then put on an airplane. The airplane would fly over the ocean and scatter the ashes. That is how secret her work was.

On the day the war ended, everyone was out in the streets in Arlington. A streetcar was picked up by the military personnel and moved off to the side. They said, "This street belongs to the United States service" and everyone began dancing in the street.

After the war, Lou married and returned to North Carolina where she worked as a bookkeeper for a local newspaper. She now lives near her daughter in Rome, Georgia, and counts her wartime service among the many ways in which she says: "we got women out of the kitchen."

I commend these lives of selfless service to our Nation and honor them in the U.S. House of Representatives.

HONORING ROBERT "BOB" F. WEINHAGEN, JR. ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

HON. JASON SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, my colleague, Mr. YARMUTH of Kentucky, and I would like to recognize the career of Bob Weinhagen, a senior counsel at the House Office of Legislative Counsel, upon his retirement and thank him for his distinguished service to the U.S. House Committee on the Budget and Congress.

Bob is retiring after 50 years of dedicated service to the U.S. House of Representatives. Bob was hired as the fourteenth attorney to serve in the Office of the Legislative Counsel in July 1970. During his career, Bob drafted various banking laws, ethics reforms, and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Bob worked closely with the House Committee on the Budget for most of his career, assisting Committee members and staff in fulfilling our responsibilities under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. Bob played an invaluable role in drafting budget resolutions from 1981 through 2021 and all budget reconciliation bills since 1981. He also drafted countless budget laws, including the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, the Budget Control Act of 2011, and the Bipartisan Budget Acts of 2013, 2015, 2018, and 2019.

We greatly appreciate Bob's dedication and exceptional service over the past 50 years to the House Committee on the Budget and Congress. Bob exemplifies the Office of the Legislative Counsel's high standard of professionalism, expertise, and nonpartisanship. We wish him all the best in his retirement and future endeavors.

HONORING MARY REED

HON. A. DREW FERGUSON IV

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mrs. Mary Reed, a distinguished member of the Columbus, Georgia, community, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Mary is part of the heartbeat of Columbus. Serving as the longtime Executive Secretary for the Rotary Club of Columbus, she prides herself on perfect attendance and leadership in helping others.

She is an accomplished woman of God, a dedicated wife, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. Earlier this month, in honor and recognition of her impact in the community, Columbus Mayor Skip Henderson proclaimed Friday, August 25th, 2021, as Mary Reed Day, a fitting tribute.

Madam Speaker, Mary Reed is a shining example of putting service above self, and our community is a better place thanks to her kindness and selflessness. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Mary a happy 100th birthday and thank her for her many years of service to our community.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY, MR. FRANK J. CHULAY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Frank J. Chulay and wish him a very happy 100th birthday on September 13, 2021. Mr. Chulay is a distinguished resident of Lincolnwood, Illinois. He had an honorable civic service career serving the Village of Lincolnwood and served as Village President from 1985 to 1993.

Frank J. Chulay was born on September 13, 1921. He immigrated to the US through Ellis Island at the age of 2 with his parents, Frank and Elizabeth, from the Hungarian part of Romania and moved to the City of Chicago.

Mr. Chulay spent two years at Wright Junior College and attended Chicago Teacher's College, where he met Altanah, and they later married. He volunteered for a program in the Army Air Corps and was called up to active duty in 1943. Mr. Chulay was trained as a pilot and flew B–24 bombers in the South Pacific. He resigned from the military in 1945, attended DePaul University under the GI Bill, and received a degree in accounting in 1946. In 1967 Frank and Altanah moved to Lincolnwood.

Mr. Chulay served as Lincolnwood Village President from 1985 to 1993. He was instrumental in bringing Paramedic Services of Illinois to Lincolnwood in 1989 and helped build the new Village Hall campus. During his term as Mayor, he cast the tiebreaking vote to approve the application to build the Lincolnwood Town Center.

Mr. Chulay treated all he interacted with respect and always put the needs of the Village residents first. He was active in the Northwest Municipal League, where he served as the President for one term, and active in the National League of Cities.

Mr. Chulay was married to Altanah for 48 years before her death in 1992, and has two children, Jeff and Jill, two grandchildren, Kristin and Amy, and one great-grandson, Matthew. Frank has been married to Irma Chulay since 1995.

I appreciate Mr. Chulay's service to the Lincolnwood community and wish him a very happy 100th birthday.

RECOGNIZING HYDROCEPHALUS AWARENESS MONTH

HON. LLOYD DOGGETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Hydrocephalus Awareness Month. Every September patients, caregivers, and their families come together throughout our Nation in support of the more than 1,000,000 people of all ages living with hydrocephalus in the United States.

As co-chair of the Congressional Pediatric and Adult Hydrocephalus Caucus, I believe Congress has an important role to play in both raising awareness of this condition, as well as in crafting policies that result in better treatments and potentially a cure. I urge my colleagues to join the caucus to learn more about this devastating condition. In addition, I urge you to join Representative CHRIS SMITH and I in showing your support for this community by cosponsoring our resolution, H. Res. 20, which supports the goals and ideals of National Hydrocephalus Awareness Month.

Anyone can develop hydrocephalus, an abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain, at any time. From children to veterans, the breathtaking prevalence of this condition is reflected in my own district. For example, the physicians and staff at the Children's Hospital of San Antonio perform the brain surgeries necessary to treat many of the one in 770 babies across the country who develop hydrocephalus per year. Nationwide, these cases alone cost the U.S. health care system $2 billion per year.

Veterans and active military personnel, such as those stationed at Joint Base San Antonio, are also disproportionally affected. Since 2000, more than 370,000 U.S. service members have sustained a traumatic brain injury, and it is estimated that 14 percent of those individuals with severe TBI—over 50,000 service members—could develop hydrocephalus as a result.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Hydrocephalus Awareness Month and, more importantly, their constituents, by joining the Congressional Pediatric and Hydrocephalus Caucus and cosponsoring H. Res. 20.

JOHN R. LEWIS VOTING RIGHTS ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 24, 2021

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of a measure on which I am a proud original cosponsor—H.R. 4, the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021. Named for my friend and classmate from the 100th Congress, Congressman John Lewis, H.R. 4 honors America's promise to keep our democracy open to all—regardless of gender, income, race, color, or creed.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 are some of the most consequential acts of Congress passed in our lifetime. The Voting Rights Act was a needed countermeasure to the voter suppression efforts emanating across many states as a part of America's ''Jim Crow'' era.

The Voting Rights Act required preclearance of changes and adjustments made to voting laws by certain states and local jurisdiction—jurisdictions with long and demonstrated histories of discrimination. The jurisdictions captured by the preclearance designation are said to be subject to the ''coverage formula.''

In 2013, the Supreme Court struck down the ''coverage formula'' of the Voting Rights Act in many respects. The Court's rationale, with which I disagree, was the discrimination targeted by the original Voting Rights Act is outdated and is no longer relevant. It's a play on the notion of ''my ancestors discriminated against you, not me'' so there is no allowable remedy for that discrimination and its vestiges.

The John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act updates the coverage formula component of the Voting Rights Act, using data, testimony, and evidence captured by the House Committee on Administration through various hearings and briefings. Over the course of 13 hearings in two Congresses, including six just this year, the House Judiciary Committee built a substantial record demonstrating the continuing and current need for preclearance protections. Additionally, the House Administration Committee's Elections Subcommittee conducted numerous hearings and issued a report on ''Voting In America: Ensuring Free And Fair Access To The Ballot.''

The combined record shows that in the absence of a preclearance requirement, a number of states swiftly passed voter suppression laws, including many state and local jurisdictions that had previously been subject to preclearance before the 2013 Supreme Court decision. For example, within 24 hours of the ruling, Texas and North Carolina reinstated voter ID laws, which were later held to be intentionally racially discriminatory. These court rulings, however, came too late for many minority voters. In both states, their discriminatory laws were in effect for three years before being struck down, including during the 2014 midterm elections.

In short, without preclearance, these states were able to hold elections under discriminatory rules that banned minority citizens' ability to vote, and those citizens had no remedy for the harm they suffered. The onslaught of voter suppression targeting minority citizens has continued unabated.

Today, Americans face the worst voter suppression campaign in America since Jim Crow. State lawmakers have introduced over 400 voter suppression bills in 49 states this year alone. And at least 18 states enacted 30 laws that restrict access to the ballot, with likely many more on the way. These laws suppress the vote—they make mail voting and early voting more difficult, reduce availability at polling places, unleash a flurry of faulty voter purges, and exacerbate barriers at poll stations for Americans with disabilities, among other blatant suppression tactics.

Now, with H.R. 4, the House is restoring the preclearance protection with a new formula, which is ironclad constitutionally and which will make significant progress to restore the purpose of the Voting Right Act: ''banish the blight of racial discrimination in voting.''

As Members of Congress, our duty lies in upholding our democracy and serving the American people. Our nation provides the opportunity for its people to amplify their voices at the ballot box. The United States Constitution allows us to correct any underlying issue that poses a threat to this fundamental right.

I urge my colleagues to cast their vote in favor of this critical measure and to protect every citizen's vote from the wave of voter suppression laws flooding our Nation. Americans deserve nothing less than the ability to participate freely in our nation's political process.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DIVERSITY ACT

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, this year's census result shows that the United States population is more ethnically diverse than before. There are many taxpayers whose first language is not English.

Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and French are among the most spoken languages in the United States. People benefit tremendously from having different options to access their government and receive information that may impact their lives. This is why it is imperative that the White House and federal agencies continue to be accessible to all taxpayers.

Therefore, I am reintroducing the White House Accountability for Diversity Act. It is vital for all Americans to be able to follow issues that affect their lives. This legislation will allow for content to be translated into Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, French, and any other language deemed necessary by the Office of Management and Budget. This will ensure that all taxpayers have the option of accessing up-to-date information in their preferred language.

HONORING MR. ARMAND GARCIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Brother Armand Garcia in celebration of his 90th birthday on Sunday, August 29.

The 11th child of Ramon and Soledad Garcia, Brother Armand was born and raised in East Los Angeles. After graduating from Los Angeles College High School, he entered the Christian Brothers Novitiate at Mont La Salle, where he strengthened his deep relationship with God. He graduated in 1957 with his bachelor's in education from St. Mary's College and went on to teach at Sacred Heart High School in San Francisco. He then spent three years as the Director at the St. Joseph Boys Boarding School, and in 1964, he was sent to the Philippines to work at Bacolod High School.

After obtaining his master's in linguistics from the University of Madrid in 1968, Brother Armand became the principal at La Salle High School in Bacolod, Philippines, where he continued to selflessly serve communities in need. He was later honored as The Adopted Son of Bacolod Occidental after being assigned to serve at De La Salle University and the East Asian Pastoral Institute in Manila. In 1977 Brother Armand was sent to Tijuana, Mexico, where he created a successful volunteer-based school as well as the Centro La Salle Tijuana BC Foundation. This foundation grew into the Instituto Miguel-Hidalgo, Inc. Today, the foundation educates thousands of students in Tijuana, emulating the best of Christian Brothers' educational achievements.

It is evident that Brother Armand has been an incredible teacher, mentor, and leader throughout his life of service. He was both a board member and honoree of the Napa Peace Table and the founder of the Instituto Latino De Adultos Foundation, which helps Napa Latinos succeed in their careers. He is described as a master teacher, innovator, community leader, and compassionate spiritual guide in every community he has lived and worked in. Brother Armand is turning 90 years old on Sunday, August 29th. He will be celebrating his birthday surrounded by family and friends at Mont La Salle in Napa.

Madam Speaker, there is no doubt Brother Armand Garcia is truly a model citizen and an exemplary civil servant. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF WAYLAND ROGERS

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my brother, Wayland Douglas Rogers, as we approach the first anniversary of his passing on September 9, 2020.

Wayland was a special addendum from Santa, making his familial debut on December 26, 1941. We had a wonderful childhood, growing up in rural Wayne County, Kentucky. Music was always important to my family, but it was apparent early on that Wayland was gifted in that aspect. While we knew he was extremely talented, as we watched him lead the Wayne County High School marching band as drum major, we never dreamed he'd one day be nominated for a Grammy award.

Wayland went on to study music at the University of Kentucky, Wichita State University,