

I look forward to the day when there are no more abortions because there are no more unwanted children.

**RECOGNIZING TIM PETROSKY FOR  
HIS SERVICE AT CMS ENERGY**

**HON. JACK BERGMAN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 16, 2020*

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it's my honor to recognize Tim Petrosky for his service at CMS Energy. Through his exceptional leadership and steadfast devotion to the public good, Tim has become an indispensable part of Michigan's First District.

Tim first joined CMS Energy as the spokesman for Big Rock Point Nuclear Power Plant in 1991. This historic power plant in Charlevoix, first opened in 1962, was the first nuclear power plant in the state of Michigan, the fifth oldest in the nation, and is designated as a Nuclear Historic Landmark by the American Nuclear Society. While Big Rock Point was decommissioned in 1997, Tim's work as spokesperson continued. This included accompanying a large piece of radioactive equipment by rail car to a southern U.S. storage site by rail—giving him the nickname "Boxcar Tim."

In 2005, Tim became NW Area Manager, Community Affairs, where he was responsible for media, communication, and community activities in three counties of the northwest Lower Peninsula. In this capacity, Tim has helped CMS Energy communicate and hear from the public—helping reach those in need during winter power outages, working with local communities to promote public safety and environmental protection, and hearing from members of the community on issues that matter most to them. With today's ever-evolving world, the work of industry leaders like Tim has been critical in supporting the common good and ensuring the public trust. His impact on the state of Michigan cannot be overstated.

Madam Speaker, it's my honor to congratulate Tim Petrosky for his decades of service at CMS Energy. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing the First District is home to such a dedicated leader. On behalf of my constituents, I wish Tim all the best in his future endeavors.

**IN RECOGNITION OF COMCAST  
XFINITY ON THE DATE OF ITS  
STORE'S GRAND OPENING**

**HON. DEBBIE DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 16, 2020*

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Comcast Xfinity and their employees on the date of their store's grand opening in Taylor. Comcast Xfinity has become an important component of our Michigan community by utilizing our current infrastructure and workforce to deliver more affordable, efficient, and accessible internet services to consumers statewide.

Originally established in April 1981 as Comcast Cable, Xfinity has grown significantly

and transformed the southeast Michigan community. While employing thousands of individuals across Michigan, Xfinity has simultaneously developed new infrastructure to provide countless businesses and residents alike with quality cable and internet access. Their facilities have improved our region, showcasing it as a competitor in the market of technology and innovation. Xfinity's continued commitment to our state is exemplified in the company's expansion into the Taylor community.

Comcast Xfinity's investment in opening a Taylor facility underscores the city's reputation as a center for growth, innovation, and advancement. With this new store, Xfinity will provide residents and businesses with the ability to access the latest technologies, products, and services. Xfinity's new store will significantly contribute to Michigan's telecommunications industry in the coming years.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Comcast Xfinity during the grand opening of the Comcast Xfinity Store in Taylor. This critical investment will provide Michigan's ambitious workforce and residents with access to the newest technologies in cable and internet services.

**HONORING MARTIN GEORGE STILL**

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 16, 2020*

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Martin George Still. Martin 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 1412, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Martin has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Martin 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, Martin has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

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

**COMMEMORATING 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HOLIDAY**

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 16, 2020*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, on Monday, January 20, the nation observes for the 35th time the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday.

Each year this day is set aside for Americans to celebrate the life and legacy of a man who brought hope and healing to America.

The Martin Luther King Holiday reminds us that nothing is impossible when we are guided by the better angels of our nature.

Dr. King's inspiring words filled a great void in our nation and answered our collective longing to become a country that truly lived by its noblest principles.

Yet, Dr. King knew that it was not enough just to talk the talk; he knew that he had to walk the walk for his words to be credible.

And so, we commemorate on this holiday the man of action, who put his life on the line for freedom and justice every day.

We honor the courage of a man who endured harassment, threats and beatings, and even bombings.

We commemorate the man who went to jail 29 times to achieve freedom for others, and who knew he would pay the ultimate price for his leadership but kept on marching and protesting and organizing anyway.

Dr. King once said that we all have to decide whether we "will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness."

"Life's most persistent and nagging question," he said, is "what are you doing for others?"

And when Dr. King talked about the end of his mortal life in one of his last sermons, on February 4, 1968 in the pulpit of Ebenezer Baptist Church, even then he lifted up the value of service as the hallmark of a full life:

"I'd like somebody to mention on that day Martin Luther King, Jr. tried to give his life serving others," he said. "I want you to say on that day, that I did try in my life . . . to love and serve humanity."

We should also remember that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was, above all, a person who was always willing to speak truth to power.

There is perhaps no better example of Dr. King's moral integrity and consistency than his criticism of the Vietnam War being waged by the Johnson Administration, an administration that was otherwise a friend and champion of civil and human rights.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia on January 15, 1929.

Martin's youth was spent in our country's Deep South, then run by Jim Crow and the Ku Klux Klan.

For young African-Americans, it was an environment even more dangerous than the one they face today.

A young Martin managed to find a dream, one that he pieced together from his readings—in the Bible, and literature, and just about any other book he could get his hands on.

And not only did those books help him educate himself, but they also allowed him to work through the destructive and traumatic experiences of blatant discrimination, and the discriminatory abuse inflicted on himself, his family, and his people.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. that we celebrate here today could have turned out to be just another African-American who would have had to learn to be happy with what he had, and what he was allowed.

But he learned to use his imagination and his dreams to see right through those "White Only" signs—to see the reality that all men, and women, regardless of their place of origin, their gender, or their creed, are created equal.

Through his studies, Dr. King learned that training his mind and broadening his intellect effectively shielded him from the demoralizing effects of segregation and discrimination.

Dr. King was a dreamer and his dreams were a tool through which he was able to lift his mind beyond the reality of his segregated society, and into a realm where it was possible that white and black, red and brown, and all others live and work alongside each other and prosper.

But the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was not an idle daydreamer.

He shared his visions through speeches that motivated others to join in his nonviolent effort to lift themselves from poverty and isolation by creating a new America where equal justice and institutions were facts of life.

In the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all Men are Created Equal."

At that time and for centuries to come, African-Americans were historically, culturally, and legally excluded from inclusion in that declaration.

Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" Speech, delivered 56 years ago this year, on August 28, 1963, was a clarion call to each citizen of this great nation that we still hear today.

His request was simply and eloquently conveyed—he asked America to allow of its citizens to live out the words written in its Declaration of Independence and to have a place in this nation's Bill of Rights.

The 1960s were a time of great crisis and conflict.

The dreams of the people of this country were filled with troubling images that arose like lava from the nightmares of violence and the crises they had to face, both domestically and internationally.

It was the decade of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and the assassinations of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Malcolm X, Presidential Candidate Robert Kennedy, and the man we honor here today.

Dr. Martin Luther King's dream helped us turn the corner on civil rights.

It started when Dr. King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott, with Rosa Parks and others, which lasted for 381 days, and ended when the United States Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation on all public transportation.

But the dream did not die there.

It continued started with a peaceful march for suffrage that started in Selma, Alabama on March 7, 1965—a march that ended with violence at the hands of law enforcement officers as the marchers crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Dr. King used several nonviolent tactics to protest against Jim Crow Laws in the South and he organized and led demonstrations for desegregation, labor and voting rights.

On April 4, 1967, at Riverside Church in New York City, he spoke out against the Vietnam War, when he saw the devastation that his nation was causing abroad and the effect that it had on the American men and women sent overseas.

When the life of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was stolen from us, he was a very young 39 years old.

People remember that Dr. King died in Memphis, but few can remember why he was there.

On that fateful day in 1968 Dr. King came to Memphis to support a strike by the city's sanitation workers.

The garbage men there had recently formed a chapter of the American Federation of State,

County and Municipal Employees to demand better wages and working conditions.

But the city refused to recognize their union, and when the 1,300 employees walked off their jobs the police broke up the rally with mace and Billy clubs.

It was then that union leaders invited Dr. King to Memphis.

Despite the danger he might face entering such a volatile situation, it was an invitation he could not refuse.

Not because he longed for danger, but because the labor movement was intertwined with the civil rights movement for which he had given up so many years of his life.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will never overshadow his life.

That is his legacy as a dreamer and a man of action.

It is a legacy of hope, tempered with peace.

It is a legacy not quite yet fulfilled.

I hope that Dr. King's vision of equality under the law is never lost to us, who in the present, toil in times of unevenness in our equality.

For without that vision—without that dream—we can never continue to improve on the human condition.

For those who have already forgotten, or whose vision is already clouded with the fog of complacency, I would like to recite the immortal words of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.:

"I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former shareholders will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the State of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but for the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama with its vicious racists, with its Governor having his lips dripping with words of interposition and nullification—one day right there in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough place will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together."

Dr. King's dream did not stop at racial equality, his ultimate dream was one of human equality and dignity.

There is no doubt that Dr. King wished and worked for freedom and justice for every individual in America.

He was in midst of planning the 1968 Poor People's Campaign for Jobs and Justice when he was struck down by the dark deed of an assassin on April 4, 1968.

It is for us, the living, to continue that fight today and forever, in the great spirit that inspired the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

HONORING JACOB RAYMOND WORNSON

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jacob Raymond Wornson. Jacob 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 1412, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Jacob has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Jacob 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, Jacob has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

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

CONGRATULATING THE CENTRAL METHODIST UNIVERSITY MEN'S SOCCER TEAM

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, a year ago I stood on the House floor to pay tribute to the Central Methodist University Eagles Men's Soccer Team of Fayette, Missouri—located in Missouri's Fourth Congressional District—for winning the NAIA Men's Soccer National Championship.

I have the distinct honor of sharing with you the news of a truly outstanding accomplishment: the Eagles have won the NAIA Men's Soccer Championship for a second consecutive year.

Head Coach Alex Nichols and the Eagles defeated Hastings College of Nebraska 3-1 in the championship finale in Irvine, California. The win capped a 25-1 season for the Eagles as they set school records for most wins in a season and fewest losses in a season.

This second-straight soccer national championship is a testament to the hard work, dedication, and determination that defines this team's work ethic. Congratulations to the Central Methodist University Eagles—Missouri's two-time national champs.

OBSERVING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLACK JANUARY

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the innocent lives lost in the massacre of Black January at the hands of the