

the Harlem Renaissance. Among the notable writers of this era were Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, and poet James Weldon Johnson. In sports, while fans will remember Jackie Robinson's talents in fielding, hitting, and base running, it was his bravery in breaking the color barrier that paved the way for many great athletes.

In our mutual struggle for civil rights, our Nation has reaped the benefits of dedicated African-Americans. We must never forget the life, message, and many achievements of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose efforts paved the way for the revolutionary legislation of the 1960s. In addition we remember the bravery of Ms. Rosa Parks, who as a young woman, stood to end discrimination on a bus in Alabama and ignited change throughout our Nation.

Our society has come a long way. Today, many African-Americans serve in this body and in the President's Cabinet. President Bush recently stated that "Nobody can understand this country without understanding the African-American experience. It began when America began."

Mr. Speaker, too often, people think of Black History Month as a time for African-Americans to reflect and celebrate their rich history. However, this is a time for us all to recognize the significant contributions of African-Americans, to reflect upon the struggle to end slavery and to extend civil rights to all, and to reinvigorate our efforts to end prejudice throughout our Nation and our world.

I am pleased to join my colleagues and all Americans in expressing appreciation for the contributions African-Americans have made to our Nation this Black History Month.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 335

Whereas the first Black Americans were brought to these shores as early as the 17th century;

Whereas these first Black Americans and subsequent generations were enslaved and brought to America against their free will;

Whereas, despite this enslavement, early Black Americans made significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States;

Whereas many of these enslaved Black Americans fought and died in the Revolutionary War and the Civil War;

Whereas, despite official and social discrimination, subsequent generations of Black Americans have continued to build on these early contributions and continue to make important advancements in politics, business, culture, education, art, literature, science, and technology;

Whereas Black Americans have worked consistently and arduously to strengthen the Constitutional values of freedom, liberty, and equality;

Whereas Black Americans have disproportionately contributed to protecting the Nation's security and freedom through service in the Armed Forces;

Whereas Black Americans have built many of the Nation's strongest faith-based institutions which serve the Nation's poorest citi-

zens, strengthen the Nation's moral core, and uplift its spirit; and

Whereas the month of February is officially celebrated as Black History Month, which dates back to 1926, when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period of time in February to recognize the heritage and achievements of Black Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—

(1) Congress recognizes the significance of Black History Month, an important time to recognize the contributions of Black Americans in the Nation's history, and encourages the continued celebration of this month to provide an opportunity for all people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the Nation; and

(2) it is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the contributions of Black Americans are a significant part of the history, progress, and heritage of the United States; and

(B) the ethnic and racial diversity of the United States enriches and strengthens the Nation.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 335.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

COMMENDING THE WINNERS OF THE ROSA PARKS ESSAY CONTEST HELD IN INDIANA'S TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, I rise to commend the six winners of the Rosa Parks Essay Contest held in Indianapolis' Tenth Congressional District conducted by my office in conjunction with the recent movie premier of "Ride to Freedom, the Rosa Parks Story."

I challenged the students of the Indianapolis public schools to write essays discussing the difference Rosa Parks made in the world and the difference they can make in their own lives. This competition was opened to students in grades 6 through 12. The six winners received two tickets to attend the movie premier of the "Ride to Freedom," as well as a replication of the Rosa Parks Congressional Gold Medal.

The winners were selected by my Congressional Youth Caucus: April Johnson and Ashlee Johnson, Arlington high school; Gabrielle Hayes and Alicia Henderson, both eight grade stu-

dents at the Sidener Learning Community; Heather Sweigart and Tiffany Thompson, both 7th grade students at John Marshall Middle School.

One of the winners wrote, "Rosa Parks is a leader and fighter for her beliefs," and that is what she wants to be. "We must stand up for what is right, no matter what the cost. In the end we will live safer, longer, and better . . ."

Mr. Speaker, I include copies of the essays by the winners for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The essays referred to are as follows:

(By Tiffany Thompson)

Rosa Parks was born in 1913, grew up in Montgomery, Alabama, where racism, segregation, and insults were a daily part of her life. She didn't care so she did it in her own way. For example, she would take the stairs instead of the elevators marked "color" elevators. Rosa grew up in a bad environment that is probably why it became more active in the civil rights movement. Rosa graduated from Alabama State College, and she worked as a housekeeper.

On December 1, 1955 after a long day at work pressing shirts, Parks was too tired to go all the way to the back so she sat in the section where blacks weren't supposed to sit but if a white person wasn't there they could. Parks and three other black women were sitting in the same section. When a white person got on the bus the three women went to the back but Rosa refused because she was too tired of work and racism. Then the Montgomery Boycott started. After refusing to move, Parks was arrested. She could have just paid a fine instead she chose to fight for her rights as well as others, and with the support of her family, she won, she took a stand that America will never forget.

What I am doing to help the community, first of all, at church we are donating shoes, clothes, food, and other things to the shelters and poor people. Second, we are giving money to help the people in New York, who don't have homes and have lost family members. Last, we are helping the community by all the kids who need help and who need families. In conclusion, this is how me and my church are helping the community.

"THE WOMAN WHO MADE A DIFFERENCE"

(By Heather Sweigart)

The things that Rosa Parks made a difference in her community. First of all, she was active in the Montgomery Voters League and the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) Youth Council. She was secretary of the Montgomery branch of the NAACP. On the other hand, Rosa also worked as a fundraiser for the NAACP. Rosa founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development in 1987. The institute for self-development was for offering guidance to young blacks. That is how Rosa Parks made a difference.

These are the things that I do to make a difference. First, I help other people and volunteer for things during and after school. Right now at school, I'm helping do the yearbook and newspaper. I'm also helping Mrs. Hastings teach some people how to play volleyball. Most of the time, I'm helping people do math, reading, and s. studies homework. I like to help people by giving them my opinion on how to draw something, too. In conclusion, I volunteer during and after school, I help do yearbook and newspaper, help Mrs. Hastings teach volleyball, help people do different homework papers, and give opinion on drawings, that's how I make a difference.

(By Gabrielle Hayes)

Rosa Parks made a big impact on the people in America, she made her mark around the world. Her act of refusing to give up a seat started change in race relations and transportation. Back then, blacks were to sit in the back of the bus. She worked very hard and she was tired. Now you can sit anywhere you want on the buses. Rosa Parks is a leader and fighter for her beliefs. She never compromised what she thought was right. Although she had some personal tragedies in her life, she never showed any signs of loneliness. She is an icon all over the world for Civil Rights. She makes everyone around her do their best. When she was a young woman she worked as a seamstress. She had lost everything she worked hard for when she refused to go the back of the bus.

I can do some good for my community by getting an education and remaining drug free. I can be a role model for my younger brother and sisters. We must stand up for what is right no matter what the cost. In the end we will live safer, longer, and better as imitators of Rosa Parks. Who knows some one some day may remember Gabrielle Hayes for making a difference in Indianapolis.

(By Alicia Henderson)

The influence of Rosa Parks on the world community started by her refusal to give up a seat. That one refusal changed public transportation. She started a movement that demanded change with the way things were run. Her hard work and dedication to help the fight for civil rights established her as a firm believer in nonviolence. Parks fought for civil rights even though she herself was suffering terrible personal losses. The lives of her brother, husband, and mother were claimed by cancer. Although going through much pain she never let it show. Through many personal battles she never lost sight of the purpose she set out to fulfill.

What Rosa Parks does shows the true power of one person. Confidence, strong-will and perseverance make her an outstanding leader and role model; she has qualities that not many people have. She embodies the spirit of what one can do if she sets her mind to it. A small step can go a long way toward making a dream come alive.

Rosa Parks is an inspiring person. She helps young people like me realize that the small things we do can add to a greater cause. I, as one person, can help by making sure by generation doesn't forget what people like Rosa Parks did to ensure that African Americans of future generations can live the dream.

(By Ashlee Johnson)

Rosa Parks was a nice and respectful black woman. She made a big difference in this world by standing up for herself. Mrs. Parks influenced others to stand up for themselves by not letting people run over them. The details behind Mrs. Parks standing up for herself is that one day Mrs. Parks had just had a hard and tired day, just like anybody else that works. So Rosa decided to ride the bus home.

Now back in 1955 black people were to sit in the back of the bus, and white people were to sit in the front of the bus. But if there were not enough seats for the white people, the black people were to stand up so the white people could be seated. It just so happened that Mrs. Parks was that black person that was suppose to stand up for the white person, but she did not let anyone disrespect her, and she did not disrespect them either. She just simply told them in a soft toned voice, "I'm not moving." In conclusion by Rosa Parks doing this, she made a big dif-

ference in the world. She influenced them to stand up for themselves.

A difference that I can make in this world for people in general is that I can get people to stop judging people by the way they look. I can influence them to stop saying, "Ohh, girl look at her, she know she look stinky." Instead of just laughing it off, I could say, "What if that was you? You would not want anyone to talk about you. Would you?" To sum it up, this is how I could make a difference in the world.

(By April Johnson)

Rosa Parks made a big difference. Rosa Parks stood up for what she believed and took a stand. She made people more confident and she influenced people to stand up for their rights. Rosa did what any ordinary person could do.

I believe in myself and I believe I could make the same difference. I would stand up for what is right and be my own person. I would demand justice for blacks. I would try to succeed and do what no other black has ever done. I would try to make a difference step by step. I would make a difference on racism and segregation. These are a couple of differences I would make. I like to work hard and make my family proud of me. I will accomplish great deeds in the future and be remembered as an honorable young lady. I will make it so minorities have the same rights as white people. I will try to stop criticism and violence. These are a couple of differences I would try to make.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

HONOR THE FALLEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, last session I was joined by my colleagues in honoring those who lost their lives or are still missing as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks upon America by reading their names on the House floor and having them entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Today I would like to again take up the effort to pay tribute and honor the fallen who perished as a result of the attacks on September 11, 2001. This list of over 3,000 names is comprised of many of the victims of the recent horrific attacks on our Nation, including firefighters and policemen who willingly gave their lives in an attempt to rescue others. I intend to read these names for as many days as it takes to bring honor and recognition to those individuals who lost their lives or are still missing.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to call my office to obtain the alphabetical list we are utilizing for this effort, and to join me in this worthy cause.

Mark Petrocelli, Matthew Petterno; Philip S. Petti; Glen K. Pettit;

Dominick A. Pezzulo; Kaleen E. Pezzuti; Kevin Pfeifer; Tu-Anh Pham; Kenneth Phelan; Eugenia Piantieri; Ludwig J. Picarro; Matthew Picerno; Joseph Pick; Christopher Pickford; Dennis Pierce; Bernard T. Pietronico; Nicholas P. Pietrunti; Susan Elizabeth Pinto; Joseph Piskadlo; Christopher Todd Pitman; Josh Piver; Robert R. Ploger; Zandra Ploger; Joseph Plunitallo; John M. Pocher; William H. Pohlmann; Laurence M. Polatsch; Thomas H. Polhemus; Steve Pollicino; Susan Pollio; Darin Howard Pontell; Eric Thomas Popiteau; Joshua Poptean; Giovanna Porras; Anthony Portillo; James Edward Potorti; Daphne Pouletsos; Richard Poulos; Stephen E. Poulos; Shawn Edward Powell; Scott Powell; Brandon Jerome Powell; Tony Pratt; Gregory M. Preziose; Wanda Astol Prince; Vincent Princiotta; Kevin M. Prior; Everett Martin "Marty" Proctor, III; Carrie B. Progen; David Lee Pruim; Richard Prunty; John F. Puckett; Robert D. Pugliese; Edward F. Pullis; Patricia Ann Puma; Jack PUNCHES; Sonia Morales Puopolo; Joseph John Pycior, Jr.; Edward Richard Pykon; Christopher Quackenbush.

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Mr. Speaker, I ask again that the families forgive me if I have mispronounced any of the names, but we do this to honor those who gave their lives. Again, Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in this worthy endeavor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SWEENEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TEN COMMANDMENTS SHOULD REMAIN ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, we are told that "there is a time for everything and a season for every activity under heaven." At this time in our Nation's history, it is undeniable that citizens have found a newfound interest in spiritual things. And until 2 days ago, the Supreme Court was poised to hear a case from my home State of Indiana that was driven by, I believe, this newfound interest in the permanent things in our lives.

Indiana Governor Frank O'Bannon had asked to have the Ten Commandments posted on the lawn of the Indiana State House. It was the governor's purpose to replace a plaque that had been there for decades, Mr. Speaker. It had been desecrated and destroyed by vandals. But on Tuesday of this week,