

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