

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LIFE OF PETER  
EDWARD JONES

**HON. JIM COSTA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 28, 2020*

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Peter Edward Jones who passed away on October 20, 2020. Peter was a husband, father, and decorated veteran of World War II and the Korean War.

Peter was born on January 26, 1926 in Emmetsburg, Iowa to John and Madeline Jones. He was one of five children, and was raised in Sacramento, California where he graduated in 1943 at Grant Union High School. With the onset of World War II, Peter decided to join the Navy at 17 years old. He believed that a strong commitment to service was his way of showing support for his country.

During his time in the military, Peter was stationed at the South Pacific during the war and served until 1946. From 1950 to 1951, Peter served in the Korean War where he joined in the reserves. He was honorably discharged and decided to move to Fresno and in 1948, Peter married the love of his life, Antoinette Catherine Caglia. They raised five children, Gerard, Peter, Janice, Timothy, and Richard. Antoinette and Peter were married for 67 happy years until her passing in 2015.

Peter worked for The Fresno Bee for 57 years and 3 months, served Our Lady of Victory Church as a lector for many years and even helped to build the covenant to the church. Peter lived for 95 years dedicating his life for others, his country, and loving his family.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in celebrating and honoring the life of Peter Edward Jones. His love for his country, family, and his strong faith was evident. I join his family and friends in honoring his great life.

HONORING HELLENIC AND AMERICAN  
PHILHELLENIC WOMEN OF  
THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 28, 2020*

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, as co-chair and co-founder of the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues, I rise today to honor the heroic Hellenic and American Philhellenic Women of the Greek War of Independence, whose consequential actions helped free Greece and her people from the yoke of the Ottoman Empire.

As a member of the East Mediterranean Business Culture Alliance's American Hellenic Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Com-

mittee, and as we approach the 200th anniversary of the Greek War of Independence, it is incumbent upon all of us to honor the legacy of these women and recognize how their actions influenced the relationship between the United States and Greece.

I have the unique privilege of representing one of the largest Greek American communities in the U.S. in Astoria, Queens, and I am blessed to call many of them close friends.

I'm especially honored that my friends in the Hellenic community have bestowed me with the nickname "Bouboulina" after Laskarina Bouboulina, one of the many great warriors of the Greek War of Independence and whose home I had the privilege of visiting in 2016.

Bouboulina was a trailblazer in her own right and committed herself to the cause of a free and independent Greek state.

And I rise not only to honor these brave women, but also recognize the Greek people's contributions to democracy, art, science, and literature, and to governments around the world, including our own.

As the birthplace of democracy, Greece was an inspiration for the U.S. system of government. And just as Greece inspired our country, our revolution helped inspire the Greeks to revolt against the Ottomans.

When the Greek War of Independence started, American Philhellenes and Greek American communities in the U.S. not only voiced their support for the cause, but actively supported their campaign.

Greek Committees were formed in cities across the country to organize political and monetary support and send shipments of humanitarian supplies to Greek revolutionaries. It may be safe to say that without the moral, intellectual, political, monetary and in-kind assistance of these Americans, the outcome of the Greek War for Independence might have been different.

The ideals of freedom and democracy resonated for Americans who saw the plight of the Greeks suffering brutal slavery and massacres under the Ottoman Turkish oppressors. When the bells of the Revolution rang in 1821 and the cry "Freedom or Death" rang over the enslaved Greeks, American Philhellenes inspired a lobbying campaign in the United States for support of the Greek War of Independence, exciting the imaginations of many influential political and civil leaders in America.

American Philhellenes fought to help Greece win freedom from over four hundred years of brutal tyranny and slavery under Ottoman Turks. These distinguished Americans included: President Thomas Jefferson, President John Adams, General Lafayette, President James Monroe, President John Quincy Adams, General Lafayette, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, General Sam Houston, Edward Livingston, Horace Mann, Dr. Edward Everett, Lieutenant General George Jarvis, Colonel Johnathan P. Miller, James L. Winthrop, Henry V. Post, John D. Ross, John R. Stuyvesant, William A. Washington, William Townsend Washington, Captain John M. Allen, Estwick Evans, Nicholas Biddle, Charles Carroll,

Mathew Carey, George Wilson, James Williams, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, and many others. Many of these same Philhellenes fought in the Greek War of Independence, some of whom lost their lives and are buried there.

For the deeds of heroism and valor displayed at Missolonghi during the four years of siege by the Ottoman Empire from 1822 to 1826, the city has become the "shrine" of the Greek War of Independence. All nations whose Philhellenes aided Greece in its cause have monuments in the Garden of Heroes in memory of those who died in the Greek War of Independence. These monuments include a memorial erected by the Order of Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of AHEPA in 1939, placed there by Congressional Resolution in memory of the American Philhellenes, which reads:

"As a tribute to and in commemoration of those patriotic Americans who, aided by the moral and material support and assistance of the entire American people, gave their services, their fortunes, and their lives to the cause of Greek Independence in the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821."

Most notably, many of these American Philhellenes included future leaders of the Women's Suffrage and Abolitionist movements.

As American women became involved in the effort, they connected the battle against Greek slavery under the Ottoman Empire with other female-led reform movements and over time their participation grew into an international movement, expanding female participation in the public sphere for both American and Greek women.

Among the Philhellenes was Samuel Gridley Howe, an American physician and prominent Abolitionist, a member of the Secret Six, and an advocate of education, and education for the blind. He took up the Greek cause after earning a medical degree by joining the Greek army as Chief Surgeon of the Hellenic Navy and Commander during the Greek War of Independence.

Howe was married to fellow Philhellene Julia Rush Ward Howe, an Abolitionist and early leader in the Women's Suffrage movement. She's known as the composer of the lyrics of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" which became an anthem during the Civil War for Abolitionists, the anti-slavery movement, women's suffrage activists, and was quoted by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. throughout the civil rights movement.

Emma Willard, who formed the Troy Society for the Advancement of Female Education in Greece, was one of the most outspoken advocates for the education of women.

Among America's prominent Abolitionists and supporters of the Underground Railroad were Sarah Arms Miller and her husband, Colonel Johnathan P. Miller, who fought in the Greek War of Independence. He adopted a Hellenic orphan of the revolution, Lucas Miltiades Miller, who later became the first Greek American to serve in the U.S. Congress. Many children orphaned during the

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