

(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,

the Supreme Court of the United States of America refused to take the case.

In a similar case in the city of Richmond, Indiana, in my own district, the county government has been sued by the local civil liberties union. The plaintiff in the case has requested that Wayne County, Indiana, remove the Ten Commandments from the courthouse lawn, commandments that have stood, Mr. Speaker, on the lawn of the Wayne County courthouse for over 4 decades.

Lawsuits like this are being brought before courts across the country. As I have said, Mr. Speaker, these cases come at a unique time in our Nation's history. I am greatly disappointed that the Supreme Court has refused to hear this case at such a time as this. Not only are these lawsuits to remove the Ten Commandments from our Nation's public buildings based on a flawed reading of the U.S. Constitution, but I assert it also reveals a profound misunderstanding of the foundations of our national government.

The first amendment to the Constitution reads, as we all know, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." As scholars and average citizens know, until the 1960s, most Americans understood this to be the Establishment Clause. It was intended to allow Americans to worship freely and prevented the Federal Government from creating any official religion. The Establishment Clause was interpreted again and again by the Supreme Court to be a requirement that we as Americans accommodate in the public square the fact that we are, as one court wrote a "deeply religious peoples whose institutions presuppose a supreme being." In fact, on the very walls of this Chamber that read, in my presence, the phrase, "In God We Trust," on the very walls of the United States Supreme Court hang the Ten Commandments themselves, this is proven out.

Beginning with the Supreme Court's decision in *Everson v. Board of Education*, our courts have reinterpreted the meaning of the Establishment Clause, and now many Americans believe the phrase, "wall of separation of church and State" actually appears in our Constitution.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist said, and I am quoting now, "There is simply no historical foundation for the proposition that the Framers intended to build a 'wall of separation'" as expressed in the *Everson* case. "The 'wall of separation' between church and State is a metaphor based," the Chief Justice said, "on bad history, a metaphor which has proved useless as a guide to judging."

With the phrase "bad history," the Chief Justice points out, perhaps the greatest problems with those like the civil liberty lawyers who would remove all vestiges of religion from public life, a lack of understanding about the founda-

tions of our Nation and our national laws. As I said, Mr. Speaker, the reality is that as evidenced on these walls, as evidenced as I look up in this Chamber and am looked down upon by the very gaze and likeness of Moses himself, the reality is that the Ten Commandments represent not just the cornerstone of the three great religions of planet Earth, but also they are the inconvenient cornerstone of western civilization. They are, however inconvenient to the modernists and the liberals of our day, they are the cornerstone of our moral and legal and governmental institutions in Western Civilization.

So for the court to have missed an opportunity this week to reframe our constitutional law to once again accommodate the religious expression of good people, the good people of Indiana, the good people of Wayne County, Indiana, is deeply saddening to me and to many millions of Americans.

Therefore, next week, Mr. Speaker, I will do what I can in this Chamber to reset the legal dial to join this national debate. I will introduce legislation known as the Ten Commandments Defense Act that will allow States to determine the appropriate display of this inconvenient cornerstone of Western Civilization.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR HAKI MADHUBUTI

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we continue to celebrate the achievements and milestones that comprise black history. Indeed, my remarks proclaim how far we have come and chronicle the lives of historical individuals of preceding generations. There are trailblazers today as well, and I appreciate the opportunity to pay tribute to my friend, Professor Haki Madhubuti.

In August 2001, Professor Madhubuti was appointed Distinguished Professor by Chicago State University, the first African American male to obtain this distinction in Chicago State University's 135-year history.

Born Donald Luther Lee in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1951, Haki Madhubuti is an influential poet, essayist, activist, and editor. As a child, he moved to Chicago and later attended the University of Illinois, Roosevelt University, and earned his Masters of Fine Arts from the University of Iowa.

According to Professor Madhubuti, "Ideas are important. The writing of ideas, the publishing of ideas, and the purveying of ideas. So at 17 years old, I got into the idea business: thinking them, writing them, and later on at publishing them."

Consequently, he is the author of more than 20 books, including "Heart Love: Wedding & Love Poems";

"Groundwork and Selected Poems of Haki R. Madhubuti Don L. Lee"; "Killing Memory, Seeking Ancestors; Earthquakes and Sunrise Missions: Poetry and Essays of Black Renewal"; "Book of Life"; and "Directionscore: Selected and New Poems."

These ideas shaped black literature and history and have helped to make Professor Madhubuti an important part of our intellectual landscape. He has developed his own new concept private school which he and his wife have made a citadel of learning opportunities.

Professor Haki Madhubuti has indeed distinguished himself as an important intellectual, writer, lecturer, poet and, yet, has a spirit of humility as he walks among kings and queens and yet has not lost the common touch. A man of distinction, I am pleased to recognize his contribution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes. (Mr. LANGEVIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE OUT OF CONTROL

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rose yesterday to discuss in a 5-minute Special Order about the horrendous miscarriage of justice that occurred in a case involving a man named Joseph Salvati in Massachusetts who was kept in prison for more than 30 years, despite the fact that the FBI and the Justice Department knew all along, from the beginning, that he was an innocent man. And even worse than keeping a totally innocent man in prison for more than 30 years, a man with a wife and four small children at the time he went into prison who had, through all of those years, to visit him in prison; even worse, the Justice Department was doing that to protect a man in the witness protection program named Joe "The Animal" Barboza, one of the leading figures in organized crime, who, listen to this, was responsible, according to the FBI and the Justice Department and law enforcement officials, who was responsible for 26 murders.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned yesterday that I spent 7½ years as a criminal court judge in Tennessee prior to coming to Congress; and I tried the felony criminal cases, the murders, the rapes, the armed robberies, the burglary cases, the most serious cases. I have been a strong supporter of law enforcement. But it seems to me that we have allowed a government to get so big that it just gets totally out of control and then the government can somehow rationalize or justify almost anything.