serious medical comorbidities, putting them at a higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19. We must do all we can to help patients, health care professionals and families as they struggle to maintain and improve quality of life during these challenging times.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Hydrocephalus Awareness Month and the 1 million Americans living with hydrocephalus by joining the Congressional Pediatric and Hydrocephalus Caucus.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEFEAT OF ABOLISHING THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

**HON. JAMIE RASKIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, in September 1969, Senator Birch Bayh, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, introduced a constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College. The amendment passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the House and with support from President Richard Nixon. But on this day 50 years ago, the amendment was blocked by a filibuster in the Senate.

The author of two successful and important constitutional amendments (the 25th and 26th), Senator Bayh was an eloquent and learned champion of sweeping institutional reform to make sure that the Constitution safeguards democratic principles rather than antiquated structures rooted in an undemocratic past. At this moment of profound constitutional stress and recurring global and domestic threats to democratic values and practices, we should remember the Senator's passionate commitment to building democratic self-government that serves as an instrument of the common good. Senator Bayh recognized that, in order to make sure that all votes count in our presidential elections and all votes count equally, it will be necessary to abolish the electoral college—or at least transform it through the National Popular Vote interstate agreement. I was honored to work with Senator Bayh, who was a great gentleman and patriot, during my time as a State Senator and he definitely helped us to make Maryland the first state to pass the National Popular Vote Agreement.

Madam Speaker, I wish to include in the RECORD a speech by New York Times Editorial Board Member Jesse Wegman for the annual Birch Bayh Lecture given at University of Indiana McKinney School of Law in honor of Senator Bayh's historic efforts towards electoral reform and in recognition of the melancholy day of defeat of the popular vote in the Senate on September 29, 1969.

## THE BIRCH BAYH LECTURE

(By Jesse Wegman)

I'd like to thank everyone for having me today: the McKinney School of Law community, Dean Bravo, Assistant Dean MacDougall and, of course, the Bayh family, especially Kitty Bayh, who has been so generous with her time, her assistance and her memories over the past few years.

I am honored to give the first Birch Bayh lecture since his passing in March of last year. And while I'm sad not to be with you in person, I think it's very appropriate for this talk to be taking place on September 17, Constitution Day—the day in 1787 that the framers in Philadelphia signed the charter they had spent the past four months drawing up, arguing about, threatening to walk out over—and yet still, in the end, agreeing to sign and take the next step in this audacious new experiment in self-government.

It's appropriate because in any conversation about the nation's founders, we must include the name Birch Bayh. He shares with James Madison, the father of the Constitution, the distinction of being the only Americans to have authored more than one successful amendment to that document. This is not an easy task. More than 11,000 amendments have been proposed over the centuries, and only 27 have been adopted.

I will note that when Birch Bayh pushed through his first amendment, the 25th, he was just 36 years old—the same age Madison was that summer in Philadelphia.

So, now that we've put Senator Bayh in his proper place in American history, I'd like to begin by reading you a short section of my book. (To be fair, this is not included in the book, although as I'll explain, I really wish it had been.)

The Aero Commander 680, a twin-engine prop, descended through heavy fog as it approached Barnes Airport, in western Massachusetts. It was late Friday evening, June 19, 1964. On board were two junior United States senators, Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts and Birch Bayh of Indiana, along with Bayh's first wife, Marvella, and an aide to Kennedy named Ed Moss.

The four were en route from Washington, D.C., to the Massachusetts Democratic Convention in Springfield, where Bayh was to give the keynote speech. They had planned to leave the capital earlier in the afternoon, but were held up by the Senate's long-delayed vote on the landmark Civil Rights Act, which finally passed at around 7:40 p.m. (Both Kennedy and Bayh voted yes.)

By the time the Aero Commander took off, the day's calm weather had turned. Thunderstorms dotted the route, and the pilot, Ed Zimny, had to weave his way around the rain and winds. As the plane descended, it was knocked around like a piñata. "It seemed so dark and foggy," Marvella told a reporter a few days later. "I whispered to my husband, 'Aren't we in trouble?'" He replied, "Oh, no, we're doing fine."

As soon as they broke beneath the cloudline at 600 feet, it was clear something was very wrong. Bayh looked out the window and saw a black line approaching. "I thought it was another storm, but it was the tops of trees," he said.

They had flown directly into an apple orchard. The plane skidded along "like a toboggan," as Kennedy put it, until the left wing snagged on a larger tree, cartwheeling the aircraft to the left and shearing off parts of both wings. The plane came to a stop on a hill three miles short of the runway, its illuminated beacon slowly spinning, its nose crumpled like a soda can.

"I remember mosquitoes coming in and absolute silence," Kennedy recalled. The silence was broken by the sound of Marvella's

voice calling out for her husband, who had managed to free himself from his seat belt and escape through a broken window. Bayh's stomach was badly bruised and his right arm was numb, but with his left arm he dragged Marvella out through the window and laid her on the grass. He then returned to the plane and called out, "Are you all right up there?" Kennedy could hear, but he couldn't move or answer.

Bayh headed off to find help, then became aware of the smell of gasoline. "The plane might catch on fire," he said, running back. Hearing this, Kennedy found his voice. "I'm still alive!" he cried. Bayh reached in and maneuvered him out through the window, probably saving the 32-year-old's life.

"It's not the kind of crash you're supposed to walk away from," Bayh told reporters afterward.

Years later, he still couldn't believe what he'd done. "We've all heard adrenaline stories about how a mother can lift a car off a trapped infant," he said. "Well, Kennedy was no small guy, and I was able to lug him out of there like a sack of corn under my arm."

After extracting his wife and his fellow lawmaker, Bayh limped down to the road and tried to flag down a passing car. Nine drove by before a pickup truck stopped. Ambulances soon followed, and took the passengers to a nearby hospital. Zimny, the pilot, was dead on arrival. Kennedy's aide, Ed Moss, died a few hours later. Kennedy's back was broken in six places, his lung was collapsed and he had significant internal bleeding. He would remain in the hospital for six months, much of it in traction. Birch and Marvella Bayh were shaken and bruised, but basically unharmed.

Okay, so I thought that was a fun way to start a chapter: a plane crash! Two US senators! Dragging people to safety!

My editor read it and said, no.

As anyone who's a writer knows, "No" is often the most painful and yet most necessary word you can hear. So naturally, I pushed back, pleading to keep this story in. My editor said, Jesse, all the parts of your book need to contribute to the central argument. This does not do that. It's not relevant. You know how it would be relevant? If Birch Bayh crawled out of the smoking wreckage and said, by God, I have to abolish the Electoral College!

It was hard to accept, but he was right. All stories need to be streamlined, to be directed so the listeners can follow along. In that regard, editors are essential. They help you find that central thread and follow it, always focusing on what's important.

The problem for Birch Bayh was that everything was important. For him, all the parts \*did\* contribute to the central argument.

Imagine an editor confronting this: The youngest Speaker in Indiana history; the author of two constitutional amendments; the Senate sponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment; the author of Title IX; the Bayh-Dole Act; and on and on and on.

And on top of that, he literally walked away from a plane crash? I mean, come on. He pulled his wife out of the burning wreckage. He pulled out Ted Kennedy. He saved lives.

An editor would say, stop! Hold up! No one will be able to follow all this. Cut.

Birch Bayh didn't cut. He just kept adding. His life filled with a spirit of democracy and inclusion, a commitment to a better, fairer, more just, more humane, more equal America. So while I'm a firm believer in strong editing, I'm grateful Birch Bayh didn't have an editor.

And I keep coming back to that night in June 1964.

The accident made the front page of the next morning's New York Times, right next

to the lead report on the Senate's passage of the civil-rights bill. The headline read: "Senator Kennedy Hurt In Air Crash; Bayh Injured, Too."

Of course Kennedy got top billing. He was the brother of a fallen president and a rising member of the nation's most prominent political dynasty. Bayh, despite his late-night heroics, was unknown to most Americans. At 36, he was not yet two years into his first term as senator. Had he died that night, like most people do when their airplane crashes, he would have been remembered as a genial, progressive Indiana politician who got along well with his colleagues. But he didn't die. And the fluke of his survival turned out to be one of those moments on which history pivots. Over the decade following the crash, Bayh would find himself at the center of the nation's biggest constitutional debates, and in the process he became one of the most influential lawmakers in American history.

As I said, Birch Bayh holds a rare distinction: he is the only American other than James Madison to have spearheaded multiple successful amendments to the Constitution. He has two under his belt so far: the 25th, adopted in 1967 to lay down clear rules for replacing a president or vice president who dies, resigns or becomes unable to govern; and the 26th, adopted in 1971 to lower the voting age to 18 from 21. He may yet to claim credit for a third—the Equal Protection Amendment, which would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, and for which Bayh was the lead Senate sponsor. With his help, the ERA passed Congress in 1972. Last year it got its 38th state ratification—enough (in theory, at least) for it to become the 28th Amendment.

Bayh's almost unequalled record of constitutional reform speaks for itself, but the amendment that would have had the most profound effect on the structure of American government and society was the one he failed to pass—the one that got away, as his staffers called it.

Between 1966 and 1970, the young Indiana senator led a vigorous, high-profile campaign to abolish the Electoral College and elect the president by direct popular vote—a goal he came closer to achieving than anyone since the 1787 convention in Philadelphia.

Back then, it was a Pennsylvania delegate named James Wilson, the most respected lawyer in the country, who pushed throughout the summer for a direct vote. Like Wilson, Senator Bayh fought hard and came up short. Like Wilson, he was blocked by southern politicians intent on protecting their outsized power, which they had seized and maintained through two centuries of systematic racial violence and subjugation.

Unlike Wilson, however, Senator Bayh didn't start out as a believer in the popular vote. He favored modest tweaks to the Electoral College, not a complete overhaul. Then he learned more about the College's historical unfairness and the harms it continued to inflict on American politics. Within months, he became a convert to the cause of a direct presidential election. And but for a handful of Senate votes one late September afternoon in 1970, he may well have converted the nation.

Did you know about any of this? I didn't. Nor did most of the people I've asked over the last few years, many of whom were politically active adults in the late 1960s. What explains this mass amnesia? An effort like Bayh's on an issue like the Electoral College should be burned into America's history books. But like Wilson's valiant but unsuccessful push for a popular vote in Philadelphia, Bayh's has almost completely disappeared down the public memory hole. I'd like to pull it back up and see what it can teach us.

I've spoken about Birch Bayh's astonishing record of accomplishment. But as someone who grew up following Boston sports in the 1970s and 1980s, I have always been less attuned to the successes than to the failures, to the near misses.

So in this talk I want to focus on the one that got away: The Electoral College amendment.

Obviously this matters to me because I wrote a book about it. But, if I may, I also feel a sort of kinship with Senator Bayh. He did not begin as a radical constitutional reformer. After several years, however, he found himself where virtually everyone who spends that much time studying the electoral College does: as an unabashed advocate for a popular vote.

In following his journey of discovery into the way we choose our president, I found myself on a similar track: one of skepticism that transformed into full-on belief.

I will start in the early 1960s, with Birch Bayh as a first-year senator from Indiana looking to make a name for himself in the world's greatest deliberative body. I'm going to tell a shorter version of the story that's in Chapter 5 of my book:

Despite its important-sounding name, the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments was a sleepy affair in 1963.

In theory it had a significant role to play—drafting amendments to the Constitution and introducing them into Congress to be voted on—but in practice the subcommittee had done little of note since the days of Prohibition. When its longtime chair, Estes Kefauver, died of a heart attack that August, no one immediately stepped up to take his place. The job wasn't that appealing.

"It was a graveyard," Bayh recalled years later. "How often do you amend the Constitution, for heaven's sakes?" (For the record: 27 times, the first 10 of which, known collectively as the Bill of Rights, were adopted almost before the original Constitution's ink was dry. Since then, we've ratified a new amendment on average once every 13 years.)

Bayh also knew that sitting on a committee was the best way for a young senator to gain power and influence. By the middle of 1963, only a few months after getting elected to the Senate for the first time, Bayh had maneuvered his way onto the Judiciary Committee. It was a prestigious post that involved interviewing Supreme Court nominees, among many other high-profile responsibilities. The problem for Bayh was that he didn't want to be just a member of a gang; he wanted to lead one, and all the Judiciary's subcommittee chairmanships were spoken for. Then Estes Kefauver died.

Bayh didn't volunteer to take over Kefauver's seat at first, because it wasn't being offered. James Eastland, the Judiciary Committee chairman, had begun the process of shuttering the subcommittee entirely. By chance, Kefauver's former chief of staff knew of Bayh's ambitions and suggested that he go to Eastland in person and make the case for saving it. In a 2009 interview, Bayh remembered his first meeting with Eastland, a staunch segregationist from Mississippi:

So I got an appointment and saw Senator Eastland. He got a little scotch and ice. I didn't really drink at the time, but I may have taken a sip or two of it. And I made my pitch: "Mr. Chairman, when I went to law school, constitutional law was my most exciting subject. Boy, it would be my dream come true if I could be Chairman of that Subcommittee."

He said, "Well, Birch, I hope you understand here, but Allen Ellender [a conservative senator from Louisiana] has been giv-

ing us a rough time. I sort of told him I'd close this down. I hope you understand, boy."

I said, "Mr. Chairman, I'd even put one of my own staff people there. It wouldn't cost you a nickel."

"I just made up my mind, Birch. I hope you understand."

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman," and I left.

The next morning, 9:00, my secretary said, "You've got Chairman Eastland on the phone."

"Birch?"

"Yes, Mr. Chairman."

"I want you to be Chairman of that Subcommittee. I think you'd be a good one."

Click.

Whenever else could a plantation owner, one step away from being a slave master, an avowed segregationist, ever do anything to get a little chit with a liberal young turk like me?

If Bayh had any pretensions about the new job, they were snuffed out fast. Eastland, who had apparently taken Bayh's won't-cost-a-nickel promise literally, parked the subcommittee and its small staff in a converted men's room on the third floor of the Capitol building. Jay Berman, an aide and later the senator's chief of staff, described it to me. "It had no windows and it was very small. No claustrophobic could've worked there."

On the plus side, the toilets had been removed.

In politics as in life, everything can change in an instant. Bayh was officially named chair on September 30. Fifty-three days later, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. And just like that, a graveyard job run out of a bathroom was about to become one of the most important in the country.

Bayh was faced with a suddenly urgent challenge: what to do if a president becomes incapacitated while in office? Previous presidents had informal arrangements in place to deal with such a scenario, but the Constitution itself provided no next steps. It said only that if a president can't serve, the vice president takes over, and any further details can be hammered out by Congress.

The nation was still absorbing the shock of Kennedy's death when Bayh got to work. On December 12, he introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution by adding clear rules for presidential and vice presidential succession in cases of emergency.

Under Bayh's guidance, the bill passed both houses of Congress and went out to the states for ratification. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment went into effect a little more than three years after Bayh first introduced it. It was a remarkable accomplishment for a junior senator who, in the words of a 1970 New York Times profile, "had flunked his bar exam the first time and had practiced law only a couple of months before coming to Washington."

Bayh's success on the Twenty-Fifth Amendment transformed him into a respected lawmaker whose opinions mattered, particularly when it came to the Constitution.

That's why President Lyndon Johnson turned to him for his next big project: amending the Electoral College.

There have been, since the nation's founding, roughly 800 attempts to amend or abolish the Electoral College. With the exception of one—the 12th Amendment—all have failed. So what was Lyndon Johnson trying to do?

He was trying to save the Democratic party from insurgent southerners who were peeling off as the party turned against segregation and toward civil rights. Longtime Democrats like Strom Thurmond in South Carolina were not fans of racial equality, and they were running third-party campaigns to try to undercut the national party.

Across the south, they urged electors to be "faithless"—that is, to break their pledges to vote for the Democratic nominee in favor of third-party segregationist candidates like Harry Byrd. This alarmed the leadership of both major parties, and especially President Johnson, whose support depended on southern Democrats. So he asked Birch Bayh to take the lead on drafting an amendment that would eliminate the risk of faithless electors.

Senator Bayh took up the challenge. In February 1966, he held the subcommittee's first hearing on amending the Electoral College.

Right out of the gate, he shot down any prospect of abolition. "Putting it optimistically," he said in his opening remarks, the chances of Congress passing a popular-vote amendment were "extremely slim, if not hopeless."

And yet, a few months later, after questioning multiple witnesses, reading thousands of pages of archival and statistical documents, Senator Bayh realized he had been wrong. He was aiming too low, getting trapped in the details of endless debates about ratios and percentages. He was missing the bigger picture.

Bayh had come to see, as he would later quote from the historian John Roche, that the College was "merely a jerry-rigged improvisation which has subsequently been endowed with a high theoretical content."

On top of that, the nation in the early 1960s was in the midst of a democratic awakening. From the civil rights movement to the one-person-one-vote cases at the Supreme Court, from the abolition of the poll tax to the Voting Rights Act, America's long history of racial discrimination and exclusion from the ballot box was being challenged like never before. Birch Bayh wasn't just sensitive to all of this, he was energized by it. And when he looked at that bigger picture, the problems with the Electoral College seemed much more serious.

Jay Berman, Bayh's staffer, recalled to me the feeling that emerged after months of hearings. "All of a sudden, you're in the weeds and people are saying, 'You're amending the Constitution for this?' Look, we have fundamental issues here. We've expended so much time and effort to expand the franchise. You've been involved in all these civil rights bills. What are the consequences for the present system if the person with the most votes doesn't win? What was all this about if it doesn't mean that every vote should count?"

On May 18, after months of hearings and expert witnesses and statistical reports, Birch Bayh stood up on the floor of the Senate and gave what I consider one of the strongest and most eloquent arguments for the popular vote in the nation's history. I will quote from it at length, because his words are full of hope and inspiration, and they deserve being repeated.

Mr. President, from the inception of our nation, controversy and complexity has surrounded the question of how to choose the President of the United States.

Indeed, one of the framers of the Constitution, James Wilson, described this problem as "the most difficult of all" to resolve at the Convention. . . .

Bayh acknowledged the hundreds of failed efforts to fix the system, then he said,

Today, Mr. President, the situation is different. Today, for the first time in our history, we have achieved the goal of universal suffrage regardless of race, religion or station in life. . . .

Today, the next logical outgrowth of the persistent and inevitable movement toward the democratic ideal is the popular election

of our national officers—an election in which each person has the right to vote for President without an artificial barrier separating him from the choice of his Chief Executive.

Bayh then noted that the subcommittee had considered many different amendment proposals, before rejecting them all.

It may well be that mere procedural changes in the present system would be like shifting around the parts of a creaky and dangerous automobile engine, making it no less creaky and no less dangerous. What we may need is a new engine, Mr. President, because we are in a new age.

Some may say this proposal is too new, too radical a break with tradition. In all honesty, Mr. President, I was among that number only a few short months ago. Then, we began hearings on the problem. I consulted with scholars in the field. I did a great deal of study and reflection. I came to the conclusion that this idea was not truly a break with tradition at all. It was, in fact, a logical, realistic and proper continuation of this nation's tradition and history—a tradition of continuous expansion of the franchise and equality in voting.

He ran through the list: ending property qualifications and giving the vote to poorer white people; the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of blacks . . . of women, of Jews and Catholics . . .

Today, we have witnessed the climax of the long struggle to guarantee Negroes the right to exercise the franchise—the 14th, 15th and 24th Amendments; the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In fact, we have only one election remaining, Mr. President, wherein some votes are not equal to others and wherein millions of votes do not count in the final result—and that is in the election of the most powerful political officer in the world, the President of the United States.

It is not radical to suggest that we abolish the Electoral College and elect our President by direct popular vote—no more so than if we suggested the advantages of grounding an open-cockpit biplane in favor of a supersonic jet.

Direct election of the President would make that office truly national. We elect our local official locally; our Congressmen by districts to protect district interests; our Governors and Senators statewide. Why should we not elect the President and Vice President nationally? The President has no authority over state government. He cannot veto a bill enacted by a state legislature. Why then should he be elected by state-chosen electors? He should be elected directly by the people, for it is the people of the United States to whom he is responsible.

Direct election would greatly encourage voter participation. Today, if a state votes traditionally in the column of one party, voters of the other party correctly assume that their vote will count for naught. Under direct election, these votes will be as important as votes cast anywhere else.

In sum, direct popular election brings with it many virtues and no vices; it would substitute clarity for confusion, decisiveness for danger, popular choice for political chance.

Bayh finished with what we would today call the "mic drop":

James Madison, the father of our Constitution, knew that the President had to be independent of the Congress. He knew, also, that in deciding upon a means of choosing a President some compromise would be reached. But he had his own ideas as to how the President would best be elected.

Madison said that "the people at large . . . was the fittest in itself."

We are at long last arriving at the place and time in our history where meaning has been brought to the preamble of our Constitution—"We, the People of the United States . . ." Today we are, indeed, "We, the People . . ."

If there was doubt about it in the early years of the Republic, there can be no doubt today. Let us echo Madison. Let us put our trust in the people.

This was the key. More than any political or partisan advantage, Senator Bayh wanted what was best for the American people.

And he people, as it turned out, felt the same way.

On the same day as Bayh's speech, Gallup's first-ever national poll on a direct vote for president found that sixty-three percent of Americans said they favored dumping the Electoral College for a popular vote. Twenty percent opposed it, and 17 percent had no opinion.

Soon the movement had support from across the political spectrum—from the Chamber of Commerce to the League of Women Voters, from organized labor to the American Bar Association. In a report that would later be quoted in the *New York Times*, the ABA called the Electoral College "archaic, undemocratic, complex, ambiguous, indirect, and dangerous."

The range and depth of support for a popular vote gave Bayh the confidence that he was on the right track. Still, he moved cautiously. As the 1968 presidential race heated up, he pulled back on the popular vote campaign. Merits aside, any debate over how America might choose its president in the future would surely get tangled up in the politics of how America was choosing its president in 1968.

What Bayh couldn't know was how much that year's election—and the collective heart attack it gave the nation—would help his cause.

The 1968 election was primarily between Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey. But it was a third-party candidate—George Wallace, the former Alabama governor and arch-segregationist—who nearly managed to deadlock the vote and force Congress to pick the winner. Wallace won the most votes throughout the deep South, and earned 46 electoral votes, the last time any third-party candidate has won any at all. His aim was not to win the election outright, but to prevent either Nixon or Humphrey from winning a majority of Electoral College votes. In that scenario, the Constitution orders the House of Representatives to choose the president, with each state getting a single vote. Wallace thought that if both candidates needed him to help push them over the top, he could make whatever demands he wanted.

Wallace failed in the end. Nixon won a majority of electors. But he succeeded in highlighting just how bizarre and dangerous the Electoral College could be. It was the first time millions of Americans had given the system a thought. The prospect of an unreconstructed racist extorting the presidency horrified them. The best-selling author James Michener wrote a whole book advocating a switch to the popular vote. He called the Electoral College a "time bomb lodged near the heart of the nation."

Meanwhile, Birch Bayh was riding the wave of the 1968 election, gathering support across the country for a major constitutional reform. By the end of that year, polls showed more than 80 percent of Americans in favor of a national popular vote for president.

In September 1969, the House voted overwhelmingly to abolish the Electoral College and replace it with a direct popular vote. It was a bipartisan effort. Even President

Nixon got on board, and polls of state legislatures suggested strong support throughout the country. All signs pointed to another successful amendment for Mr. Bayh and a radical change in the way Americans chose their presidents.

All signs but one.

As soon as the amendment reached the Senate, it was blocked by Southern segregationists, led by Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who were well aware that the Electoral College had been created to appease the slaveholding states. They were also aware that it continued to warp the nation's politics in their favor, since millions of black voters throughout the South were effectively disenfranchised by restrictive registration and voting laws. Even those who were able to vote rarely saw their preferences reflected by a single elector. A popular vote would make their voices equal and their votes matter—and would encourage them to turn out at higher rates.

The Southerners delayed and filibustered the amendment for months. On Sept. 29, 1970—50 years ago this month—the last attempt to end the filibuster failed by five votes. It was another echo of the way the Electoral College had been preserved for the benefit of white political power, particularly in the south.

Now here's the really interesting part. The segregationists had help from a key constituency: blacks and ethnic minorities in northern cities like New York City and Chicago. Why? Because at the time, New York was the nation's biggest and most important swing state. And racial and ethnic minorities in the big cities decided how it swung. These voters understood that the Electoral College, using statewide winner-take-all laws, gave them disproportionate power in choosing the president. They didn't want to give up that power any more than the southerners did.

Strom Thurmond took advantage of this fact. He sent personal telegrams to prominent black and Jewish leaders, warning them of the consequences of supporting a direct popular vote. This made Birch Bayh furious. Here's what he said in a 2009 interview:

He told these groups, "What you're going to do is, you're going to give up your advantage to have influence to sway these large electoral votes if you have a direct popular vote. It will just be confined to one person, one vote. You won't be able to sway that whole group of electors," which is true, of course.

A couple of these guys . . . came to my office and said, "You're going to have to back away from this."

I said, "What do you mean?"

They said, "Well, it would give us less power."

I finally said—the only time while I was there, in my eighteen years—I said, "Look, I busted my tail to see that each of you and your constituencies got one person, one vote. Now you're telling me that if you have 1.01, you want to keep it? Get your rear ends out of my office and don't come back."

Senator Bayh reintroduced his Electoral College amendment in every session of Congress through the 1970s, until he lost re-election in 1980.

With Bayh's departure, the Senate lost its best advocate for a national popular vote. "No one was a better legislator than he was and he couldn't get it done," Jay Berman told me. "It's just such an empty feeling because it was so right to do. And we couldn't do it."

For the final portion of this talk, I'd like jump forward a half century, to today. The 21st century is barely two decades old, and yet it has already been defined by the Electoral College's anti-majoritarian distortions.

It happened first on Nov. 7, 2000, when Vice President Al Gore was the choice of the American people, with more than half a million more votes around the country than George W. Bush. But Bush won the White House thanks to a few hundred ballots in Florida, and a recount stopped short by the Supreme Court.

It happened again in 2016. Two times in less than two decades. And there's a very plausible chance it could happen again in November.

If Senator Bayh were here, I know he would say this is a crisis for our democracy. It is a crisis for our republic.

In fact I don't have to speculate. He stayed deeply involved in the politics of electoral reform after leaving the Senate. In 2005, a team of lawyers and activists devised a plan to elect the president by a national popular vote, not by abolishing the Electoral College but by using it exactly as it was designed in the Constitution. They came to Washington to test the political waters, to see whether they could get support for this plan. The first person they spoke to was Birch Bayh.

I was lucky enough to meet the senator—two years ago this week, at his home on the eastern shore of Maryland. It was the last interview he gave before his death. We were joined by his wonderful wife, Kitty, and Kevin Feely, one of his longtime Senate staffers.

When I asked him about his early life, he recalled a childhood spent working on his grandparents' farm in Terre Haute. "Nobody in my family background had ever been involved in politics," he said. "When my father found out what I was doing, I think he wondered what he'd done wrong as a parent."

On the topic of the popular-vote amendment, the pain of the loss was still there. If anything, it was keener, now that the Electoral College has awarded the White House to two popular-vote losers in the past two decades.

"I don't know," he told me when I asked how he thought of the issue today. "I like to think as a country, as we grow older, we learn. It just makes such good sense."

I asked about the familiar charge that eliminating the Electoral College would lead to "mob rule." He was nonplussed. As he saw it, the "mob" was the American people. He said, "That, to me, is the positive end of it. Why shouldn't they be able to determine their own destiny?"

This was emblematic of Bayh's broader commitment to fairness, equality and inclusion. Birch Bayh's America is a big, open, welcoming place. It has room for everyone, and it treats all of us as equals.

I think it's fair to say that Birch Bayh was one of this nation's founding fathers. He changed the country for the better, and he would have done even more if he could. The fact that he didn't succeed in changing how we choose our President . . . well, Madison didn't get everything he wanted either. But the seeds have been planted.

Speaking of seeds, I found a short article about Senator Bayh in a Reader's Digest from November 1948. It was titled "GI Ambassador."

Of course, we know that the senator was raised in a farming family, and had a knack for the work. When he was a teenager, he won \$200 for the best teenaged tomato patch in the state. So, when he joined the army and learned he was being shipped overseas to help with the recovery effort, what's the first thing he did?

He ordered seeds. "Please send at once \$4 worth of vegetable garden seeds," he wrote to the county agent in Terre Haute. "Be sure to put in some sweet corn."

He got 18 packets in the mail. But when he showed up for inspection, he nearly lost

them all. "Regulations state that you can take only military equipment and personal belongings," his sergeant said. "But vegetable seeds—get rid of 'em!"

So he broke open each packet and emptied its contents into a different pocket on his uniform. When he arrived in the small German village where he was stationed, he slowly redistributed the seeds into their 18 packets. "It was quite a job," he said. "But I did want a garden."

He helped build 45 garden plots and got 2 village children to tend each plot. By the end of the growing season, they'd produced mountains of cabbage, beans, spinach, turnips, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, lettuce, kale, chard . . . and sweet corn. The village was fed all winter.

In an interview years later, he said, "The thing I love about agriculture is that it's pretty hard to get away from the facts. There it is. Mother Nature takes care of it. If you do something wrong, you pay."

Birch Bayh was a farmer of democracy. He planted the seeds of a more equal and more just America. He helped us cultivate a national debate by connecting our modern lives to the fundamental principle of universal human equality embedded in the Declaration of Independence.

This was not a dry intellectual exercise for him. Bayh's conviction was profound, and his inability to achieve a national popular vote pained him deeply for the rest of his life. It was, he would say, the single greatest disappointment of his career.

As an example, in the fall of 2000, John Feerick, the former dean of Fordham Law School and an instrumental figure in the passage of the 25th Amendment, was teaching a seminar at Georgetown Law School, and invited Senator Bayh as a guest speaker.

Bayh visited the class in October. In a few weeks, the nation would be upended with the drama and chaos of a contested election—the recount in Florida, the butterfly ballot, the hanging chads, the Brooks Brothers riot. . . and finally, a tense resolution by the Supreme Court, giving George W. Bush a bare Electoral College majority, and sending the first popular-vote loser to the White House in more than a century.

All of that was in the future when Feerick, sitting next to Bayh in his law-school seminar, posed what seemed at the time like an innocent hypothetical.

"I put the question to him," Feerick said, "What do you think the reaction of the American people will be if there's a difference between the electoral vote and the popular vote winner?"

"And his response to me was that the people would accept the legal system we have, and the outcome of that system. The one we have. And then he started to cry."

I want to return a final time to the words Birch Bayh spoke on the Senate floor in 1966. A national popular vote is "a logical, realistic and proper continuation of this nation's tradition and history—a tradition of continuous expansion of the franchise and equality in voting."

That is the essence. In my book I write, "Maybe this is the real American exceptionalism: our nation was conceived out of the audacious, world-changing idea of universal human equality. And though it was born in a snarl of prejudice, mistrust, and exclusion, it harbored in its DNA the code to express more faithfully the true meaning of its founding principles. Over multiple generations, and thanks to the tireless work and bloody sacrifices of millions of Americans—some powerful but most just regular people who wanted to be treated the same as everyone else—that code has been unlocked, and those principles, slowly but surely, have found expression."

I believe a central reason Birch Bayh's effort in the late 1960s came so close was that this was his argument. It was irrefutable, and it resonated with millions of Americans.

Now here we are, 50 years later, facing the same questions he faced, fighting the same battles he fought, and relying all along on his wisdom, his vision and his humanity to help us find our way to an answer—and to a more perfect Union.

#### HONORING RECOLOGY

#### HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Recology in celebration of its 100th anniversary on September 20, 2020.

Since its founding in San Francisco in 1920, Recology has become a leader in resource recovery and landfill diversion. As a result of its commitment to Waste Zero, Recology has worked to reduce the amount of accumulated waste by converting the waste that they collect for reuse, recycling, composting, or energy generation. Recology has expanded its efforts to cover over 140 communities in California, Oregon, and Washington.

Recology is not just a leader in waste management, but also a leader in employee ownership. Since 1986, Recology has been 100 percent employee-owned and is now one of the nation's ten largest fully employee-owned companies. Recology's efforts to empower its employees through employee ownership has especially served to empower female and minority employees, who currently hold a majority of the company's shares.

Recology has become an integral part of my own Congressional district in California, with offices and facilities in Santa Rosa and Vallejo employing 135 employee-owners. Not only has Recology helped communities in my district with its commitment to Waste Zero and employee ownership, but it has also continued to give back through participation in civic engagement projects and community organizations.

Madam Speaker, Recology emulates the type of company that we should expect from all American companies. Recology is a corporate leader in environmental sustainability, employee ownership, and community involvement within countless communities. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor Recology here today as they celebrate their 100th anniversary.

#### CONGRATULATING JAKE BURKE UPON HIS RETIREMENT WITH TRI-COMMUNITY ACTION

#### HON. SCOTT PERRY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I'm honored to congratulate Gerald "Jake" Burke upon his retirement after 50 years of service with Tri-County Community Action to our community, Commonwealth, and Country. Jake was born on September 11, 1944 in Shippensburg, delivered by his grandmother at home. Growing

up, he was a member of both the Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts before beginning high school. He graduated from Shippensburg High School in 1962, and from the Barber School Harrisburg the following year. He was a member of the AV Club in addition to the proud owner of a 1952 Chevy Coupe, his first car. Jake started his work for Community Action in 1968, working part-time until 1970. He returned in 1972 as a full-time Community Development Coordinator working from the Shippensburg location, and has been with the agency since, becoming Housing Counselor in 1994. With Community Action, Jake has helped thousands achieve their goals, connecting first-time homebuyers to needed resources, and promoting economic self-sufficiency.

While working for Community Action, he managed to balance a litany of other roles that serve as a testament to his character. He worked at both the Carlisle and Chambersburg Hospitals in the 1980s and 90s, graduated Columbia School of Broadcasting in 1980, and honed his craft at WSHP radio, all while owning his own business—JB's Disc Jockey Service, which operated into the 2000s.

Jake is a cancer survivor of 26 years, and remains active in marching bands while being a world-renowned Masters Powerlifting Champion. He is a member of the Reilly Raiders Drum & Bugle Corps and the leader of the Dungeon Powerlifting Crew at the Front Street YMCA, holding numerous world records for his age group. Jake is also a member of the Mt. Pisgah AME Zion Church and the Locust Grove Cemetery Committee Firefighter Vigilant Hose Company No. 52. He loves gardening, the LA Dodgers, trains, fireworks, motorcycles, books, firearms, mini whiskey bottles, music, and enjoys collecting African-American relics.

Jake will tell you that his biggest and proudest accomplishment, by far, is his family. He is the proud father of five children (Andrew, Gerald, Mike, Kacey, and Ashley), 11 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren. Jake has lived his life by his personal mantra: "Never stop learning. Live everyday as if it were your last. Put your faith in God and never give up."

With great honor, I commend Gerald "Jake" Burke's distinguished career of service to Tri-County Community Action, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the United States of America.

HONORING THE FAITHFUL SERVICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF DEPUTY DOUGLASS TACKETT

**HON. MARK E. GREEN**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Assistant Chief Deputy Douglass Tackett.

Mr. Tackett began his career in law enforcement as part of the Army Military Police Corps. Upon leaving the Army, he transitioned to working in civilian law enforcement with the Montgomery County Sheriff's Department. On account of his persistent work ethic, he quickly rose through the ranks, serving as Jail Administrator, Lieutenant, Captain, and finally as Assistant Chief Deputy.

Charged with the supervision of the hundreds of inmates housed in the Montgomery

County Jail on a daily basis, Assistant Chief Deputy Tackett sought to maintain order and discipline while trying to aid inmates who wanted to change their ways. His constant fidelity and excellence throughout his career stands as an example to be followed by all those who are charged with upholding law and order.

Assistant Chief Deputy Tackett's four decades of service to the Montgomery County Sheriff's office have been invaluable and he has made an impact in his community for years to come. His service exemplifies the virtues of steadfastness and dedication. It is fitting that we honor him as he concludes a long and faithful career in service to the people of Montgomery County. On behalf of the United States Congress, I wish to commend Assistant Chief Deputy Tackett for his service, and I congratulate him on the occasion of his retirement from the Montgomery County Sheriff's office.

RETIREMENT OF DANIEL SPATZ

**HON. GREG WALDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Daniel Spatz as he retires after 12 years as the Washington, D.C. Trip Scheduler for The Dalles Community Outreach Team. Daniel's dedication, diligence, and passion to support others has helped make the Community Outreach Team the success it is today.

Dan was born in Portland, Oregon and raised outside of White Salmon, Washington, and graduated from Columbia High School. He went on to earn his degree in journalism and business from Eastern Oregon State College after working at The White Salmon Enterprise as a high school student. After college, Dan began his career in the newspaper business working for every other newspaper in the Columbia River Gorge: Hood River News, Goldendale Sentinel, The Dalles Reminder, and lastly, The Dalles Chronicle. During this time, Dan learned all the nuances of newspaper production including running a printing press, running advertisement sales, directing news meetings, writing for publication, and ultimately serving as an editor and general manager. Additionally, he became an award-winning journalist recognized by both the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA) and the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association (ONPA).

While working at The Dalles Reminder, Dan met his wife, Michele, when he interviewed her for a news story. Together they built a family and raised two daughters, Melissa and Kathryn, who are now, respectively, a general surgeon and an emergency room physician. In fact, Dan and Michele have always shared a welcoming home, especially since they developed a high school student exchange program between The Dalles and its sister city, Miyoshi City, Japan. For several years the Spatz home has served as a homestay family and hosted numerous Miyoshi City students, visitors, and adult chaperones.

After 30 years in regional journalism, Dan left to join Columbia Gorge Community College (CGCC) as their Chief Institutional Advancement Officer where he serves today as

the Executive Director of Institutional Advancement. His outstanding accomplishments at CGCC include negotiating intergovernmental agreements securing \$14.6 million for capital construction programs to build the Treaty Oaks Skills Center and student housing on The Dalles CGCC campus. Dan also supported CGCC's Hispanic Serving Institution designation by creating and facilitating the college's Latinx Advisory Council, which represents community organizations, school districts, and other groups with a mission to identify barriers to college recruitment, retention, and academic completion of Latinx students.

Additionally, as Chief Institutional Advancement Officer, Dan embraced the task of scheduling the Community Outreach Team's complement of Washington, D.C. meetings that occur each March and September. He was also instrumental in helping CGCC receive funding for a new National Guard Readiness Center, a Wind Energy Technician Training program, new 911 dispatch equipment for Wasco County, and construction dollars for The Dalles' East Gateway Project. Dan secured meetings with Oregon and Washington Legislators, the American Wind Energy Association, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Education enabling the Community Outreach Team to advocate for and ultimately receive funding for these important community projects. Dan was also an integral member of the Community Outreach Team itself and made many trips to Washington, D.C. as a representative of CGCC and the City of The Dalles.

Finally, over the last two decades, Dan has also served in several other key leadership positions within The Dalles and Wasco County. From 2008 to 2016, he was elected to The Dalles City Council representing the Cities of Wasco County and served on the Mid-Columbia Economic Development District Board, the Mt. Hood Economic Alliance Board, and as Vice-President of the QualityLife Intergovernmental Agency (QLife) Board. Additionally, through a CGCC subcontract with Wasco County, Dan served as the Wasco County Economic Development Coordinator where he crafted Wasco County's comprehensive economic development strategic plan and led the Wasco 2000 initiative to develop wastewater treatment in rural Wamic, Oregon.

It's hard to look around The Dalles without spotting something that hasn't been touched by Dan's efforts. The community and region are better off because of the time and energy he has invested in helping spur growth and development in the Gorge. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dan's service, leadership, and dedication to the communities of Wasco County and The Dalles.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN ERIC SWING

**HON. JIMMY GOMEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and leadership of John Eric Swing, whose service to the members of Los Angeles' Historic Filipinotown and greater Filipino-American community will not be forgotten.

John's passion for service began even before he championed community service and empowerment in the community. It was during his college years as an ethnic-studies student at University of California, Riverside that John started learning about and developing his Filipino-American identity, eventually starting the Asian American fraternity Psi Chi Omega and continuing to serve in community organizations throughout college. Upon graduating, he served his country as part of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves, receiving a National Defense Service Medal, a Good Conduct Medal, and a Rifle Expert Marksman badge during his six years with the Marine Corps. John then spent the rest of his career and life dedicated to advocacy and service.

John had only recently been appointed as the Executive Director of Search to Involve Filipino Americans (SIPA), an organization in my district that seeks to enrich and empower Filipino Americans by providing important health and human services, community economic development, and cultural enrichment. Previously, he led SIPA's small business counseling services and entrepreneurship program as a staff member. Even before his term as Executive Director began, John was out there on the frontlines. When the COVID-19 pandemic hit, he delivered food to seniors and underserved families and led wellness and cultural webinars. John even secured critical funding to support SIPA's outreach programs and was later honored by the state legislature as one of the "Unsung Heroes of Southern California."

What stands out to all those who worked with John over the years is his work ethic, his selflessness, and his unwavering commitment to serving all communities, regardless of people's race, ethnicity or background.

John's lifetime of dedication and service will be remembered and greatly missed by all whom he encountered and all those who were impacted by his tremendous work. May it bring comfort to his family, friends, and loved ones that so many are celebrating the life John led and praying for them at this time.

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RECOGNIZING THE UKRAINIAN  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CHICAGO

**HON. MIKE QUIGLEY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago (UNM), a cultural landmark in the heart of my district, on the occasion of its annual banquet. The UNM prides itself, for good reason, on its museum artifacts, library, and archives, which highlight Ukraine's history, its ongoing fight for freedom and democracy, and the rich culture and contributions made by Ukrainian Americans and Americans of Ukrainian heritage, both to Chicago's cultural tapestry and to that of the United States.

Each one of the four waves of immigration from Ukraine, as well as the generations of American Ukrainians who have followed, have brought with it a wealth of literary, music, artistic, and cultural artifacts, historical testimonials, relics, scientific patents, personal keepsakes and reminders, all of which speak to the importance of Ukrainian heritage and

the personal and professional accomplishments of American Ukrainians across our country.

Themselves a part of the third wave of Ukrainian immigrants to the United States, Olexa Hankewych, Julian Kamenetsky and Orest Horodysky, founded the Ukrainian Library and Archival Center in 1952 in order to preserve books and other documents at risk of destruction in Ukraine. Shortly after the establishment of the Library and Archival Center, a call went out to the Ukrainian community, which enthusiastically responded. Several years later the Library and Archival Center grew into the Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago, fully funded by community donations. While some artifacts in the Museum's burgeoning collection were purchased in Ukraine, others were donated by Ukrainian American collectors and artists, as well as from personal libraries and individuals throughout the community, in Chicago and beyond. Over 100,000 Ukrainian Americans live in Chicago, and I am proud that the Museum has its roots in our great city.

The Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago too has much to be proud of, due to the hard work of its staff, board of directors, and officers. Unfortunately, only two of its past presidents remain with us—Dr. George Hryciak and Jaroslaw Hankewych, son of the Museum's founder, Olexa Hankewych. Today, under the leadership of Lydia Tkaczuk, the Museum's first female president, the UNM continues its work in one of Chicago's most historic neighborhoods, Ukrainian Village. More than just engaging visitors and adding to their understanding of Chicago's rich and diverse communities, it also serves as a window to Ukraine, its history, and its people.

The Museum's diverse collection of folk-art, fine art, tapestry, traditional dress and artifacts help to illuminate the societal impact American Ukrainians have had on Chicago and across the United States. Its permanent exhibitions educate visitors on the history, heritage, politics, culture and religions of Ukraine and the broader Ukrainian American community, including exhibits on the Kozak period, Ukraine's role in the World Wars and importantly, the Holodomor, the forced famine-genocide of nearly 4 million Ukrainians by Stalin across 1932 and 1933.

Madam Speaker, the Ukrainian National Museum is a place where visitors feel welcomed and engaged. It serves as a pillar of knowledge and culture for the Ukrainian community, for individuals of every background who call our city home, and for all the universities and students, artists, and authors throughout the world who have benefited from work in its archives. The City of Chicago is lucky to house such an institution, and it is my privilege today to recognize the Ukrainian National Museum here in Congress.

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HONORING THE LIFE OF REGGIE  
ROBINSON

**HON. SHARICE DAVIDS**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life of Reggie Robinson, who passed away last

week. Reggie was a fixture at the University of Kansas and inspired countless Jayhawks during his time there. He is survived by his wife and their two daughters.

Reggie attended KU both as an undergraduate and law student. While there, he served as the student body vice president and went on to work as editor in chief of the Kansas Law Review. But his dedication to KU did not stop after earning these degrees.

Reggie devoted nearly 40 years of his life to KU and held numerous leadership roles. He was vice chancellor for public affairs at KU, director of KU's School of Public Affairs and Administration, president and CEO of the Kansas Board of Regents, a faculty member at the Washburn and KU schools of law, and chief of staff to Chancellor Robert Hemenway. Most recently, Reggie served as CEO of the Kansas Health Foundation, a position he deeply loved.

Another way that Reggie gave back to the community was through service on several leadership boards, including for the Friends of the Spencer Museum of Art, Hall Center for the Humanities, Kansas Leadership Center, Douglas County Community Foundation, and Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center. He also was a life trustee of KU Endowment and held advisory roles with the KU Alumni Association.

On a personal note, I had the opportunity to meet Reggie several times and I always found him to be incredibly passionate about his job and ready to represent the best interests of his students. Though we didn't serve at the same time, Reggie and I were also both White House fellows. Reggie spent five years in Washington, D.C., including the time he served as a White House fellow assigned to the office of then-Attorney General Janet Reno.

Madam Speaker, I offer my sincere and deepest condolences to Reggie's family, friends, and all those who benefitted from his kindness and mentorship. Reggie inspired many who walked the halls of KU and he will be dearly missed.

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THE IMPROVING CYBERSECURITY  
OF SMALL ORGANIZATIONS ACT

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I'm proud to introduce H.R. 8379, the Improving Cybersecurity of Small Organizations Act, a bipartisan and bicameral bill to help small businesses, nonprofits, and local governments implement strong protections against cyberattacks.

Many small businesses, small nonprofits, and small local governments can't afford to hire cybersecurity professionals, yet they are still vulnerable to highly damaging cyberattacks. Ransomware attacks have caused critical government functions to become inoperable. Data breaches have harmed employees and customers of businesses. Devices managed by organizations have been turned into botnets used to attack other organizations.

H.R. 8379, the Improving Cybersecurity of Small Organizations Act simply requires federal agencies to recommend easy-to-understand and evidence-based guidance that small

organizations can adopt to improve their cybersecurity and protect everyone they serve. Specifically, H.R. 8379 directs the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to issue guidance that documents and promotes evidence-based cybersecurity policies and controls for small organizations (i.e., small businesses, nonprofits, and local governments); requires CISA, the Small Business Administration (SBA), and the Minority Business Development Agency to promote the cybersecurity guidance; requires the Secretary of Commerce to submit to Congress a report describing methods to incent small organizations to improve their cybersecurity; and requires the SBA to report on the state of small business cybersecurity every two years.

I thank Congressman JOHN KATKO, Senator JACKY ROSEN, and Senator JOHN CORNYN for partnering with me to introduce this bipartisan, bicameral bill, and I urge the House to take up this legislation in a timely fashion and ask my colleagues to support it.

HONORING DR. MONIQUE BUTLER,  
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
SWEDISH MEDICAL CENTER

**HON. JASON CROW**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the accomplishments of Dr. Monique Butler who will be honored by The Chamber of Northwest Douglas County as a "Woman Who Soars."

Dr. Butler has been the Chief Medical Officer for Swedish Medical Center since 2018 and her career is an inspiration to all aspiring female doctors. A board-certified internist, Dr. Butler graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and received her medical training at Wayne State University School of Medicine.

Dr. Butler also completed a Master of Business Administration from the University of Tennessee Physician Executive MBA program and holds a clinical assistant professorship at Michigan State University's College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Prior to joining Swedish Medical Center, Dr. Butler came from the Children's Hospital of Michigan—Detroit Medical Center, where she was the Chief Operating Officer. Previously she held positions as the Chief Medical Officer at Detroit Receiving Hospital and Sinai-Grace Hospital.

Dr. Butler was voted A Woman of Excellence in STEM careers in Michigan, was recognized as one of the Michigan Chronicle's 40 under 40, and most recently was identified in Becker's Hospital Review as one of the 50 great African American leaders in healthcare to know in the nation. She is the co-founder of the Young Doctors of Detroit program and founder of The Women Physicians Network.

A dedicated leader who brings an exceptional background, knowledge, expertise, and record of success to our community, there are few others deserving of such an honor. I congratulate Dr. Butler for receiving recognition as a "Woman Who Soars."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOE WILSON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on September 15, I joined President Trump for the historic signing ceremony at the White House. For this purpose, I was absent from votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted Nay on Roll Call No. 185, and Nay on Roll Call No. 186.

SALUTING AMERICAN PATRIOTS  
OF WWII FOR SERVICE WITH THE  
CANADIAN AND BRITISH ARMED  
FORCES

**HON. TIM RYAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to formally honor the legacy of the Ohioans and all other Americans who volunteered to defend democracy, our nation, and our allies during the Second World War. These individuals joined the military by the thousands prior to the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt encouraged the volunteerism through words and initiatives, and Hollywood supported these efforts in feature films.

Notably, the responding patriots proactively fought the forces of Nazism and fascism before the U.S. was officially a combatant, which helped provide time for the United States to prepare. The practical skills and knowledge obtained through Canadian and British training and operations proved invaluable once our nation officially took up arms in Europe and Asia.

The intrepid volunteers from the State of Ohio included Edward Tracey of Cortland, Donald James Matthew "Don" Blakeslee of Fairport Harbor, and Dominic Salvatore "Don" Gentile of Piqua. Gentile has been often referred to as a "One Man Air Force" and the "Ace of Aces." I would be remiss if I did not mention Frank Zavakos of Dayton, who was a member of the famous No. 71 (Eagle) Squadron of the Royal Air Force, a unit largely comprised of American pilots, who gave his life.

Madam Speaker, those American women who served in the British Air Transport Auxiliary are also deserving of recognition. Among this group was Bessie Lee Pittman, more commonly known as Jacqueline "Jackie" Cochran. Cochran was a pioneer of women's aviation and the first woman to fly a bomber across the Atlantic. She was the wartime leader of the Women Airforce Service Pilots and in the postwar era the first female to make a supersonic flight. Another was Helen Richey, who in 1934 won the premier air race in Dayton, Ohio, during the first National Air Meet for women. Richey was the first female pilot to be hired by a commercial airline in the United States. Ann Wood-Kelly was also an ATA standout, receiving the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom and eventually becoming an assistant to the U.S. air attaché in London, a public relations manager for Northeast Airlines, and the first female vice-president of Pan American Airways.

There are certainly more heroes to note. Kermit Roosevelt, the son of President Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., secured a commission in the British Army. John Gillespie Magee, Jr., enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and subsequently composed the immortal sonnet High Flight. William Meade Lindsay "Billy" Fiske III, who was the youngest gold medalist in any winter sport until 1992, died as a Royal Air Force aviator. Joseph Charles "Big Joe" McCarthy of the Royal Canadian Air Force flew on Operation Chastise, the famous Dams Raid. William Robert "Poppy" Dunn, either the first or second American ace of the conflict, served in the Canadian Army and Royal Air Force. William J. Vanderkloot, Jr., Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal pilot, flew for the Royal Air Force Ferry Command. Chesley Gordon "Pete" Peterson earned a Distinguished Flying Cross while flying with the Royal Air Force. Last but not least was the inspirational Vernon Charles "Shorty" Keough, who flew many missions during the Battle of Britain. Keough was the most diminutive aviator in the Royal Air Force; yet his legacy is lofty in the annals of history.

This year, 2020, marks the 75th anniversary of the formal ending of World War II. The bravery and foresight displayed by the volunteers from my state and the rest of the United States represent a largely unrecognized story of valor. Therefore, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in saluting them.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACT OF 2019

SPEECH OF

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 2020*

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act.

As we know from the devastating wildfires in my state, the reality of the climate crisis is here. The planet we are leaving to our children is different from the one we were born on, and we have to reverse course now before it is too late.

I want to thank my colleagues who offered amendments to make this an even stronger green bill. In particular, I thank my friend Representative BARRAGAN for offering an amendment I co-sponsored to invest in helping seaports to make their operations more efficient and less polluting. And I thank the environmental groups who gave critical input on this legislation and on the urgent need for our country and for the world to close the chapter on the era of fossil fuels.

During this year's unprecedented wildfires, smoke has been at unhealthy and even hazardous levels for weeks on end in my district. Wildfire smoke is especially damaging to vulnerable populations, for example unsheltered people. H.R. 4447 includes the Smoke Planning and Research Act to help state and local governments protect their communities from wildfire smoke. I believe we have a critical need for this legislation to respond to a serious threat to public health—for example by creating shelters for at-risk populations or retrofitting schools with air filters so students can safely attend school.

H.R. 4447 also includes the Climate Smart Ports Act, which will help us address health disparities and other issues in communities near ports, which have often suffered from generations of environmental injustice. The legislation includes a \$1 billion per year zero emissions ports infrastructure program to assist ports and port users with replacing cargo handling equipment, port harbor craft, drayage trucks, and other equipment with zero emissions equipment and technology. In West Oakland, the neighborhood bordering the Port of Oakland, the asthma hospitalization rate for children under the age of 5 is almost twice the rate for Alameda County as a whole. We must take action to reduce the massive amounts of fossil fuels burned by ports—both to address the climate crisis and to help our kids breathe.

I have heard the concerns expressed about some key provisions of this bill, and those concerns are valid. I do not support funding for projects that could result in further use of dirty or dangerous energy sources. I hope that we can work to improve this bill as it moves through the legislative process.

Nonetheless, much of the content of this bill would make necessary steps toward the clean energy revolution that we are all working for. It encourages the innovation that we need to address the fossil fuel-driven climate emergency while investing in renewable energy resources, electrification of transportation, reduction of carbon pollution from industrial and other sources, modernization of the grid and much more.

For these reasons, I support H.R. 4447 as a significant step away from fossil fuels and towards innovation and cleaner energy.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF  
GEORGIA DOBBINS DAVIS

**HON. RASHIDA TLAIB**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Georgia Dobbins Davis, a long-time resident of the 13th Congressional District's Inkster, Michigan and Former Motown artist, who passed away on September 18, 2020.

Born in Arkansas, Ms. Dobbins moved to Michigan at a young age. She spent her teenage years in Inkster, singing and performing with several local musical groups, including the Marvels, the group with which Georgia Dobbins made her mark on Motown. The Marvels nearly missed the chance to audition for Motown when they came in fourth place of their high school talent show. In the end, they ended up tagging along with the winning group. Motown executives were so impressed by the group's performance, they asked the young women to come up with an original song. Ms. Dobbins worked with a friend who wrote the melody for the song "Please Mr. Postman" while she wrote the lyrics in only three days' time. "Please Mr. Postman" was the hit song that launched a career for the Marvels, now known as the Marvelettes.

While Ms. Dobbins ultimately did not pursue a musical career, her song was a significant contribution to music and Detroit's culture and sound. It reached number one on the charts after only fourteen weeks and has been covered by artists such as the Carpenters who had their own hit with it, and the Beatles.

Ms. Dobbins remained in Inkster, raising her daughter, Kimberly and working at a local grocery store. She was well known for her beautiful smile and kind heart. Please join me in honoring the memory of Ms. Georgia Dobbins Davis.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MARKWAYNE MULLIN**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. MULLIN. Madam Speaker, I was not present the week of September 21–25, 2020 on account of supporting my son's continuing recovery.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 196; YEA on Roll Call No. 197; NAY on Roll Call No. 198; NAY on Roll Call No. 199; NAY on Roll Call No. 200; YEA on Roll Call No. 201; NAY on Roll Call No. 202; NAY on Roll Call No. 203; YEA on Roll Call No. 204; YEA on Roll Call No. 205; and NAY on Roll Call No. 206.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MADYSON  
ANN LATRICE CARTER

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Madyson Ann Latrice Carter. Born on this day, September 29, 2004, Madyson would have been sixteen years old.

She was a resident of Clinton, Mississippi who adored her family and friends. She was kind, intelligent, and possessed a smile that could brighten any room.

Regrettably, on June 18, 2018, Madyson departed from this world leaving behind a community of family and friends that continue to cherish her memories. Her courageous spirit and profound empathy for others will never be forgotten.

On behalf of the Second Congressional District of Mississippi, I send my continued thoughts and prayers to the Carter family.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Madyson Ann Latrice Carter.

RECOGNIZING DR. KENNETH L.  
MATTOX

**HON. DAN CRENSHAW**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Kenneth L. Mattox upon his retirement from public service at Harris Health System's Ben Taub Hospital after 31 years as its Chief of Staff, having proudly served the sick and injured people of Harris County, Texas for nearly 60 years, as a medical student, resident, surgeon and faculty member of Baylor College of Medicine. Dr. Kenneth L. Mattox is responsible for much of

what Ben Taub Hospital is known for today, including being one of only two elite Level I Trauma Centers serving the adult population of Harris County, with an emphasis on serving its most vulnerable residents.

As a faculty instructor, he was crucial in training both the present and future generations of surgeons serving southeast Texas and beyond, especially surgeons from the military branch who trained through the Joint Trauma Training Center established and operated at Ben Taub Hospital by the U.S. Department of Defense from 1998 to 2000. Madam Speaker, it is a pleasure to recognize the culmination of a stellar career. I ask all of my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing his service to the community and people of Houston and Harris County, Texas.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BOBBY  
LEE VERDUGO

**HON. JIMMY GOMEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Bobby Lee Verdugo, a Chicano activist from East Los Angeles, most known as the leader of the 1968 East Los Angeles high school walkouts.

Growing up in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles, Bobby lived the all-American life—he was a popular football player, his father coached a youth baseball team, and his mother was part of the Parent Teacher Association and volunteered for Bobby's Boy Scouts troop. Despite the active role Bobby's family played in the community, he and his Latino classmates would get singled out for speaking Spanish in school and were subjected to paddlings by their white teachers as punishment. The Latino students at the school were also being tracked into vocational classes. They were not afforded college preparatory courses or resources, and made to feel as if their futures were all but bright. Eastside schools were notoriously rundown and overcrowded and had some of the worst dropout rates in the country. Encouraged by his social science teacher, Sal Castro, Bobby and other students across the Eastside of Los Angeles organized a walkout to protest the discrimination, abuse, and mistreatment. Soon thousands of Latino students across the country followed suit, bringing the attention of the entire nation to their cause.

Bobby eventually enrolled at UCLA but left after two years to work as a bus dispatcher and a labor organizer. He married Yolanda Rios, his high school sweetheart and fellow walkouts organizer, and they had two kids.

After noticing the lack of resources for at-risk young men, particularly Latino youth, Bobby decided to enroll at California State University of Los Angeles at the age of 40 to become a social worker. In 1995, he co-founded Con Los Padres, a counseling program modeled after the Mesoamerican talking circles (círculos), giving teenage fathers the space to discuss their feelings, connect to their heritage, and receive the support they needed to navigate fatherhood.

His advocacy work led him to speaking invitations across the country and Bobby quickly became a frequent figure at Latino high school

youth and academic conferences. Bobby's infectious personality and humor drew thousands of students to him and to them, he became a father-figure and mentor.

Bobby was a trailblazing force that paved the way for the young Latino activists of today and his legacy lives on through their social justice work and activism. May Bobby's lifetime of leadership, passion, and service continue to be an inspiration to us all. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering and honoring Bobby Lee Verdugo.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS)

**HON. DAVID SCOTT**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the seriousness of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS).

PCOS is a genetic, hormone, metabolic and reproductive disorder that affects women and girls. PCOS can lead to lifelong complications such as infertility; anxiety, depression and other psychosocial disorders; obesity; severe hair and skin issues; endometrial cancer; type 2 diabetes; cardiovascular disease; non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and other life-threatening conditions. Many of these complications are a significant burden on quality of life, health, and the healthcare system.

PCOS affects over 10 million women and girls in the United States. Currently, there is no cure for PCOS, and women living with this disorder experience symptoms such as insulin resistance, menstrual irregularities, weight gain, thinning scalp hair, and depression and anxiety during puberty and throughout their lives. PCOS is a grave issue that affects hundreds of thousands of women in Georgia and millions more across the country. For far too long, PCOS has been a prevalent public health concern, threatening the mental and physical health and quality of life of girls, women and their families.

Increasing awareness about polycystic ovary syndrome is critical to our efforts to address the national maternal mortality crisis and prevent pregnancy-related deaths. Pregnant women with polycystic ovary syndrome are more likely to develop gestational diabetes, preeclampsia (pregnancy-related hypertension) and have emergency C-sections. Without access to quality prenatal care, many African American women with PCOS are not diagnosed until they have difficulty getting pregnant or experience dangerous pregnancy complications. PCOS is also the most common cause of female infertility. Many women living with the disorder often have miscarriages or premature deliveries.

There is a growing need to educate healthcare providers about PCOS because 50–70 percent of PCOS patients are going undiagnosed or misdiagnosed. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, about 50 percent of women with PCOS develop Type 2 Diabetes or prediabetes by the age of 40 and are at high risk for cardiovascular disease. Women and girls with this disorder are also at higher risk for uterine cancer, liver disease, and suicide.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join me to advance this bipartisan effort and make PCOS a public health priority.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOE WILSON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on September 24, I was in my district to celebrate the unveiling of the Advanced Manufacturing Collaborative to be located at the University of South Carolina Aiken, as well as attend the ribbon cutting for the Salt Waste Processing Facility at the Savannah River Site. Both of these programs will have positive impacts on our community and I look forward to their success.

For these reasons, I was absent for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted: NAY on Roll Call No. 202; NAY on Roll Call No. 203; NAY on Roll Call No. 204; YEA on Roll Call No. 205; and NAY on Roll Call No. 206.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT S. CROUCH

**HON. BRETT GUTHRIE**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Robert S. Crouch of Willisburg, Kentucky.

Following the attacks on our nation in Pearl Harbor, Bob answered the call to serve and arrived at his local recruiting depot on December 8, 1941, with the intention of signing up for the U.S. Army, though he saw the Marines in their dress blue uniforms and decided to sign up for the Marines instead. Bob was eventually deployed to the Pacific theatre. He earned a Purple Heart for his valiant efforts in the Battle of Iwo Jima. He was also awarded a Presidential Unit Citation, Campaign Ribbons, the WWII Victory Medal, and the Combat Action Ribbon. He retired from the Marine Corps as a Master Gunner Sergeant in 1984. In addition to his service in the Marines, Bob has served as a volunteer firefighter and serves as a deacon at his church.

I want to thank Bob for his service to our great Nation.

HONORING ZOË ROYER

**HON. JASON CROW**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the accomplishments of Ms. Zoë Royer who will be honored by The Chamber of Northwest Douglas County as a "Woman Who Soars."

Zoë's story is heartbreaking and inspiring. When she was 14, her mother was killed by her father who then took his own life. She and her younger sister were suddenly homeless and entered the foster care system. Zoë was

placed in more than a dozen homes in her teens and dropped out of high school. Through the help of a local non-profit, she was given hope and a future. She is a recent graduate of Metropolitan State University and now works to pay it forward.

Zoë has become a mental health advocate, a writer and activist. Zoë believes in fighting for a better and more equitable world through building relationships with her community. She is passionate about social change and hopes to inspire and empower others by telling her story.

Zoë has supported suicide prevention projects, charities assisting homeless students in education, and feminist non-profits throughout the state of Colorado. Zoë has been the president of several student organizations, including a women's social justice honor society. She now holds a psychological sciences degree from Metropolitan State University of Denver and is looking forward to attending a Ph.D. program.

As a recent graduate, advocate, and a survivor of incredible adversity, she truly is deserving of such an honor. I congratulate Ms. Royer for being recognized as a "Woman Who Soars."

HONORING PETER BLACKSTOCK

**HON. JIMMY PANETTA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the career achievements and community dedication of Peter Blackstock, a prominent businessman, community steward, and philanthropist who has called the central coast of California his home for nearly 40 years.

Peter Blackstock was born on the East Coast and served in the Army as an officer in Vietnam before working for the Ford Motor Company. In 1982, Peter moved to the Central Coast and purchased the Leslie Motors Toyota dealership in Seaside and renamed it Victory Toyota. Later, he opened Lexus Monterey Peninsula, forming Victory Dealership Group.

During his time as owner of Victory Dealership Group, Peter was a significant supporter of the automobile dealer community. He advocated for and actively contributed to industry priorities as a member of the American International Automobile Dealers Association's board of directors, President of the California New Car Dealers Association, and a director on the board of the National Automobile Dealers Association. He also set the bar for dealerships across the country when Victory Toyota was LEED certified for environmental responsibility in 2014. As a businessman, Peter is held in high esteem by all he worked with for his personal integrity, thoughtful contributions, professional demeanor, and engaging personality.

Peter is an especially involved member of his community on the Central Coast. He has secured resources for and served in many roles in countless organizations, including the Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts, Monterey Bay Symphony, Monterey Museum of Art, Make a Wish Foundation, AIM Youth Mental Health, Pac Rep Theatre Groups, SPCA, AT&T Junior Golf, Church

in the Forest, Hospice Giving, Arthritis Foundation, National WWII Museum, Marine Scholarship Foundation, Meals on Wheels, and Rancho Cielo. Most notably, he is Director Emeritus of the Boys & Girls Clubs of Monterey County, a past President of the Ventana Wilderness Alliance instrumental in protections for the California Condor, falcons, and other raptors, trustee emeritus of the Naval Postgraduate School Foundation, and was Vice-Chairman of the Economic Development Committee of the Fort Ord Reuse Committee. He has also served on the Monterey County Sheriffs Advisory Council, the task forces of the City of Seaside, the boards of All Saints and Stevenson Schools, and as foreman pro tempore on the Monterey County Civil Grand Jury.

As he begins his retirement, I have no doubt that Peter will continue to find myriad ways to support his community and cherish his time with his beloved wife, Barbara, and his daughter, son-in-law, and three grandchildren, who are triplets. We, as a community, are grateful for his contributions to the Central Coast and celebrate his successful career.

IN HONOR OF THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE AND LEGACY OF REVEREND ROBERT S. GRAETZ, JR.

**HON. TERRI A. SEWELL**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Robert S. Graetz Jr., a Lutheran minister and heroic Civil Rights Activist who passed away at the age of 92. In 1955, as a white minister Rev. Graetz alongside his wife Mrs. Jeannie Graetz came to Montgomery, Alabama to serve the all black congregation of Trinity Lutheran Church. Demonstrating tremendous courage, Rev. Graetz played a critical role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott by personally sacrificing his time and resources in the fight for equal rights.

Born on May 16, 1928 in Clarksburg, West Virginia, Rev. Graetz studied Theology at Capital University in Ohio, where he became interested in civil rights through his studies, founding a campus group to discuss race relations. After graduating in 1950, he attended Trinity Lutheran Seminary in Columbus, Ohio where he founded the Columbus N.A.A.C.P. chapter. In 1951, Rev. Graetz and Jeannie Ellis were married in East Springfield, Pennsylvania and together they had seven children.

Shortly after his arrival in Montgomery, Rev. Graetz became acquainted with the local N.A.A.C.P. youth council director Rosa Parks who held weekly meetings in the church pastored by Rev. Graetz. Rev. Graetz became active in the protest upon learning of the arrest of Rosa Parks. At his next Sunday service, he urged his parishioners to participate in the Bus Boycott and offered them a ride to work.

What originally began as a single day on December 5, 1955 turned into over a year of boycotting that ended on December 20, 1956. Rev. Graetz spent three hours every morning driving black members of the community to work. With his increasing involvement, he became an instrumental part of the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Rev. Graetz became the Secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, where he worked closely with Rosa Parks and avidly supported Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Rev. Graetz was the only white minister to publicly support the efforts of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, making him and his family a target of the Ku Klux Klan. There were several threats and attempts on Rev. Graetz and his family's lives—including two firebombs that damaged their home but thankfully harmed no one. Not to be deterred, Rev. Graetz loudly and proudly continued to fight for what he believed was the work of God in securing and defending the equal rights of his black church members. In support of Rosa Parks, he attended her court hearing and even attempted to sit in the colored section in the courtroom. Later, when the FBI urged Rev. Graetz and his family to leave Montgomery for their safety, they refused and remained unwavering in their public support of the Civil Rights Movement.

After the end of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Rev. Graetz and his wife Jeannie left Montgomery and returned to Columbus, Ohio in 1958 where Rev. Graetz served another predominantly black congregation. In the following years, he and his wife traveled across the nation to advocate for civil rights—eventually spending 13 years in Washington, D.C. as a lobbyist for marginalized individuals.

Throughout his life, Rev. Graetz authored several publications including: *A Congregational Guide to Human Relations*; *An Informed Church Serves a Diverse Society*; *Montgomery—a White Preacher's Memoir*; and *A White Preachers Message on Race and Reconciliation—Based on His Experiences Beginning with the Montgomery Bus Boycott*. Rev. Graetz also received the following honors: *Russwurm Award*, *National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association*; *Selma Humanitarian Award*; *Distinguished Alumnus*, *Trinity Lutheran Seminary*; *Doctor of Humanities*, *Capital University*; *Ohio Humanitarian Award*; *Ohio Governor's Humanitarian Award*. After returning to Montgomery in 2007, Rev. Graetz and his wife dedicated their service to Alabama State University and hosted the annual Graetz Symposium at the National Center for the Study of Civil Rights and African-American Culture at Alabama State University.

On a personal note, I have tremendous respect and admiration for the significant contributions that Rev. and Mrs. Graetz made to fight for civil rights and racial equality in the Montgomery community. Grounded by his faith and genuine belief in the value of all God's children, Rev. Graetz led by example in supporting the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It was the boycott of public transit in Montgomery for 381 days that resulted in the end of racial segregation in commerce across this nation. We owe a debt of gratitude to the personal sacrifice and threats to their lives that Rev. and Mrs. Graetz must have endured in the quest for equality and justice for all. To say thank you doesn't seem enough. May we rededicate ourselves to the cause of racial equality and reconciliation that exemplified the life's work of Reverend Graetz. And may the Lord say—well done thy good and faithful servant, Well Done.

On behalf of Alabama's 7th Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the extraordinary life and legacy of Reverend Robert S. Graetz, Jr., and his incredible contributions to the Civil Rights Movement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOHN H. RUTHERFORD**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I was unavailable and missed votes 202 through 206.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 202; NAY on Roll Call No. 203; NAY on Roll Call No. 204; YEA on Roll Call No. 205; and NAY on Roll Call No. 206.

REMEMBERING ERVIN JULIAN

**HON. DEBBIE LESKO**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Ervin Julian from Surprise, Arizona. Mr. Julian was one of the few World War II veterans still alive in Arizona, a centenarian, a Valley resident for more than 50 years, and a proud husband and father.

Mr. Julian was born in Waltham, Massachusetts and enlisted in the United States Navy for four years during World War II. During his time in service, he was stationed at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Texas, where he worked as the base commander's assistant. Shortly after his service, he moved to Phoenix, Arizona where he worked as a wholesale salesman.

He was married to the love of his life, Louise Julian, for nearly seventy-two years. Together, they raised their son Steven, who often refers to his dad as "a great hero." His only grandson, Joseph Charles Bentley Julian, is proud of his grandfather's service and the contributions he made to our nation.

Mr. Julian was a member of the American Legion and a big supporter of Boy Scouts of America. He fueled his love of antique automobiles by being active in the Horseless Carriage Club of America and Wally Byam Caravan Club International.

His family continues to cherish one of the most memorable final moments they shared together—when he went viral at a rally for President Donald Trump in February 2020. Mr. Julian captured the hearts of many when two men carried him down a flight of stairs at the Arizona Veterans Memorial Coliseum as the crowd chanted "U-S-A! U-S-A!" in the background.

On this day, we as a community would like to thank Mr. Julian for his service to our country and ask those who knew him to pray for his family during this time of mourning.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WALKER HARRIS JR., FOUNDER AND OWNER OF HARRIS ICE COMPANY

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 2020*

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen, Christian, businessman,

church leader, family leader, community leader and all around wonderful human being.

Mr. Walker Harris started work in the ice business when he was eighteen years old while visiting with his sister and her husband while deciding what to do after high school. He had grown up in Louisiana and after school worked for a black owned business helping out; therefore, he knew that he wanted to be a businessman.

While 18 he was hired as an ice bagger, he quickly learned the business and its distribution process. After a few months he heard that one of the drivers was retiring and wanted to sell his route of thirty clients. Mr. Walker Harris purchased the client list, started his own company and was off and running. After a few years he heard that a distribution warehouse was available for sale, he purchased the warehouse, upgraded the building and hired drivers. His business acumen, delivery, and customer service were so effective that he became one of the top ice distributors in the city of Chicago. In the meantime, he was actively engaged with his church, became a developer of some affordable housing units and became known as a leader in the community. He has been acknowledged by several church, civic, business, and community groups for outstanding service and contributions to his community and the city of Chicago.

I now commend and congratulate Mr. Walker Harris for outstanding service to humanity as we celebrate his birthday and the great contributions made through his ownership and development of the Walker Harris Ice Company.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Wednesday, September 30, 2020 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### OCTOBER 1

9:15 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services  
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support  
To hold hearings to examine supply chain integrity.

SD-G50

10 a.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting to consider an authorization to subpoena the attendance of a

witness for purpose of a hearing to Jack Dorsey, Chief Executive Officer, Twitter; an authorization to subpoena the attendance of a witness for purpose of a hearing to Sundar Pichai, Chief Executive Officer, Alphabet Inc., Google; and an authorization to subpoena the attendance of a witness for purpose of a hearing to Mark Zuckerberg, Chief Executive Officer, Facebook.

SD-106

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 4632, to amend title 17, United States Code, to establish an alternative dispute resolution program for copyright small claims, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to modify the scope of protection from civil liability for "good Samaritan" blocking and screening of offensive material, and the nominations of Benjamin Joel Beaton, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky, Kristi Haskins Johnson, and Taylor B. McNeel, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Mississippi, Kathryn Kimball Mizelle, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, and Thompson Michael Dietz, of New Jersey, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims.

SR-325

##### OCTOBER 6

10 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary  
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Crossfire Hurricane investigation.

SD-106