

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### FEDERAL SHIP FINANCING PROGRAM

#### HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today I introduce legislation expanding the Maritime Administration's (MARAD) federal ship financing program—commonly referred to as “Title XI” of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936—to include re-flagging, repair, or conversions of US-flagged civilian vessels for commercial and military purposes.

Currently, MARAD's Title XI program only provides federal loan guarantees for the construction of new civilian vessels in U.S.-based commercial shipyards or facility and equipment upgrades at those shipyards. My legislation would allow MARAD to also provide loan guarantees for corrective or preventative maintenance or re-flagging work at US-based shipyards, including to convert a commercial vessel to a more useful military configuration to carry out federal contracts.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness and the former ranking member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, I have long supported our domestic shipbuilding and U.S.-flagged international fleet.

The legislation I introduced today builds upon my work in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), in which I helped to secure Congressional authorization for the new tanker security fleet and strengthened the military's U.S.-flagged preference for seaborne cargo contracts. It also complements my work with U.S. Senator TAMMY BALDWIN (D-WI) in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), in which we implemented “Buy America” requirements for MARAD's small shipyard grant program.

Madam Speaker, American shipyards are ready, willing, and able to take on this additional work. Expanding MARAD's Title XI loan guarantee program to support that work means more well-paying jobs for American workers and better maintained vessels flagged in the United States, useful for military and commercial purposes.

### HONORING DETECTIVE EVERETT BRISCOE

#### HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Detective Everett Briscoe, a veteran of the New Orleans Police Department who was tragically shot and killed while off-duty in Houston this weekend.

Officer Briscoe served the New Orleans community for over 12 years, which included work for the department's homicide investigations division.

He was a father of two children and a friend to many. I'm lucky to have befriended him through our shared membership of the Zulu Social Aid & Pleasure Club, a Mardi Gras organization.

I was lucky to call him my Zulu brother.

Praying for his family, his friends, and the other victim in this senseless act of violence.

Sometimes life, in all its beauty, is inexplicably tragic.

But we will always have the memories we have shared together.

Rest in Peace, Detective Briscoe.

### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF ILLINOIS STATE SENATOR WILLIAM “BILL” HAINE

#### HON. MIKE BOST

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Illinois State Senator William “Bill” Haine, who passed away at the age of 77 on August 16. Bill was born on August 8, 1944 in Alton, Illinois, to Mary and James Haine. In the late 1960s, Bill served in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War as a member of the First Cavalry Division (Air Mobile) and was awarded the Bronze Star for his service in combat operations. After returning home from Vietnam, Bill earned his JD from St. Louis University School of Law. There he met and later married his wife, Anna. They were blessed with seven children: Cecelia Philippine, Elizabeth Schlueter, Mary Burkett, Margaret Balan, Alice Stirtton, Thomas, and Joseph, 37 grandchildren, and one great grandchild. Through it all, Bill was always involved in local politics in Madison County. He served on the Madison County Board and then became the State's Attorney for Madison County in 1988—a position he held for 14 years. In 2002, he was appointed to fill the Illinois Senate seat for the 56th district and served in that role for five terms. Madam Speaker, please join me in this celebration of the life of Bill Haine. On behalf of Southern Illinois, I thank Bill for service to our community. My prayers go out to Bill's wife Anna, their family, and friends during this difficult time.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I missed the vote on final passage of H.R. 4, the John R. Lewis

Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021. I am an original cosponsor of the bill and support the legislation, having previously voted in support of this bill when it passed the House on December 6, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 259 and YEA on Roll Call No. 260.

### EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT AUGUST 30, 2021, BE OBSERVED AS THE 131ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1890 INSTITUTIONS

#### HON. ALMA S. ADAMS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, today, I introduced a resolution commemorating August 30, 2021, as the 131st anniversary of the 1890 Institutions. This resolution celebrates the collaborative work the 19 historically Black 1890 Institutions, established under the Second Morrill Act on August 30, 1890, have undertaken to address the agricultural research and extension needs of the country.

Currently, the 1890 Institutions collectively serve over 88,000 undergraduate and graduate students, and like all Historically Black Colleges and Universities, have given so much to our community and our country.

As a proud 1890s graduate, I am honored to introduce this resolution, which recognizes the 131 years of significant and meaningful contributions the 1890 Institutions have made. These institutions are more than schools: they represent pathways to the middle class; they're cornerstones of our communities; and have unlocked so much potential that our country has too often ignored.

### DISAPPEARED OF EL SALVADOR

#### HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, August 30th has been designated by the United Nations as The International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearance. I rise today to talk about the history of forced disappearance and its impact on individuals, families; communities, and all of society in one country, El Salvador.

Madam Speaker, I fell in love with El Salvador and the Salvadoran people during very dark days. As a young aide to our former colleague, Congressman Joe Moakley of Boston, my first trip to El Salvador was in 1983, and I have returned more than 30 times.

During the civil war and afterwards, I have had the privilege to meet with so many Salvadoran families throughout the country. I've often met with nuns and local priests, listened

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

to them describe the daily lives of their communities. They would introduce me to the people of their parish who had lost loved ones. The disappeared have always been with us. For decades they have haunted El Salvador. You can hear their voices in every corner of the country.

Yet in all these meetings with individuals and families who have suffered such great loss—and who still suffer—what has struck me most is their generosity of spirit, their courage and resilience, their ability to embrace mercy and forgiveness, seek reconciliation and demand truth.

Next year, El Salvador will celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Peace Accords—a very important milestone in El Salvador's history—and reason for celebration, reflection and recommitment. But as we all know, peace does not come with the signing of accords. The work of building peace, of creating peace, of strengthening democratic institutions, of promoting reconciliation, truth and justice—all of that hard work begins the day the peace accords are signed.

Much has been accomplished by the Salvadoran people over these past three decades—but so very much is left to do. Among the work left unfinished is an accounting for the disappeared.

The past is never simply the past—it lives in the present, it echoes in the daily lives of thousands of Salvadorans whose family members, loved ones, friends; neighbors and colleagues disappeared during the civil war. There is nothing abstract about the suffering endured by these sons and daughters, these mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters. They are haunted by memories and questions about their relatives: Where are they? What happened to them? Where are their remains? Will I ever be able to bury them with dignity and love? Will I ever know the truth? For thousands of Salvadorans and Salvadoran-Americans, the effects of the war are still felt in very real ways.

It is no secret that the United States bears part of the responsibility to help find answers to these questions. Billions of dollars in U.S. military and economic aid was poured into the Salvadoran war. And during the twelve years of the war, the U.S. government tolerated terrible human rights abuses.

We share accountability for its consequences, and we share the responsibility to help bind up the wounds that remain so long after the accords were signed. This is why I and so many of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress were so moved when we were approached in 2016 by American citizens who are the sons and daughters of Salvadorans who disappeared during the war. They asked us to help them in their quest to find out the truth about what happened to their parents.

Working together, we asked the U.S. and Salvadoran governments to release all remaining documents that U.S. agencies have kept classified on the Salvadoran civil war. On the U.S. side, the good news is that most U.S. documents were declassified and released during the presidency of Bill Clinton and have long been available to human rights researchers. But some documents still remain classified, mainly those of U.S. defense and intelligence agencies. There's still more that could be released, and I and many of my congress-

sional colleagues continue to press for further declassification.

In 2010, El Salvador established a National Commission for the Search of Children Disappeared during the Armed Conflict—or the CNB. The CNB seeks to investigate and determine the whereabouts and situation for disappeared children, including finding children alive and promoting their reunion with their families of origin. The CNB also formally institutionalized decades of work to find missing children and help reunite them with their Salvadoran families and relatives carried out by my dear friend Father Jon Cortina at the University of Central America (UCA) José Simeón Cañas.

Equally as important, in 2017, the Salvadoran government established the National Commission for the Search of Disappeared Adults in the Context of the Armed Conflict in El Salvador, known as Conabúsqueda. Its mandate is to investigate, locate, exhume, identify, and return the bodily remains of persons disappeared at the hands of the State during the armed conflict. I am grateful that President Bukele has continued support for the work of each of these two critical commissions.

Forced disappearance is a crime of long-lasting pain and harm. Not only for the victim who so abruptly disappears, deprived of liberty and often made to suffer torture, beatings, rape, and other brutality before being killed and disposed of—but also because it affects the lives of their relatives and communities. Family members and those close to the victim always harbor the hope that someday they will meet the disappeared person again. They keep questions about what happened to them. Often faced by the denial of official authorities and society, the need to discover the truth and find closure means that the search for the missing is passed from grandparents to parents, to their children and grandchildren for generations until the events surrounding a disappearance are clarified.

Last year, in August 2020, Conabúsqueda released a seminal study on the disappeared of El Salvador: Forced disappearance in the context of the armed conflict in El Salvador: a first approach to the phenomenon. The report described how forced disappearance was a repressive practice used systematically by the State from the 1970s onward. The report also made clear is that forced disappearance is not something that happened several decades in the past, it is a painful reality of the present that continues to affect thousands of families throughout El Salvador.

Many people continue to disappear as part of the violence ripping apart El Salvador's communities and families. According to the January 2021 Human Rights Watch Worldwide Report covering the events of 2020, from January 2014 to October 2019, "the Salvadoran police registered over 11,900 disappearance victims, including more than 400 children." This exceeds the estimated 8,000 to 10,000 disappeared during the civil war (1979–1992). Today's disappearances are committed by a range of actors, including gangs and the police. Few cases are investigated. As in the past, they remain in impunity.

How can we hope to stand up for these latest victims and their families if we fail to confront and resolve the issue of the past dis-

appeared? The denial of past disappearance, the lack of cooperation by authorities to clarify the circumstances surrounding the forced disappearances of thousands of victims in the past, and the failure to pursue legal action perpetuates the crime and the impunity that has always surrounded it.

In both El Salvador and the United States, we must do more to support efforts to advance the search for the disappeared and provide thousands of families the closure and healing they have been so long denied. It is the right thing to do; it is the moral thing to do; and it is the humane thing to do.

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IN MEMORY OF B. WAYNE HUGHES

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**HON. ANDY BARR**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 27, 2021*

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of a great man, B. Wayne Hughes. Mr. Hughes, a prominent leader in the equine industry, lived in Lexington, Kentucky where he passed away on August 18, 2021.

Mr. Hughes was born in Oklahoma in 1933 where his father was a sharecropper. In the midst of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl, his family moved to California when he was a child. After the family moved to California, his father took him to Santa Anita Park when he was 11 years old and first introduced him to horseracing. He had a strong work ethic, delivering newspapers to help pay for tuition to college. He graduated from the University of Southern California in 1957 and went on to serve as an officer in the United States Navy. Mr. Hughes became a very successful businessman and started companies including Public Storage and American Homes 4 Rent.

In 2002, Mr. Hughes retired as the CEO of Public Storage and devoted himself fully to horseracing. He raced his first champion in 2003, winning the Breeders' Cup Juvenile at Santa Anita. Mr. Hughes purchased Spendthrift Farm in Lexington, Kentucky in 2004 and began restoring the historic 700-acre property. He worked diligently to make Spendthrift a successful breeding operation once again.

Mr. Hughes achieved great success as a racehorse owner, with six Breeders' Cup wins and six Eclipse Award wins. In 2020, his colt Authentic won the Kentucky Derby and the Breeders' Cup Classic. The colt retired to stud and was named North America's Horse of the Year for 2020. Mr. Hughes was passionate about the sport of horseracing and did much in his lifetime to improve and promote racing for future generations.

Mr. Hughes is survived by his wife Patricia, his son Wayne Jr., and his daughter Tamara Gustavson. B. Wayne Hughes was a legendary man who became one of horseracing's most influential leaders. He will be deeply missed. It is my honor to recognize his life before the United States Congress.