

historic and most influential civil rights organizations in the United States, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, known to all simply as the "NAACP."

Founded in 1918, the Houston Branch of the NAACP has played a pivotal role in some of the most pivotal moments and landmark voting and civil rights cases, including *Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U.S. 649 (1944), which overturned a Texas statute that authorized the Democratic Party to set its internal rules, including the use of white primaries; and *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 U.S. 629 (1950), which successfully challenged the doctrine of "separate but equal" in higher education and helped pave the way for the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), four years later.

The NAACP-Houston Branch's tradition of service continues today under the dynamic leadership of its president, Dr. James Douglas, and Executive Director, Yolanda Smith.

First organized in 1905, the group was known as the Niagara Movement when members began meeting at a hotel situated on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls.

Members of the group had to meet in Canada because American hotels in Niagara Falls were segregated.

Under the leadership of the Harvard-educated scholar, the great W.E.B. DuBois, the group would later be known as the National Negro Committee before finally adopting the name by which it has been known for the last 108 years—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP—at its second conference in 1910.

The first official meeting was held on February 12, 1909, the centennial of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln.

The mission of the NAACP was clearly delineated in its charter:

To promote equality of rights and to eradicate caste or race prejudice among the citizens of the United States;

To advance the interest of colored citizens; to secure for them impartial suffrage; and

To increase their opportunities for securing justice in the courts, education for the children, employment according to their ability, and complete equality before law.

Mr. Speaker, for more than a century, the NAACP has stayed true to its charter and championed the cause of justice and equality in America.

It has fought valiantly and tirelessly on behalf of African-Americans and others to secure their civil rights and liberties and the full measure of justice and equality for all.

At a time when African-Americans were treated as second-class citizens and the scourge of slavery was still rampant, the NAACP emerged to ensure that the rights, interests and voices of African-Americans did not go unheard.

During World War I, the NAACP successfully campaigned for African-Americans to be commissioned as officers in the army, resulting in President Woodrow Wilson commissioning 600 African-American officers.

During World War II, the NAACP persuaded the administration of President Franklin Roosevelt to issue an executive order banning racial discrimination in war-related industries and federal employment.

In 1948, President Harry Truman became the first president to formally address the NAACP and he worked with the NAACP in appointing a commission to study and offer ideas

to improve civil rights and equality of opportunity for all persons in the United States.

The NAACP's close relationship with President Truman helped to influence him to issue Executive Order 9981, which desegregated the United States Armed Services by announcing the new "policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin," and that this policy be put into effect as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Speaker, the NAACP was perhaps the leading member of the "Big Six"—the coalition of religious, labor and civil rights organizations that organized and staged on August 28, 1963 the historic March on Washington, the most famous act of peaceful protest in our nation's history.

Other members of the Big Six were the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); the National Urban League; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The March on Washington was a seminal event in our nation's history and awakened Americans of goodwill to the urgent need to rededicate ourselves to the great unfinished task of making real the promise of America for all Americans, especially African-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the current president of the NAACP is Derrick Johnson and the Board Chairman is Leon W. Russell; through the years, the NAACP has been led by some bold, visionary, and effective leaders, including:

Walter White; Roy Wilkins; Benjamin Hooks; Benjamin Chavis; Merlie Evers-Williams, widow of Medgar Evers; Kweisi Mfume; Bruce S. Gordon; Benjamin Todd Jealous; and Cornell William Brooks.

Mr. Speaker, America would be a very different place were it not for the brilliance of the NAACP's Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., the legendary Director of the Washington Bureau from 1950 to 1978.

So effective was Clarence Mitchell in the campaigns to win passage of civil rights laws, including the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the 1965 Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, that his sobriquet was the "101st Senator."

The NAACP is perhaps best known for the practice pioneered by the legendary Charles Hamilton Houston and Thurgood Marshall of "impact litigation," the strategy of bringing carefully selected cases to court to establish legal precedents of beneficially affecting thousands, and frequently millions, of persons beyond the immediate parties to the case.

Among the historic victories won by NAACP lawyers are:

1. 1940—*Chambers v. Florida*, which established that confessions obtained as the result of police coercion are inadmissible at trial;

2. 1944—*Smith v. Allwright*, which outlawed the South's "white primary";

3. 1948—*Shelley v. Kraemer*, which ruled racially restrictive covenants and unconstitutional and legally unenforceable;

4. 1950—*Sweatt v. Painter* and *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents*, which held that separate law and graduate school are inherently unequal and thus unconstitutional;

5. 1954—*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, landmark case overruling separate but equal doctrine of *Plessy v. Ferguson*; and

6. 1956—*Browder v. Gayle*, which outlawed the practice of racial segregation on buses and led to the end of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Mr. Speaker, as Chair for the Congressional Children's Caucus, I am especially concerned with fair access to quality education for today's youth and am personally grateful to the NAACP for its leadership in winning the greatest legal victory for civil rights in American history, the 1954 landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), in which the Supreme Court struck down de jure segregation in elementary schools.

NAACP General Counsel Thurgood Marshall, who would later become the first African-American Solicitor General and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, forcefully argued and persuaded the Court to rule unanimously that in the field of public education, "separate but equal" was inherently unequal.

That decision gave hope to millions of Americans that their children might enjoy the full promise of America that had been denied their forebears for more than three centuries.

Mr. Speaker, the NAACP remains committed to achieving its goals through non-violence, the legal process, and moral and political suasion, and through direct actions such as marches, demonstrations, and boycotts to give voice to the hopes and aspirations of African-Americans and others who lack the power to make their voices heard.

There is still a need for justice and equal treatment for African-Americans and other vulnerable populations in our country, and thankfully, we still have a vibrant NAACP to advocate their cause and fight for their interests.

I am grateful for the many battles for equality that the NAACP organization has fought and won, and thankful that the NAACP will be there in the future to wage the fight for justice wherever and whenever justice needs a champion.

So on this day I am so proud to salute the 100th anniversary of the remarkable Houston Branch of the NAACP, and express the appreciation of the nation for all it has done to make our country better.

RECOGNIZING GA 09 CBYX AND NSLI-Y SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 3 outstanding high school students from Georgia's 9th Congressional district that have been selected for highly competitive scholarships from the U.S. Department of State.

Ms. Sarah Kudyba has been accepted into the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange. This program is for motivated high school students who want to fully immerse themselves in German culture by living with a host family and attending a local high school. The program is designed to strengthen ties between youth, improve their career skills through formal study and work experience, and expand their cognizance of other cultures, society, history, and politics.

Ms. Victoria Zappi-Colombine and Ms. McKenzie Hooper have been accepted into

the National Security Language Initiative for Youth. This program provides merit-based scholarships so students can have the opportunity to learn less commonly taught languages through summer and academic-year immersion programs overseas. The goal of this program is to develop a cadre of Americans with advanced linguistic skills and related cultural understanding, help Americans compete effectively in the global economy, and to spark a lifetime interest in foreign languages and cultures among American youth.

I am proud that Northeast Georgia is home to these exceptional students and I look forward to hearing of their future accomplishments.

HONORING BLOSSOM ROZMAN OF
ELLENVILLE

HON. JOHN J. FASO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Mr. FASO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mrs. Blossom Rozman of Ellenville, New York. For decades, Blossom has dedicated herself to serving and being an active member of the greater Ulster community. Through her passion and dedication, Blossom continues to work to change the world around her—for the better.

Among her many activities and accomplishments, Blossom was vital to the implementation of the holocaust studies program in the Ellenville Central school—the first full-year program of its kind in the country. She has also participated in numerous organizations, including serving on the executive board of the Ellenville Regional Hospital Auxiliary and as past president of the Sisterhood of Congregation Ezrath Israel.

Throughout Upstate, I am thankful for the driven and compassionate individuals like Blossom who have committed themselves to strengthening our communities and building a better future. Ellenville shines a little brighter thanks to Blossom's tireless volunteerism and participation in civil society.

I am grateful for Blossom's many years of dedicated service to the 19th District and to New York state. Her many contributions will be felt for generations to come.

REMEMBERING MR. CAMERON
MARTINEZ

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cameron Martinez, who tragically lost his life earlier this month. Cameron is remembered by all who knew him for his kindness, generosity, and enormous personality. He was a remarkable young man and a loving brother, son, and friend. I am proud to have personally known him and honor him and his memory.

Cameron was a rising star in our community. A native of Alcalde, New Mexico, he graduated this year from Española Valley High School, where he was a top student and ath-

lete. He was especially well known for his love of basketball, and his passion for the game earned him the nickname "Space Jam Cam." His teammates and coaches had great admiration for his work ethic and selflessness on and off the court.

Cameron was also a gifted student who was committed to advancing his education and career. After graduating from high school, he served his country working in the Information Technology Department at Los Alamos, one of our premier National Laboratories. In this role, he collaborated with a team of professionals working on some of our most pressing national security matters, including evolving cybersecurity threats. The sky was the limit for Cameron, and our nation lost a highly capable and driven future leader. Cameron was also an aspiring entrepreneur who was working on a clothing line.

I had the pleasure of getting to know Cameron in recent months and can personally attest to his warmth, work ethic, and determination to bring positive change to the State of New Mexico. With a simple gesture like a hug, Cameron could make you feel like you were the most important person in his life. I was one of the people lucky enough to receive such a hug.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my deepest condolences to Cameron's parents, Valerie and Urban, as well as the rest of his loved ones and the entire Española community. Cameron was taken from us far too young, but we will always remember him as a bright, young star in New Mexico who positively affected so many people's lives. He will be dearly missed.

HONORING MERRICK MAKOWSKI

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Merrick Makowski. Merrick is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 1264, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Merrick has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Merrick has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Merrick has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Merrick Makowski for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RAY SCHULTZ

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and congratulate Dr. Ray Schultz of

Avoca, Iowa for receiving the Outstanding Service Award from Iowa State University Veterinary Medicine Alumni Association.

Dr. Schultz is a 1960 graduate of Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. Schultz developed a vaccine which helped lower the mortality rate for farrow-to-finish hog operations worldwide. He also has a remarkable track record of assisting hog farmers to help feed the hungry around the world. He has an impressive history of giving back to his community as well as his alma mater for full professional scholarships for the school of veterinary science.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud and congratulate Dr. Ray Schultz for earning this award. His hard work and dedication has affected the future of veterinary medicine. I urge my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Dr. Schultz for his many accomplishments in the agriculture industry. I wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

HONORING BETTY RUTH HELMS

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Betty Ruth Helms of Nevada, Missouri. Betty is 96 years old, a part of what many have called "the greatest generation," those Americans who bravely served their nation and the cause of liberty during World War II. In response to the overwhelming need for sailors to serve in the war, Congress authorized the Navy's WAVES program in 1942, which permitted women to serve in the Naval Reserve as commissioned officers and enlisted sailors. Betty answered the call, and volunteered to be a part of the very first class of women to complete training at the University of Wisconsin. After qualifying as a radioman, she served steadfastly in Jacksonville, Florida for over three years. After her service, she used the G.I. Bill and earned a bachelor's degree in business administration, graduating from my own alma mater, the University of Missouri, in February of 1950. She used that education to start Helms Permit Agency in Nevada, which remains open for business to this day. Our nation owes a debt of gratitude to this remarkable woman and the tens of thousands of women like her who responded to our nation's need in such a dire hour, and continued to lead in our communities after the war's end. I am personally thankful for her service and the honor of representing her here in the House.

HONORING LISETTE ESTRELLA-
HENDERSON WITH CALIFORNIA'S
THIRD DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE
YEAR AWARD

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lisette Estrella-Henderson as a woman of the year. She is devoted to serving