

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. Du Bois, 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 106 years—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP—at its second conference in 1910.

The first official meeting was held in 1909 exactly 108 years ago this past Sunday: February 12, the centennial of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln.

The mission of the association 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 Cornell William Brooks and the Board Chairman is Roslyn M. Brock; through the years, the NAACP has been led by some of 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; and
Benjamin Todd Jealous.

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 constitutional;
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.

Happy 108th birthday, NAACP, and thank you for all you have done to make our country better.

TRIBUTE TO THE EAGLE HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SECOND GRADE CLASS

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 2017

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD some very special words of advice for our nation's 45th President, Donald Trump. These are words of welcome and advice from the students of Eagle Heights Elementary School's second grade class in Clinton, Iowa.

As their teacher Wendy Jennings notes, "My second grade class has been following the election and your road to becoming our new president. They were interested in the important things: the name of your son, the color of your ties, if you would use the bowling alley in the White House, why other grown-ups made mean faces when you were speaking and the fact you always smile. It has been fun to watch all of this through their eyes."

These following letters I include in the RECORD were hand written by each group of the seven and eight year olds in the class. I regret that I cannot include the wonderful artwork each student drew at the top of their notes. They drew American Flags, airplanes, hearts, houses, bowling alleys, and some pretty good drawings of our new president.

Please enjoy the wisdom and advice of these students, in their own words.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT TRUMP

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I watched you become President. You have a beautiful wife. My teacher loved her blue dress. What does it look like in the White House? Is it beautiful? If I was President I would fix cancer.

Love, LILLIAN ASAY.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: My class watched your speech last week. When I watched your speech one man did not like what you said. I still love you. Oh! Your family is so sweet.

Love, VENELEA DUNCAN.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am glad you are President. I like you. I know you are nice because you are always smiling. I like you.

Love, RAYHNE BOWMAN.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I know that you will be the best President ever. You are very very smart because you know a lot of math problems. You are brave to tell the law.

Love, ANTHONY BOVIS.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: My class would like it if you came to Eagle Heights. The kids in my class are smart. My teacher loved the dress your wife was wearing. I like that you always smile. Is Air Force One loud?

Love, PAYTON EGGERS.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: What is it like being President? You should come to our class. We have very good kids. You are very nice. If I was President I would say no smoking.

Love, NOAH SEXTON.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I know you will make a great President. Do you like your job? If I was President I would help the United States. I hope you make friends.

Love, JAMES BLOOMQUIST.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: My class wants you to come to Eagle Heights. I liked your speech. Do you like being President so far? If I was President I would help sick people.

JAKOB GEESTMAN.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: How hard is it to be President? Good job on being President. If I were President I would make more laws because I would make the world a better place.

Love, COOPER BELITZ.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: I really like how you smile in your pictures. How big is your family? I watched your inauguration with my class.

Love, JUSTIS WELCH.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: We watched your inauguration together in our class. I'm happy that you were running for President. Good job for running for President. I can tell that you are nice because you always smile.

Love, DARREN SCHEMERS.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: I watched your speech last week. I like your speeches. How fast is Air Force One? If I were President I would say no drugs because it is bad for you.

Love, JACOB NASH.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: How late did the inauguration go? I know you're going to be a great President. If I were President I would make school break longer. I watched you on TV and I thought you did good.

Love, ANDREA STEWART.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: We watched the inauguration in my class. You write good signatures! How do you start to be President? If I were President the law would be no saying bad words in school.

Love, DANIEL SCHEMERS.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: I watched your inauguration. I think you are going to be an excellent President. How do you think you are going to do? If I were President I would get rid of all the guns except for cops.

Love, JHARIA KNOX.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I watched your inauguration last week. You are a really good President. Do you always smile? I know you are smart because you became President.

Love, JAYDA SKIFF.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Great job for becoming President! I hope you like being President! Do you like being in the White House? Presidents are good, so be good!

Love, EMERSEN JENSEN.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On Friday my class and I watched your inauguration. What was it like in New York? I like your tie. If I were President, I would probably make up a new fun world like in the book Frindle.

Love, STEPHANIE ROLLINS.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I like your job. Is your job hard? If I were President I would change the law of no smoking. Your family looks like they are nice.

Love, JORDAN HELLWEG.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We watched your inauguration speech. Do you like Hillary Clinton? You are the best President in the world because you will make good laws.

Love, GRIFFEN MANGELSEN.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: You always look really good on TV. You should come visit our school because Hillary Clinton came and you should too.

Love, EMMA RODRIGUEZ.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Congratulations on being our new President. Do you like your new home at the White House?

DONOVAN MATOS.

ADVICE FOR OUR PRESIDENT

Buy your wife lots of pretty dresses so she looks good on TV.—JUSTIN WELCH.

Even if people are mean to you, keep being yourself.—VENELEA DUNCAN.

Keep the Secret Service with you at all times to keep you safe.—NOAH SEXTON.

Ask if you can take a tour of the White House so that you know where you will be living. There is a bowling alley and a movie theater there you will like.—LILLIAN ASAY.

Don't run away from the Secret Service. They are fast and everywhere.—EMERSEN JENSEN.

Don't give up and always remember to smile.—DANIEL SCHEMERS.

Make sure your son brushes his hair every day so he looks good on TV.—JACOB NASH.

If someone makes a mean or mad face at you just ignore them.—DARREN SCHEMERS.

If someone makes a face at you keep standing tall.—PAYTON EGGERS.

Make sure you are always smiling when you are on TV or giving a speech.—JHARIA KNOX.

I think that good advice is to make school break longer because then more families have more time with their kids.—GRACE STEWART.

Make your family do chores each day even though you have help.—JAKOB GEESTMAN.

When you fly on Air Force One always wear your seatbelt.—JAYDA SKIFF.

If you have some money left you should donate it to people who are poor.—RAYHNE BOWMAN.

Do your best at work or you might get in trouble.—COPPER BELITZ.

If you have extra time, go have fun! Play in your bowling alley.—JORDAN HELLWEG.

Make sure you use the tennis court and your gym. Let the Secret Service come with you to protect you. They could work out too.—GRIFFEN MANGELSEN.

If I were President and I couldn't fall asleep I would get a drink and a snack and do some work or read a book.—STEPHANIE ROLLINS.

Always wear a red, white, or blue tie when you are on TV.—EMMA RODRIGUEZ.

If someone bothers you, tell the Secret Service.—DONOVAN MATOS.

Make sure you remember to spend time with your family.—ANTHONY BOVIS.

Have the White House chef cook your favorite meal.—TYCE RICHARDSON.

Always wear a red, white, or blue tie to stand for our country.—JAMES BLOOMQUIST.

Take good care of our country.—JAMES BLOOMQUIST.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 16, 2017 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED FEBRUARY 28

2 p.m.
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Disabled American Veterans.
SD-G50

MARCH 1

10 a.m.
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of The American Legion.
SD-G50

2 p.m.
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
SD-G50

MARCH 8

10 a.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Communications Commission.
SH-216

MARCH 9

10 a.m.
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations.
SD-G50

MARCH 22

10 a.m.
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations.
SD-G50