

structure in North America that the Founding Father owned as his home and is open to the public as a historic house museum, in New Rochelle. Matthew's efforts to help update and restore key elements of the cottage included scraping, sanding, and repainting the wooden porch at the cottage's front entrance as well as the entrance door and railing at the rear of the cottage; repairing loose stone and broken mortar joints on the property's stone pedestrian bridge; power-washing the bridge; and cleaning up debris from the creek. His work was instrumental in maintaining and preserving the property, which in turn helps to perpetuate and promote the rich history of the City of New Rochelle.

But Matthew's project was only one facet of his work and ambition. He has committed his life to making a positive impact on his community and the people around him, and his attaining the rank of Eagle Scout is proof of that dedication and commitment.

On September 10, 2016 Matthew and his family celebrated his Court of Honor with a wonderful award ceremony. I want to congratulate Matthew on this tremendous honor and personally thank him for all he has done to better his community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2016

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following with regard to missed votes on the week of September 4, 2016.

On Roll Call number 479, had I been present I would have voted Yes.

On Roll Call number 480, had I been present I would have voted Yes.

On Roll Call number 488, had I been present I would have voted Yes.

On Roll Call number 491, had I been present I would have voted Yes.

On Roll Call number 493, had I been present I would have voted Yes.

On Roll Call number 495, had I been present I would have voted Yes.

TRIBUTE TO JUDY AND JERRY FULLER

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Judy and Jerry Fuller of Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the very special occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married on July 9, 1966 at First Assembly of God Church in Council Bluffs.

Judy and Jerry's lifelong commitment to each other and their family truly embodies Iowa values. As they reflect on their 50th anniversary, I hope it is filled with happy memories. May their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this great couple on their 50th year together and I wish them

many more. I know my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives will join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

HONORING 9/11 VICTIMS OF NEW JERSEY'S THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. THOMAS MacARTHUR

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2016

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, upon the 15th anniversary of the September 11th Terrorist Attacks, I rise today to honor all the victims of that horrible day, and specifically, those of New Jersey's Third Congressional District. Innocent loved ones were stolen far too soon from family and friends, and brave first responders were lost in the line of duty in the wake of the attacks.

The love that we demonstrated for our fellow citizens in the aftermath of the attacks was the ultimate rebuke to the hatred of those who attacked us fifteen years ago. I stand today, overwhelmed with that same love and feeling of unity. Today, I would like to especially remember these New Jersey residents:

Manuel Alarcon of Medford

Peter Apollo of Waretown

Brett Bailey of Brick

Nicholas Bogdon of Pemberton Borough

Christopher Cramer of Stafford

Michael Diehl of Brick

Patricia Fagan of Toms River

Joan Griffith of Willingboro

Leroy Homer of Evesham

Gricelada James of Willingboro

Robert Kennedy of Toms River

Ferdinand Morrone of Lakewood

Jon Perconti of Brick

James Sands, Jr. of Brick

Raphael Scorca of Beachwood

Lesley Thomas of Brick

Christopher Traina of Brick

Perry Thompson of Mount Laurel

Lee Adler of Springfield

JoAnn Heltbridle of Springfield

James Murphy of Point Pleasant

This anniversary should remind us that the American way of life stands for freedom and the firm belief that people can govern themselves through free exchange of ideas and respect for one another. We do not bend to those who rule by oppression, violence, and fear and that will never change. This anniversary reminds us that we can band together, that we have done so in the past and that we will continue to do so going forward, in the spirit of our nation. Today, we move forward together in honor of those that were lost on that terrible day, united as one, determined to prevent such terrible tragedy from occurring again.

Mr. Speaker, the people of New Jersey's Third Congressional District are tremendously honored to have had each and every one of these victims as selfless and dedicated members of their communities. It is with a heavy heart that I commemorate their lives, and recognize the lasting legacies that they have left behind, before the United States House of Representatives.

HONORING ANTHONY A. NICHOLS

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2016

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Anthony A. Nichols, the President and CEO of Central Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago. For over one hundred years, Central Federal Savings has provided financial services to communities in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs. Mr. Nichols has served as President of Central Federal Savings of Chicago for the past 48 years and has led the bank through economic downturns and other challenges to become one of the strongest in the nation.

During Mr. Nichols' tenure as President of Central Federal Savings, he has wisely guided the bank through difficult economic conditions that has led to the failure or consolidation of many other community banks. As of today, Central Federal Savings holds a 5-star rating from Bauer Financial and in every regulatory examination that the bank has undergone during the past fourteen years, it has been rated "outstanding" for its Community Reinvestment Act lending.

Outside of his professional life, Mr. Nichols has devoted a substantial part of his personal time to giving back to his community. He has served on the boards of most of the local chambers of commerce in his area and was one of the founders of the Lincoln-Belmont Businessmen's Association; now the Lakeview Chamber of Commerce. He also serves as a Director of the Chicagoland Association of Savings Institutions, as a Director of the Illinois Savings and Loan League, and as a leader in many other financial and business organizations in Chicago.

In addition to those organizations, Mr. Nichols serves on multiple committees for Saint Joseph Hospital, including as President of their Associates Board and Vice President of the Hospital Foundation. In addition, he serves as the President and a Trustee of St. Andrew Greek Orthodox Church, a Trustee of the Greek Orthodox Diocese of Chicago, a Director for Greek Star Newspaper, a Director and the Treasurer for the Hellenic Foundation, among many other positions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing all of the great work Anthony Nichols has done for his community. Mr. Nichols has proudly served Chicagoland in both his professional and personal life in order to make his community a better place for everyone. I wish to thank him for his many years of service.

HONORING MARIAN LUPU

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2016

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Marian Lupu, a zealous warrior for the elderly, who died on Sunday, August 14, 2016 at age 91 at her home in Tucson, AZ. Marian's impact on the field of aging and the development of programming designed to help older adults cannot be over-estimated. She pioneered efforts to improve services to the elderly through both the development of model

programs and the influence of local, state, national and even international policy. She originated or advanced many health and social care delivery models for older persons that have been widely replicated.

Born in Chicago, Marian grew up during the Great Depression in an observant Jewish household. Her education may have sewn the early seeds for her advocacy approach. She took one of the first courses ever taught on aging when she was a graduate student at the University of Chicago and was a student of famed community organizer Saul Alinsky. "I soon decided," she said, "that all the research in the world wasn't going to help the aging population unless it provided services and advocacy." After completion of a degree in industrial relations, she worked for the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, first as an interviewer, and then a supervisor of a nationwide, multi-year survey about issues facing the elderly.

Marian married Charles Lupu in Chicago in 1948. Their nearly sixty year union was a source of great joy and stability for her. Charles was unusual for the era in being completely supportive of his wife's professional career, never looking at her accomplishments as in any way diminishing his own. After living in Chicago, New Orleans, Charlottesville, and Pittsburgh, they settled in Tucson in 1966. A child of the Great Depression, Marian could never quite believe her good fortune in actually buying a house—her first—when she and her husband moved to Tucson. It was located in the now historic Harold Bell Wright neighborhood and she delighted in finding old copies of Harold Bell Wright's once popular novels at yard sales and flea markets.

Shortly after moving to Tucson, Marian became the founding executive director of the Pima Council on Aging (PCOA). When she retired from PCOA in 2007 at the age of 82, she had the distinction of being the longest serving Area Agency On Aging Executive Director in the nation. But it was not so much the length of her tenure as the tenacity and skill of her advocacy that won her wide recognition and admiration. She saw the increasing ranks of the older population not as a problem, but as a resource. In 1978, when she was president of the Western Gerontological Society (now the American Society on Aging) she said, "I don't see increasing number of elderly persons as a problem . . . Just as we changed from a frontier society to a manufacturing and agricultural society, we will change . . . because the demographics of our country are changing." The older population will be "pioneers, thinkers and dreamers for the future."

An early demonstration program developed in 1972 through Marian's leadership at the Pima Council on Aging, and funded in part through the Model Cities Program of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, served to define the now common concept of continuum of care. Central to the delivery system was the idea that each person participating in the program would be assigned a facilitator—a social worker responsible for identifying what services were needed, arranging for service delivery, and monitoring appropriateness of care. The services selected as most critically needed by Pima County residents included health-homemaker, home delivered meals, social and nutrition services, day care, and transportation.

Other innovative programming that Marian helped develop and implement included com-

prehensive adult day health services, senior socialization and nutrition programs in senior centers, senior art fairs (the "Sun Fair" in Tucson), the role of case managers in coordinating multiple services for older adults offered through a variety of providers, living environments for older adults that accommodate for sensory changes, and comprehensive hospice care.

Many of these programs were developed in concert with other community leaders, with academic partners at the University of Arizona, especially Dr. Theodore Koff, and with elders themselves. Her career-long association with Dr. Koff was an unusually strong example of academic/community partnership.

Marian was well known in the halls of Congress, in the Arizona state capitol, and in county and city agencies. Whenever an issue of concern to the elderly arose, she would make sure that the galleries were full of senior citizens willing to speak out. Former Tucson Mayor Lew Murphy recalled in a 2003 interview with the Arizona Daily Star this well-known tactic of Marian's in advancing funding for seniors. She was relentless. "Marian, just tell us what you want, and we'll get this over with," Murphy would direct her.

Marian's early success in building a model network of services in Tucson was showcased in a 1976 Working Paper of the Special Senate Committee on Aging, which highlighted many Tucson agencies working together to deliver adult day care, home care, and special transportation at a time when these services were novel. Marian attended four White House Conferences on Aging in 1971, 1981, 1995 and 2005 and made many other trips to Washington D.C. to advocate for senior services.

She relished telling the story of how she had chided President Carter during one of those trips to Washington. Nelson Cruikshank, President of the Federal Council on Aging, had arranged for a number of senior advocates to meet with the president. They had 15 minutes. The President entered the room and began speaking about the Panama Canal treaty, which was very much on his mind at the time. The clock was ticking and Marian was anxious that the allotted time would soon run out. As soon as she could, she rose and vigorously told the President, "We are here to talk about what seniors need, not the Panama Canal, and we don't have much time left." Years later, she was on an airplane when President Carter emerged from first class, started walking down the aisle, greeting passengers and shaking hands. When he got to the row where Marian was sitting with her husband Charles, he paused, turned to Charles and said, "You must be a very patient man." Charles demurred and asked why he said that. President Carter replied, "This woman here is the only one besides Helen Thomas who dared to interrupt me and shake my finger at me while I was in the White House."

Marian made an impression on many of the politicians who worked with her because she built bridges and expected cooperation across customarily divisive lines. She found ways to bridge differences between political parties, government and business, ethnic communities, academia, and service delivery. In an era before conference calls were ubiquitous, she was known for having two phone lines on her desk. She would call up someone at the state level on one phone and someone at the

federal level on another phone. She would say "Washington—you say X, State you say Y. What am I supposed to do here in Pima County? I need to resolve this regulatory problem in order to. . . ." Soon enough, she would get a resolution to whatever was impeding the latest innovative idea she wanted to put in place in Tucson.

Her contributions on the local, state and national level have been recognized as significant by those who understand the impact of her efforts and accomplishments in helping to improve the lives of many thousands of individuals and multi-generational families. Numerous awards decorate the halls of her home, but it was clear to all that she did not pursue her fierce advocacy in order to gain personal recognition, but in order to fight ageism, improve the lives of elders themselves and of the families that love them, and create an age-friendly society. She thoroughly believed the PCOA motto, "If aging is not your issue now, it will be." Whenever someone said to her, "you don't look 60 (or 70 or 80 or 90), she would reply, "This is what (60, or 70, or 80 or 90) looks like!"

When Marian retired from PCOA at the age of 82, she took her own advice and began an "encore career." She served as president of the board, back office staff, hall monitor and fairy godmother for Dancing in the Streets, Arizona (DITSAZ). DITSAZ, founded by her daughter, Soleste Lupu, and husband, Joseph Rodgers, is a ballet school in South Tucson serving a diverse population of students of all shapes, backgrounds, economic levels, and special needs. Seventy-five percent of the dance school's participants are on partial or full scholarships due to poverty in the region. Marian attributed this poverty to both "our prejudice and the lack of jobs." "I thought I saw poverty in the '60s and '70s when I was involved in bringing the needs of the elderly to the community," she says. "But you very rarely heard of the homeless elderly. For kids today it's different. I've never seen poverty among children the way you see it now."

Marian saw working with children as a natural extension of working with older adults. She would say, "We are all part of a family. If the grandparents aren't safe and happy, then the children and grandchildren are worried. And if the grandchildren aren't safe and happy themselves, then the grandparents are worried. We need the children to grow up to be strong, contributing citizens in order to support the services elders need. And we need the elders to contribute their wisdom and perspective and vision to help the next generation flourish." During her encore career, Marian often spoke up about the need for a comprehensive view of education. "We need STEAM, not STEM, to power our society" she would say—referring to the inclusion of arts in a science, technology, engineering and math-focused curriculum.

Marian is survived by her children and their spouses: Dale Lupu and Richard Gladstein; Jarold and Jana (Daniels) Lupu; Soleste Lupu and Joseph Rodgers, and by her grandchildren: Ariella Gladstein; Noah Lupu-Gladstein; and Emily, Cydney, and Neal Rodgers.

The Tucson and the entire national aging community will miss Marian's dedication and passionate advocacy.

TRIBUTE TO BEV AND KEITH
CATLETT

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Bev and Keith Catlett of Hamburg, Iowa for being selected as the Grand Marshals for the 93rd Sidney Iowa Championship Rodeo. Bev and Keith Catlett have been volunteering at the east entrance of the Sidney Rodeo for 32 years.

Bev and Keith are long-standing members of the Sidney community, being involved in all aspects of the region. Keith is a member of Williams, Jobe, Gibson American Legion Post 128 of Sidney and Post 156 in Hamburg, Iowa. Keith proudly served our country in the Iowa Army National Guard and has worked as a farmer, school bus driver, school custodian and a former foreman for the Fremont County Roads Department. Bev served on the Hamburg School Board, volunteered for the Mt. Olive Cemetery Board, Colonial Theatre Board, worked for Stoner Drug and drove a school bus. She is a lifelong member of the Pony Express Riders of Iowa.

Trevor Whipple, President of the Sidney Iowa Championship Rodeo said, "The Catletts are most deserving of being Grand Marshals. They have been great volunteers for many years. The Rodeo is honored to have them serve as Grand Marshals in 2016."

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Bev and Keith Catlett for their tireless commitment to the Sidney Iowa Championship Rodeo and to the Sidney and Hamburg, Iowa communities. Their 32 years of volunteer service to the Sidney, Iowa Championship Rodeo is a testament to their hard work and determination to succeed. I commend Bev and Keith Catlett for a job well done. I know that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in honoring them for their commitment to their community and wish them nothing but continued success.

THE FINAL FRONTIER

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2016

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the year was nineteen-sixty-nine. Everyone around the country was glued to their TVs, waiting for video footage of one of the most incredible achievements in human history to hit their screens: a man on the moon. As a young adult in 1969, I watched Neil Armstrong set foot on the Moon and felt a swell of pride when the first word spoken on the moon was "Houston." I am still proud to share a hometown with NASA.

The journey to a moon landing included years of research, tests, and failures. These trials culminated into something that would have seemed unfathomable to anyone just a few years before. A man had piloted and landed a craft on the moon, gotten out, walked around, taken pictures, and returned home safely.

The Space Race was a defining point of the Cold War, and perhaps the most exciting. The

Cold War brought fear to the United States, including the looming threat of nuclear war. But the United States was not discouraged, and persevered to innovation with the American values of hard work and dedication. In the midst of fear, the invention of space travel created hope for the future. The Space Race gained as much attention as the Arms Race, and President Kennedy's fierce speeches reminded the American public that this endeavor was just as important in the war against the Soviet Union. Hundreds of the brightest minds in America were called upon not to prepare for war, but to become the new Columbus' and Magellans as explorers of this "new and final frontier."

The Space Program quickly began to receive the same treatment as the Nuclear Arms Programs, with millions of dollars flowing into numerous top secret projects. The newly formed National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or NASA, was faced with one of the toughest jobs on the planet. How were they going to find the men smart enough to construct a device that could not only go to the moon but land for an extended duration and reenter Earth's atmosphere? Not to mention that a few years before a single computer had to have an entire room to be housed in, and they had to find the men brave (or foolish) enough to fly such a contraption to its harsh and unforgiving destination.

In the beginning, figuring out how we were going to put a man on the moon was not easy. Hundreds of men from all over the country were scratching their heads wondering how they were going to have enough fuel to get them there and back again with all the necessary equipment. It was John Houbolt, an engineer from Iowa who had an ingenious idea that, at the time, seemed ludicrous. Houbolt believed that more fuel could be conserved if the main craft stayed in orbit around the moon and much smaller lander would detach land on the moon, and then reattach with the main craft when it was time to depart.

But this idea stretched so far from what NASA's current team was already working on that many dismissed it. They would have to completely redesign the rocket, not to mention design this new "lander" and figure out how it would fit into the rocket with the astronauts. And they would have to finance even more training for the astronauts who would have to learn to detach and place the lander on the moon, and then relaunch and dock again with the orbiting rocket.

But it didn't take long for Houbolt to make his point. He insisted that this was the best way to accomplish a moon mission, and after months of hard work and redesign after redesign, the lunar lander was born. The iconic "spider" shaped lander is now exhibited in museums around the country, and without it the Apollo missions would have never left the launch pad.

But to pilot these machines of genius, some extraordinarily brave men were needed to explore the final frontier. NASA searched for some of the most gifted pilots and found one in the young Edward White from San Antonio. He was picked to man one of the early Gemini missions, Gemini 4, which only orbited the earth before coming back and acted as a stepping stone before the Apollo missions. During this mission, White became the first American to walk in space, exiting the vehicle and looking down at the Earth below. He was

so exhilarated by the experience that he refused to come back into the vehicle at first and had to be given a direct order before he would comply.

"I'm coming back in . . ." he told Houston, "and it's the saddest moment of my life."

Unfortunately, the story of how we made it to the moon is not without tragedies. After proving himself in the Gemini missions, Edward White was selected for the first Apollo mission. It was mere weeks before Apollo 1 was set to launch when the three-man crew was scheduled for a "plugs out the test," meaning they would go through the takeoff procedure without leaving the launch pad. Suddenly, a fire broke out in the main cabin. Pure oxygen quickly filled the tiny cabin, fueling the rapidly spreading fire, and ultimately killing all three men aboard.

While such tragedies set us back in our pursuit of the moon, we have never surrendered to a challenge. The loss of these three brave men only caused NASA to crack down harder on the designs of the vessels that would take men to space, making them more efficient and safer than ever before. As technology evolves, space travel has become safer, however, disaster still strikes. We still remember the brave men and women aboard the Challenger and the Columbia during the shuttle missions. Portraits of these brave men and women adorn the halls of Congress, displayed for all visitors to see. Their sacrifice has only strengthened our resolve to reach for the stars. Failure is simply not an option.

But apart from the men that space exploration has inspired or the technology that these programs created to make the world a better place, the space race had a profound effect on the nation. There has been nothing quite like it since. John F. Kennedy, whether or not you liked the man or his policy, definitely had a passion for the space program, and he brought that passion to each and every one of his public speeches. It was this passion, along with the dedication of all the members involved with the project, that was passed along to the American public. Whether we were watching with baited breath from our televisions at home, engineering the rocket or flying the spacecraft, the United States was in this together. It was this devotion that united the American people like had never before, except for during war time. We were no longer Democrats or Republicans, we were Americans, cheering on and supporting the gallant men and women who were setting foot into this brave new world. No longer would bloodshed be required to bring this country together. The space race proved that Americans could come together not only in tragedies but triumphs; triumphs that would shape the world as we know it.

Mr. Speaker, the space race as we knew it then will never return with the same vengeance. Technology progresses in different, and much faster, ways than it did during the height of the Cold War. But our space quest inspired millions of people around the globe, and that dream of future space exploration is still alive. I hope that while this governing body must face many serious and somber issues to keep this country safe and prosperous, that such a time will not fade from our memories, and that the American space dream will never fade away. Its unfortunate that we've seen the demise of NASA, a self-inflicted wound by our own Federal Government. In the interest of