

Dr. Nelson, then a successful 41-year-old dentist, and dedicated to the escalating fight for civil rights, suddenly found himself being lifted and physically removed from the Parkway Bowling Club, now long gone from 49th and Prospect Avenue. Dr. Nelson led a group of CORE members in a peaceful protest of the Parkway Bowling Club, which refused to allow Black people to bowl. The group refused to leave the premises and were later arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. This moment was historically memorialized by a then virtually unprecedented photo of Dr. Nelson being carried away by police. This fact was acknowledged in a Kansas City Star series of articles entitled "The Truth in Black and White," which recognized that a decade into the struggle for civil rights, the newspaper had deliberately not published photos of any Black leaders of the movement on the front pages of either the Kansas City Star or the Kansas City Times. Consider for a moment that the paper did not publish photos of Emmett Till upon his horrific death in 1955, nor when his killers were unjustly acquitted, nor the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. when he came to Kansas City in 1957, nor the Black Kansas Citians picketing outside segregated downtown department stores in 1958, nor the NAACP's protests in 1960 over segregation at restaurants and movie theaters. Consider during that same week of June 26, 1964, three CORE field workers—James Chaney of Mississippi, along with Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner from New York—would go missing and were later found brutally murdered as part of what are now known as the "Mississippi burning" murders. What was the crime Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner committed justifying being murdered? Registering Black folks to vote. Hence, the foregoing contextual facts are a testament to Dr. Nelson's profound courage and convictions, and they show his willingness to risk his life, liberty, and livelihood.

In addition to leading sit-ins at the local bowling alley, Dr. Nelson also challenged housing segregation. In the early 1960s, Dr. Nelson and his family lived on 36th and Cleveland, but he and his wife Evelyn wanted the best education for his children, so they started looking for a place to build a new home near good schools. They looked in Johnson County, Kansas, a suburban enclave that had seen rapid growth in the post-war years, a population aided in no small part by racist deed restrictions and housing covenants that had shut out people like the Nelsons. One lot was left in an area that Dr. Nelson liked in an up-and-coming neighborhood along 103rd Street in Overland Park. Banks ignored him when he tried to get a loan to build the house even though he had the finances, and architects were unwilling to design a house for a Black family in a white neighborhood. So, Dr. Nelson's wife Evelyn's Episcopal church group stepped in to help. They bought the house for the Nelsons and then turned around and sold it to them. Dr. Nelson and his family fastidiously maintained the home, the yard, and the swimming pool out back, and they "never had any trouble with the neighbors." Living in a segregated neighborhood in Overland Park was, in its own way, an act of defiance in Dr. Nelson's book. Dr. Nelson sought to "raise the consciousness of the people in Kansas City." Coincidentally, that house is today occupied by another Black man named Mr. Byron

Roberson, who happens to be the first Black Police Chief for the Prairie Village Police Department.

Professionally, Dr. Nelson continued his list of being a man of many "firsts" including first Black to serve on the Board of Governors of the Dental Association in 1972, where he served 2 terms. In 1986, the Missouri Governor appointed Dr. Nelson to be the first Black person to serve on the Missouri State Dental Board, eventually becoming the body's first Black President in 1991. Dr. Nelson was one of the first Black people to teach at the UMKC School of Dentistry, and Dr. Nelson served on the founding board of the Wayne Minor Health Center now known as Dr. Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center. As you can see, I am so very proud and honored to stand before you today to wish Dr. Howard Nelson a very happy 100th birthday.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. TERESA LEGER FERNANDEZ

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 2, 2023*

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 91.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO HOPE DERRICK

### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 2, 2023*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated Congressional staffer, trusted confidante, and friend. Hope Derrick has served the people of South Carolina's 6th Congressional District as a member of my staff for over 20 years throughout the last 3 decades. She is the model image of a public servant and deserves to be celebrated and congratulated on her retirement.

Hope was born on July 13, 1968, in Birmingham, Alabama to the late Charles Warren Derrick of Marion, South Carolina and Ann Berry Derrick of Spartanburg, South Carolina. They returned to the Palmetto state when she was 8 years old. She has called Columbia, South Carolina home ever since. Hope attended Spring Valley High School and upon her graduation pursued further education at Boston University, where she received a bachelor's in journalism with a concentration in broadcasting.

After graduation, Hope began her career as a reporter for a local TV and radio station, covering political news relating to the South Carolina Congressional Delegation. In 1993, she became Communications Director for the South Carolina Democratic Party. Two years after I began my Congressional career, Hope joined my staff as Communications Director in my district office. In 1998, shortly after giving birth to her son, Ethan, she left for a year to live in London with her husband, Marc Turner, during his teaching Fulbright. She returned to my office in 1999 and shortly thereafter gave birth to her daughter Emery in 2000.

Hope served diligently in this role for almost 19 years, until stepping away from congress-

sional work in 2013, to work at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina. She first served as the Associate Director for Strategic Communications, and later as the Assistant to the Dean of Libraries for Special Projects.

During this time Hope al earned a master's degree in Library and Information Science. In 2019, after 5 years at the University, Hope returned to my staff as Communications Director in my Majority Whip office.

Throughout her many years in my office, Hope has been crucial in navigating the press and helping to communicate my message to constituents. From my highly charged efforts to name the Matthew J. Perry, Jr. United States Court House to my controversial establishment of the Lake Marion Regional Water Agency; to hosting innumerable Presidential candidates at my "World Famous Fish Fry" to assisting in the production of my memoir, *Blessed Experiences*; and truly countless other moments, Hope was there. She has played a critical role in the development of my career and service, and in her retirement, I hope to continue utilizing her talents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in recognizing this dedicated public servant. Hope Derrick's retirement is well-earned and well-deserved. I wish her all the best as she embarks upon new adventures in the state she and I hold so dear.

#### IN LOVING MEMORY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE (NETTER) HEFLIN

### HON. JONATHAN L. JACKSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 2, 2023*

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Marie Antoinette (Netter) Heflin, who unfortunately passed away earlier this year. I am grateful to have grown up knowing Marie and her children and my prayers are with them as they cherish the legacy of their mother.

Born in Rosedale, Mississippi, Marie Heflin moved to Chicago as a child. Deeply committed to her faith at even a young age, Marie gave her life to the New Morning Star Missionary Baptist Church on the west side of Chicago. And in combination with her seriousness in her relationship to the church, Marie also understood the importance of education at an early age.

While attending Lucy Flower High School, Marie studied nursing and went on to continue her education at the Chicago Teachers College. In her desire to keep learning, Marie earned a Master's Degree in Education at the prestigious University of Chicago and worked as a Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN). Marie's tireless commitment to academic pursuits was evident throughout her life as she returned to school to become an English teacher while raising a family of her own. She taught at the Joseph Brenneman Elementary School and later at the Walter H. Dyett Middle School and instilled the same love of learning in her children.

During the beginning of her career, Marie met, and became friends with, Gloria Allen. Gloria would soon introduce Marie to her brother, James Edward Heflin, affectionately known as "Chico." This introduction changed

her life as Marie and James were united in holy matrimony on October 7, 1961. They were married for 59 years and shared great joy in raising their 3 children, Fem, Gary, and Marla.

I was lucky to have the good fortune of attending school with Gary and Marla where we became fast friends. I consider them as siblings of my own and share in their grief since Marie has left us. From day one of meeting, I knew that I would have friends for life in the Heflin family and their support and guidance has remained invaluable to me. And while she taught in a classroom, Marie taught me important life lessons that have remained with me through the years. Mrs. Heflin fostered a closeness with her family that I will value for a lifetime.

I am certain that Marie will be remembered for all of her wonderful talents, the comfort she provided to anyone in need, and her unconditional love for her family and friends. I hope that memories of her continue serving as a blessing to those she loved most.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SUSTAINABLE BUDGET ACT

#### HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 2, 2023*

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, can anyone with any halfway working knowledge of government finances seriously dispute that our federal fiscal house is dangerously out of order?

Our national debt is approaching \$32 trillion, doubling in just the last decade alone, and up some \$3 trillion in just the 2 years since I last introduced my Sustainable Budget Act in February 2021. More directly, our debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP), or the measure of our economy's ability to sustain national debt, now stands at 120 percent, doubling since 2000. The fastest-growing part of our federal budget continues to be interest payments on our debt, increasingly outpacing and crowding out critical defense and non-defense spending alike.

In a Congress where we often repeat the platitude that our budget reflects our values, it is disturbing that the main common value re-

flected is fiscal unsustainability ranging to irresponsibility. We need look no further than a mirror for the root cause: our collective inability to face the music of fiscal responsibility and sustainability.

We clearly need help with our collective inability to confront this reality. My Sustainable Budget Act, again co-introduced yesterday with Congressman STEVE WOMACK, is at least a start toward a solution. It would follow the models of Simpson-Bowles and other such independent, bipartisan commissions charged with focusing on our deficits and debt and recommending a sustainable path for an up-or-down vote by Congress.

Our bill is similar to other proposals, including the TRUST Act that I have reintroduced with Congressmen SCOTT PETERS and MIKE GALLAGHER to save our foundational entitlement programs from similar unsustainability. Together, they offer a far better way to tackle our debt crisis than denial, anger, avoidance, diversion and rhetoric. I urge their prompt consideration and passage.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD HOME RULE ACT

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 2, 2023*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia National Guard Home Rule Act, which would give the Mayor of the District of Columbia control over the D.C. National Guard. Senator CHRIS VAN HOLLEN is the sponsor of the companion bill in the Senate.

The governors of the states and territories control their National Guards while the president controls the D.C. National Guard. This bill would give the D.C. Mayor the same control over the D.C. National Guard that the governors of the states and territories have over their National Guards. The president would have the same authority to federalize the D.C. National Guard that the president has to federalize the National Guards of the states and territories.

The attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, and the events at Lafayette Square

on June 1, 2020, are prime examples of why the D.C. Mayor should control the D.C. National Guard. On January 6th, the Trump Administration delayed deploying the D.C. National Guard to the Capitol for several hours, likely costing lives and prolonging the attack. At Lafayette Square, the Trump Administration used the D.C. National Guard to forcibly remove peaceful protestors for a presidential photo op.

Governors generally deploy the National Guard for natural disasters and civil disturbances. The D.C. Mayor, who knows D.C. better than any federal official, should be able to deploy the D.C. National Guard for natural disasters and civil disturbances, too. In the event of a large-scale attack on a federal facility in D.C., the D.C. Mayor would almost certainly deploy the D.C. National Guard to protect the facility. However, in the unlikely event that the D.C. Mayor did not do so, the president would have the authority to federalize and deploy the D.C. National Guard to do so. This is no different from the division of authority today between a governor and the president in the event of a large-scale attack on a federal facility in a state or territory.

Moreover, presidential control over the D.C. National Guard creates a loophole in the Posse Comitatus Act, which limits the military's involvement in civilian law enforcement. The Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel has opined that when the D.C. National Guard is operating for non-federal purposes, even though it is an exclusively federal entity, it may be used for civilian law enforcement without violating the Posse Comitatus Act.

Last Congress, the House passed this bill as part of the fiscal year (FY) 2022 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and the FY 2023 NDAA.

My bill is another important step toward completing the transfer of full self-government powers to D.C. that Congress began with the passage of the Home Rule Act of 1973, when it delegated most of its authority over D.C. matters to an elected chief executive (mayor) and legislature (Council). This bill follows that model.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, which would improve public safety in the nation's capital and be a historic advance in D.C. self-government.