

the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and served as its first chairman.

Ed also played an important role in the passing of legislation to outlaw age discrimination, and he worked for numerous benefits and opportunities for those with handicaps.

Ed also continued to champion healthcare issues throughout his career in Congress. He led efforts to fund America's first AIDS research and treatment programs and was instrumental in renewing legislation to provide medical service to people with Alzheimer's disease. In recognition of his leadership on health care issues, the county of Los Angeles opened the Edward R. Roybal Clinic in East Los Angeles in 1976.

Over the course of his life, Ed co-founded several other organizations to increase civic participation of Hispanics, including the National Association of Latino Elected Officials and the Mexican American Political Association.

Ed Roybal was a true leader and pioneer for the City of Los Angeles, the State of California, and for the national Latino community. I feel very lucky to have known him. I know my colleagues join me in extending to his family our deepest sympathy and condolences. He will be greatly missed.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, California and the Nation have lost a unique leader with the passing of former Congressman Ed Roybal.

In 1922, Ed Roybal moved to Los Angeles from New Mexico with his parents. He graduated from Roosevelt High School and attended UCLA before going off to fight in World War II. When he returned from the war, he returned to Los Angeles and joined the County's Department of Health Education in its County Tuberculosis and Health Association.

In 1947, Ed Roybal decided to run for a seat on the Los Angeles City Council in a district that was remarkably diverse and included Boyle Heights, Bunker Hill, Civic Center, Chinatown, Little Tokyo, and the Central Avenue District. Though he lost this race, he returned in 1949, winning in the same district. In part, his victory was based on a well organized effort to register Latino voters in the district. With this victory, he became the first Latino to serve on the Los Angeles City Council since 1881. He would serve on the council until 1962, when he was elected to the U.S. Congress.

When he took his seat in the House of Representatives in Washington, DC, Ed Roybal remembered his constituents and his roots. He worked tirelessly to ensure that Latinos were represented and that their interests were not diluted by redistricting changes. He often stood alone in these efforts.

Ed Roybal was also a tireless advocate for the elderly, and the working poor. He served as chairman of both the Select Committee on Aging and the Subcommittee on Health and Long Term Care, guiding legislation on

health care, Social Security, housing and human services. He also helped to establish important programs in southern California, including scholarship programs at local colleges and universities.

In 1992, Ed Roybal was fourth in seniority in the House of Representatives and known as a legislator's legislator, crafting and passing landmark legislation. It was then that he opted for retirement, with his daughter, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, running for and winning his seat. A generation of Latino leaders have followed in Ed Roybal's steps, including his daughter. It is very fitting that Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD's office can be found in the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building in downtown Los Angeles. I ask my colleagues to join me in sending my deepest condolences to Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD and her family on their personal loss.

California and its leadership have undergone remarkable changes since Ed Roybal first ran and won a seat on the Los Angeles City Council in 1949 and was later elected to Congress in 1962. Following his leadership and example, Latinos are represented in the Congress, in the state legislature and lead our most populous cities. And people across our Nation who depend on Social Security, who need medical care and who work for fair and representative elections can be grateful today for Ed Roybal's vital service to our Nation.

IN MEMORY OF ROSA L. PARKS

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the passing of a great American, Mrs. Rosa L. Parks. Mrs. Parks was a woman of dignity, spirit and conviction, and throughout her life, she demonstrated immense courage in her quest to achieve equality for all Americans.

On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Parks made a decision that altered the course of American history. When asked by the driver of a Montgomery, AL, bus to give up her seat to a white man, Mrs. Parks refused. She was, she later stated, "tired of giving in." By refusing to give in any longer, Mrs. Parks took a stance that required uncommon levels of courage and principle. With this single act, Mrs. Parks effectively kicked-off the modern civil rights movement and changed America forever.

In response to Mrs. Parks' refusal to leave her seat and her subsequent arrest, the African-American community in Montgomery, led by the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., organized the Montgomery Bus Boycott. For 381 days, members of the African-American community stood in solidarity with Mrs. Parks, refusing to utilize the bus system until the law legalizing segregation in public buses was lifted. Ultimately, Mrs. Parks took her case to the U.S. Supreme Court, where laws permitting segregated bus service were deemed unconstitutional. Because of

Mrs. Parks, no African-American would ever be forced to move to the back of the bus again.

In addition to the Supreme Court decision, Mrs. Parks' actions, and the boycott that followed her arrest, injected a tremendous amount of energy into the Civil Rights Movement. Her actions helped make Americans all over the country aware of the extensive injustices African Americans were forced to endure. A catalyst for similar protests throughout our Nation, Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott served as a model for the non-violent protests that were central to the civil rights movement and contributed heavily to its ultimate success.

Mrs. Parks' commitment to equality for all Americans did not begin, or end, on the bus that day in 1955. After marrying Mr. Raymond Parks, who was also active in civil rights causes, she became a member of the Voters' League. In December 1943, Mrs. Parks became a secretary for the Montgomery branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Later in life, Mrs. Parks founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development. Created in honor of her husband, this institute informs younger Americans of their history, running "Pathway to Freedom" bus tours that travel to important civil rights and Underground Railroad sites across the country.

Mr. President, our Nation has lost a great daughter and an American icon with the passing of Mrs. Rosa Parks. My deepest sympathies go out to her family, friends, and all who were fortunate enough to know and love this wonderful woman. While America will surely miss her, the legacy of Rosa Parks, who changed the face of our Nation and inspired generations of activism, will live on for years to come.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the inspired life of an American icon, Rosa Parks, who died on Monday, October 24, 2005 in Detroit, MI, at the age of 92.

Rosa Parks is often called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement" because of her courage in refusing to give up her seat in the black section of a Montgomery, AL, bus to a white man. Her refusal to tolerate racial prejudice paved the way for the civil rights gains that followed.

On December 1, 1955, Parks was a tired seamstress on her way home from work, sitting at the front of the section reserved for black bus riders. When the bus started to fill up, Parks refused to give up her seat after the bus driver demanded she move despite the fact that three fellow black people moved from their seats.

Parks was arrested and fined \$14.00 for disorderly conduct and violating a city ordinance. Parks' family was harassed after the bus incident and she was fired from her job as a seamstress.

To protest Parks' arrest and bus segregation, the African American community formed the Montgomery Improvement Association, headed by the

young minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The group organized a successful 381-day boycott of the bus system during which time African Americans in Montgomery walked, took taxicabs and formed carpools. The boycott took quite a toll on the finances of the bus system and provided a model for successful nonviolent resistance against racism in the U.S.

The boycott ended on November 13, 1956, after the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that Montgomery's segregated bus system was unconstitutional. However, it wasn't until the 1964 Civil Rights Act that all public places in the U.S. were desegregated.

Of her refusal to move, Parks said, "I only knew that, as I was being arrested, that it was the very last time that I would ever ride in humiliation of this kind."

Rosa Parks was born Rosa Louise McCauley in Tuskegee, AL, on February 4, 1913, to James McCauley, a carpenter, and Leona Edwards McCauley, a teacher. In 1932, at the age of 20, she married Raymond Parks, a barber, and they remained married until his death in 1977. She attended Alabama State College, worked as a seamstress and housekeeper, and was active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, and the Montgomery Voters League to register and empower black voters. In 1943 she was elected Secretary of the Montgomery Chapter of the NAACP.

In 1957 she and her husband moved to Detroit, MI, where they remained active in the NAACP and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC. In 1965, she went to work for Congressman John Conyers, Jr., a civil rights leader, managing his Detroit office.

In 1987, in honor of her husband, she founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development in order to motivate youth to reach their full potential through the philosophy of "Quiet Strength."

Parks remained active into her 80s, speaking to civil rights groups and accepting awards, including the Martin Luther King, Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.

I had the honor and privilege of meeting this incredible woman in the 1990s. She was dignified, brave and an inspiration to me and generations of Americans who care about equality, freedom and human dignity. Parks said it best in the following statement: "To this day I believe we are here on the planet Earth to live, grow up and do what we can to make this world a better place for all people to enjoy freedom."

Rosa Parks showed us that one person can change history and make a difference by taking a principled stand against injustice. Her legacy also teaches us that we must fight against

continued inequality in America and around the world. We must never give up.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, the passing of Rosa Parks is an important occasion for us to remember her life and understand in a deeper way how history changes America. While we grieve the loss for her family, every American should be grateful that someone like her lived among us.

As we look at the challenges and injustices of the world around us, we often ask the question: how can we change the world? I think we often look in the wrong place for change. We look to big government, big business, big entertainment or big publishing to bring about change. But when we look at history, almost every big change started small.

The arrival of a few dozen Pilgrims on the North American continent was not newsworthy in 1620. I doubt that the battles of Lexington and Concord made the London Times in April of 1775. The arrival of Dred Scott at Ft. Snelling in the free territory of Minnesota was not a big local event. But all three were part of something historically big that changed the world and our lives dramatically.

The Pilgrims created a fabulously idealistic vision of a new form of society which attempted to rise above corruption and create a "shining city on a hill." The farmers and townspeople of eastern Massachusetts challenged the world's great superpower from behind stone walls and groves of oak trees. Dred Scott would stand before the United States Supreme Court, just down the hall from where we stand today and assert that because he had lived in free territory he was not property, but a person entitled under God—with unalienable rights. Though he lost his case, he galvanized the Northern states to fight a civil war for a Union based on freedom.

On December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks "sat down" for her principles in Montgomery, AL. She was arrested, tried, convicted, and assessed a fine of \$14 and \$3 in court costs. Her actions precipitated the Montgomery bus boycott that lasted more than a year. That event brought young Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to national prominence. As someone has said, if it were not for Rosa Parks, we might never have heard of Dr. King.

She stood as an example then and she does today. Perhaps we are too quick to see an injustice and run to the Courthouse or the Statehouse or the TV station. The wisdom of our Founders was that a single person armed with the truth is a majority.

Legislation we passed in the Congress has been crucial: the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and a series of more measures right into our own decade. Obviously, vigorous enforcement of those statutes is essential. But if citizens push their own responsibility for social justice off on government, we will not have the change we seek.

We need to speak up for equality when we hear a racially oriented joke. We need to challenge the status quo and bring up the subtle forms of racism that stereotype or demean or set low expectations for people. We need to open our mouths to challenge the phobias, misconceptions and prejudices that block the progress of people based on race, gender, age, creed or disability.

The Rosa Parks history reminds me of President Lincoln's reported remark when he met Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin: "So this is the little woman who started this big war."

In America, there are no "ordinary people." Every one of us has the power to bend history in the little circle of people around us, and we never know when one act of principle will commence a movement of historical significance.

On the steps of the Alabama State Capitol building, not far from Rosa Parks' bus stop, Dr. King gave a speech in 1965. It summed up what Rosa Parks was all about, and what we each one of us "ordinary Americans" should be about. He said:

Let us therefore continue our triumphal march to the realization of the American dream . . . for all of us today, the battle is in our hands. The road ahead is not altogether a smooth one. There are no broad highways that lead us easily and inevitably to quick solutions. We are still in for a season of suffering. How long? Not long. Because no lie can live forever . . . our God is marching on.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I rise to honor the life of Rosa Parks, a true American hero.

I was proud to be a cosponsor of S. Res. 287, introduced by my colleagues, Senator LEVIN and Senator STABENOW and passed unanimously last night, which pays tribute to Mrs. Parks' accomplishments and expresses the Senate's condolences on the occasion of her passing.

When I heard of Mrs. Parks' death late Monday night, I was reminded that each of us has the ability to change the course of this country, to shape our shared destiny, and to bring us closer to being the Nation we aspire to be. Rosa Parks' role in our America in progress can not be overstated.

Her single act of defiance drew international attention. More importantly, her action set in motion the modern civil rights movement and eventually led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Almost 50 years ago, in Montgomery, AL, Mrs. Parks directly confronted Jim Crow, when she refused to give up her seat to a white passenger riding on the city's bus.

At the time, Mrs. Parks was working as a seamstress for the Montgomery Fair Department Store. And she had been working to help build a better America long before her famous act of courage on that bus.

She had been actively involved in the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, serving as an officer.

She had assisted the NAACP in voter registration drives and attended organizing trainings at the Highlander Folk Center, an educational center for workers' rights and racial equality in Tennessee.

Years later, when recalling her actions and her subsequent arrest, Mrs. Parks had this to say:

At the time I was arrested I had no idea it would turn into this. It was just a day like any other day. The only thing that made it significant was that the masses of the people joined in.

However, that one day catapulted her to a leadership role in the civil rights movement and began the great 381 day Montgomery boycott of the bus system by African Americans and others dedicated to equal rights.

A young 26-year old Baptist minister, Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., organized the boycott.

Throughout her life, Rosa Parks remained a committed civil rights activist.

In the 1980s she worked in the anti-apartheid movement, and opened a career counseling center for black youth in Detroit with her husband.

She served the United States as an aide to U.S. Congressman JOHN CONYERS, a great civil rights leader in his own right, for many years.

In the last years of her life, Mrs. Parks was recognized for her role in our country's history.

She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, awarded to civilians making an outstanding contribution to American life in 1996. In addition, President Clinton presented Mrs. Parks with the Congressional Gold Medal, the Nation's highest civilian honor, in 1999.

Despite the international attention and acclaim she received and the many lectures and addresses she gave as a public figure, Mrs. Parks has been described as quiet and reserved by her friends, co-workers and those who knew her best.

When she spoke, she spoke with a purpose.

She was indeed the mother of the civil rights movement, and her passing marks the end of an era that changed the landscape of America.

Today, I honor the courage and wisdom of Mrs. Parks.

I thank her for inspiring countless generations to dream of an America, and a world, that respects and includes all of its citizens.

SAFETEA-LU

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, on August 10 of this year the President signed into law the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, known as SAFETEA-LU. This new multi-year reauthorization of our Nation's surface transportation programs represents a

carefully balanced package intended to address the needs of our roadways and transit systems. The Chairman of the Transportation-Treasury-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, in his role as Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on the Environment and Public Works Committee, was instrumental in striking that balance. As the Chairman has recognized, the Transportation-Treasury-HUD Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006 was reported by the Appropriations Committee prior to passage of SAFETEA-LU, and therefore does not fully reflect the agreements reached in that piece of legislation. To take one specific example, it does not fund the Federal transit program at the level authorized by SAFETEA-LU for fiscal year 2006, falling \$400 million short. The funding levels in SAFETEA-LU were the product of a great deal of negotiation, and I greatly appreciate the contributions my colleague from Alabama and my colleague from Missouri made to that discussion. I hope that in this, the first year of SAFETEA-LU's authorization, the agreements reached in SAFETEA-LU will be honored for all modes of transportation.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I agree with what my colleague from Maryland has said. SAFETEA is the culmination of many years of work by the committees of jurisdiction, who held dozens of hearings with transportation stakeholders to share ideas on how to respond to our nation's transportation needs. I believe that SAFETEA made some very important improvements to our previous transportation law and struck a good balance between the various modes, and I hope to see those changes reflected in this appropriations legislation when it emerges from the conference committee.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I agree with my colleagues that SAFETEA-LU is a carefully crafted approach to meeting our surface transportation needs, and will have a historic impact on transportation programs in my State of Missouri and across the country. I will make every effort to see that the final conference report on this legislation will honor the agreements reached in SAFETEA-LU between the various modes of transportation.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On February, 25, 2005, Thomas Stockwell was on the campus of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, when six men at-

tacked him. Before chasing Stockwell down the street and beating him up, the men were heard yelling sexually derogatory slurs at him. According to reports, the motivation for the attack was Stockwell's sexual orientation.

I believe that our Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, in all circumstances, from threats to them at home. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a major step forward in achieving that goal. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ELECTIONS IN HAITI

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong concern regarding the political and economic situation in Haiti and the effect this will have on the upcoming elections in that country. The events of the last few months in Haiti have been dispiriting for those who have long sought stability and progress in that country. Due to the precarious political and security situation in Haiti, the question must be raised; can free and fair elections be carried out in Haiti on schedule? Or should they be postponed until we can guarantee a more favorable environment for legitimate elect to take place?

Nearly a year and a half has passed since President Aristide was removed from power and since then the country has continued to spiral downward into worsening poverty and political violence. The interim government of Prime Minister Gerard Latortue has failed to deliver stability and economic progress and for the fourth time this year, has postponed the date of the elections. Presently, elections are planned for December 15 and there is widespread concern that, if held, these elections will be anything but open, inclusive or fair.

Currently, the political and social climate in Haiti is not conducive for credible elections to take place. The Haitian people are largely ignorant about the electoral system and detached from the process. Out of a total of 4.5 million eligible voters approximately 870,000 people have actually registered, with supporters of the Lavalas Party—a large portion of the electorate—threatening to boycott. According to reports, voter registration stations have been placed in less than 500 locations in contrast with the 5,000 stations available under the Aristide administration.

Citizens are disenchanting over the lack of jobs, miserable government services, and rampant violence. As the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, four out of five Haitians live on less than \$2 a day and nearly half of the children in the country are malnourished. In the last year, there have been almost 800 killings and criminal and political kidnappings by urban armed gangs have reached historic levels. Only recently, after a shaky start, the