

effective working relationships throughout industry while working on highly complex, contentious legal issues. On many occasions, she used her relationships with industry counsel to resolve or even avoid sensitive ethics issues. Ms. Carney is widely known for her expertise on matters concerning the release of information to Congress, GAO, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Congressional Research Service. She has been instrumental in developing enhanced DON policy on communications with industry, an area where acquisition and ethics issues overlap.

Katharine has been a friend and mentor to both military and civilian personnel throughout her career. I thank her for her service to Navy OGC and our nation. I urge my colleagues to salute her for a job well done and wish her a happy and healthy retirement.

HONORING JOSH GILLILAND

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Josh Gilliland. Josh is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Royal Rangers and earning the most prestigious award of the Gold Medal of Achievement.

Josh has taken an active part with the Royal Rangers through his church, Blue Springs Assembly in Blue Springs, Missouri. The Royal Rangers provide young men the character development and leadership formation needed to thrive in today's world. Attaining the Gold Medal of Achievement demonstrates Josh's dedication and commitment to the Royal Rangers. I am sure that Josh will continue to hold such high standards in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Josh Gilliland for his accomplishments with the Royal Rangers and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Medal of Achievement.

HONORING THE UNVEILING OF THE ROSA PARKS STATUE IN STATUARY HALL

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the unveiling of the new statue of Rosa Parks in Statuary Hall marks an historic moment. No American man or woman has stood taller than Rosa Parks when she refused to stand and move to the back of a legally segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The first full-sized statue of an African American to be approved and funded by Congress since 1873 honors the actions of this humble Black woman which triggered the Montgomery bus boycott. The boycott ultimately led to the U.S. Supreme Court's 1956 decision declaring segregation on municipal buses unconstitutional.

As Chairman of the Committee on House Administration, it was my honor to shepherd

the process through Congress and to manage passage of the enabling legislation which was written and introduced by introduced by former Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr. It was humbling for me, and my colleagues, to make decisions that would help shape and preserve her legacy including working with Architect of the Capitol on selecting the final design. The artists captured her quiet dignity, and hallmark strength. She'll forever appear as steady and unmovable as the rock she sits upon.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the work of Congressman Jackson who brought the need for this statute and the need to name Emancipation Hall to the House's attention. I was moved by the statement that Mr. Jackson prepared to deliver today.

THE UNVEILING OF ROSA PARK'S STATUE IN STATUARY HALL—SPEECH PREPARED BY JACKSON BEFORE HE WENT ON MEDICAL LEAVE, JUNE 10, 2012

INTRODUCTION

Statuary Hall is the old home of the House of Representatives. Clio, the female figure in back, was symbolically taking notes and recording laws as they were made. The woman in front is a symbol of freedom and liberty—even though slavery existed in her presence. The body that met here was totally racially segregated and sexist.

I. WHY ROSA PARKS IN STATUARY HALL?

On December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks stood up by sitting down on a legally segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She violated a state statute and a city ordinance that was in keeping with the dominant conservative legal framework of Alabama—states' rights, local control, laissez-faire economics and voluntarism.

Why did I insist that the Rosa Park's statue be placed in Statuary Hall? Because I wanted her presence to represent a more holistic view of American history and I wanted her to be seen in historical context. What do I mean?

I wanted her to desegregate this room and to keep an eye on the others here who kept her legally segregated (because of her race) in the name of a conservative political philosophy called states' rights, local control, laissez-faire economics and voluntarism with an attitude of (quote) "our Negroes are happy down here and we'll work it out." Persons like Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President of the Confederacy; Alexander Hamilton Stephens of Georgia, Vice President of the Confederacy; General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, still in his Confederate uniform; and the Great racial Compromiser, Henry Clay of Kentucky.

The Rosa Parks statue is appropriately taking the spot formerly occupied by Confederate General Robert E. Lee of Virginia, who was recently reassigned to the Crypt.

And I don't want to forget Brigham Young of Utah, whose religion barred African Americans until 1978.

Finally, I wanted Daniel Webster and those who believed in building a more perfect Union—not a more separate and unequal states' rights—to have some company.

II. WE MUST SEE ROSA PARKS IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This is what I mean by "historical context." The House of Representatives met in this room for 50 years—between 1807 and 1857.

Under the Constitution's direction, in this room, the international slave trade ended in 1808—even though it was allowed to continue between the states.

In this room the Missouri Compromise of 1820 became law, which admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state—followed by six other states admitted by 1848, three slave and three free in order to protect the peculiar institution through a balance of power in the Senate.

The House's "gag rule" originated in this room in the mid-1830s—which barred discussion or referral to committee of all anti-slavery petitions.

The great racial debates in the Senate between 1820 and 1850 involving John Calhoun, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and the resulting racial compromises that kept the Union together—but only delayed the American Civil War—took place only a few steps from here and impacted this body.

In this room Whig Congressman Abraham Lincoln of Illinois served one term in the 30th Congress (1847-to-1849) and on December 22, 1847 presented his "Spot Resolutions" in opposition to the war with Mexico. Of course, in 1861 he became the 16th and first Republican President of the United States, kept the Union together through a bloody war that cost 620,000 American lives, issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, overcame the limitations of the 10th Amendment and steered the 13th Amendment ending slavery though Congress in 1865 and shortly thereafter was assassinated for advocating the "right to vote" for Negroes.

The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was passed in this room, which allowed the long arm of the federal government to reach out in the North and bring an escaped slave back to slavery in the South—ironically, unlike today, when we don't want the long arm of the federal government to reach out and bring someone health care or education or housing or the right to vote or a clean environment or equal protection under the law.

Guns and knives were brought into this chamber, fist fights broke out, and "duels to the death" over slavery were proposed in this room.

The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, featuring the organizing principle of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas—"popular sovereignty" or "states' rights"—was passed in this chamber, triggering the founding of the Republican Party as an anti-slavery party in Ripon, Wisconsin in 1854, followed by "Bleeding Kansas," John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, Lincoln's election in November, 1860 and the start of the American Civil War on April 12, 1861.

And it was on May 22, 1856, that South Carolina's Representative Preston Brooks left this chamber and nearly beat to death with a cane Abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, accusing him of insulting his uncle, South Carolina Senator Andrew P. Butler, for analogizing his embrace of a prostitute (i.e., slavery) as his mistress.

Statuary Hall is also where the Massachusetts militia was quartered during the Civil War.

III. ROSA PARKS AND THE LAW

Rosa Park's sit-down and arrest on December 1, 1955 triggered the Montgomery bus boycott and brought Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to national prominence. On February 1, 1956, two days after segregationists bombed Dr. King's house, Fred Gray and Charles D. Langford—aided by Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP—filed the lawsuit known as (Plaintiff) Browder vs. (Mayor) Gayle.

It made its way to the Supreme Court challenging Alabama's state statutes and Montgomery's city ordinances requiring segregation on Montgomery's buses. On June 5, 1956 a three-judge U.S. District Court ruled 2-to-1 that Alabama's segregated buses were unconstitutional based on the 1954 Brown decision.

An appeal by Alabama and Montgomery was rejected by the Supreme Court on December 17 and on December 20, 1956 the decision officially arrived in Montgomery. Dr. King and the community voted to end the 381-day bus boycott and the next morning