

The boycott led to a court ruling desegregating public transportation in Montgomery, but it wasn't until the 1964 Civil Rights Act that all public accommodations nationwide were desegregated.

Facing regular threats and having lost her department store job because of her activism, Parks moved from Alabama to Detroit in 1957. She later joined the staff of U.S. Rep. John Conyers, a Michigan Democrat.

Conyers, who first met Parks during the early days of the civil rights struggle, recalled Monday that she worked on his original congressional staff when he first was elected to the House of Representatives in 1964.

"I think that she, as the mother of the new civil rights movement, has left an impact not just on the Nation, but on the world," he told CNN in a telephone interview. "She was a real apostle of the nonviolence movement."

He remembered her as someone who never raised her voice—an eloquent voice of the civil rights movement.

"You treated her with deference because she was so quiet, so serene—just a very special person," he said, adding that "there was only one" Rosa Parks.

Gregory Reed, a longtime friend and attorney, said Parks died between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. of natural causes. He called Parks "a lady of great courage."

Parks co-founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development to help young people pursue educational opportunities, get them registered to vote and work toward racial peace.

"As long as there is unemployment, war, crime and all things that go to the infliction of man's inhumanity to man, regardless—there is much to be done, and people need to work together," she once said.

Even into her 80s, she was active on the lecture circuit, speaking at civil rights groups and accepting awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1996 and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

"This medal is encouragement for all of us to continue until all have rights," she said at the June 1999 ceremony for the latter medal.

Parks was the subject of the documentary "Mighty Times: The Legacy of Rosa Parks," which received a 2002 Oscar nomination for best documentary short.

In April, Parks and rap duo OutKast settled a lawsuit over the use of her name on a CD released in 1998.

BUS BOYCOTT

She was born Rosa Louise McCauley in Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 4, 1913. Her marriage to Raymond Parks lasted from 1932 until his death in 1977.

Parks' father, James McCauley, was a carpenter, and her mother, Leona Edwards McCauley, a teacher.

Before her arrest in 1955, Parks was active in the voter registration movement and with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, where she also worked as a secretary in 1943.

At the time of her arrest, Parks was 42 and on her way home from work as a seamstress. She took a seat in the front of the black section of a city bus in Montgomery. The bus filled up and the bus driver demanded that she move so a white male passenger could have her seat. "The driver wanted us to stand up, the four of us. We didn't move at the beginning, but he says, 'Let me have these seats.' And the other three people moved, but I didn't," she once said. When Parks refused to give up her seat, a police officer arrested her. As the officer took her away, she recalled that she asked, "Why do you push us around?" The officer's response:

"I don't know, but the law's the law, and you're under arrest." She added, "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."

Four days later, Parks was convicted of disorderly conduct and fined \$14. That same day, a group of blacks founded the Montgomery Improvement Association and named King, the young pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, as its leader, and the bus boycott began.

For the next 381 days, blacks—who according to Time magazine had comprised two-thirds of Montgomery bus riders—boycotted public transportation to protest Parks' arrest and in turn the city's Jim Crow segregation laws. Black people walked, rode taxis and used carpools in an effort that severely damaged the transit company's finances. The mass movement marked one of the largest and most successful challenges of segregation and helped catapult King to the forefront of the civil rights movement.

The boycott ended on November 13, 1956, after the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that Montgomery's segregated bus service was unconstitutional.

Parks' act of defiance came one year after the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision that led to the end of racial segregation in public schools.

U.S. Rep. John Lewis of Georgia, a Democrat, told CNN Monday he watched the 1955–56 Montgomery drama unfold as a teenager and it inspired him to get active in the civil rights movement.

"It was so unbelievable that this woman—this one woman—had the courage to take a seat and refuse to get up and give it up to a white gentleman. By sitting down, she was standing up for all Americans," he said.

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, November 1, 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 six young women in my District who attend Penn High School in Mishawaka, Indiana.

These six young women—seniors Julia Potter, Laura Ormson, Erin Buttrey, Michelle Fleischman, Courtney Jelinski, 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, Indiana, 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 six 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.

60TH ANNIVERSARY AND CELEBRATION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 2005

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations celebrated its 60th Anniversary last week. It seems appropriate to me that in reaching this landmark, the world body can reflect upon both its significant accomplishments over the years, as well as how it must improve in order to be a more effective actor in global interests. While we must continue examining its operations and demanding operational improvements, the United Nations also deserves U.S. support as it continues to combat terrorism, promote economic growth and assist countries in moving towards democracy.

In recognition of the 60th Anniversary and celebration of United Nations Day, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations, Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, gave an address at the Hall of the House of Representatives in the Connecticut State Capitol. I submit the text of Mr. Reed's address to be entered into the RECORD.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Governor Rell, Speaker of the House Amann, Mr. Stolberg, President, United Nations Association of the United States of America Connecticut Chapter, Distinguished Members of the Government of the State of Connecticut, ladies and gentlemen, it is an honor and privilege as a life long citizen of the State of Connecticut to be present at the Hall of the House of Representatives to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

The Secretary General, Kofi Annan has sent to the people of Connecticut a message on the occasion of United Nations Day:

"I send my greetings to the people of Connecticut on the 60th anniversary of the entry into force of the United Nations Charter. As you mark this historic occasion and reflect on the Organization's many accomplishments, I encourage you also to look to the future.

Today's world is very different from that of our founders. The United Nations must reflect this new age, and respond to its challenges—including, first and foremost, the knowledge that hundreds of millions of people are left defenceless against hunger, disease and environmental degradation, even

though the world has the means to rescue them.

Last month, world leaders met in New York to try and forge a common response to these challenges. Leaders of both rich and poor countries committed themselves to detailed policies which, if fully implemented, could reduce hunger and poverty by 50 per cent in the next ten years. They decided to create new UN bodies for promoting human rights and building lasting peace in war-torn countries. They promised to fight terrorism in all its forms, and to take collective action, when needed, to save populations from genocide and other heinous crimes. They decided on important reforms of the UN Secretariat. But on climate change and Security Council reform they could make only weak statements. And on nuclear proliferation and disarmament they could not agree at all.

They have left us a great deal of work to do. Today, as we mark the 60th anniversary of our indispensable institution, I promise you that I will do my part, and that I will be working with Member States to help them do theirs. I am glad the United Nations can count on the continued support and commitment of you all as we pursue our shared mission."

That concludes the message from the Secretary-General.

Ladies and gentlemen, "the time to reform the United Nations is now. And we must seize this opportunity together." These are words from Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in her first speech before the United Nations General Assembly in September.

The 2005 World Summit lived up to being a once-in-a-generation event for the United Nations. With breakthroughs in adopting strategies to fight poverty and disease, creating new machinery to win the peace in war-torn countries, and pledging collective action to prevent genocide, progress was made across a broader front than on any other single occasion in the 60 year history of the organization. Major advancements were made on terrorism, human rights, democracy, management of the Secretariat, peacekeeping and humanitarian response. And doors were opened to further action on global public health, global warming and mediation.

Now, member states will turn to the tough task of implementing what was agreed, and to continue work on the critical differences that remain. Many items must be completed during the 60th session of the General Assembly, ending next September. With so much to do in such a short period of time, civil society will be essential to keeping tabs on progress and keeping all parties involved accountable. While the Summit has come and gone, the hard work is just beginning.

First, on management reform, world leaders committed to reviewing extensive management reforms to make the Secretariat more efficient, more effective and more accountable. This will include a review by the Secretary-General of all ongoing mandates in the first 55 years of the organization, as well as a thorough assessment of the organization's antiquated human resources and budget rules. The Secretary-General is moving forward expeditiously on his own authority to establish an independent ethics office, which will protect whistleblowers and ensure more extensive financial disclosure.

Second, world leaders agreed to strengthen the organization's human rights machinery across the board. The High Commissioner for Human Rights is moving ahead to implement her plan of action, supported by the Summit's commitment to double the office's regular budget. Building on the groundbreaking agreement to create a new Human Rights Council, the President of the General Assembly will soon begin conducting negotiations to finalize agreement on important details.

Third, progress must continue on terrorism. The Summit outcome produced for the first time, an unqualified condemnation of terrorism "in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes." The work in the coming months will be to build on that simple statement to complete a comprehensive convention against terrorism by the end of September, and forge a global counter-terrorism strategy that weakens terrorists and strengthens the international community.

Fourth, the final details must be locked down on the Peace-building Commission to get it up and running by the end of the year. Almost all the key details have now been agreed, but the next few months will be critical to operationalizing the commission. The Secretariat is already moving forward to set up a support office and a standing fund to support the commission.

Fifth, with an ambitious commitment to add \$50 billion a year for development, the Summit removed any doubt about the global support for the Millennium Development Goals. Every developing country is now pledged to formulate and implement a national strategy bold enough to achieve those development objectives by 2015. For their part, developed countries must now deliver on their pledges to boost financing for development and relieve debt.

With each passing week it becomes dramatically clearer how much the world's leaders agreed to at the Summit. This is equally true about the sheer amount of work ahead. Every effort must be made to see the promise outlined by world leaders fulfilled. If we do that, we will help save millions of lives, and give hope to billions of people—a fitting achievement to mark the 60th anniversary of the United Nations, and a platform from which to do even more in the years ahead.

Let us celebrate United Nations Day.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN MOSELEY ON 35 YEARS WITH AED

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 2005

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the remarkable service of a remarkable man, Stephen Moseley, on the occasion of his 35th anniversary with the Academy for Educational Development.

In 1987, AED promoted Steve Moseley to be their President and CEO. Since assuming these responsibilities, he continues to provide dynamic, forward-thinking direction to AED, an organization whose global impact has grown beyond measure under Steve Moseley's leadership.

The reach of AED's mission is incredible. They are operating more than 250 programs in more than 150 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Near East and North America.

Their programs address development of human capacity and opportunity, focused on expanding and improving education, health care, and economic growth.

Indeed, education has always been Mr. Moseley's passion. He has devoted himself to increasing access to education for the world's poorest children, strongly supporting Education for All initiatives to get all children into school and serving as the founding chairman of the Basic Education Coalition.

I will never forget the chance I had to accompany Steve Moseley into the countries of

Mali and Ghana to observe the girls' basic education program that AED ran in those countries.

Even as I learned of the substance and success of the programs, I closely watched how Steve interacted with the children whose lives were being uplifted and changed at the chance for schooling AED was providing. The gleam in his eye and the beaming smile on his face conveyed the true personal depth and commitment Steve has brought to this mission.

One village elder described the importance of the AED girls' education program as "bringing light into a dark room." The same could be said for the life work of Steve Moseley. He has brought the light of hope and opportunity to thousands of deserving souls in every corner of this world.

Here in the United States, Mr. Moseley has been dedicated to improving educational quality from preschool through college. He has nurtured efforts to improve Migrant Head Start programs, middle-grade education through the Middle Start project, high schools through the Schools for a New Society project, and teacher training through the Teachers for a New Era initiative.

He is very active in the development community, serving on the boards of InterAction, the U.S. Global Leadership Campaign, the Coalition for American Leadership Abroad, and is a member of the steering committee of the International Educational Training Coalition.

A past president of the Washington Chapter of the Society for International Development, Mr. Moseley now sits on the organization's International Governing Council and serves as its treasurer.

Mr. Moseley graduated with a B.A. in English from the University of Hartford in 1967. In 1989 he was awarded a Doctor of Humane Letters, Honorary Degree, by his alma mater, and in 1997 he was elected to the University of Hartford's Board of Regents.

I am pleased to be able to recognize Steve on this milestone and to honor him for a truly remarkable career with the Academy for Educational Development.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 2005

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 28, 2005, I had an engagement in North Carolina and missed two rollcall votes. I ask that my absence be excused, and that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD show that had I been present:

For rollcall No. 555, I would have voted "no"; and for rollcall No. 556, I would have voted "aye."

RECOGNITION OF ATOMIC AND DEPLETED URANIUM VETERANS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 1, 2005

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for two bills I have just introduced, H.R. 4183, the