

"El Consejero" (1956). In 1957, she founded "La Banda Mita," a marching band that is one of the premier music orchestras in Puerto Rico today. In 1963, the first international congregation was founded in the city of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic.

Alongside Juanita from the beginning was Aarón. Aarón began his Ministry at the young age of 15. He served as the church's first administrator, as well as the first preacher, the senior guarda, and the lead percussionist of the marching band. When Juanita passed away in 1970, Aarón assumed leadership of the Congregation.

Under Aarón's leadership, the church grew extensively. It expanded nationally to Illinois (1969), Connecticut (1972), New Jersey (1976), Florida (1988), Massachusetts (1990), Texas (1998), Ohio (2008), and North Carolina (2011). It also expanded internationally to Colombia (1970), Mexico (1980), Venezuela (1982), Costa Rica (1986), Panama (1987), Ecuador (1991), Canada (1992), El Salvador (1993), and Spain (2000). In Florida, congregations were established in Orlando, Ocala, Miami, and Tampa.

Assisting Aarón with the church's great expansion was Rosinín Rodríguez Pérez, current Vice-President and Spiritual Leader of the Congregation. Together they founded institutions dedicated to provide social services to the community at-large. Some of these include: the Colegio Congregación Mita (1981), a K-12 school in Puerto Rico accredited by the Middle State Association; the El Paraíso Nursing Home (1985), a care center for seniors; and the Office for Counseling and Social Work (1985). The latter provides a wide range of professional services by certified social workers, psychologists, and gerontologists free of charge to members and nonmembers everywhere the church is established, including Orlando, FL.

In addition, they created music groups with the goal of developing love for the arts and music in children and adolescents. These include: the Harps Group (1987), the Children's Choir (1989), the Youth Choir (2004), and more recently, a Violin Orchestra (2007). Many of these groups, including the marching band, have smaller representations in most of the countries where the church is established.

In 1990, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, the church built its main house of worship in San Juan, Puerto Rico with capacity for up to 10,000 parishioners. Today, Mita's work continues its extraordinary expansion with hundreds of thousands of members in more than 300 congregations in 12 countries around the world.

I am happy to recognize the accomplishments of the Congregación Mita Church on this memorable date, the birthday of their leader Aarón, and wish them continuous success in the future.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BILL
ARNSPARGER

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2015

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of an exceptional man, Mr. William Stephen Arnsparger, of Paris, Kentucky.

Bill Arnsparger was a part of the Greatest Generation, answered his nation's call to service during World War II. He spent most of his life as a football coach, attaining greatness around the country. It is my honor to recognize him before the House of Representatives.

Mr. Arnsparger was born in Paris, Kentucky in 1926. He attended Paris High School, where he was All State in football. After graduation, he joined the United States Marine Corps and was stationed in China. Following the war, Arnsparger earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Miami University (Ohio), where he also played football. His coaching career began immediately after graduation as an assistant coach at Miami under Woody Hayes.

Arnsparger went on to serve as an assistant coach at the college level at Ohio State, the University of Kentucky, and Tulane University. He was head coach at Louisiana State University. Arnsparger coached in the NFL for the Baltimore Colts, the Miami Dolphins, the New York Giants, and the San Diego Chargers. He also served as athletic director at the University of Florida. Arnsparger was famous for being the architect of the "No Name Defense" and the "Killer B's" of the Miami Dolphins. Bill was inducted into the Miami Dolphins Honor Roll as well as Halls of Fame at Paris High School, Miami University, Kentucky Athletic, Florida Athletic, and the Kentucky Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Mr. Arnsparger passed away peacefully on July 17, 2015 in Paris, Kentucky. Like many in his generation, he served his country bravely during his time in the military. He went on to live an exemplary life in his chosen profession of football. He was truly an outstanding American, a patriot, and a role model to us all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2015

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call no. 560, due to a previously scheduled event, I was not present for this vote. Had I been present, I would have voted no.

COMMEMORATING THE 1956
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2015

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 59th anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution against Soviet tyranny. Though the Soviet tanks put down the uprising that time, it lit a torch of resistance that the communists could never put out and ultimately democracy prevailed. I submit the following remarks by Marion Smith, Executive Director of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, at an event last evening commemorating the 1956 Hungarian Revolution.

COMMEMORATING THE 1956 HUNGARIAN
REVOLUTION

(By Marion Smith)

[From Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation]

For a few days in 1956, Budapest became the capital of freedom. The city, which was gutted and nearly destroyed by the ruthless military showdown between Soviet and Nazi troops in World War II, became the city of hope and heartbreak in 1956. The Hungarian nation's patriotic glory and enviable spirit broke the yoke of the Soviet Empire, if only for a few days.

Ruszkik hazai!—Russians, go home!—a crowd eventually growing to 300,000 demanded as young people, who had everything to lose, gathered in the heart of the city. Hungarians began to tear off red stars from buildings, they toppled the statue of Stalin in front of the Hungarian Radio and tore out the Soviet symbol from the middle of the Hungarian flag, framed pictures of Lenin, Marx and Stalin were gathered on the street and burnt in bonfires. The flames of freedom lit up the nights.

The Soviet military stationed in Hungary was considerably large. It should have been relatively easy to put down what the regime called a fascist "counter-revolution". But it wasn't. Moscow underestimated the resilience of the people and the determination of Hungarians to fight. For their freedom, for their family, for their life.

From the West, Hungarians received sympathy and prayers. But not much more. And yet, these mostly young patriots succeeded in driving out the Soviet tanks all the way to the outskirts of Budapest. A free and democratic Hungary seemed within grasp.

But the Communist Politburo in Moscow was not yet ready for a breakup of the Iron Curtain and on November 4, Soviet tanks rolled through the city. 30,000 troops and more than a thousand tanks eventually put down the lightly armed civilians of Budapest.

The Soviets gave Hungary a new leader, János Kádár. He announced over the radio that the "Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government" was formed to protect Hungary's "socialist achievements". And people who disagreed, people who took a part in the fights had to pay the price. For many, the ultimate price. Some were simply shot on the streets like dogs, some disappeared in the middle of the night, some spent years in the prisons at Andrassy út 60, where the House of Terror today commemorates the brutality of the communist secret police.

Although the system was dubbed "goulash communism" for its more relaxed policies that allowed for some dissent, the one-party system, political censorship, food shortages of a centrally planned economy, and the arbitrary coercion of citizens by state officials remained until the very last days of the regime.

Almost sixty years after the Hungarian revolution, and more than 25 years after the regime change, it is more important than ever for Hungarians and Americans alike to remember that communism was not a beautiful utopia. It was and is an ideology that enables tyranny. Communist regimes everywhere systematically killed a portion of their own people as a matter of policy in peacetime, denied citizens their basic rights, robbed them of their food and of their labor, and tore families apart in maintaining a police state.

The mass exodus, one of the largest the U.S. has seen at the time, of political dissenters from Hungary on the heels of the 1956 revolution revealed the true intolerance of the "socialist dream".

The Victims of Communism Foundation, through our Witness project tells true stories about life communist regimes. To understand the depth and scope of the evil of communism we have to listen to those who knew it all too well, those like:

Béla Krasznay who spent nearly eight years in the notorious Recksk labor camp during the 1950's as a political prisoner due to his family background (landed-owners and military officers).

János Horváth who served as the youngest member of the Hungarian parliament in 1948, was imprisoned for four years by the communist regime because of his political beliefs only to return to the Hungarian parliament, becoming its oldest living member until his retirement in 2014.

Livia Gyarmathy who was ordered by the state to become a chemist, despite wanting to go to medical school and eventually became a filmmaker, and produced the first ever film about the Recksk labor camp—the Hungarian Gulag.

Dániel Magay, whose idyllic childhood was wrecked when communist authorities targeted his father, a popular landowner. Though his efforts to escape communism brought Dániel to the 1956 Olympic Games and, eventually, San Francisco, Dániel remains deeply shaped by having grown up under that brutal system.

We must not think that the fall of the Soviet Union meant the “end of history” or even the end of communism. As Charles de Gaulle, the former French president said: “Stalin didn't walk away into the past, he dissolved into the future.”

Today, one fifth of the world's population lives in a one-party communist state.

This very summer, new statues of Stalin have been erected in several Russian towns by Russia's Communist Party whose leader promised new statues in Irkutsk in Siberia and to Eastern Ukraine.

In Donetsk, where the Soviets are responsible for the death of millions of Ukrainians in the period of forced starvation known as Holodomor, a new cult of Stalin is on the rise with new street posters of the bloody murderer on display.

Russia is eager to display the red flag with hammer and sickle as a sign of past glory at sporting events from the Sochi Olympics to the FINA World Championships in Kazan. All this while Russian authorities have shut down the Soviet era archives, revised children's text books and harassed or jailed historians or journalists who dare to tell the truth about life in the Soviet Union.

And in our own country, a country that spent more resources on fighting communism than any other country in the world, we see a shocking lack of understanding from teenagers and young adults who do not know the basics of 20th century history. They don't understand how bankrupt the Marxist ideology actually is and why the struggle we as Americans took against communist imperialism was and is worth it.

The simple lesson of the Cold War is that there is absolutely nothing romantic, cute, or enviable about the socialist system and the communist utopia. Few nations know this better than the Hungarians, whose torn red white and green flag became, in 1956 a symbol for a universal desire for freedom. And so it remains today.

CHIEF GARY W. WARMAN—A
TEXAS LAWMAN

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2015

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Gary Warman, my friend who has served 35 years with the Humble Police Department, is retiring as a Texas lawman. Gary should be recognized for his fine career and his outstanding public service to the community of Humble and the great State of Texas.

After graduating from Sam Houston High School in Houston, Texas, Gary joined the United States Marines Corps in 1968. He served a tour in South Vietnam at Marble Mountain near Da Nang Air Base. Gary is an honorable defender of liberty and freedom and I thank him for his service to our country.

Following his service in the Marines, Gary moved back to Houston and began working as a millwright.

His father was a millwright, so he naturally learned the trade. He worked in several power plants around the Houston area for the next five years.

It wasn't long before Gary decided to fulfill his childhood dream of being a policeman. In 1975, he made that dream come true by joining Harris County Constable Precinct 1 where he trained at the Texas A&M Police Academy. He worked for Constable Walter Rankin for two years, before joining Harris County Precinct 4 under Constable C.R. Davis.

In 1979, he was offered a job as a patrol officer and thus began his long career fighting crime with the Humble Police Department. He quickly rose through the ranks as patrol sergeant, detective sergeant, lieutenant of detective division, and lieutenant of patrol division.

His personality and professionalism quickly gained him respect from the law enforcement community.

He was promoted to Chief of Police in 2002. His 13 years of faithful service as Chief of Police makes him the longest sitting Chief in the history of the City of Humble.

Gary obtained additional police training along the way. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy 174th session and Leadership Command College at Sam Houston State University. He also holds a Master Peace Officer Certificate. He is a member of the Texas Police Chief's Association, North Harris County Criminal Justice Association, Arabia Shrine Temple, International Association of Police Chiefs and a life member of the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.

On behalf of the Second Congressional District of Texas, this remarkable Texan should be commended for his exemplary service and dedication to the City of Humble. He will be dearly missed by his fellow officers, City of Humble employees, citizens of Humble, Texas and me. We wish him happy hunting, fishing, and golfing. Thank you, Gary, for dedicating your life to public service and making our community a fine place to live and raise a family. Job well done.

And that's just the way it is.

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS
WEEK

HON. DAN NEWHOUSE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2015

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of National Forest Products Week and in recognition of the 30,000 hardworking individuals employed by this industry in Washington State; including the over 1,000 pulp and paper employees in my district alone. In Washington, the industry provides nearly 2 billion dollars in annual compensation and is among the state's largest manufacturing sectors.

Forest products play a valuable role in our daily lives and are manufactured using recyclable and renewable resources. They are used in our businesses, schools, and homes—whether they are books, paper, shipping boxes, or LCD monitors—these products continue to meet the evolving needs of people around the world. The industry is an integral part of America's manufacturing competitiveness and allows us to communicate, teach, and learn.

I am excited to celebrate National Forest Products Week and my constituents who contribute to this industry. I urge my colleagues to exercise common sense and sound science when it comes to rules and regulations that unnecessarily burden this vital U.S. industry. By doing so, we can guarantee these products remain globally competitive and ensure that 900,000 Americans and 30,000 Washingtonians can continue working for this important industry.

RECOGNIZING PAUL GALLEGOS AS
CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 23, 2015

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Paul Gallegos, who was honored as Humboldt County Citizen of the Year on October 23, 2015, a well-deserved award. Paul Gallegos' history as an attorney and as the District Attorney for Humboldt County has been a benefit to the state and the community.

Born in Arlington, Virginia, Paul Gallegos was one of 11 children. He graduated from Woodbridge Senior High School in Woodbridge, Virginia, then attended the University of Southern California, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics. Paul Gallegos went on to University of La Verne School of Law, where he attained a Juris Doctorate degree.

Paul Gallegos was district attorney for Humboldt County from 2003 to 2015. He was a partner with his wife Joan at Gallegos & Gallegos, Attorneys at Law in Eureka, and focused on state and federal civil and criminal litigation at the Law Office of Paul V. Gallegos in Claremont, CA. He is currently a partner at the Gallegos Law Firm.

He has served with numerous legal associations, including: The California Public Defender's Association; the National Public Defender's Association; the California Trial Attorneys