

## REPUBLIC DAY IN TURKEY

**HON. VIRGINIA FOXX**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 18, 2010*

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate the citizens of Turkey and Turkish Americans on the 87th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey on October 29, 1923. This is one of the most important dates in Turkey's history. And it is equally meaningful to the United States as it formed the cornerstone which enabled Turkey to become a strategic partner and close NATO ally.

After the 600 year old Ottoman Empire disintegrated, Mustafa Kemal, also known as the George Washington of Turkey, led a three year war of independence. This culminated with the newly founded parliament formally abolishing the Sultanate, on November 1, 1922, thus ending 723 years of Ottoman rule. The Treaty of Lausanne of July 24, 1923, led to the international recognition of the sovereignty of the newly established "Republic of Turkey" as the successor state of the Ottoman Empire.

Following considerable debate and discussion, the Turkish Parliament proclaimed the Republic on the evening of October 29, 1923. Fifteen minutes after the Parliamentary proclamation, Mustafa Kemal (later known as Atatürk), was elected President of the Republic. This historic decision was marked by a 101 gun salute. The significance of the event was also noted by Atatürk, who stated that, "the proclamation of the Republic was enthusiastically received by the nation. This enthusiasm was manifested everywhere by brilliant demonstrations."

Turkey's economy has grown at an impressive rate, and the country is now a member of the G-20, a European Union candidate, and an active and important player in various international organizations. Turkey and the U.S. have been close friends, partners and allies for many decades. However, the Turkish-American relationship goes beyond a simple bilateral friendship. Rather it has become a strategic partnership based on shared values, interests and ideals. U.S.-Turkish cooperation extends across a wide range of issues, including combating terrorism, promoting economic trade and energy security, fostering peace and stability in Afghanistan and Iraq, and advancing principles of democracy and freedom throughout the globe.

I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Turkish Americans and the Turkish public on this important occasion.

## EDITH SAVAGE-JENNINGS

**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 18, 2010*

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend Edith Savage-Jennings, a paragon of the Civil Rights Movement whose accomplishments on behalf of the movement are surpassed only by her humility about them. "It was just the work that was called for," she has said. As I understand, she is currently working on a book to be entitled "Behind Closed

Doors," she said, because that is where the most important work on any movement is done.

Let me open the door for you, just a little, so you will come to know and appreciate this paragon of the Civil Rights Movement as I do. First, she started early—when she was 9. She would tell her mother she was going to the library, but instead she would go to the Statehouse in Trenton and watch the proceedings of the New Jersey Assembly from the balcony. Despite getting in trouble for that fib, she persisted in her efforts to learn and to lead.

When she was 13, movie theaters in Trenton were still segregated. Black moviegoers—like Edith—were required to sit in the balcony. But she went to the theater with several friends, including future Mayor of New York, David Dinkins, and they sat downstairs. When asked to move to the balcony, they refused. And she's been making history quietly, but forcefully, ever since.

Whatever road the civil rights struggle took her down, she did her best. In 1963, she was one of six women asked by President Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy to ferret out particular areas of unrest in the struggle to desegregate schools in Mississippi. She became one of the "Wednesdays Women," who travelled in interracial teams to Mississippi in 1964 to advance the cause of desegregation through what you might call white-glove diplomacy. Accompanied by Helen Meyner, wife of New Jersey Governor Bob Meyner, they landed in Mississippi, only to be greeted by white men spitting on the floor in front of them. "They'd never seen a black woman and a white woman travelling together," she said.

They continued on. On Wednesdays, they would bring supplies to rural communities on the front lines of the struggle to end segregation. On Thursdays, dressed in heels, pearls and white gloves, they would meet white and black women for tea and cookies to discuss peaceful ways to desegregate the elementary schools and to resolve the white women's suspicions about the Civil Rights Movement. On this visit, as Mrs. Meyner introduced herself, she shook everyone's hand. In another quiet act of rebellion, Edith took off her white glove, and the women wouldn't shake her hand. But the schools were desegregated.

Over the years, she has been praised and followed for her leadership skills and prowess. She was introduced to Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1957 at a rally in Trenton because, the minister at Shiloh Baptist Church said at the time, she's "a great fundraiser." She became a lifelong friend of the Kings. In 1964, she accompanied Fannie Lou Hamer onto the floor of the Democratic National Convention, where she delivered her famous "I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired" speech. She has visited the White House under five different Presidents. She was close friends with Rosa Parks, and brought her and many other civil rights leaders to Trenton. She's been a member of the NAACP for life, and won more than 80 awards for her selfless, tireless work. In 2005, her name was added to the Wall of Tolerance in Montgomery, Alabama, to honor her 50 years of civil rights service. Last year, she was inducted into the National Civil Rights Museum, located at the hotel in Memphis where King was assassinated, and the National Park Service Archives for Black Women's History in Washington DC.

But her humility is one of her most endearing qualities. When President Kennedy called her to action in 1963, she didn't believe it was him. So he put his brother Bobby on the phone and said "Bobby, say hello to Mrs. Savage so she'll know I'm the President." When she was inducted into the National Civil Rights Museum, among other personal items she donated was a pair of red loafers she had worn in 1968 while demonstrating in the rain and mud at the Poor People's Campaign commemorating Martin Luther King, Jr. The shoes still bore the mud from that day. "I put them in a box [and] never pulled them out," she said "but I saved them because to me they were part of a historical situation."

I am proud to say Edith Savage-Jennings has been a resident of Trenton since the age of 2. At the mass in her honor after her induction into the National Civil Rights Museum she said "I want people to know that no one does this alone." Even so, the particular manner, the quiet resoluteness, and the tide of contributions of some simply stand out. Edith Savage-Jennings is one such person.

## TRIBUTE TO DEAN BRILEY

**HON. TOM LATHAM**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 18, 2010*

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Dean Briley, a World War II Navy veteran from Boone, Iowa, and to express my appreciation for his dedication and commitment to his country.

The Boone News Republican is currently running a series of articles that honors one Boone County veteran every Tuesday from Memorial Day to Veterans Day. Dean Briley was recognized on Tuesday, October 19. Below is the article in its entirety:

BOONE COUNTY VETERANS: DEAN BRILEY

(By Greg Eckstrom)

Military service for the Briley family was a family affair.

Dean Briley, a Boone County native, along with his three brothers, all found themselves serving their country overseas during WWII, although each stationed in different areas.

For Briley, with the war already raging, he enlisted in the United States Navy in 1942 as a petty officer third class. He was sworn-in in Des Moines and was sent to Boot Camp at Great Lakes, Ill., near Chicago. Boot camp in the winter in the Midwest was, to say the least, a bit chilly.

"It was cold," Briley said flatly. "We didn't have any hot water. We were in a new barracks, and they hadn't gotten hot water to it yet, so we shaved and everything in cold water."

Following boot camp, Briley and his wife were sent to Arlington, Va., where they didn't have a place to stay, but had jobs.

"The first place I went to was in Washington D.C. at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, supervising naval and civilian personnel," Briley said. "When we went, they didn't have a place for us, so we had to find our own lodging. I guess the first couple of nights we stayed in the Red Cross place until we found a place to live. We were figuring officers' longevity pay. I was there a year and a half. My wife was with me then. She worked in the Navy Department. In Arlington, same place I did. We lived in Washington, D.C."

From there, Briley went through amphibious training and was assigned to LCI Flotilla 28 staff. The flotilla consisted of 28 ships, with Briley stationed on one of the smallest. At 150 feet long and only 25 feet wide, it was the smallest seagoing vessel that could cross the ocean by itself.

"I had never actually seen the ocean until then," Briley said. "It only drew four feet of water, it had a flat bottom and it was like a cork out there."

The small ship sailed from Norfolk, Va. to Bizerte, Tunisia in a 150-ship convoy. The trip took 21 days, after detouring for three days to avoid German submarines.

Once the ship arrived on land, Briley said they couldn't have liberty in Bizerte since it was quarantined with black plague, so the men were given a two-day pass to go to Tunis.

"We met up with a soldier that knew a family there and he would give them some rations that included bacon," he said. "We stayed the night with them and had bacon and eggs for breakfast. That was a treat."

Briley spent 1½ years in the Mediterranean Sea area, with much of the time spent in port. The day-to-day tasks for him included primarily making a news sheet for the men.

He recalls one particular time, while he was in Palermo, that he had a chance to see the catacombs.

"We went down in the catacombs," he said. There were bodies laying right out on shelves and stuff. I don't think they show those anymore."

Meanwhile, Briley had no communication with his brothers. In fact, while he was headed overseas, one of his brothers was headed back to the United States with an injury—one that could have been much worse.

"He was in a foxhole when a bomb hit alongside him and buried him, but his head went into his helmet and then after they took care of the wounded up above, they dug him out and he ended up with just some back injury," he said. "They were in on the front line for I think it was over 300 days."

One interesting event for Briley also came after he and a friend borrowed a Jeep while in Naples and ventured to Rome. Although the two didn't do much inside the city, they did go to the Vatican and managed to be in the right place at the right time for a chance meeting with Pope Pius XII. He walked up to Briley, said "Hello American sailor," and blessed the religious items that Briley had been holding. Briley also kissed his ring.

"It was just luck," he said. "It was a big room. Then he comes out, just being friendly."

When Briley returned from Europe, he was on leave before returning to Norfolk, Va. To meet a ship to go through the Panama Canal to the Pacific when the bombs were dropped on Japan.

The news that the war had ended shortly after brought a different feeling than excitement for Briley.

"It was more relief," he said. "Actually, it's more for the family than anything."

I commend Dean Briley for his many years of loyalty and service to our great nation. It is an immense honor to represent him in the United States Congress, and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

## CONDEMNING BURMESE REGIME'S UNDEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

SPEECH OF

**HON. DIANE E. WATSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 17, 2010*

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, the following is an exchange of letters that I would like to submit:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COM-  
MITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

*Washington, DC, November 17, 2010.*

Hon. HOWARD L. BERMAN,  
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing you concerning H. Res. 1677 ("Resolution"), "Condemning the Burmese regime's undemocratic upcoming elections on November 7, 2010". As you know, the Resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means based on the Committee's jurisdiction over international trade.

I appreciate the productive discussions that we have had on this issue, resulting in our agreement to revise paragraph 9 of the Resolution, which I believe helps to clarify the intent and scope of the Resolution. I appreciate your commitment to reflect this agreement in the final Resolution.

In order to expedite this Resolution for floor consideration, the Committee on Ways and Means will forgo action on this Resolution and will not oppose its consideration on the suspension calendar, based on our understanding that you will reflect our agreement in the final Resolution. This is done with the understanding between our Committees that the Committee on Ways and Means does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the Resolution.

This letter also confirms my understanding that you will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of the Resolution on the House floor.

Sincerely,

SANDER M. LEVIN,  
*Chairman.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

*Washington, DC, November 17, 2010.*

Hon. SANDER M. LEVIN,  
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H. Res. 1677, "Condemning the Burmese regime's undemocratic upcoming elections on November 7, 2010." As you know, the Resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

I agree that the Committee on Ways and Means has certain valid jurisdictional claims to this resolution, and I appreciate your decision to waive further consideration of H. Res. 1677 in the interest of expediting consideration of this important measure. I understand that by agreeing to waive further consideration, the Committee on Ways and Means is not waiving its jurisdictional claims over similar measures in the future.

During consideration of this measure on the House floor, I will ask that this exchange

of letters be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely,

HOWARD L. BERMAN,  
*Chairman.*

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM CAPITOL HILL

**HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 18, 2010*

Mr. CLEAVER. I would like to submit the following article:

[From the Lexington News, Nov. 10, 2010]  
EDITORIAL—HIGHLIGHTS FROM CAPITOL HILL  
(By Joe Aull, State Representative 26th District)

An era in political history came to an end this past Tuesday when Congressman Skelton lost his bid for re-election to an 18th term in the United States Congress.

I believe that we all owe Congressman Skelton a huge thank you for exemplary service for the past 34 year. Ike has worked extremely hard and he has been responsible for so many good things that have happened in our area, our state and our country.

I could say many positive things about my good friend, Ike, but I can think of three issues that really jump out at me.

First of all, I was always so impressed with how well that Ike stayed in contact and in touch with the people in his district. I have never seen anyone work any harder and put in any more miles in traveling from city to city to meet and listen to the people who he represented.

I mentioned the word listen, and I continually saw Ike listening to what was on the minds of his constituents and I believe that he voted for what he thought was right for his people. I always believed that he truly cared about the welfare of the folks that he represented and he put that ahead of everything else.

Secondly, I was very impressed with the leadership that Ike provided as Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. I don't know any Congressman that has been more committed to the well being of our service men and women, our veterans and military in general.

I know that Ike has spent much of his free time abroad visiting first hand with our troops and I always felt good knowing that a man of his military knowledge and total commitment was the head of one of the most important committees in Congress, especially in time of a difficult war.

The third and final thing that I would like to emphasize was the fact that Ike was always a true statesman and a positive role model as a Congressman. In a day when you hear of legislative scandals and the legislators who sell out to a particular interest group, I always believed that Ike was honest, trustworthy and a person with strong character, who always conducted himself admirably and in a very professional manner.

He always worked across the aisle with the other party, and he was a master of compromise and this helped him get many things accomplished for the good of his people. Ike was always the kind of person that I admired and trusted, and one who always tried to do things the right way.

I could go on and on, but let's suffice it to say thank you Ike for all that you have done for so many of us, for always going the extra mile and for truly caring for those of us whom you represented.

I will always be proud to say that you were my Congressman and I am deeply honored to call you my good friend.