

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Bryce J. Parker for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT PITTENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall votes Nos. 48–50, I am not recorded because I was absent from the U.S. House of Representatives. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner.

On rollcall No. 48. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

On rollcall No. 49. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

On rollcall No. 50. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

A TRIBUTE TO EASTON C. WRIGHT, POSTMASTER OF MILWAUKEE

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Easton C. Wright, a Milwaukee native and veteran having served 10 years in the U.S. Navy as a Seabees in the Navy's Construction Battalion. Mr. Easton will be installed as Postmaster of Milwaukee on March 8, 2013. Mr. Wright is the only African American and the 38th person to earn this distinction since the Milwaukee Post Office was established in 1835.

Postmaster Wright began his career with the United States Postal Service 18 years ago as a letter carrier in Milwaukee. He is now a senior executive with the United States Postal Service having served in many postal positions, including Manager of Operations of Program Support in the Greater Indiana District and as Officer in Charge in Detroit. As Milwaukee Postmaster, he oversees more than 1,500 employees and 760 city delivery routes. Postmaster Wright is responsible for mail delivery, retail sales and other customer service operations at the Milwaukee, West Allis, Wauwatosa, Bay View, Glendale, Shorewood, West Milwaukee and Brown Deer post offices.

Throughout his career with the Postal Service, Postmaster Wright has reached out to veterans and members of the African American community. For over 14 years, Mr. Wright has worked with other veterans to establish a nonprofit organization called Veteran's Community Outreach, Inc., which provides mentoring, tutoring, clothing and scholarships to at-risk youth. He served for many years as a member of the Milwaukee Diversity Team to provide an inclusive Postal Service environment. For his efforts he received both local and national recognition, including the prestigious National Postal Diversity Award and the Milwaukee Times 2011 Black Excellence Award as a Community Leader.

Postmaster Wright also served as a mentor to students and other postal employees. Early

in his postal career he participated in a community partnership program working at the LaFollette Elementary School in Milwaukee, mentoring students and working with their parents. He developed and implemented a program to encourage parents to take the postal employment exam and offered prospective candidates on-going classes on how to improve exam scores as well as interviewing skills. The classes proved successful and were expanded throughout the community which led to meaningful employment for hundreds of people. Mr. Wright continued to serve as a mentor to many of these new employees.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Postmaster Wright. He continues to be a mentor to veterans and postal employees. The citizens of the Fourth Congressional District, the state of Wisconsin and the nation have benefited tremendously from his dedicated service. For these reasons, I am honored to pay tribute to Postmaster Wright.

HONORING MINISTER JAMES KEVIN MURRAY

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Minister James Kevin Murray, who passed away on February 18, 2013. James was born on April 21, 1961 to James David and Darlene Murray. James began preaching at an early age and preached his first gospel meeting in Jasper, Texas at the age of 13. He was an active member of the Figueroa church and was involved with the youth ministry, bus ministry, and the Figueroa Angelic Chorus.

At Figueroa Church of Christ, James met and later married the love of his life, Linda Earls. They were married June 20, 1987, and had three beautiful children. After marrying, they joined the Alondra Church of Christ where James served as minister for the past 27 years.

James developed his passion for public service and education through his years in school. After graduating from Manual Arts High School, James received his Bachelors of Arts in Political Science from UCLA. He then obtained his Masters in Education Administration from Cal State Dominguez Hills. James pursued his love for education and his commitment to our young people by serving as an Assistant Principal and Counselor in several school districts, including Los Angeles, Compton, Santa Monica, and Lynwood. For the past eight years, James served as the National Youth Conference Director.

James enjoyed preaching the Word of God, spending time with his family and friends, enjoying intriguing conversations brimming with humor, basketball, running marathons, politics, technology, and watching his favorite team, the Los Angeles Lakers.

He is survived by his wife, Linda; his children, David, Jason and Jessica; his mother, Darlene; his sisters, Cheryl and Janice; his brothers, Rodney, Kenny, Antoney, Orlando; and a host of family and friends. He will truly be missed.

HONORING KATHARINE CARNEY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, after more than 32 years of dedicated service to the Department of the Navy's Office of General Counsel, Katharine Carney has decided to retire on April 1, 2013. Ms. Carney began her federal service in March 1981, as an Attorney-Advisor at the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Headquarters. Her duties included representing the Command's position on contract matters to Naval authorities, other Federal agencies, and the construction industry; drafting contract clauses and contracting officer final decisions; and advising on legal matters involving the Buy American statute, termination; for default, claims, protests, and source selection procedures.

From January 1984 to July 1987, Ms. Carney was the primary legal advisor on the London staff for the Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe and other commands in the U.K. and Europe, advising on contracts, international agreements, real estate, ethics, fiscal and labor law. She was an attorney in the Naval Sea Systems Command shipbuilding section until May 1991, where she advised on contract and fiscal law matters from pre-award to contract close-out. She then became the Marine Corps Systems Command Deputy Counsel, supervising three other attorneys and two support staff, and serving as counsel to the Direct Reporting Program Manager for the Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle Program. In these roles, she advised on procurement, ethics, civilian personnel, Freedom of Information Act, and fiscal law matters.

In May 1993, Ms. Carney began her current position as an Associate Counsel in the Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Research, Development, and Acquisition (OAGC(RD&A)). As part of the Navy Senior Acquisition Executive's legal staff, she advises on procurement, ethics, and fiscal law matters. For her nearly twenty years at OAGC(RD&A), she has been the primary legal advisor on all Navy shipbuilding programs. Her duties have also included drafting Navy Secretariat policy and guidance to implement statutes; reviewing legislative proposals; and representing the Navy's legal position before governmental entities such as GAO, the Maritime Administration, the Office of Government Ethics, and Congress. Ms. Carney is a subject matter expert on Government ethics and standards of conduct laws, and serves as the Program Manager of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (RD&A) ethics program.

Ms. Carney has provided noteworthy service throughout her tenure. She has been firmly committed to a strong ethics program and ethical culture, serving for over two years with distinction as the OAGC(RD&A) representative on the Secretariat Executive Steering Group, implementing one of the Secretary of the Navy's Strategic Objectives. She has consistently placed an emphasis on cooperative efforts within the Navy and Federal agencies, leading to more efficient and consistent operations. Ms. Carney's exceptional cooperation and teamwork skills are not confined to her Federal colleagues—she has also established

effective working relationships throughout industry while working on highly complex, contentious legal issues. On many occasions, she used her relationships with industry counsel to resolve or even avoid sensitive ethics issues. Ms. Carney is widely known for her expertise on matters concerning the release of information to Congress, GAO, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Congressional Research Service. She has been instrumental in developing enhanced DON policy on communications with industry, an area where acquisition and ethics issues overlap.

Katharine has been a friend and mentor to both military and civilian personnel throughout her career. I thank her for her service to Navy OGC and our nation. I urge my colleagues to salute her for a job well done and wish her a happy and healthy retirement.

HONORING JOSH GILLILAND

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Josh Gilliland. Josh is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Royal Rangers and earning the most prestigious award of the Gold Medal of Achievement.

Josh has taken an active part with the Royal Rangers through his church, Blue Springs Assembly in Blue Springs, Missouri. The Royal Rangers provide young men the character development and leadership formation needed to thrive in today's world. Attaining the Gold Medal of Achievement demonstrates Josh's dedication and commitment to the Royal Rangers. I am sure that Josh will continue to hold such high standards in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Josh Gilliland for his accomplishments with the Royal Rangers and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Medal of Achievement.

HONORING THE UNVEILING OF THE ROSA PARKS STATUE IN STATUARY HALL

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the unveiling of the new statue of Rosa Parks in Statuary Hall marks an historic moment. No American man or woman has stood taller than Rosa Parks when she refused to stand and move to the back of a legally segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The first full-sized statue of an African American to be approved and funded by Congress since 1873 honors the actions of this humble Black woman which triggered the Montgomery bus boycott. The boycott ultimately led to the U.S. Supreme Court's 1956 decision declaring segregation on municipal buses unconstitutional.

As Chairman of the Committee on House Administration, it was my honor to shepherd

the process through Congress and to manage passage of the enabling legislation which was written and introduced by introduced by former Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr. It was humbling for me, and my colleagues, to make decisions that would help shape and preserve her legacy including working with Architect of the Capitol on selecting the final design. The artists captured her quiet dignity, and hallmark strength. She'll forever appear as steady and unmovable as the rock she sits upon.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the work of Congressman Jackson who brought the need for this statute and the need to name Emancipation Hall to the House's attention. I was moved by the statement that Mr. Jackson prepared to deliver today.

THE UNVEILING OF ROSA PARK'S STATUE IN STATUARY HALL—SPEECH PREPARED BY JACKSON BEFORE HE WENT ON MEDICAL LEAVE, JUNE 10, 2012

INTRODUCTION

Statuary Hall is the old home of the House of Representatives. Clio, the female figure in back, was symbolically taking notes and recording laws as they were made. The woman in front is a symbol of freedom and liberty—even though slavery existed in her presence. The body that met here was totally racially segregated and sexist.

I. WHY ROSA PARKS IN STATUARY HALL?

On December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks stood up by sitting down on a legally segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She violated a state statute and a city ordinance that was in keeping with the dominant conservative legal framework of Alabama—states' rights, local control, laissez-faire economics and voluntarism.

Why did I insist that the Rosa Park's statue be placed in Statuary Hall? Because I wanted her presence to represent a more holistic view of American history and I wanted her to be seen in historical context. What do I mean?

I wanted her to desegregate this room and to keep an eye on the others here who kept her legally segregated (because of her race) in the name of a conservative political philosophy called states' rights, local control, laissez-faire economics and voluntarism with an attitude of (quote) "our Negroes are happy down here and we'll work it out." Persons like Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President of the Confederacy; Alexander Hamilton Stephens of Georgia, Vice President of the Confederacy; General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, still in his Confederate uniform; and the Great racial Compromiser, Henry Clay of Kentucky.

The Rosa Parks statue is appropriately taking the spot formerly occupied by Confederate General Robert E. Lee of Virginia, who was recently reassigned to the Crypt.

And I don't want to forget Brigham Young of Utah, whose religion barred African Americans until 1978.

Finally, I wanted Daniel Webster and those who believed in building a more perfect Union—not a more separate and unequal states' rights—to have some company.

II. WE MUST SEE ROSA PARKS IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This is what I mean by "historical context." The House of Representatives met in this room for 50 years—between 1807 and 1857.

Under the Constitution's direction, in this room, the international slave trade ended in 1808—even though it was allowed to continue between the states.

In this room the Missouri Compromise of 1820 became law, which admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state—followed by six other states admitted by 1848, three slave and three free in order to protect the peculiar institution through a balance of power in the Senate.

The House's "gag rule" originated in this room in the mid-1830s—which barred discussion or referral to committee of all anti-slavery petitions.

The great racial debates in the Senate between 1820 and 1850 involving John Calhoun, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and the resulting racial compromises that kept the Union together—but only delayed the American Civil War—took place only a few steps from here and impacted this body.

In this room Whig Congressman Abraham Lincoln of Illinois served one term in the 30th Congress (1847-to-1849) and on December 22, 1847 presented his "Spot Resolutions" in opposition to the war with Mexico. Of course, in 1861 he became the 16th and first Republican President of the United States, kept the Union together through a bloody war that cost 620,000 American lives, issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, overcame the limitations of the 10th Amendment and steered the 13th Amendment ending slavery though Congress in 1865 and shortly thereafter was assassinated for advocating the "right to vote" for Negroes.

The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was passed in this room, which allowed the long arm of the federal government to reach out in the North and bring an escaped slave back to slavery in the South—ironically, unlike today, when we don't want the long arm of the federal government to reach out and bring someone health care or education or housing or the right to vote or a clean environment or equal protection under the law.

Guns and knives were brought into this chamber, fist fights broke out, and "duels to the death" over slavery were proposed in this room.

The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, featuring the organizing principle of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas—"popular sovereignty" or "states' rights"—was passed in this chamber, triggering the founding of the Republican Party as an anti-slavery party in Ripon, Wisconsin in 1854, followed by "Bleeding Kansas," John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, Lincoln's election in November, 1860 and the start of the American Civil War on April 12, 1861.

And it was on May 22, 1856, that South Carolina's Representative Preston Brooks left this chamber and nearly beat to death with a cane Abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, accusing him of insulting his uncle, South Carolina Senator Andrew P. Butler, for analogizing his embrace of a prostitute (i.e., slavery) as his mistress.

Statuary Hall is also where the Massachusetts militia was quartered during the Civil War.

III. ROSA PARKS AND THE LAW

Rosa Park's sit-down and arrest on December 1, 1955 triggered the Montgomery bus boycott and brought Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to national prominence. On February 1, 1956, two days after segregationists bombed Dr. King's house, Fred Gray and Charles D. Langford—aided by Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP—filed the lawsuit known as (Plaintiff) Browder vs. (Mayor) Gayle.

It made its way to the Supreme Court challenging Alabama's state statutes and Montgomery's city ordinances requiring segregation on Montgomery's buses. On June 5, 1956 a three-judge U.S. District Court ruled 2-to-1 that Alabama's segregated buses were unconstitutional based on the 1954 Brown decision.

An appeal by Alabama and Montgomery was rejected by the Supreme Court on December 17 and on December 20, 1956 the decision officially arrived in Montgomery. Dr. King and the community voted to end the 381-day bus boycott and the next morning