

the insurgents or the terrorists themselves that are doing this damage there.

These young men and women and those commanders know the success that is taking place in Iraq. They know that Saddam Hussein did not maintain their infrastructure there, that there was much deferred maintenance, that there was also deliberate destruction that was caused by sabotage and looters.

But USAID is hard at work in Iraq. They have a publication that they have done which talks about the improvements they are making to the infrastructure, the 2,500 schools country-wide that have been rehabbed, over 32,000 teachers and administrators that have been taught, \$20.7 million in grants to create partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi universities, 200 USAID missionary personnel there at work, and over 80,000 Iraqis at work in sectors throughout the country.

These young men and women also understand the threat to the Nation. This shows our having dinner in Baghdad. This is in Qatar as we were leaving with the military men and women we met there.

But these young men and women and the commanders understand the threat to the world. We all know that Osama bin Laden made an edict in 1998, and he said, "Anyone who believes in Allah is to find Americans and to kill them."

What this map shows in green is their immediate goal. We have all heard and read Osama bin Laden's words and their mission to take over the entire world. None of us can believe that. This is their current goal. In the very bottom corner is their goal in 100 years, and when you see that in color and you see that their entire goal is not a little country in the Middle East, their goal is the entire world, it makes you understand that they are at war with civilization.

We as Americans, some of us think that Iraq is a local conflict. Iraq is the centerpiece of that puzzle, of that very much bigger plan of the people who would go after you and I if they had the opportunity.

It is difficult for us as Americans to understand that and to understand the threat. They have no tanks and they have no planes. They use our things. They use our planes. They use our subways. Their target is not the military; their target is us. It is only the military right now in Iraq.

Our military men and women know that there is no option but to fight this war and to win, not only for Iraq, but for us as well. And they know about the spread of freedom. They are the Freedom Believers. They know the spread of democracy in the Middle East makes this a safer world for all of us. What they want is for the American people to understand that, and I thank them for their service.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for arranging this tonight.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND). The Chair must remind Members that remarks in debate should be addressed to the Chair and not to others in the second person, including persons who might be guests of the House.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. DAVIS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for letting me claim the time for my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), who I trust will join us tonight.

Mr. Speaker, several of my colleagues have gathered to honor an individual who was one of the legendary Americans of the last century. She was named by Time magazine as one of the 100 most significant people of that century. She was honored by President Clinton as a winner of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and she has been honored by numerous organizations all over this world and all over this country. Her name was Rosa Parks. She was, of course, an icon of the South, an icon of the country, and she was called home to her maker just last week.

She will have two memorial services. One we understand will be in Detroit, Michigan next Wednesday, one in Montgomery, Alabama, this coming Sunday. Two communities, Montgomery and Detroit, will do their best to make a statement on behalf of this extraordinary woman; and I thank the House for giving us this hour to speak to her role tonight.

I wanted to begin by hearkening, if I can, back to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1954. Montgomery, Alabama, happens to be the city where I was born in 1967, it happens to be the city where my mother was born, and my grandmother came to that city in 1931.

I still remember them telling me what it was like to sit at the back of the bus. As those who know history remember, that was not simply a Montgomery phenomenon; it was a Southern phenomenon. The practice of making black Americans sit in a certain place in the bus, the practice of making them yield their seat was carried on in a number of Southern cities; but I remember hearing the stories about Montgomery.

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My mother and my grandmother never liked the stigma of segregation. They were not happy about it. But, like so many people their age and generation, they just took it as being part of the overlay over the land. They just took it as being part of the atmosphere of living in the South. And, like so many other people, they went on about

their business, hoping for a better world, but not knowing when or if it would come.

And then all of a sudden this extraordinary woman named Rosa Parks, who was in her mid-40s at that time, decided that she would rise up and say "no" to this system of segregation. One day in late 1954, she resisted the order, she resisted the command to get up and to yield her seat. The world has never turned back from that moment. All of a sudden, people like my mother and grandmother were freed. But the interesting thing is that white Americans and white Montgomeries were freed as well, because all of a sudden, from that day forward, or maybe, more accurately, from the day that the moment succeeded and won concessions from the white power structure in Montgomery, we reached a point where people were free to sit together. That might seem like a quaint thing to those of us in 2005, but the sitting together led to talking together, led to reasoning together, and led to people accommodating each other. It led to people one day getting to the point that they could understand and build one solid and one stable community. That was the legacy of Rosa Parks.

As a number of my colleagues will point out tonight, we would do well if we understood exactly why segregation thrived for so long and what it was meant to do. It was never just meant to be a symbol. It was never just meant to be a code of laws; it was meant to be a stigma. It was meant to say to a certain group of people, you are not like the rest of us. You are not like us. You are different. You are worse than we are. It was meant to confer a badge of inferiority. And I think that the hope of segregationists, the hope of the supremacists was that these people who were being stigmatized might slowly but surely lose their confidence and slowly but surely buy into all the myths and all the hatred about them. That is why segregation thrived for so long.

Well, when Rosa Parks stood up by sitting down, when Rosa Parks refused to move, it was a triumph of the human spirit. It was a triumph of all people who yearn for some measure of freedom and dignity in their lives.

I hearken back to the last conversation, Mr. Speaker, the Special Order that happened before this. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle talked about the adventure in Iraq right now and talked about the dawning of freedom in that territory. I am reminded how recent is that experience in this country. As we go around the world speaking on behalf of freedom, I am reminded tonight of how fresh and how recent is that experience here.

I think we ought to speak to another woman: Vivian Malone Jones. Vivian Malone Jones was another trailblazer like Rosa Parks. At the age of 20, she was the first African American to attend the University of Alabama and to stay there, and, at the age of 23, she