

prized event for those invited. In 2018, Columbia established the Ira A. Lipman Center for Journalism and Civil and Human Rights. Mr. Lipman was a leader in social justice organizations, and served as chairman and later as honorary chairman for life of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He stood up to racism wherever it raised its ugly head. In 1983, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He served on the board of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and on the board of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Mr. Lipman held many positions with the United Way of America, including as the first chairman of its ethics committee, and headed up its Memphis United Way chapter with record-setting donations. In Memphis, Ira was a model of civic responsibility, a thoughtful philanthropist and, like "Mr. Anonymous," was looked to for his leadership, including financial support for the Memphis and Shelby County Crime Commission. In 1992, when Minister Louis Farrakhan was given the keys to the city by then-Mayor W.W. Herenton, Ira stood up and made it clear the decision was questionable. When he realized his lifelong dream of moving to New York City, he became one of that city's leading patrons, serving on the board of The New-York Historical Society. As New York City's quasi-anthem says, if you can make it there, you can make it anywhere, and Ira made it there and New York was the better for it. He was a longtime member of the Council on Foreign Relations and, in 2016, his generous gift created the Ira A. Lipman Chair in Emerging Technologies and National Security at the Council. Recognized worldwide for his dedication to Jewry, he was a member of the board of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for 38 years and last year received its highest honor, the Humanitarian Award. He also served as an officer of the American Jewish Historical Society. Ira served on the Board of Trustees of his alma mater, Ohio Wesleyan University, which conferred on him its Distinguished Achievement Citation for significant accomplishments and service to mankind. Mr. Lipman received the Stanley C. Pace Award for Leadership in Ethics from the Ethics Resource Center in 2002. That same year, the Committee for Economic Development honored him with its Corporate Citizenship Award. In 2004, he received the Dean's Medal of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he served as a member of the Board of Overseers from 1991 to 2004 and again from 2005 to 2016. It was Ira Lipman who suggested that I sponsor and pass legislation creating the Tennessee's Holocaust Commission in 1984 when I was a State Senator. In 1963, Mr. Lipman founded Guardmark, a private security and security guard company, in Memphis, and grew it to a 17,000-employee operation before he sold it in 2015. He wrote *How to Protect Yourself From Crime* (1975) and was often consulted by law enforcement and private security officials for his expertise. Mr. Lipman's philanthropy will long be remembered. He will be missed by so many for his wisdom, courage and willingness to step up. I want to express my condolences to his wife, Barbara; his sons Gus, Josh and Ben; his extended family and his many friends. His was a life well-lived.

# FOSTERING UNDERGRADUATE TALENT BY UNLOCKING RE- SOURCES FOR EDUCATION ACT

SPEECH OF

## HON. PETER WELCH

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 17, 2019*

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a strong supporter of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), and the intent of H.R. 2486, the Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education (FUTURE) Act. These institutions, which serve high populations of traditionally underrepresented students, need stable and reliable funding. We have seen the positive impacts that mandatory funding has had on improving degree completion, achieving future gainful employment, and propelling upward mobility for these populations. However, the funding source, currently in the bill, comes at the expense of critical small nonprofit education institutions like the one in my district, the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation (VSAC).

Unlike some large Guarantee Agencies (GAs), VSAC does so much more for Vermont students than just acting as a loan guarantor. They are a public nonprofit agency that advocates for students and families to ensure that they have the information, the counseling, and the financial aid to achieve their education goals. Their 161 employees provide need-based education grants, scholarships, loan services, and community outreach. In this past year alone, VSAC:

Issued \$20.1 million in need-based grants to 11,766 Vermont students;

Provided 3,195 scholarship awards worth over \$5.4 million;

Counseled 6,642 low-income and first-generation college-bound Vermont students;

Answered 62,000 phone calls from borrowers who needed assistance with their financial aid and repayment questions; and

Trained 355 education professionals to better serve their students.

The funding source in the bill—eliminating Account Maintenance Fees paid to GAs for guaranteeing Federal Family Education Loans—operates under the misunderstanding that the program has been eliminated and therefore no services and resources need to be provided for these loans. In fact, VSAC continues to service over \$410 million of these FFELP loans for 26,500 borrowers, and the funding that accompanies the servicing of these loans helps VSAC achieve its broader mission of borrow advocacy and counseling. This work is particularly important for borrowers in the wake of problems with the new federal direct loan program and private lenders. VSAC and other organizations are facing the reality of having no way to replace this lost revenue stream to continue to help thousands of borrowers navigate the complicated and difficult process of finding a way to pay for higher education.

This doesn't have to be an either-or decision. As we move forward, I urge the Chairman to work with me and Senate leaders to try to identify an alternative funding source. We must ensure that smaller GAs like VSAC are protected and able to continue the vital work they provide to their communities.

# HONORING THE ACCOMPLISH- MENTS OF DR. NINA MCLELLAND

## HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 19, 2019*

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Dr. Nina McClelland, a resident of Toledo and a champion of ensuring safe water starting with her work at the Toledo water treatment plant and being the first woman in Ohio to earn a Class A operator license for wastewater treatment over 50 years ago.

On Thursday, September 19, 2019, The University of Toledo honors Dr. McClelland, former President and CEO of NSF (National Sanitation Foundation) International, Chair of the Board of Directors of the American Chemical Society and Dean Emeritus of The University of Toledo, by announcing the creation of the Dr. Nina McClelland Laboratory for Water Chemistry and Environmental Analysis.

The laboratory is an important initiative for The University of Toledo's efforts to be a leader in solving existing and emerging environmental problems in the region and for the world. To continue Dr. McClelland's legacy and life-long passion for ensuring safe water, this state-of-the-art analytical laboratory will focus on the development of innovative scientific methodology to address concerns related to our water resources, especially issues important for public health. Together with other scientists on campus the laboratory will complement their activities and strive to create a hub for new scientific discoveries and research breakthroughs to address the most pressing environmental issues. Another mission of the laboratory is to provide outstanding training for our students with state-of-the-art instrumentation and facilities to ensure they learn in the best environment possible. The goal is to provide a new generation of researchers to be the new leaders and stewards for our environment.

Dr. McClelland has been active in various governance roles in the American Chemical Society (ACS), the world's largest scientific organization, and has served The University of Toledo as Dean and Professor Emerita, College of Arts and Sciences, and Executive-In-Residence, College of Business and Innovation. Dr. McClelland has served as a Consultant and Principal with The Bartech Group, T.C. AirTech, LLC, and James Cavnar, Founder and President of Cross International of the International Clean Water Program.

Serving on several major committees throughout her career, Dr. McClelland has been a member of U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; National Science Foundation; National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council; Centers for Disease Control; State of Michigan, Governor's Council on Environmental Quality; and American National Standards Institute.

The work that Dr. McClelland has done in her groundbreaking career is inspirational, and her dedication to public health is laudable. We congratulate her on all her accomplishments and wish nothing but the best for the researchers that will work in the newly created

Dr. Nina McClelland Laboratory for Water Chemistry and Environmental Analysis at The University of Toledo. Onward to Dr. McClelland, and her legacy to the future.

#### HONORING BAXTER BRECHT

#### HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Baxter Brecht. Baxter is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1376, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Baxter has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Baxter has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Baxter has served his troop as Assistant Patrol Leader, earned the rank of Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say, and become an Ordeal Member of the Order of the Arrow. Baxter has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Baxter built storage shelving to help preserve and inventory all of the historical displays at the Clay County Historical Society Museum in Liberty, Missouri.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Baxter Brecht for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

#### HONORING FANNIE LOU HAMER, ANNIE DEVINE, AND VICTORIA GRAY

#### HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight remarkable historical activists, Fannie Lou Hamer, Annie Devine, and Victoria Gray.

Coming on the heels of its historic challenge to the seating of the all-white Mississippi delegation at the 1964 Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) moved to unseat Mississippi's all-white Congressional delegation the next year. The MFDP revealed how continued illegal discrimination led to the election of five white men to represent a state, where the population was nearly half African American. Through its Freedom Elections, open to anyone regardless of race, the MFDP proved that black voters would exercise their constitutional rights if given the chance and that their votes would undermine Jim Crow politics in America. The MFDP took its challenge all the way to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In December 1964, MFDP attorneys not only rejected the seating of the men who comprised the Mississippi delegation ahead of the 1965 Congressional session but asserted that Fannie Lou Hamer, Annie Devine, and Victoria

Gray should be seated in their stead in their own respective districts. These three black women were long-time civil rights activists and MFDP stalwarts and had attempted to run for Congress in the Fall of 1964. After they were denied a place on the official Mississippi ballot, Hamer, Devine, and Gray were elected through the MFDP Freedom Vote. Though it had no recognized legal standing, the Freedom Vote was the only true democratic election in Mississippi. Thus, the MFDP argued that these women were entitled to the state's Congressional seats in their districts as the only democratically elected officials from the state.

On January 3, 1965, Hamer, Devine, Gray, and more than 600 other black Mississippians welcomed members of Congress to the Capitol in support of the MFDP challenge. When Speaker of the House John McCormack began the traditional roll call, Congressman William Fitts Ryan of New York objected to the seating of Mississippi's Thomas Abernethy. More than sixty U.S. Representatives joined Ryan in that dissent and forced McCormack to wait to seat the entire Mississippi delegation until the rest of Congress had been sworn in. Then, House Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma moved that the MFDP challenge be recognized as legitimate and that Mississippi's all-white delegation be seated until a full hearing could be conducted. Albert's Resolution passed the House by a vote of 276 to 149. With two-thirds of U.S. Congressmen supporting the right to a challenge, the Committee on House Administration prepared to hear the MFDP's arguments.

The state's segregationist delegation employed an army of white attorneys, recruited at the behest of the Mississippi Bar Association, to mount their defense during the summer of 1965, but the MFDP organized dozens of volunteer lawyers from across the country to prepare its case. They issued subpoenas, conducted depositions, and gathered testimony from black voters about the discrimination they had encountered in the state for decades. Backed by hundreds of pages of documents in support of the challenge, the MFDP was prepared for a hearing to be held in the Fall of 1965.

When the MFDP challenge was finally heard on September 13, 1965, Fannie Lou Hamer, Annie Devine, and Victoria Gray testified in front of the House Subcommittee on Elections that they had been denied access to the ballot because of their race and should be seated to represent the State of Mississippi in Congress. Three days later, their challenge came to the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives for a vote, and Congressman Ryan of New York, who had first stood to object to the seating of the all-white delegation in January, accompanied the three women to sit on the House floor with Congressional Democrats during the debate. Their presence made them the first black women on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives and the first black Mississippians there since Reconstruction. Undaunted by the vitriol they had faced, Annie Devine, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Victoria Gray sat nobly through the deliberations.

Although a vote of 228–143 defeated the MFDP challenge, nearly 40 percent of Congressmen had gone on record in support of Hamer, Devine, and Gray. A month before their challenge was heard, the 1965 Voting Rights Act had passed, which many members

of Congress believed had rectified the inequities that the MFDP described, and those Congressmen did not believe they should act on behalf of the MFDP in the name of past discrimination. Nevertheless, the heroic efforts of Hamer, Devine, Gray, and the MFDP proved that African Americans would not sit idly by but would demand their rights of American citizenship. These three women fought to throw open the doors that eventually saw Shirley Chisholm from New York elected as the first black woman to Congress in 1968, Mike Espy as the first black Mississippian since Reconstruction to serve in Congress in 1987, and the election of the first African American President of the United States, Barack Obama. We honor them for their courage and sacrifice.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jacqueline Hamer-Flakes, Pastor Cecil Gray, Julie Henderson, Reuben Adams, Nettsaanett Gray, Barbara Devine Reed, Tiffany Wilson, William Ryan, Mary Carroll (Mac) Ryan, and Elizabeth Ryan as we reflect on the contributions of Fannie Lou Hamer, Annie Devine, and Victoria Gray to their families, communities, and their driving passion to fight for Civil Rights.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF U.S. MARINE CORPS WORLD WAR II VETERAN YSABEL CISNEROS

#### HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of U.S. Marine Corps World War II Veteran Ysabel Cisneros.

Ysabel Cisneros was a lifelong resident of Orange County. He was born on October 6, 1925 in Anaheim, CA and raised in the segregated La Jolla barrio in the city of Placentia.

Mr. Cisneros joined the United States Marine Corps at the age of 18 in 1943 at the height of World War II. When given the choice of waiting two weeks, or joining immediately, he chose to enlist immediately and served his boot camp at Camp Pendleton.

Ysabel Cisneros served in the Guam and Palau campaigns that freed the South Pacific from Fascist Japanese oppression. Mr. Cisneros and his company were then chosen to be a part of the invasion of Iwo Jima, a decisive battle in World War II.

Ysabel Cisneros was among the many brave Americans to storm Mount Suribachi, in one of the deadliest battles in American history. During this time, Mr. Cisneros served with and befriended the legendary Ira Hayes, the Native American soldier who helped lift the American flag on Mount Suribachi.

Mr. Cisneros was wounded in battle and spent the remainder of the war recuperating from his injuries. Mr. Cisneros was honorably discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps on June 26, 1946.

Mr. Cisneros settled back in his hometown of Placentia and married his loving wife Amelia in 1947 and lived the remainder of his life.

Ysabel Cisneros is survived by four of his children, 17 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren and seven great-great grandchildren.

Let us remember World War II Marine Veteran Ysabel Cisneros, a true American hero.