

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SAFE FROM THE START ACT OF  
2021

**HON. GRACE MENG**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the reintroduction of the Safe from the Start Act of 2021. This bill will reduce incidences of gender-based violence (GBV); ensure quality services for survivors from the very onset of emergencies through timely and effective humanitarian action; and promote standards for prevention, mitigation and response to such crises.

The largest flow of refugees in recorded history are being forced from their home countries and their time spent displaced has increased from years to generations. Climate change continues to spur temporary and permanent displacement, as floods and fires destroy homes and livelihoods.

During times of crisis, GBV increases as chaos and tensions within households and communities grow. An estimated 1 in 5 women in conflict settings have experienced sexual violence, although numbers are likely higher given the barriers associated with disclosure. GBV is often used by armed actors as an intimidation tactic to exert power and control over the opposing side.

Since the onset of COVID, the impact of the virus has increased exposure of women and girls to domestic violence, lack of access to medicine and telehealth, and disruptions in income. Crises like COVID exacerbate risks for GBV, which is exactly what Safe from the Start is set up to mitigate. In this moment, people around the world are living through multiple kinds of emergencies, in some cases simultaneously. Gaps in services and humanitarian protection frameworks have made it difficult to adequately prevent GBV in humanitarian contexts and mitigate its impact. Humanitarian agencies are often underequipped to address GBV specifically or close gaps between services and accountability that have led directly to GBV, such as the exploitation of women in exchange for supplies by aid workers. To address this, the humanitarian donor community has begun investing in the building standards, guidelines, and capacities of humanitarian actors to better respond to the needs of women and girls in emergencies.

The Safe from the Start Act would support the State Department and USAID's ongoing work to protect and prevent violence against women and girls in humanitarian emergencies by codifying it, and providing Congressional oversight over its implementation.

I want to thank my colleagues, Representatives CHRIS STEWART, LOIS FRANKEL, MARIO DIAZ-BALART, and CHRISSY HOULAHAN for once again leading this bill with me. I urge the rest of my colleagues to support this bill and look forward to its enactment.

HONORING BOB LOCKE ON THE  
OCCASION OF HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. VICTORIA SPARTZ**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Mrs. SPARTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent Bob Locke on the occasion of his 90th birthday on January 30, 2021. This is a momentous occasion.

Mr. Locke has witnessed so many great milestones in American history in his 90 years of life, and it is my pleasure to now add his name to our country's history. Bob has served his country as a National Guardsman where he eventually earned the rank of Sergeant. After his years in the Guard, Bob continued to serve his community tirelessly, his hard work enabling countless public servants the ability to support our fellow citizens. The work Mr. Locke has displayed over the past many years has not gone unnoticed and in these trying times I hope this document begins to thank and recognize him.

On behalf of Indiana's 5th Congressional District, I wish Mr. Locke a happy 90th birthday and continued health.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF ANTOINETTE D. PERRY

**HON. TIM RYAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 100th birthday of Mrs. Antoinette Delores Perry, of Youngstown, Ohio, who was born on February 4, 1921.

Mrs. Perry was born in Matrice, Italy and came to the United States at the age of six. She is an alumna of Campbell Memorial High School and graduated from the Cleveland Metro Hospital School of Nursing.

On June 26, 1948, Antoinette married the love of her life, Mr. Anthony Perry. They shared a strong bond, spanning just short of 69 years of marriage. Mr. Perry passed away on June 8, 2017.

Mrs. Perry is the loving mother of three sons, Domenic, John, and Anthony. She is also blessed with nine grandchildren, and six great grandchildren.

Antoinette has four siblings, three of which have passed, that she dearly misses. She is blessed to have her sister, Mrs. Jane DeSanto, with her today to celebrate this milestone.

A proud woman of faith, Mrs. Perry is a member of St. Dominic Church in Youngstown. With this in mind, it is no wonder why Antoinette was called to serve as a nurse for many years.

I send my best wishes and warmest regards to Antoinette and her entire family on this momentous occasion. Mrs. Perry is the mother-

in-law to Massillon, Ohio Mayor Kathy Catazaro-Perry, whom I am proud to call a friend. I ask that my colleagues please join me in wishing Antoinette a very happy birthday.

HONORING DICK THORNBURGH

**HON. DWIGHT EVANS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an influential and dedicated gentleman from Pittsburgh, Richard "Dick" Thornburgh, a devoted public official, former U.S. Attorney General and the 41st governor of Pennsylvania who died on December 31, 2020 at age 88.

Dick Thornburgh dedicated his life and career to improving the lives of others through public service. Prior to being elected to public office, Thornburgh attended Mercersburg Academy then Yale University from which he obtained an engineering degree in 1954. He later received a law degree from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law in 1957, where he served as an editor of the Law Review. He became a member of the Pittsburgh-based law firm Kirkpatrick & Lockhart in 1959. Additionally, Dick was awarded 32 honorary degrees from 32 other colleges and universities.

Dick Thornburgh stands out as an honest, reform-minded public leader. He is universally regarded as an intelligent and empathetic leader. He built his reputation as a crime-busting federal prosecutor in Pittsburgh and as a moderate Republican governor. He is also well known for being a champion to those with intellectual disabilities. Both he and his wife were active in programs for the disabled. In 1985, the Thornburgh's were named "Family of the Year" by the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Citizens. As Attorney General, Dick was instrumental in the passing of the Americans With Disabilities Act in 1990.

Dick Thornburgh was the first Republican to serve two successive terms as governor. He was recognized by fellow governors in a 1986 Newsweek poll as one of the most effective big-state governors in the nation. As governor, he oversaw the response to the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident. His calm and steady leadership helped with efforts to the partial meltdown at the nuclear power plant and played a major role in facilitating funding for the cleanup operation. Dick was responsible for consolidating all of Pennsylvania's state-owned colleges and universities into the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. Furthermore, he is credited for creating the Governor's Schools, which were programs for talented and gifted high school students.

In 1988, President Ronald Reagan appointed Dick Thornburgh as the United States Attorney General and held on to that position after President George H.W. Bush was inaugurated. Thornburgh was sworn into office

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

after being unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate and served three years as Attorney General. He was steadfast in his pursuit against white-collar crime as the Department of Justice obtained a record number of convictions of savings and loan crisis and other securities officials, defense contractors and corrupt public officials. Dick also established strong relations with law enforcement agencies around the world to help combat drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism and international white-collar crime.

As an accomplished public leader Dick Thornburgh also worked at the international level, serving as a consultant to the United Nations, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to combat against corruption and fraud. He penned the book "Puerto Rico's Future: A Time to Decide" in 2007, where he argued for a change in the island's territorial/commonwealth status, and concluded it was a relic of colonialism. Throughout his career, Dick traveled widely, visiting over 40 countries and meeting with leaders from Africa, Australia, Canada, China, Cambodia, Europe, the Middle East, Japan, Ukraine, Taiwan, New Zealand and Central and South America. He was a former member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

As evidenced by his historic career Dick Thornburgh, dedicated his life to advocating and improving the lives of others. He was a model public servant. The 3rd Congressional District of Pennsylvania extends gratitude to Dick Thornburgh for his dedicated support and service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and mourns with his family and loved ones.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOEY C. ARRINGTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote due to a family death. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 18.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD'S WORK TO IMPLEMENT POSITIVE TRAIN CONTROL

#### HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Mr. DeFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) for their work, which spans five decades, to implement positive train control, also known as PTC.

December 31, 2020, was a significant day for railroad safety as all 41 freight and passenger railroads required to meet the deadline set by Congress to implement PTC met the mandate. This life-saving technology will prevent train-to-train collisions, overspeed derailments, incursions into established work zones, and the movement of a train through a switch left in the wrong position.

The path to full implementation of PTC was long and challenging, and had it not been for

the NTSB's persistence and partnership with Congress, in particular the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, PTC may never have happened.

The NTSB's work on PTC began on August 20, 1969, when two Penn Central commuter trains collided head-on near Darien, Connecticut, killing three crewmembers and a passenger and injuring roughly 43 others. After conducting an extensive investigation, the NTSB issued its first PTC-related recommendation.

Over the next five decades, the NTSB investigated 154 more PTC-preventable accidents that tragically took the lives of 305 people and injured 6,885 others. Several of those tragedies gained the public's attention and changed the conversation around PTC, including collisions in Chase, Maryland, in 1987, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1990, Silver Spring, Maryland, in 1996, Placentia, California, in 2002, Macdonia, Texas, in 2005, Graniteville, South Carolina, in 2005, and Chatsworth, California, in 2008.

In 2007 and 2008, the House and Senate were negotiating legislation that would require PTC implementation, the Rail Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (RSIA). The tragedy in Chatsworth pushed Congress to act and brought about final passage of RSIA. But as railroads worked to implement PTC after the mandate, the NTSB continued to investigate accidents that could have been prevented had the technology been in place. These include the derailment of Amtrak 188 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 2015, which killed 8 passengers and injured 185 others, and the overspeed derailment in DuPont, Washington, in 2017, which killed 3 passengers and injured 57 passengers and crewmembers.

Throughout these tragedies, the NTSB pressed on for PTC. The agency believed PTC was so important that it included the issue on its very first Most Wanted List of transportation safety improvements in 1990, and it has remained a key focus in their advocacy efforts.

On December 18, 2020—12 years after PTC was mandated—the last railroad required to implement PTC, New Jersey Transit, announced that it had fully implemented the safety technology, which meant that all 41 railroads had fully implemented PTC two weeks short of the deadline: a tremendous accomplishment.

Without the tireless advocacy of the NTSB over the last 50 years, we may not have seen the day PTC was fully implemented. I commend all those from the NTSB who fought tirelessly to finally achieve fully implemented positive train control. Their work will save lives.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. GODFREY FONDINKA

#### HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Dr. Godfrey Fondinka. A beloved member of our community, Dr. Fondinka's life was marked by an unwavering commitment to medicine and service to others.

Dr. Fondinka was born in Cameroon, Africa where he began a life of distinction. After com-

pleting his medical education in Cameroon, he studied hospital management at Technion—Israel Institute of Technology. Dr. Fondinka then moved to the United States, where he received a Master of Public Health from Tulane University before completing a residency in family medicine at LSU Shreveport in 2003.

Dr. Fondinka worked tirelessly on behalf of his patients and our community. He served as an emergency room physician at the Fayetteville VA Medical Center until 2010, when he founded an urgent care practice in Fayetteville, North Carolina. On the frontlines of our community's battle against COVID-19, Dr. Fondinka saved countless lives and, to him, our nation owes an immeasurable debt.

Dr. Fondinka passed away on December 18, 2020, and my thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Florence; his children, Tuma, Ghinna, Babilla, and Khamali; and all who knew and loved him. I join our entire community in gratitude as we honor his extraordinary life.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in honoring the life and legacy of Dr. Godfrey Fondinka.

#### REMEMBERING COACH JERRY JOHNSON

#### HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 28, 2021*

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Coach Jerry C. Johnson, the basketball coach and athletic director at the historically Black Lemoyne-Owen College, who coached the Magicians to Memphis' only NCAA Championship title in 1975 and died Sunday at the age of 102. Coach Johnson won 821 games over 46 seasons at LeMoyne-Owen, where he also coached swimming and track and field, and taught health and physical education courses. Many of the students he coached and mentored went on to illustrious national recognition, including eight who became NBA players. Coach Johnson, who came to the college in 1958, was the first Black basketball coach to win a Division III national title and LeMoyne-Owen was the first Historically Black College and University to win that recognition. The LeMoyne-Owen Magicians remain the only men's college basketball program in Tennessee, and the only sports program in the city of Memphis, to win an NCAA championship. In my own interactions with Coach Johnson, I was always impressed with his quiet demeanor and self-effacing attitude, even though he was as much a star in the Memphis basketball world as anyone. Off the court, he was just a good man, caring about people in a quiet and compassionate manner, reaching out to help players, former players, and students without regard to their athletic ability or gender. He offered a helping hand and his heart reached so many. Known as strict but fair, Coach Johnson, an Oklahoma native, had an unusual connection to the game of basketball: he learned it from Hall of Famer John McClendon, the former Cleveland State coach who served as the first Black coach of a professional sports team, and McClendon learned the game from James Naismith, the inventor of the modern game of basketball. Coach Johnson was the focus of a