

during tournaments. I applaud Nike for sponsoring this award in the name of Casey Martin because he embodies the beliefs that we as Americans all hold dear—the importance of diversity, a commitment to sports, and the fact that everyone should have the right to participate.

I've had the great pleasure of spending time with Rachael and, like countless others, am tremendously inspired by her strong sense of determination and amazing successes. It is my honor to represent Rachael in the U.S. Congress, and I congratulate her for her outstanding achievements.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on Friday, October 28, 2005. Had I been present, I would have voted on the following votes: On rollcall vote No. 555 I would have voted "yea"; on rollcall vote No. 556 I would have voted "yea."

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the life of the distinguished Civil Rights leader, Rosa Parks who died Monday, October 24, 2005 at the age of 92. A woman of great character and conviction, Rosa Parks inspired a generation to change the course of history.

For half a century, the story of Rosa Parks—of a woman with the courage to challenge an unjust system, has been marked in history as a lesson for both young and old. While riding a bus home from her job in Montgomery, Alabama on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks defied the segregation laws of the time and refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. She was then arrested and fined \$14. Her bold and single act of defiance sparked a 381-day boycott of the Montgomery bus system by the African American community and ultimately the breakdown of segregation in the south.

Born Rosa Louise McCauley on February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama, she married Raymond Parks in 1932 after briefly attending Alabama State College in Montgomery. As the first female member of the Montgomery chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Rosa Parks worked tirelessly with her husband to encourage and increase voter participation in the African American community. Following the couple's move to Detroit, Rosa Parks began her 20-year service to the 14th district of Michigan as an administrative assistant in Congressman JOHN CONYERS, Jr.'s office. She also founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development to encourage leadership among Detroit's youth in 1987.

Although modest about the pivotal role she played in the Civil Rights movement, Rosa

Parks has been recognized with some of the most prestigious awards and honors in the country. Among her many awards, she was the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which is our Nation's highest civil award for merit and integrity, and the Congressional Gold Medal, which is the highest expression of national appreciation for distinguished achievements and contributions. She was also awarded the Springarn award by the NAACP that recognizes the highest achievements amongst African Americans and the Martin Luther King Jr. Award that recognizes those who work for social change through nonviolent means.

The longest journey begins with the smallest step. Rosa Parks' actions seemed small on that December day, but they accelerated the Civil Rights movement and enkindled a passion for equality in a generation. I had the honor of joining our colleague from Georgia, Mr. LEWIS, in March to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Voting Rights March in Alabama and the many heroes who were inspired by Mrs. Parks. I was moved by their struggles and motivated by their strength. However, the journey towards true equality remains unfinished and the most fitting tribute to Mrs. Parks would be for us to continue that fight in her memory.

And so today, I join the country in bidding farewell to a true American hero and inspirational leader. Mrs. Rosa Parks will be greatly missed by her family, the Nation and the world.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CITY OF SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA: ONE OF THE 100 BEST COMMUNITIES IN AMERICA FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the City of Sylacauga, Alabama, a unique town in the Third Congressional District that was recently named by America's Promise as one of the 100 best communities in America for young people.

As its 13,000 citizens know, Sylacauga still retains that old-fashioned charm which defines small town America. Yet it's also a forward-looking community that prides itself on its schools, and recognizes that the children of today are our leaders of tomorrow. In that regard, the city has created a variety of programs geared for children and teens, including a program known as BRIDGES. This unique initiative, which was identified by America's Promise as one of the city's crown achievements, provides school age children special opportunities to participate in recreational activities while under supervision of volunteers and staff. It also gives older children the opportunity to do volunteer work and give back to their community.

Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a proud achievement for the City of Sylacauga, and further demonstrates the importance its citizens place on educating its children. I am proud that one of East Alabama's small towns has made this prestigious list, and salute the citizens and local officials who helped make this achieve-

ment possible. I thank the House for its attention to this important matter today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 28, 2005, I was unable to vote on agreeing to the conference report for H.R. 2744, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (rollcall No. 555); and on agreeing to H. Res. 523, Condemning Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's threats against Israel (rollcall No. 556). Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both measures.

IN HONOR OF ROSA PARKS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the legendary Rosa Parks, who passed away last week. I had the great honor of meeting Rosa Parks several times throughout her life. The first time was in the late seventies when she was a guest speaker at Monterey Peninsula College in my district. I was also on hand when she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1996 and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

Each time I saw Rosa Parks, I was again impressed that a woman of such slight stature started such a large scale movement for civil justice. Rosa Parks' decision not to give up her bus seat to a white man during the time of segregation was a courageous act, simple and without violence. Rosa Parks did not yell, swear or wave her hands around dramatically to get the Nation's attention. In fact, she did not even move. Today, the consequences of her choice can be seen throughout our society. I continue to believe that a more just society will not be achieved by water hoses, tear gas, night sticks and hostility, but through peaceful means including compromise and fairness.

Fifty years later, Rosa Parks' actions don't seem radical or risky, but when you are the first one to take a stand, it is lonely. Indeed, Rosa Parks' death has given us the opportunity not just to remember her life and her actions, but also to remember the actions all of those who have stood up in the face of injustice.

My mother was one of these people, like Rosa Parks. Though she died when I was a young adult, my father often told me of a bus ride my mother took in New Orleans in the mid 40s. My sister and I were young children at the time, and we all used the bus system to get around the city. Buses in New Orleans were segregated at that time, but during one ride my mother decided to seat us in the "colored" section, although there was room in the "white" section of the bus. When the bus driver saw what my mother had done, he told her that she and her children had to move to the