

Beyond the diamond, Mr. Willis is a cherished Granada community teacher and mentor. His commitment to education is inspired by his late father, Jim Willis.

We not only celebrate Coach Willis' professional achievements but also his dedication to his family, residing in Livermore with his wife, Deanna, and their two sons, Bryce and Ryan.

I congratulate Coach Corrigan Willis for his outstanding achievements as Cal-Hi Sports 2024 State Coach of the Year.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BOB GALLO

(Mr. DUARTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUARTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Bob Gallo of Modesto, California, who passed away earlier this week.

A successful businessman, Bob grew the E. & J. Gallo Winery into the largest family-owned winery in the world. Bob also played a key role in establishing the Gallo Glass Company and other business ventures in the valley.

Bob helped put Modesto on the map. He and his late wife, Marie, supported arts and education through the valley, culminating in the Gallo Center for the Arts. Bob and Marie transformed the cultural landscape of Modesto and our valley.

The loss of Bob will be deeply felt in our community. His generosity and hard work left a legacy of kindness and community spirit that will make a difference in the valley for years to come.

Alexandra and I send our sincere condolences to Bob's 7 children, 22 grandchildren, and the entire Gallo family.

ENSURE EMERGENCY ABORTION ACCESS

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss yesterday's Supreme Court decision that temporarily allows women in Idaho to access emergency abortion services, upholding Federal law.

Make no mistake, this decision is a momentary reprieve, not a win. The Court's refusal to address the key legal questions underpinning this case leaves the door open to future attacks on emergency abortion care.

It is unfathomable that a woman in dire need of abortion care could be turned away from an emergency room or forced to flee her home State to receive desperately needed care.

Federal law has long protected women's rights to emergency care, including abortion, but this decision means emergency reproductive healthcare will remain at risk in States with restrictive abortion laws across the country.

Madam Speaker, I won't stop fighting back against these extreme attacks on women's fundamental freedoms.

□ 1130

CONGRATULATING FRED ALLEN SMALLS

(Mr. FRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Fred Allen Smalls on receiving an honorary high school diploma from Georgetown High School.

Mr. Smalls was born in Georgetown County and later lived in Mullins before moving to Washington, D.C., with his family.

His graduation ceremony was attended by more than 100 people voicing their support, a testament to the respect and esteem Mr. Smalls has garnered.

His determination is an inspiration to all of us in South Carolina. If you ask him, though, Mr. Smalls will credit many of his accomplishments to his grandmother and his aunt, who raised him and instilled in him the value of perseverance.

I congratulate Mr. Smalls on his inspiring achievement.

HONORING MARYLAND AND LAURA ROOK ON THEIR 75TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Maryland and Laura Rook whose love has become a beacon of enduring commitment.

As they are celebrating their remarkable 76th wedding anniversary, we are reminded of the strength of their marriage that began on May 8, 1948.

With family and community members at their side, we joyously recognized the Rooks' wedding anniversary during the town of Gaston's Juneteenth holiday celebration at the Lake Gaston Community Center.

Their marriage is not just a personal milestone but a symbol of the strength of this community and a shining example of the power of love for the American people.

As they continue on this extraordinary journey together, I extend my heartfelt prayers and continued happiness and blessings as they approach their oak anniversary.

HELPING HOOVER DAM

(Ms. LEE of Nevada asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE of Nevada. Madam Speaker, this week marked the 95th anniversary

of President Hoover signing the law that created the historic Hoover Dam in southern Nevada, marking nearly a century of generating clean hydroelectric power for millions of Americans.

Sadly, not even a structural achievement as grand as the Hoover Dam is immune from aging, and its maintenance needs are mounting.

That is why I have introduced the bipartisan Help Hoover Dam Act, a simple solution that would unlock over \$45 million in existing and much-needed resources for this American icon, all at no additional cost to taxpayers.

Much of the work that I do here in Congress focuses on cutting red tape to make government work better for Americans. This is a dictionary definition of that.

I look forward to advancing this bill so we can make sure that the Hoover Dam continues to stand as tall and proud in the 21st century as it did in the 20th.

COMMEMORATING THE LONGEST DAY

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate the recently passed The Longest Day, marked annually by the Alzheimer's Association on the summer solstice.

For the Alzheimer's Association, the summer solstice, the day with the most light, is an opportunity to spread awareness of the darkness of Alzheimer's and other dementia-related illnesses.

Alzheimer's impacts millions of Americans and their families. Nearly 7 million Americans currently live with Alzheimer's.

Their burden is not theirs alone. Each of these individuals has families and communities that are impacted. In fact, the Alzheimer's Association estimates that 11 million Americans provide unpaid support to patients every year, accounting for more than 18 billion hours of care.

Alzheimer's impacts families in every State, every city, every neighborhood, and all races, incomes, and religions.

As we commemorate this day that highlights the pain felt by so many Americans, the House must pass H.R. 619, the National Alzheimer's Project Act reauthorization, as well as H.R. 620, the Alzheimer's Accountability and Investment Act. These bipartisan bills continue our Nation's commitment to researching, treating, and ultimately curing this disease.

We look forward to our continued support for those with Alzheimer's.

EMPOWERING TENANTS

(Ms. PRESSLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise as vice chair of the Renters Caucus to introduce the Tenant Empowerment Act, alongside Ranking Member MAXINE WATERS and Congresswoman RASHIDA TLAIB.

For decades, tenants across the country, including in my district, the MA-7, have organized and mobilized to demand safe, stable, and affordable housing conditions.

No hot water or heat during the winter, life-threatening black mold creeping up the walls, leaky roofs that let in rain and snow—these are the conditions that tenants are forced to endure with little to no recourse. How devastating and demoralizing.

Our bill, the Tenant Empowerment Act, would change that. It would enable tenants to withhold paying rent if their home fails to meet quality housing standards, allow tenants to be present during building inspections, and extend tenants' rights to organize in federally assisted housing.

This bill will empower renters with the tools they need to ensure that safe, stable, and affordable housing is not only a right but a reality for every person in America.

As the daughter of a tenants' rights organizer, I am proud to put forward this necessary policy. Everyone deserves to turn the key and to have a place that feels safe, a place of belonging and refuge.

On behalf of more than 44 million families living in rental units, Congress must take action.

JUNETEENTH AND SLAVERY REMEMBRANCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TENNEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. Still I rise, proud to be a person who is blessed with the preeminent privilege of standing here and speaking in this most sacred Chamber, proud to be a person who is in service to his country, proud to acknowledge that we, in Houston, Texas, just celebrated Juneteenth, the day that General Gordon Granger read General Order No. 3 in Galveston, Texas.

General Order No. 3 was read at Galveston, Texas, to call to the attention of the people of the State of Texas that the Emancipation Proclamation had some 2½ years earlier freed the slaves in the Confederate States. Of course, the people in Texas did not honor the Emancipation Proclamation. Hence, people were maintained in slavery for some 2½ additional years.

General Gordon Granger didn't come to Galveston, Texas, alone. General Gordon Granger came with the 25th Army Corps. The 25th Army Corps liberated Galveston, Texas.

It was the 25th Army Corps that came to Galveston and ran the confederates out of town, as it were. It is said that they were chased to the border of Mexico, which allowed General Gordon Granger to read General Order No. 3. But for the 25th Army Corps, General Gordon Granger may not have been in a position to read General Order No. 3 on June 19, because the 25th Army Corps came in about a week earlier.

The 25th Army Corps was more than 1,000 persons strong and consisted primarily of persons who were of African ancestry. It was African people who fought to liberate Galveston, Texas. Hence, we have Juneteenth.

There is much more that I could say about Juneteenth and General Order No. 3 as well as the 25th Army Corps. We have presented a resolution to honor the 25th Army Corps for their bravery and for their valor. Much more is to be said about them.

Today, I want to move forward from Juneteenth. I would like to acknowledge it as a celebration of liberation, persons being liberated after having suffered the inhumanity associated with slavery.

I mention this Juneteenth date, because we will soon commemorate August 20. August 20 is Slavery Remembrance Day. Remember, Juneteenth was the celebration of liberation. August 20 is the commemoration of the millions who were enslaved.

I mention it now, because as we move toward this date, I want persons to take note of it. It is an important date in American history. It is important because it was on August 20, 1619, that the White Lion, a ship with, it is said, 20 enslaved persons of African ancestry aboard, were introduced to the Colonies which would go on to become the United States of America, or part of the United States of America.

□ 1145

These 20 persons represent the genesis of slavery in the United States of America. This date should not be forgotten. This date should be commemorated. It was a seminal moment in time that has impacted every scintilla of time since that day, August 20, 1619.

We should remember this day. We should commemorate it because of the lives that were lost and the suffering that was endured by the many persons who traversed the waters and the many who did not make it.

We should remember it because of the persons who did make it and what they contributed to this country. They were the persons who made America the great country it is because they were the economic foundational mothers and fathers of the country. As such, they deserve to be honored and they deserve to have their lives respected.

They were not just throwaways. They were not people who came here to do harm. They were brought here forcefully to help, and they did for some 246 years.

We should commemorate this date, August 20, and we should do so annu-

ally. The President of the United States of America has acknowledged August 20. I am proud to say that the Honorable ELIZABETH WARREN has joined me in this effort to spread the word and assure the commemoration of August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day. The President acknowledged it. This House of Representatives has acknowledged August 20, 1619, as Slavery Remembrance Day. I want to make sure that we are mindful of this day as it approaches and as we approach it.

I want us to be mindful of it because I want us to set aside time to have a commemoration event. This is important. I liken this commemoration event to Holocaust remembrance. I am one of those persons who has great reverence for Holocaust remembrance.

When last we had an event here in the Capitol for Holocaust remembrance, I was there, and I was there the time before. I pray that I will be there next year and the many years after. I believe that the Holocaust was an event unlike any other in history, and we have to commemorate it with a degree of solemnity the lives that were lost so as to not only appreciate what happened during the Holocaust but also to assure ourselves that it will never happen again. It was a crime against humanity unlike any other.

I liken slavery remembrance to the Holocaust because it, too, was a crime against humanity unlike any other, and it too should be commemorated in a similar fashion. We should have solemnity for slavery remembrance, and we should also have slavery remembrance events. People should take the time to commemorate the lives that were lost just as we do for the Holocaust. We do this, and we should do it for both events.

I stand here today to say to my country: Let us give slavery remembrance the same respect that we accord Holocaust remembrance. Both of them were crimes against humanity unlike each other. Each was unlike any other crime.

They are events that ought to be commemorated.

My desire, coupled with many others, I might add, who are joining me, is to have an event to commemorate the lives that were lost.

We want to at that event acknowledge certain things, acknowledge that we believe this should be a holy day, not a holiday. Not a holiday. We are not asking the Federal Government to allow people to be off from work. We are not asking the Federal Government to pay anyone a special salary and allow them to be away from work.

We are just asking that the people who respect the day to respect the day, and if you have African ancestry, then respect yourself enough to commemorate August 20. It is not a holiday; it is a holy day. The distinction is we are not asking the government to recognize it as a holiday with some emolument to be accorded to people who work for the government. We just want