

I ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the memory of this outstanding public servant and in offering our deepest condolences to his wife, Cleopatra and his three children, Donna Wynn, Stacey Carroll and Kiburi Tucker and his nine grandchildren.

ON THE PASSING OF ROSA PARKS

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rosa Parks, a woman who dedicated her life to changing our Nation so that all Americans would have the opportunity to experience true freedom and justice. It was her courage and steadfast resolve that launched the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott and sparked the civil rights movement.

As we mourn her loss, we should recommit ourselves to stamping out injustice wherever it exists. We can best pay tribute to this remarkable woman by speaking out boldly against inequality and oppression and refusing to accept, ignore, or submit to it.

I extend my deepest sympathies to the members of Mrs. Parks' family. I hope that they can find solace in knowing that all Americans are grieving the loss of this courageous woman, who inspired generations of civil rights activists and changed the course of our Nation's history forever.

ON THE PASSING OF ROSA PARKS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and memory of the civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks, who passed away on October 24, 2005, at the age of 92. Rosa Parks is one of our country's premier civil rights advocates, who worked in the Montgomery, Alabama office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is best known for refusing to relinquish her bus seat to a white man in December 1955.

Her quiet defiance led to her arrest and sparked the movement that inspired the Civil Rights Act which banned racial discrimination in public accommodations, ending legal segregation in America. Her historic act of courage showed that it was long past time to roll back the Jim Crow era discrimination laws.

After taking her public stand for civil rights and the ensuing Montgomery bus boycott, Mrs. Parks was unable to obtain work in Alabama. In the midst of threats and harassment, she and her husband, Raymond Parks, moved to Detroit, MI in 1957. Mrs. Parks worked as an aide in Rep. John Conyers' Detroit office from 1965 until retiring September 30, 1988.

Upon her retirement, Mrs. Parks said she sought to dedicate more time to the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development, founded in 1987. The Institute is committed to developing leadership among Detroit's young people and initiating them into the struggle for civil rights. Mrs. Parks continued

to be a leader within her community and a symbol of freedom for all Americans up to her death.

Mr. Speaker, Rosa Parks' lifetime work and fight for the civil rights for African-Americans has not gone unnoticed in the last decade. Mrs. Parks was awarded the prestigious Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton and the Congressional Gold Medal. Rosa Parks not only stood up for herself but for generations of African-Americans. Mrs. Parks will and shall forever remain an inspiration to those who are fighting for freedom and her legacy will remain iconic for the civil rights movement.

STATEMENT HONORING THE LIFE
AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF
CIVIL RIGHTS INSPIRATION
ROSA PARKS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of civil rights icon, Rosa Parks. Mrs. Parks served us all as a shining example of courage, strength and dignity for the whole of her 92 years and through some of the darkest points in our nation's history. An acknowledgement of her life and her passing on Monday, October 24, 2005 is in order.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks quietly insisted upon the actions demanded by the most self-evident of truths: that she be recognized and respected as an equal. An equal to every other human being and every other citizen in the State of Alabama and the United States of America. On a day when she had worked as hard as anyone else, Rosa Parks insisted that she be recognized and respected as a human being, and quietly demanded to keep her seat.

The simplicity of her refusal to give up her seat on a public bus to a White passenger crystallized the pain of a nation and sparked a Movement. From that day on, African-Americans would be civilly disobedient. We would use non-violence to quietly demand in the most respectful way possible that we receive the respect that had been denied to us. Mrs. Parks inspired a Civil Rights Movement that empowered African-Americans politically, socially and personally. She was our inspiration to walk together until the economic, cultural, historical and political importance of African-Americans as Americans would be recognized. Mrs. Parks inspired the first steps in the next chapter of our national journey. . .and we continue to walk together today.

As we remember Rosa Parks, we must remember the trials and sacrifices for which she and so many others tirelessly fought. We must honor her memory by continuing the fight. The fight for justice. The fight for equality. The fight to be recognized first and foremost and in all situations as human beings. We are saddened by her passing, but she will live on in our memories and our actions.

85TH ANNIVERSARY OF
MACARON'S SOOPER MARKET

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 85th anniversary of Macaron's Sooper Market, the oldest business establishment in the town of Springer, in my home state of New Mexico. Founded in 1920, Macaron's Sooper Market has been family-owned and operated for the entire 85 years the store has been in existence.

A testament to small business success in Northeastern New Mexico, Macaron's Sooper Market, the oldest business establishment in the town of Springer, in my home state of New Mexico. Founded in 1920, Macaron's Sooper Market has been family-owned and operated for the entire 85 years the store has been in existence.

A testament to small business success in Northeastern New Mexico, Macaron's Sooper Market also plays a significant role in the history of Springer. Originally known as the Springer Confectionery Store, Joseph and Lillie Macaron purchased the establishment in 1920 and reopened the business in October as the Macaron's Sooper Market.

In the thirties, more modern times necessitated the move to a newly constructed, larger building not far from the original location. The store was expanded again in the sixties to become the Macaron's Sooper Market we know today.

The legacy continues as Fred, Betty, Gary and Marilyn Macaron, descendants of the store founders, carry on the family business and decades-long tradition. Macaron's Sooper Market is an enduring and historic feather of Springer and a staple of the Northern New Mexico small business community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in offering congratulations to the Macaron family as they celebrate 85 years in business. Family-owned small businesses like Macaron's Sooper Market are the heart of Northeastern New Mexico's economy.

HONORING ROSA PARKS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate and celebrate the life of Rosa Parks and her immense contribution to the struggle for human rights and the betterment of American society. Rosa died in her Detroit, Michigan, home on Monday, October 24, 2005, at age 92. Although saddened by this great loss, I cannot help but have great admiration for the courageous woman who kept her seat in a time of injustice. Known as the "mother of civil rights," Rosa unremittently devoted her life to guarantee equal rights to all Americans.

Rosa, clothed with determination, refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus 50 years ago and injected life and energy into the Civil Rights Movement. Rosa's actions

led to a 380-day citywide bus boycott and influenced a Supreme Court decision that demanded all public transportation be desegregated. Rosa's civil disobedience gave rise to a young minister, Martin Luther King, Jr., and to a wave of mass demonstrations and protests that changed a nation. Rosa's relentless belief in the American ideal that "all men are created equal" strengthened her ability to make a difference.

Many honors were given to Rosa during her life, memorializing her monumental achievements. She received the Congressional Gold Medal, the nation's highest government award showing appreciation for her distinguished achievements and contributions, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award, which recognizes exceptional meritorious service. More than 40 colleges and universities bestowed Rosa with an honorary doctorate. A museum and library on the Montgomery corner where she boarded the bus in 1955, is named for her. It is difficult to find a U.S. history book that does not mention her role in history.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the legacy of Rosa Parks who gave selflessly to ensure the basic principles of American democracy were afforded to everyone. Rosa improved the quality of life for many and made the United States into a place where all people enjoy freedom.

CONGRATULATING THE PENN
HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS GOLF TEAM
ON ITS SECOND CONSECUTIVE
STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. CHRIS CHOCOLA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, Hank Aaron, baseball's all-time homerun champion, once said, "It took me seventeen years to get 3,000 hits in baseball. I did it in one afternoon on the golf course."

As Mr. Aaron can attest, playing golf and being skilled at golf are two very different things. Which is why I rise today to note the accomplishment of five young women in my district who attend Penn High School in Mishawaka, IN.

These five young women—seniors Julia Potter, Laura Ormson, Erin Buttrey, Michelle Fleischman, and freshman Anne Ormson—recently won their second consecutive championship at the 33rd Annual Indiana High School Athletic Association Girls Golf State Finals tournament.

The 2-day tournament was held at the Legends of Indiana Golf Course in Franklin, IN, where the Penn Kingsmen finished first among a field of nine talented golf teams.

And they did so in dramatic fashion. The team set Indiana State finals records for their 18-hole and 36-hole leads, ultimately defeating runner-up Noblesville by 32 strokes.

This was the team's third State title in 4 years under Coach Jim Garrett, with three team members—Julia Potter, Anne Ormson, and Laura Ormson—finishing among the top nine individual golfers in the entire State.

Mr. Speaker, former President Gerald Ford once expressed this sentiment on golf: "The pat on the back, the arm around the shoulder,

the praise for what was done right and the sympathetic nod for what wasn't are as much a part of golf as life itself."

I couldn't agree more. And I'm sure the parents of these five young women agree that the character building lessons they learned on the golf course will benefit them throughout their lives.

On behalf of the constituents of the Second District of Indiana, I would like to express our heartfelt congratulations to the Penn High School girls golf team for winning the 2005 State title.

OCTOBER IS NATIONAL BREAST
CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 25, 2005

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. For over 20 years, National Breast Cancer Awareness Month has educated women about early breast cancer detection.

The statistics are staggering and demonstrate the dramatic impact this disease takes on our country. Most of us know of someone who has been affected by breast cancer—your mother, your sister, your wife, or a beloved friend.

In the United States, breast cancer is the most common non-skin cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related death in women. It is the leading cause of death in women between the ages of 40 and 55.

In 2005, an estimated 270,000 women will be diagnosed with some form of breast cancer and approximately 40,000 women are expected to die from this disease, 4,100 in my home State of California alone.

While women account for the majority of breast cancer cases, we must not forget the estimated 1,690 men who will be diagnosed this year and the 460 expected to die. Due to the rarity of breast cancer in men, much less is known. This leads to the fact that men are more likely than women to be diagnosed with advanced disease and thus have poorer chances of survival.

In 2002, there were approximately 2.3 million women with a history of breast cancer. The most recent data suggests that 13.2 percent of women born today will be diagnosed with breast cancer at some time in their lives. That means 1 in 8 women will be affected by this disease.

Rates for women differ significantly for certain racial and ethnic groups. Although breast cancer deaths declined by 2.4 percent for white women from 1990 to 2002, the rate only dropped by 1.8 percent for Hispanics and 1 percent for African-Americans and Asian-Americans-Pacific Islanders. Strikingly, breast cancer mortality rates disproportionately affect African-American women in relation to White women. In 2002, death rates were 37 percent higher for African-Americans.

These disparities can be seen in my home State of California and in my district of Alameda County. The breast cancer rate for Asian women in California is going up, while the rates for other California ethnic groups are dropping. In the Greater Bay Area, as in the

U.S., African-American women continue to have poorer breast cancer survival rates compared to White women.

Specifically, in Oakland, the breast cancer incidence rate was 144.1 per 100,000, significantly lower than the Alameda County rate of 159.7. This suggests that women in Oakland do not have enough access to testing and are less likely to be diagnosed than women countywide.

Breast cancer does not have to take the lives of so many women. When detected early, the 5-year survival rate is over 95 percent. Mammograms and breast self-exams are proven methods of combating this disease. Seventy percent of all breast cancers are found through breast self-exams and mammography can detect breast cancer an average of 1–3 years before it is large enough to be felt.

Despite these proven detection methods, 13 million U.S. women, 40 years of age or older, have never had a mammogram. For women between the ages of 40 and 49, a mammogram every 1–2 years may reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer by 17 percent and for women aged 50–74 it may reduce the risk by 30 percent. Women cannot afford to go without these life saving measures. Every day and especially on October 21, 2005, National Mammography Day, women are encouraged to make an appointment.

Although mammograms are available, many women with poor or no health insurance, can't afford these routine tests. It's estimated that current funding allows only 1 in 5 needy women who qualify for the free CDC National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program to get these tests. As these simple screenings save the lives of thousands of women, we must commit to providing more money and resources for those women who can't afford to get tested.

Despite these facts, I am happy to report that more California women are getting regular mammograms. In the year 2000, 79 percent of women age 40 and older had had a mammogram within the past 2 years compared to 38 percent of women in 1987.

This month, I applaud the efforts of groups such as the American Cancer Society, the National Breast Cancer Foundation, the National Breast Cancer Coalition, the CDC, the National Cancer Institute and all the other groups working to end this disease for their commitment to research, fundraising, screening, and support for individuals affected by breast cancer.

In Congress we must support initiatives that advance the message of these groups. As Representatives, we must pass H.R. 2231, legislation that would establish multidisciplinary, multi-institutional breast cancer research centers to study the potential links between breast cancer and the environment.

We must also support the \$150 million appropriation for the Department of Defense Peer Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program. This program is the gold standard for breast cancer research in the country and has a decade of support from a majority of Congress.

Strong research translates into more effective ways to treat breast cancer patients. Moreover, as we develop improved methods for treating this disease we must ensure that all Americans have access to the highest quality health care.