

CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND
LEGACY OF WILKES BASHFORD

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal sadness that I rise to pay tribute to a legendary, beloved San Francisco figure, Wilkes Bashford, who died on January 16. His world-renowned establishment—the eponymous ‘Wilkes Bashford’—delighted San Franciscans and visitors alike for half a century.

Wilkes Bashford was long celebrated as the man who gave San Francisco its elegance. His life’s greatest pleasure was educating generations of customers about style and about giving back to the community.

Wilkes Bashford paired his fashion success with civic leadership, serving as Board President of the San Francisco War Memorial and Performing Arts Center, home to San Francisco’s Symphony, Opera, Ballet and Veterans Building. He guided the renovation of the spectacular Veterans Building and co-chaired the committee to create the new, permanent memorial to our nation’s veterans in the courtyard.

His philanthropic works included support for Partners Ending Domestic Abuse, the Museum of the African Diaspora and Muttville Senior Dog Rescue. Wilkes had a special love for dachshunds and always had one as his faithful companion.

Wilkes arrived in San Francisco in 1959 and opened his original store in 1966. ‘Wilkes Bashford’ became the focus of the San Francisco fashion world. His exquisite taste, vast knowledge of the retail industry and foresight in predicting emerging fashion trends gave his store an international reputation. He introduced designer labels long before others and helped launch fashion careers.

His legendary Friday lunches at Le Central restaurant spanned forty years. Here Wilkes dined and conversed about politics and local goings-on with good friends, Mayor Willie Brown, San Francisco Chronicle columnist Herb Caen, Matthew Kelly, Sandy Walker and Harry de Wildt. This long-time group of friends epitomized elegance, sophistication and charm. They enjoyed a special camaraderie and shared not only a love of the good life but a great passion for their city of San Francisco.

Mayor Willie Brown called Wilkes Bashford part of the heart of the city. As we mourn Wilkes’ passing, we remember his committed civic leadership, his career as a luxury clothier, and his life as a very well respected and gentle man. May it bring comfort to all who loved Wilkes that so many cherish his memory as a warm, loving, kind friend and employer—a quintessential gentleman.

HONORING SHERIFF WILLIE
MARCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable law enforcer, Sheriff Willie March.

Sheriff Willie March is a native of Holmes County, MS, where he also received his early, elementary and secondary education. He has served the county in law enforcement since the early 1980’s. In his capacity as sheriff, he also serves as the chief officer of the Chancery and Circuit Courts with responsibilities such as, maintaining the county law library, the county courthouse, jail and protection of prisoners.

Sheriff March has served as President of the Mississippi Sheriffs’ Association in 2009, which includes Sheriffs from 82 counties across the State of Mississippi. His active membership in the association includes serving on the following committees: Mississippi Leadership Council on Aging (TRIAD) Committee; Mental Health Study Advisory Council Committee; Jail Detention and Correctional Committee and he is member of the Black Sheriffs Association, where he and the members were highlighted in the Jackson Advocate newspaper.

In addition to his efforts in fighting crime and trying to keep the county safe, Sheriff March and the Holmes County Sheriffs Department are dedicated to community service including, beautification. In 2005, he was featured in the Holmes County Herald newspaper for his recognition from the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) and Keep Mississippi Beautiful (KMB). The agency and organization honored him with a 2005 Award of Excellence for his participation in the Inmate Litter Removal Program Partnership. His department’s participation in the MDOT Inmate Litter Removal Program Partnership, helped to remove more than 435,000 bags of litter from state highways.

He also collaborates with schools, churches and non-profit organizations in conducting crime prevention and drug-free workshops and seminars for youth, as well as domestic violence intervention. He, along with local law enforcement and legal leaders coordinated the Just Acting Difference (JAD) program in the county for youth.

Sheriff March was also instrumental in fighting for the successful restoration of federal funds that were cut from the state’s narcotics units.

Sheriff March also served three years in the United States Marine Corps. His awards and accolades are numerous and he established the Crime Stoppers chapter in Holmes County.

Sheriff March and his wife, Peggy, are members of Trinity Missionary Baptist Church of rural Lexington, Mississippi, where he serves as a deacon. He and his wife have mentored many young people throughout the county.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sheriff Willie March for his dedication and support to the Holmes County Community.

CONGRATULATING MARY ROSE
MCCAFFREY ON HER RETIREMENT AS THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mary Rose McCaffrey on her re-

tirement as the Director of Security for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). For the past thirty-one years, Ms. McCaffrey has held numerous security and managerial assignments throughout the CIA as well as rotational assignments to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), Department of the Navy, Department of Defense, and National Reconnaissance Office.

Prior to her appointment as Director of Security in 2011, Ms. McCaffrey served as Deputy Director of Security from 2008 to 2011 and was responsible for personnel security, facilities security, information security, policy, operations, and anti-terrorism/force protection. In addition, Ms. McCaffrey served in the ODNI at its inception as Director of the Special Security Center responsible for security policy, tools, and training collaboration among the Intelligence Community.

Mr Speaker, on behalf of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I would like to wish Ms. McCaffrey happiness, success, and good health as she begins her retirement and to thank her for her service to both the CIA and the Intelligence Community. Mary Rose, best wishes on your retirement.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF CHARLES
RAMM HOLM, JR.

HON. EARL L. “BUDDY” CARTER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Charles Ramm Holm, Jr. who passed away on Monday, January 11, 2016.

Charlie was born in Savannah, Georgia, to Charles Ramm Holm, Sr. and Ruth Carr Holm. In 1961, Charlie moved away from South Georgia to Washington, D.C. to begin his distinguished 18 year career in the public service. His desire to assist the American people and the U.S. Congress led him to work for Congressman G. Elliot Hagan as well as the Congressional Liaison for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Congressional Liaison for the Executive Office of the President. His commitment to public service continued until his retirement in 1979 while working for the Select Committee on Outer Continental Shelf/ Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Charlie was a long time member of the Board of Directors for the Congressional Staff Club, Vice President of the Administrative Assistants Association for the U.S. House of Representatives, and President of the Administrative Assistants Association.

Charlie’s efforts still did not end there as he became a mentor to young children and a committed father by coaching his son’s Little League baseball teams.

Charlie is survived by his two sons, Charles R. Holm, III and James Douglas Holm, Sr. and his wife, Janet; his two grandsons, Christian Clarke Holm and James Douglas “Jimmy” Holm, Jr.; and one great-grandson, Ashton Cross Holm, and many nieces and nephews.

HONORING FRED JONES, JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Fred Jones, Jr.

From a little boy, Mr. Jones wanted to serve his country. At the age of 18, after graduating from school, Mr. Jones enlisted in the United States Air Force. He served in the 2nd Airborne Command and Control Squadron in several capacities, retiring at the rank of MSgt after 21 years. Mr. Jones continued serving his country for an additional 30 years, in the Federal Government with the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Jones worked tirelessly in his community as a barber, donating haircuts to neighborhood kids in need.

A native of Sharkey County, Mr. Jones is an active member of Aldersgate United Methodist Church, where he served as Deacon. Mr. Jones and his wife of 59 years, Clementine Jones, are the proud parents of 4 children, 16 grandchildren and 9 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Fred Jones, Jr. for his tireless dedication.

COMMEMORATING 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HOLIDAY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this year, the nation observes for the 30th time the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday.

Each year this day is set aside for Americans to celebrate the life and legacy of a man who brought hope and healing to America.

The Martin Luther King Holiday reminds us that nothing is impossible when we are guided by the better angels of our nature.

Dr. King's inspiring words filled a great void in our nation, and answered our collective longing to become a country that truly lived by its noblest principles.

Yet, Dr. King knew that it was not enough just to talk the talk, that he had to walk the walk for his words to be credible.

And so we commemorate on this holiday the man of action, who put his life on the line for freedom and justice every day.

We honor the courage of a man who endured harassment, threats and beatings, and even bombings.

We commemorate the man who went to jail 29 times to achieve freedom for others, and who knew he would pay the ultimate price for his leadership, but kept on marching and protesting and organizing anyway.

Dr. King once said that we all have to decide whether we "will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness."

"Life's most persistent and nagging question," he said, is "what are you doing for others?"

And when Dr. King talked about the end of his mortal life in one of his last sermons, on

February 4, 1968 in the pulpit of Ebenezer Baptist Church, even then he lifted up the value of service as the hallmark of a full life:

"I'd like somebody to mention on that day Martin Luther King, Jr. tried to give his life serving others," he said. "I want you to say on that day, that I did try in my life . . . to love and serve humanity."

We should also remember that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was, above all, a person who was always willing to speak truth to power. There is perhaps no better example of Dr. King's moral integrity and consistency than his criticism of the Vietnam War being waged by the Johnson Administration, an administration that was otherwise a friend and champion of civil and human rights.

THE LIFE OF THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia on January 15, 1929.

Martin's youth was spent in our country's Deep South, then run by Jim Crow and the Ku Klux Klan.

For young African-Americans, it was an environment even more dangerous than the one they face today.

A young Martin managed to find a dream, one that he pieced together from his readings—in the Bible, and literature, and just about any other book he could get his hands on.

And not only did those books help him educate himself, but they also allowed him to work through the destructive and traumatic experiences of blatant discrimination, and the discriminatory abuse inflicted on himself, his family, and his people.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. that we celebrate here today could have turned out to be just another African-American who would have had to learn to be happy with what he had, and what he was allowed.

But he learned to use his imagination and his dreams to see right through those "White Only" signs—to see the reality that all men, and women, regardless of their place of origin, their gender, or their creed, are created equal.

Through his studies, Dr. King learned that training his mind and broadening his intellect effectively shielded him from the demoralizing effects of segregation and discrimination.

Dr. Martin Luther King was a dreamer. His dreams were a tool through which he was able to lift his mind beyond the reality of his segregated society, and into a realm where it was possible that white and black, red and brown, and all others live and work alongside each other and prosper.

But Martin Luther King, Jr. was not just an idle daydreamer. He shared his visions through speeches that motivated others to join in his nonviolent effort to lift themselves from poverty and isolation by creating a new America where equal justice and institutions were facts of life.

In the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all Men are Created Equal."

At that time and for centuries to come, African-Americans were historically, culturally, and legally excluded from inclusion in that declaration.

Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" Speech, delivered 50 years ago, on August 28, 1963, was a clarion call to each citizen of this great nation that we still hear today.

His request was simply and eloquently conveyed—he asked America to allow of its citizens to live out the words written in its Declaration of Independence and to have a place in this nation's Bill of Rights.

The sixties were a time of great crisis and conflict. The dreams of the people of this country were filled with troubling images that arose like lava from the nightmares of violence and the crises they had to face, both domestically and internationally.

It was the decade of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and the assassinations of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Malcolm X, Presidential Candidate Robert Kennedy, and the man we honor here today.

Dr. Martin Luther King's dream helped us turn the corner on civil rights.

It started with a peaceful march for suffrage that started in Selma, Alabama on March 7, 1965—a march that ended with violence at the hands of law enforcement officers as the marchers crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

But the dream did not die there.

Dr. King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott, often with Rosa Parks. The boycott lasted for 381 days, as an end result, the United States Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation on all public transportation.

Dr. King used several nonviolent tactics to protest against Jim Crow Laws in the South and he organized and led demonstrations for desegregation, labor and voting rights.

On April 4, 1967, at Riverside Church in New York City, he spoke out against the Vietnam War, when he saw the devastation that his nation was causing abroad and the effect that it had on the American men and women sent overseas.

He said, and I quote:

Somehow this madness must cease. We must stop now. I speak as a child of God and brother to the suffering poor of Vietnam. I speak for those whose land is being laid waste, whose homes are being destroyed, whose culture is being subverted. I speak for the poor of America who are paying the double price of smashed hopes at home, and death and corruption in Vietnam. I speak as a citizen of the world, for the world as it stands aghast at the path we have taken. I speak as one who loves America, to the leaders of our own nation: The great initiative in this war is ours; the initiative to stop it must be ours.

When the life of Dr. Martin Luther King was stolen from us, he was a very young 39 years old.

People remember that Dr. King died in Memphis, but few can remember why he was there.

On that fateful day in 1968 Dr. King came to Memphis to support a strike by the city's sanitation workers.

The garbage men there had recently formed a chapter of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees to demand better wages and working conditions.

But the city refused to recognize their union, and when the 1,300 employees walked off their jobs the police broke up the rally with mace and billy clubs.

It was then that union leaders invited Dr. King to Memphis.

Despite the danger he might face entering such a volatile situation, it was an invitation he could not refuse.

Not because he longed for danger, but because the labor movement was intertwined