

Dr. Pickard led an accomplished life and was a community leader in Dallas, Texas. At the age of 15, Dan became an Eagle Scout. He and I would often talk of our shared experiences in Scouting and care for the young boys who grow and prosper through the program. Upon earning his Doctor of Optometry degree from Indiana University, Dan and Patty moved to Dallas in 1981 to start their professional careers. Dan served as the President of the Dallas Society of Optometrists, and was a valued community leader whom I enjoyed working with on a variety of issues.

I knew Dr. Pickard best as the Optometrist for my family and me, who always had a kind word and the best interests of his patients at the forefront of his priorities. Additionally, Dr. Pickard served on the Board of Directors during my term as Chairman of the Board of the Dallas Northeast Chamber of Commerce. Throughout his 5 years affected by Multiple Systems Atrophy, Dan continued to lead a life of support for others, and now he has passed away with dignity and peace in his heart.

Dr. Pickard's compassionate professionalism, enthusiasm for life, and sincere friendship will be greatly missed, yet his legacy lives on in the hearts and minds of the many people touched by his life. My wife, Nete, and I mourn his passing, and we honor the memory of his vibrant and inspiring life. May God bless the Pickard family during this time of great loss.

HONORING THE SCHOOL OF  
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, RE-  
CIPIENT OF THE U.S. DEPART-  
MENT OF EDUCATION NO CHILD  
LEFT BEHIND BLUE RIBBON  
SCHOOLS AWARD FOR 2005

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 2005*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, an exceptional education serves as the foundation for exceptional opportunities in life. When an institution of learning goes the extra mile to help its students reach their full potential, the institution deserves recognition for its achievement.

On November 10–11, 2005, the U.S. Department of Education will present the coveted No Child Left Behind Blue Ribbon Schools Awards. Blue Ribbon Schools are those whose students achieve in the top 10 percent on State tests or schools where at least 40 percent of students from disadvantaged backgrounds sharply improve their performance on state tests.

The 30th Congressional District of the State of Texas is home to several such schools. On this momentous occasion, I would like to extend warm congratulations to the School of Science and Engineering on being named a 2005 Blue Ribbon School. This institution has enabled its students to reach a standard of achievement that is exceptional. I honor the dedication of administrators, teachers and students required to capture this award and send best wishes in future endeavors.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE  
ON H.R. 3057, FOREIGN OPER-  
ATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING,  
AND RELATED PROGRAMS AP-  
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

SPEECH OF

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 27, 2005*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Democratic motion to instruct conferees to accept the Senate's funding level for our global HIV/AIDS appropriations.

I want to thank my colleague, the ranking member, Ms. LOWEY for offering this motion, and I want to thank the chairman, Mr. KOLBE for accepting it. Both of them have worked in a bipartisan spirit to increase funding for our global AIDS programs above what the President requested, and they should be commended for their leadership.

Earlier this month I sent a letter to Mr. KOLBE and Ms. LOWEY, along with 55 other Members of Congress, asking that they take this very action today and approve the Senate's funding level of \$2.97 billion for global HIV/AIDS in the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill—\$500 million of which would go towards the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

By adopting the Senate's higher level of funding, we are again asserting United States leadership in fighting this devastating disease.

But let us be clear, much more still needs to be done.

The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS, estimates that approximately 39.4 million people worldwide are currently living with HIV/AIDS, including about 2.2 million children under the age of 15. Since the first cases were identified in 1981, over 20 million people worldwide have died from AIDS.

While the United States is poised to provide about \$3.6 billion to combat the disease this year, UNAIDS estimates that more than \$15 billion is necessary to fight the disease this year alone. Next year that number is closer to \$20 billion.

We know that the United States cannot fight this disease on its own. But we have a moral duty to at least contribute our fair share of funding to prevent the rapid spread of this disease and save the lives of millions of people around the world.

Although we may argue about money, we must not forget about those who are most vulnerable to this disease, the women and children throughout the developing world whose basic rights are frequently trampled upon.

I'm proud to say that over the last 2 weeks, Congress has taken an important step forward in trying to protect the rights of children who are affected by HIV/AIDS by passing my bill, H.R. 1409, the Assistance for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries Act of 2005.

I hope that the President will sign this legislation quickly and ensure a robust U.S. Government response to the needs of these children.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MRS.  
ROSA PARKS

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 1, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the courageous contributions and civil services of Mrs. Rosa Parks, who peacefully left the world on Monday, October 24, 2005 in Detroit, Michigan, at the age of 92.

As I look back at the struggles of African Americans, I am astounded by the fire that Mrs. Parks ignited:

On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus.

On December 5, 1955, she led a boycott by all colored people on the Montgomery buses, which lasted for 381 days.

On November 13, 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court declared Alabama's State and local laws requiring segregation on buses unconstitutional. Other events continued that challenged the U.S. Constitution: The desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, the desegregation of Woolworth's lunch counter at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, and the desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

Nine years later, the U.S. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting discrimination of all kinds based on race, color, religion, or national origin which provides the Federal Government with the powers to enforce desegregation.

Mrs. Rosa Parks was instrumental in changing the social and political climate of the United States of America. Her action has inspired Americans of all races and backgrounds to stand up for our basic human rights. She has taught us the power of determination and perseverance. Mrs. Parks was an activist who did not seek public attention. After the civil rights movement, Mrs. Parks continued to give back to the community. In 1987, she and her late husband, Raymond Parks, founded the Institute for Self-Development, which prepares young African-Americans for leadership positions in the workplace and the community. A subdivision of the Institute, called Pathways of Freedom, allows groups of teens to follow the Underground Railroad and visit the historical sites of the Civil Rights Movement. Her act of defiance against a powerful system showed each of us the importance of everything we do and the impact that our own acts of courage can have. Mrs. Parks lived a long and full life. She has left us physically, but will remain spiritually as she will be remembered for generations to come. Following, is a CNN report of Mrs. Rosa Park's life.

CIVIL RIGHTS ICON ROSA PARKS DIES AT 92—  
LONG KNOWN AS THE "MOTHER OF THE CIVIL  
RIGHTS MOVEMENT"

Rosa Parks, whose act of civil disobedience in 1955 inspired the modern civil rights movement, died Monday in Detroit, Michigan. She was 92.

Parks' moment in history began in December 1955 when she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama.

Her arrest triggered a 381-day boycott of the bus system by blacks that was organized by a 26-year-old Baptist minister, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

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