

Throughout her career, Gloria acted as a friend and mentor to many, including me. When I was elected to the State House in 1992, she was a source of legislative wisdom and personal support to me and my family. Even after her retirement from the Senate, she never hesitated to reach out, particularly to young women, with encouragement and wise counsel.

Even when she received well-deserved honors and awards, such as being inducted into the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame, Gloria always accepted the recognition with grace and the constant urging that we all need to keep pushing to do more. And so, as both Coloradans and elected officials, the four of us recommit ourselves to the noble fight for justice led by Gloria and by so many other courageous leaders who have gone before her.

Our hearts go out to Gloria Tanner's friends and family. We are so proud to call Gloria our friend and mentor, and we will miss her dearly. Though her loss will be deeply felt in Denver and across the state for many years to come, the legacy she has left will forever raise the standard for future generations of leaders.

REMEMBERING PORT CLINTON, OHIO'S COMPANY C MEMBERS IN HONOR OF NATIONAL FORMER POW RECOGNITION DAY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today at the request of members of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society regarding National Former POW Recognition Day which took place on April 9th. The Society notes that this year it "commemorates the 80th anniversary of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines and the start of the infamous Bataan Death March." Port Clinton, a small city along Lake Erie in my District, shared 32 of its sons in Company C, only ten of whom returned from the Bataan Death March. I am pleased to include in the RECORD the history of the March written by Mindy Kotler Smith, a member of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Memorial Society:

"Participating in the historic defense of the Philippine Islands were 32 men from Port Clinton, Ohio. They were members of Company C of the 192nd Tank Battalion, an Ohio National Guard unit federalized in late 1940. The 192nd arrived in the Philippines two weeks before Imperial Japan began its invasion of the American territory on December 8, 1941—within hours of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

"On Dec. 22, 1941, at Lingayen Gulf, the 192nd earned the distinction of taking part in the first 'tank-versus-tank battle' of World War II. But it was Company C, on December 31st at Baliuag, that won the first American tank battle of the war. At a time when victories were rare, Company C was celebrated statewide.

"For four months, on Bataan, American and Filipino forces put up the first significant resistance to Japan's lightning advance through Southeast Asia. Sick, starving, lacking ammunition and without hope of resupply, the American commanders fearing a slaughter surrendered their men to the Japanese on April 9, 1942.

"Within hours, those that did not escape to Corregidor—the island fortress in Manila Bay—were forced onto the Bataan Death March up the full length of the Bataan Peninsula. The 65-mile trek to a train station in the tropical heat was marked by unimaginable cruelty and murder all while food, water, and medicine were withheld by their captors. For the next 24 miles, they were packed standing into steaming, fetid boxcars. Those still alive were then walked several more miles to a makeshift POW camp that had only two sources of water for some 60,000 POWs.

"Of the 100 men of Company C, only six died in combat or on the March. However, 58 died as POWs of Japan in the following three and one-half years of captivity and slave labor. Of the 32 men from Port Clinton, only 10 returned home.

"One of the Port Clinton tankers who did not return was 25-year-old Sgt. John Robinette. He survived the Battle of Bataan and the Bataan Death March only to succumb to starvation and disease on November 10, 1942 in a POW camp in the Philippines.

"Please join me in remembering the men and women on Bataan who gave so much against impossible odds and a relentless enemy. My condolences to all those families of Company C whose loved ones did not return. And I humbly thank all those who fought against tyranny in the Pacific during World War II. Never Forgotten."

It has been my privilege throughout the years to meet with survivors of the Bataan Death March who hail from Port Clinton. Most recently, in 2017, residents of Port Clinton turned out en masse to honor John Kovach, Jr. whose remains were returned to his surviving sisters, still deeply moved 75 years later. Though all of the men have since passed on, Bataan Memorial School bears their legacy and yearly honors the men who represented the school's namesake. The lives of the men who did not survive along with those fortunate to have come home, live in our memory, always.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably called back to the district. There is no reason why we should be importing energy from Russia, especially when we could be producing enough for us and our allies around the world. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 125, Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CIVIL WAR DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on the anniversary of the week of the start of the Civil War, I introduce the Civil War Defenses of Washington National Historical Park Act, which would recognize and preserve the Civil War Defenses of Washington located in the

District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland. The Defenses of Washington, including forts, unarmed batteries and rifle trenches, created a ring of protection for the nation's capital during the Civil War. This bill would redesignate the 22 Civil War Defenses of Washington currently under National Park Service jurisdiction as a national historical park, and allow other sites associated with the Defenses of Washington that are owned by the District or a unit of state governments to be affiliated with the national historical park through cooperative agreements. This bill would also require the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the storied history of the Civil War for both the North and the South, including the history of the Defenses of Washington and the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864, being assembled, arrayed and conveyed for the benefit of the public for the knowledge, education and inspiration of this and future generations. In 2018, the House Natural Resources Committee Subcommittee on Federal Lands held a hearing on this bill. Although the Department of the Interior opposed this bill, I feel strongly that the Defenses of Washington need additional recognition and should be redesignated as a national historical park.

The Defenses of Washington were constructed at the beginning of the war, in 1861, as a ring of protection for the nation's capital and for President Abraham Lincoln. By the end of the war, these defenses included 68 forts, 93 unarmed batteries, 807 mounted cannons, 13 miles of rifle trenches and 32 miles of military roads. The major test of the Defenses of Washington came with the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864, when Confederate Lieutenant General Jubal Early, directed by General Robert E. Lee, sought to attack the nation's capital from the north, causing Union forces threatening to attack Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, to be withdrawn. General Early was delayed by Union Major General Lew Wallace at the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864, and was stopped at the northern edge of Washington at the Battle of Fort Stevens on July 11–12, 1864. The Shenandoah Valley Campaign ended when Union Lieutenant General Philip Sheridan defeated General Early at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, on October 19, 1864.

Nearly all the individual forts in the Defenses of Washington—on both sides of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers—were involved in stopping General Early's attack, and the Battle of Fort Stevens was the second and last attempt by the Confederate Army to attack Washington.

Taken together, these battles were pivotal to the outcome of the war and the freedom and democracy that the war represented for this country. It is therefore fitting that we recognize the Defenses of Washington by redesignating them as a national historical park.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CELEBRATING THE EAST CHICAGO GOOD FELLOWS CLUB 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK J. MRVAN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure and admiration that I take this

time to recognize the East Chicago Good Fellows Club, Inc. as the organization celebrates its 100th Anniversary. In honor of this special occasion, the club's leaders and members will be commemorating this milestone with a ceremony at Dynasty Banquets in Hammond, Indiana, on Saturday, April 23, 2022.

The East Chicago Good Fellows Club is one of the oldest social organizations in the state of Indiana. The group was established in 1922 and was initially formed as an athletic club that held a variety of sporting events. Throughout the years, the club has continued to host and sponsor numerous sporting and charity events in support of the community of East Chicago and beyond. In addition, the Good Fellows Club is active in their support of local youth sports teams and other charitable endeavors throughout Northwest Indiana. The members and leadership of the Good Fellows Club are to be highly praised for their commitment to philanthropy throughout the region, and I am happy to celebrate and honor their good work.

At this time, I would like to acknowledge the Good Fellows Club Officers: President Joseph Fabian, Vice President Richard Peterson, Business Manager Eugene Nowacki, Financial Secretary Ronald Spudich, Treasurer Jerry Kundich, Secretary John Folta, and Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas Keough. The club's Trustees are Phillip Fabian, Jason Gore, and James McCormick.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the East Chicago Good Fellows Club on its 100th anniversary. For their outstanding dedication to the community of East Chicago and Northwest Indiana, the leaders and members of this great organization are to be recognized and commended.

**HONORING THE SERVICE OF
BETTY REID SOSKIN**

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of esteemed activist and public servant, Betty Reid Soskin, upon her retirement from the National Park Service.

Throughout her life and career, Betty has demonstrated steadfast dedication to advocacy and service. During World War II, she was a file clerk for the Boilermakers Union A-36, an all-Black union auxiliary. Betty continued her community involvement as an active voice in protesting the Vietnam War and writing music about the experiences of the Civil Rights Movement. She also held other esteemed positions like serving as a delegate to the 1972 Democratic National Convention, legislative aide for a Berkley City Councilmember, and field representative for two California State Assemblymembers.

In 2000 when the Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front National Historic Park was established in Richmond, California, Betty became actively involved in preserving the East Bay's rich history. In 2004, Betty became a ranger with the National Park Service assigned to the Rosie the Riveter Park. In this role, Betty educated thousands of park visitors

by sharing her story as a young Black woman working during the war. Betty has worked tirelessly to continue honoring the past and to teach future generations about the wartime efforts. Her voice has been critical in highlighting the experiences of women and African Americans who had participated in the war so that these stories are not forgotten. At 100 years old, Betty was the oldest National Park Ranger in the country.

Betty has been rightfully recognized over the years for her advocacy and commitment to social justice. Betty was named "Woman of the Year" in 1995 by the California State Legislature and was recognized by the National Women's History Project as one of the country's ten outstanding women in 2006. She was formally recognized by President Obama in 2015, even having the honor of lighting the National Christmas Tree that year. Additionally, she was Glamour Magazine's "Woman of the Year" in 2018 and recently had a middle school in El Sobrante named after her.

Betty is a pillar of our community and I am proud to call her a friend. Her leadership and passionate spirit are an inspiration to all who know her. Please join me in congratulating Betty on her retirement and honoring her for her years of dedicated service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICK W. ALLEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on April 6th and 7th. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 116; NAY on Roll Call No. 117; NAY on Roll Call No. 118; NAY on Roll Call No. 119; NAY on Roll Call No. 120; YEA on Roll Call No. 121; YEA on Roll Call No. 122; NAY on Roll Call No. 123; YEA on Roll Call No. 124; and YEA on Roll Call No. 125.

**BLACK MATERNAL HEALTH WEEK
2022**

HON. ALMA S. ADAMS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 2022

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, information can save lives. Even children's cartoons used to say that "knowing is half the battle."

So, during the fifth Annual Black Maternal Health Week, which runs April 11–17, I want to impress upon our community that research and data could not be more important to our efforts to close the mortality and morbidity gaps between white and Black parents.

When my fellow members of Congress learn that Black Americans are three-to-four times more likely to die in childbirth than white Americans, they pay attention—even if they're not paying attention to concepts like structural racism, implicit bias, and social determinants of health.

However, the data also tell us that bias and racism are alive and well in healthcare; or as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who we lost 54 years ago this week, once said: "Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in Health care is the most shocking and inhumane."

Health care is not equal in our country, and it never has been so we shouldn't be surprised when that inequality extends to mothers and their children—and the numbers here don't lie. Unfortunately, we know the truth: maternal health in America is in crisis, and like so many crises, the maternal mortality crisis has hit Black America harder.

As we've seen from the COVID-19 pandemic, the adage is true: when white America comes down with a cold, Black America gets pneumonia. In maternal care, Black women are three to four times more likely to die from preventable pregnancy-related complications than non-Hispanic, white women—no matter their level of education or socioeconomic status—even though 60 percent these deaths are preventable.

What's worse is for every mother lost there are hundreds of near misses. And annually, approximately 50,000 women experience severe pregnancy complications which result in serious health consequences.

However, because we have this data, we've been able to develop policy solutions to address the Black maternal health crisis in America. If we get this work done, we will not only raise the tide for Black women—who are among the most marginalized and the most vulnerable—we will also improve outcomes and care for all women.

My work on this issue started when I joined up with then-Senator KAMALA HARRIS and the Black Mamas Matter Alliance to introduce our Annual Black Maternal Health Week resolution, something we've done every year since. Then, in 2019, I joined the youngest Black woman ever elected to Congress, Congresswoman LAUREN UNDERWOOD, to launch a Congressional caucus focused on Black maternal health.

As the co-founders and co-chairs of the bipartisan Black Maternal Health Caucus, we developed a solution: the Momnibus. The Momnibus is a package of 12 bills to comprehensively address all aspects of the maternal mortality crisis, with a focus on Black parents using reproductive justice as a guide. It is a solution that says, unequivocally, Black mothers matter.

With the support of a historic coalition of nearly 200 health care providers, Black mothers, policymakers, researchers, activists, and maternal health advocates we crafted a collaborative, targeted and timely set of policies to improve maternal health outcomes for Black pregnant and postpartum individuals, particularly during the COVID pandemic. The Black Maternal Health Momnibus will fill gaps in existing legislation to comprehensively address every dimension of the Black maternal health crisis in America.

Throughout the process, we remained very intentional about centering the voices of Black women and ensuring Black woman-led organizations are consulted often. The Momnibus makes investments in social determinants of health, community-based organizations, the growth and diversification of the perinatal workforce, improvements in data collection and quality measures, digital tools like tele-health, and innovative payment models. Finally, in addition to direct efforts to improve Black maternal health outcomes, the Momnibus focuses on high-risk populations, including women veterans, incarcerated women, and Native Americans.