

Washington was named Bayard Rustin. In 1963, he was one of the persons who made the occasion. He was Black. He was Quaker. He was also LGBTQ.

I owe a debt, and I am here today to repay some portion of that debt with this resolution.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JUDGE JAMES TORMEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, as a proud American and a Member of Congress, I rise today on the floor of the House of Representatives to celebrate the life and career of the Honorable James Tormey III, one of my constituents.

Judge Tormey was a beloved father and husband. He was a distinguished judge and an honorable public servant who passed away far too early on June 22, 2019, just 4 days ago.

A 1972 graduate of State University of New York College at Cortland and a 1976 graduate of Syracuse University College of Law, my alma mater as well, Judge Tormey committed much of his life to public service.

Serving on the Onondaga County Legislature for 10 years and, later, as a Syracuse City Court judge, supreme court justice, and district administrative judge for the Fifth Judicial District of New York, Jim Tormey earned the respect, praise, and trust of many in our community.

Over the course of his esteemed judicial career, Judge Tormey took a measured approach in upholding the law and applying it fairly. He firmly believed in the justice system and worked to ensure everyone had access to it.

As a district administrative judge, his most recent job, Judge Tormey supervised the operations and schedules of more than 300 judges serving in the Fifth Judicial District, many of whom, since his passing this week, have shared stories of his strong leadership, his commitment to ensuring justice, and his respect for all. They have spoken of his commitment to continued legal education and pro bono work and, importantly, of his friendship, mentorship, and distinguished leadership.

Judge Tormey was committed to making central New York a better place to live and work, and the impact of his work went far beyond the courtroom. He used his role to address some of the most pressing issues plaguing our community, overseeing the establishment of local drug courts, which are very successful, the opioid courts, human trafficking court, youthful offender court, and community court for lower-level offenders.

His dedication to central New York was visible in all of his actions, and he will be truly missed.

Above all, though, and far more important to the judge, he was a family man. He deeply loved his wife, Susan; their children, Andrew and Colleen; and his grandchildren.

Susan is now left to carry on the great traditions that she and her husband forged with their children and others in the community. Sue is a successful person in her own right, having a long and storied career, including, most recently, at Onondaga Community College.

To Sue, I say Godspeed. Keep your chin up, cherish your children and your grandchildren, and continue to carry on the legacy that your husband forged in this community.

I ask my colleagues, in closing, to keep them in mind as we honor and remember the life of this devoted civil servant, Judge Tormey.

CENSUS RIGGING: A CONFESSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the clock is ticking down to the hour when the Supreme Court will make its initial decision on whether to include a citizenship question in the 2020 Census.

This administration has repeatedly told the American people, this Congress, and the Supreme Court that its reason for wanting to include the question is to “help enforce the Voting Rights Act.”

It turns out, all that was a lie, and I have the documentation to prove it on my website.

Newly discovered documents and court records clearly show that the only goal was to achieve the desired effect of diminishing the representation of communities of color while also entrenching the power of “Republican and non-Hispanic Whites,” according to the masterminds of the citizenship question.

This may, understandably, sound to some like an outrageous claim to make, but we have the documentation to prove it. You can go to my website to see it. These documents were uncovered thanks to the courageous efforts of a woman who discovered and turned over thousands of documents from her father’s hard drive to pro bono lawyers representing Common Cause in its litigation against gerrymandering.

In doing so, she uncovered evidence that is more powerful and convincing than a smoking gun. It is basically a signed and sealed confession.

The documentary trail of deceit begins on January 7, 2015, when a Census Bureau employee used her private email account to contact a Republican redistricting expert and urged him to push for a citizenship question in the 2020 Census.

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The Census Bureau employee, a Christa Jones, went on to become a political appointee in the Census Bureau. Ms. Jones then became part of Secretary Ross’ core team on the citizenship question.

The redistricting expert she reached out to was Dr. Thomas Hofeller. Hofeller was widely known as the Michelangelo of gerrymandering for the Republican Party.

This conspiracy picked up steam in August of 2015 when Dr. Hofeller concluded in a secret study he had written that simply adding one question, a citizenship question, to the Census would facilitate a redistricting overhaul that would be, and I quote from his work: “advantageous to Republicans and non-Hispanic Whites.”

In late 2016, Dr. Hofeller became the first person to push the incoming administration to add a citizenship question to the 2020 census. Not long after, Hofeller ghostwrote a letter that became, word for word, the basis of the Justice letter that had been cooked up by Commerce to be sent to them that set forth the knowingly fake voting rights rationale.

In October of 2017, Secretary Ross’ general counsel arranged for his key Census advisor to hand-deliver the Hofeller letter to a top Department of Justice political appointee at a secret meeting. That fake Voting Rights Act rationale then appeared in the letter that the DOJ political appointee sent to the Commerce Department, and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce sat before Congress and lied to our faces in an effort to cover up their illegal and immoral activities.

Let no one be misled about the purpose of these efforts. They are a concerted effort by the current administration to undermine the bedrock principle of one person, one vote. Its purpose is to undermine the ability of non-White, non-Republican people and communities of color to have equal representation here in the people’s House.

These deceptive and anti-democratic efforts must not stand. Even if the Supreme Court rules against us, we will continue to fight for the principles of one person, one vote and the Constitution’s requirement that all inhabitants must be counted. Democracy depends on it, our people deserve it, and we will fight until we achieve it.

THANKING DR. MICHAEL MESSINA FOR HIS SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Michael Messina.

Dr. Messina is retiring this week following a distinguished career in academia. Most recently, Dr. Messina has served as the head of the Department of Ecosystem Science and Management at Pennsylvania State University. He earned his bachelor’s degree in forest science from Penn State in 1979 and a doctorate in forestry from North Carolina State University in 1983.

In 2009, Dr. Messina was named director of Penn State’s School of Forest

Resources after serving as a professor and associate department head at Texas A&M University. He has been a great resource when it comes to forest science and is a leader in that area.

In July 2012, he led the Penn State School of Forest Resources in the creation of the Department of Ecosystem Science and Management. He has used his years of expertise and knowledge to focus on improving the responsible management of soil and water, healthy forests, and a diversity of fish and wildlife species. His work has always been aimed at preserving the beauty of the world around us for all to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Messina for his years of service. I wish him and his wife, Suzy, all the best in retirement.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
RATIFYING THE 19TH AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the passage of the 19th Amendment providing women the right to vote.

After Congress passed the 19th Amendment in 1919, three-fourths of the 48 State legislatures were needed to ratify the new amendment. This past Monday, June 24, marks the 100th anniversary of Pennsylvania becoming the seventh State to ratify the 19th Amendment.

Women first organized and fought for suffrage on the national level in July of 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York. But Pennsylvania was a center of women's rights even before the Seneca Falls Convention occurred.

Famous suffragist Lucretia Mott joined with a diverse group of Pennsylvania women to organize the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.

In 1840, the society sent Mott as a delegate to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London to protest the exclusion of women at the convention.

Organizations like this were formed all across the Commonwealth to focus their attention on raising awareness of the women's suffrage cause.

The decades of effort on the local and national level by women's suffragists resulted in Congress finally passing the 19th Amendment.

Today women play a pivotal role in our government. The 2018 elections brought a record number of Pennsylvania women to the ballot box, and a record number were welcomed to political office across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania can be proud of our important role in the women's suffrage movement and securing the right to vote 100 years ago.

OKLAHOMANS IN SPACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the legacy and accomplishments of Oklahomans in space.

Retired Air Force Colonel Stuart Roosa was one of six Apollo astronauts to fly solo around the Moon.

After growing up in Claremore, Colonel Roosa studied at both Oklahoma State University and the University of Arizona before earning a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering with honors from the University of Colorado in Boulder in 1960. Later he graduated from the Aviation Cadet Program at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, where he received his flight training commission in the U.S. Air Force.

Roosa was one of 19 people selected to the astronaut class of 1966. Colonel Roosa served as a member of the astronaut support crew for the Apollo 9 mission and as the command module pilot for the Apollo 14 mission from January 13 to February 9, 1971. In completing his first spaceflight, Roosa logged a total of 216 hours and 42 minutes in space. Following Apollo 14 he served as backup command pilot for Apollo 16 and Apollo 17. He was assigned to the space shuttle program until his retirement as a colonel from the Air Force in 1976.

Former NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin describes Colonel Roosa as one of the can-do spacefarers who helped take America and all humankind to the Moon. Goldin said that Colonel Roosa exemplified the talents that NASA strives for: service to our Nation, technical know-how, and an unbridled creative spirit.

CELEBRATING OKLAHOMANS IN SPACE

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments and achievements of Oklahomans in space.

Skylab was the first space station operated by the United States. This space station spent 6 years orbiting the Earth. Within those 6 years, two Oklahomans were part of the three successive, three-man crews to live aboard Skylab: William Pogue and Owen Garriott.

Born in Okemah, Oklahoma, Pogue joined the U.S. Air Force and fought in the Korean war. In 1955 Colonel Pogue became a member of the Thunderbirds, the Air Force's elite aerobatics team, and then earned a master's degree from Oklahoma State University in 1960. In 1966 Colonel Pogue became an astronaut and served on the support crews for the Apollo 7, 11, and 14 missions.

The pilot of record-setting American missions in space, Pogue was one of the few astronauts to ever go on strike while in orbit to demand more time to contemplate the universe.

Colonel Pogue and the three-manned crew he was a part of flew the longest and last manned mission aboard Skylab from November 16, 1973 to February 8, 1974.

Astronaut Owen Garriott was born in Enid, Oklahoma. He earned a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the University of Oklahoma and his master's and doctoral degrees in electrical engineering from Stanford University.

Dr. Garriott served as an electronics officer while on Active Duty with the

U.S. Navy from 1953 to 1956 and was stationed aboard several U.S. destroyers at sea. He was selected as a scientist-astronaut by NASA in June 1965 and then completed a 53-week course in flight training at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona. He logged more than 5,000 hours flying time, including more than 2,900 hours in jet and light aircraft, spacecraft, and helicopters. Garriott was the science-pilot for Skylab 3, the second crewed Skylab mission, and he was in orbit from July 28 to September 25, 1973.

The crew of Skylab 3 logged 1,427 hours and 9 minutes each in space, setting a world record for a single mission. Garriott spent 13 hours and 43 minutes in three separate spacewalks as well. He also held the FAA commercial pilot and flight instructor certifications for instrument and multi-engine aircraft.

Sadly, we lost Dr. Garriott just 2 months ago at the age of 88, but we are grateful for the contributions and the legacy set by Oklahomans, Colonel Pogue and Dr. Garriott and their exploration in space.

HONORING COLONEL FRANK CHILDRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of America's finest servicemen, Colonel Frank Childress.

Colonel Childress exemplifies the honor and fortitude of the men and women who make up our armed services. Colonel Childress was placed on an assignment in the Pentagon in 2001 and was set to arrive in Washington, D.C. on September 6.

Destiny arrived in a humble disguise when a clerical error delayed his household goods from being delivered on time. He was offered the choice of a new delivery date, either September 10 or September 11. He chose September 11.

The Colonel lived a mile away and heard when the plane crashed into the Pentagon. He turned on his TV and saw the carnage that took place in New York and immediately headed for the Pentagon to help in any way possible. In a time of crisis and panic, Colonel Childress ran toward danger when many would have fled.

Among the thousands who died that day, Colonel Childress survived. Twenty-six of his fellow servicemen and -women were killed in the very office he would have been working in that day.

At first, he was nearly consumed by survivor's guilt, but instead of surrendering, he joined a Bible study group for Pentagon employees. Once again, he chose not to run and instead face reality through his strength and faith in God who led him through those dark and difficult days that he would face ahead.