Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th Anniversary of the integration of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

This weekend, a bi-partisan congressional delegation led by Representative JOHN LEWIS (D–GA) will travel to Alabama as a part of the 13th annual Faith & Politics Congressional Civil Rights Pilgrimage. I have the great pleasure of co-hosting the delegation with my fellow Alabama colleagues Representatives SPENCER BACHUS (R–AL) and MARTHA ROBY (R–AL). The Pilgrimage allows participants to retrace the steps of our nation’s Civil Rights icons through the historic civil rights sites in Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma. It is also a time to reflect on our painful past while acknowledging our current progress.

This year marks the 50th Anniversary of so many significant civil rights events that occurred in 1963. One of those events was the infamous stand taken by then Governor Wallace at the doors of the University of Alabama to prevent black students from registering. The University of Alabama has come a long way since that infamous day to promote racial diversity within its student body, faculty, and administration.

Today, I pay special tribute to the University of Alabama for commemorating the 50th anniversary of a pivotal event in the struggle for racial equality in America. I believe it is important that we must acknowledge our painful past and frame its significance in the global fight for civil and human rights. The history of the State of Alabama has come a long way since that infamous day to promote racial diversity within its student body, faculty, and administration.

Today, the University of Alabama stands as a beacon of inspiration. The diversity represented in today’s student body is a visible reminder of the sacrifices of Autherine Lucy, James Hood, and Vivian Malone. Because of their bravery and courage, the University of Alabama now boasts a widely diverse student body, an outstanding academic curriculum and a world class athletic program. Today, the University of Alabama is ably led by its first African-American President, Dr. Judy Bonner. We recently celebrated having the number one collegiate team in four NCAA sports—including women’s gymnastics and football being named the BCS National Champions for the second year in row.

As a benefactor of the courageous contributions of Autherine Lucy, James Hood and Vivian Malone, I am humbled by the opportunities their bravery has afforded all black Alabamians. As Alabama’s first African-American Congresswoman, I know that my journey would not be possible without their sacrifices. On behalf of the 7th Congressional District, the State of Alabama and this nation, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the University of Alabama and its important place in our nation’s history.

Roll Tide!

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 28, 2013

In 1957, Autherine Lucy and Polly Anne Myers filed suit against the University to clarify their rights and obtain an injunction after being denied admission based on race. The injunction was granted and Ms. Lucy was eventually admitted to the University. She became the first African-American to attend a white public school or university in the State of Alabama. However, she was unfairly expelled after just three days when the University suggested that her presence was a nuisance to the campus because they could not provide a safe environment for the young student.

In 1963, pursuant to the same injunction, James Hood and Vivian Malone made a second attempt to fully integrate the University. Upon their arrival to the Tuscaloosa campus, former Alabama Governor George Wallace attempted to block Hood and Malone from entering Foster Auditorium to register for classes. As the world watched, Governor Wallace’s attempts to prevent integration of the University of Alabama continued. In our nation’s history as “The Stand in the Schoolhouse Door,” Governor Wallace was determined to defend his now infamous declaration: “Segregation Now, Segregation Tomorrow, and Segregation Forever.” But his efforts to halt progress were in vain. On that day, Hood and Malone with the support of a federal court order and members of the University’s National Guard, were eventually allowed to register for classes and pursue their degrees. They are forever recorded in our nation’s history as two of the first African-American students to attend the University. Vivian Malone was the first African-American to graduate from the University of Alabama and James Hood later received his doctorate from the University.

Today, “The Stand in the Schoolhouse Door” is remembered as a pivotal moment in the civil rights movement. As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of this historic event, we recognize its significance in the quest for justice and equality. While there were dark moments, the events of that day are now seen as a catalyst on our road to forming a more perfect union.

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Roll Tide!

IN HONOR OF THE 52ND ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE CORPS

HON. SAM FARR
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 28, 2013

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 52nd anniversary of Peace Corps. For over 5 decades, through war and conflict, Peace Corps has sent Americans to distant lands to serve others in the common cause of global peace. Since 1961, over 210,000 Americans have served at the request of 139 developing countries. I am proud to be a part of these ranks. Peace Corps changed my life. And it changes the lives of those who serve and the communities that are served.

I speak, over 8,000 Americans are serving in 76 countries. This includes my constituent Nelly Alcantar from King City, CA. She’s a Community Health Education Volunteer in Suriname who helped build a computer lab at the local primary school and developed illustrations for a water and sanitation project manual.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Nelly, Jonathan and the hundreds of thousands of other Peace Corps Volunteers, past and present for fulfilling the vision of President John F. Kennedy. You represent America’s highest ideals: peace, equality and friendship. Thank you for your service.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR CARROL DAUGHERTY

HON. JO BONNER
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 28, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mayor Carrol Daugherty, a respected public servant and good friend who is stepping down after 42 years at helm of the Town of McIntosh, Alabama.

Born and raised in McIntosh, Mayor Daugherty is a graduate of Leroy High School and Hufstetter Business College in Mobile. A consummate businessman and civic leader, he founded CMS Construction Company in Saraland. While many would be content to focus all their talents toward leading an important and successful business, like CMS Construction, Mayor Daugherty has devoted an equal amount of time to improving his community and South Alabama through a combination of public service and volunteerism.

It must be noted that Mayor Daugherty’s community service achievements are far ranging and considerable. He helped organize McIntosh Christian Academy. He was a founder and board member of Southwest Bank, formerly known as Washington County State Bank. He is a former Board Member of McIntosh Bank. Nelly is helping English teachers with lesson plans, classroom management and language development in Suriname. She also started an adult community English course.

Then there’s Jonathan Lupisan from Salinas, CA. He’s a Community Health Education Volunteer in Suriname who helped build a computer lab at the local primary school and developed illustrations for a water and sanitation project manual.

Mayor Daugherty helped organize the McIntosh Volunteer Fire Department and was a staunch supporter of the McIntosh Rescue Squad. Furthermore, he helped establish the McIntosh Public Branch of the Washington County Library with the help of his late wife, Melva Jean, and area industry leaders.

Mayor Daugherty is a former Board Member of the Alabama Sheriffs’ Boys Ranch and was appointed by Governor C. C. Wallace to serve on the Board of Directors of the Alabama Department of Labor Management Committee.