

Dr. King and African Americans in Montgomery—for the first time—rode Montgomery's buses on a desegregated basis.

It reminds me of Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall's speech at a bicentennial celebration of the Constitution in 1987. "What is striking" Justice Marshall said, "is the role legal principles have played throughout America's history in determining the condition of Negroes. They were enslaved by law, emancipated by law, disenfranchised and segregated by law; and, finally, they have begun to win equality by law. Along the way, new constitutional principles have emerged to meet the challenges of a changing society. The progress has been dramatic, and it will continue."

CONCLUSION

Rosa Parks was carrying a lot of historic weight on her shoulders emanating from this room. That's why she deserves to be here in Statuary Hall.

Rosa Parks challenged Alabama and the 10th Amendment (states' rights), Montgomery (local control), laissez-faire economics (a deregulated environment where transactions between private parties were free from government over-site) and volunteerism (just give us a little time, don't interfere and we'll work it out), and she took her case all the way to the Supreme Court—and prevailed—in order to form a more perfect Union!

Or, to put it another way paraphrasing a past popular song, Rosa Parks fought law (state and local law)—and the law (federal law) won—by affirming everyone's citizenship and providing equal protection under the law for all Americans.

Rosa Parks—rest in peace.

Rosa Parks statue—stand here among the mighty with dignity.

HONORING DAVID ENNIS

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor a distinguished resident of the City of Escalon, Mr. David Ennis.

David Ennis is a devoted civic leader, whose good deeds earn him the respect and admiration of his family, friends, colleagues, and community. He was elected to the Escalon City Council on March 7, 1978; and during his 24-year tenure, he diligently served the city in his roles as Councilmember, Mayor Pro Tempore, and Mayor.

During Mr. Ennis's tenure as Councilmember, he voted to pass the city's Growth Management Ordinance and helped head the project committee for the Walt Hogan Memorial Sports Complex.

Mr. Ennis currently serves as Board Trustee for Escalon Community Ambulance, in addition to serving as the Escalon Representative to the San Joaquin Commission on Aging. He is a dedicated advocate for senior rights and is a frequent volunteer at the Escalon Community Center's Senior Lunch Program.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and recognizing Mr. David Ennis for his unwavering leadership and many accomplishments and contributions. His dedication and commitment have made the City of Escalon a better place for all to live and work, and his life serves as an example of excellence to those in our community.

RECOGNIZING DR. RON DAVIS FOR BEING AWARDED THE PRESTIGIOUS JAVITS NEUROSCIENCE INVESTIGATOR AWARD

HON. PATRICK MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Dr. Ron Davis, who as chair of the Neuroscience Department of the Florida campus of The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) has made exceptional contributions to the field of neuroscience and the treatment of neurological diseases. For his work on the complex biology of memory formation and the disorders that disrupt it, Dr. Davis has recently been awarded the prestigious \$3.5 million Jacob K. Javits Neuroscience Investigator Award.

This award was first mandated by an act of Congress in 1983. The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), an agency within the National Institutes of Health (NIH), awards this special merit grant to persons with a history of outstanding talent, imagination and distinguished scientific achievement within the field of neurological science. This is the second grant Dr. Davis has received from NINDS, showing his dedication to neuroscience research for over 30 years. Currently, Dr. Davis is an affiliate professor at the Department of Biological Sciences of Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Florida. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Davis in 1979.

I am extremely proud of the research conducted by Dr. Davis and Scripps Florida, which Florida's 18th district is proud to be home to. TSRI is one of the world's largest independent, not-for-profit organizations focusing on research in the biomedical sciences. Over the past decades, TSRI has developed a lengthy track record of major contributions to science and health, including laying the foundation for new treatments for cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, hemophilia, and other diseases. This new study by Dr. Davis will focus on an area of memory formation that has remained relatively enigmatic—the role that active forgetting plays in learning and memory. I look forward to the advancements gained through this new research in the next four years and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, the work of Dr. Davis is truly admirable and I am honored to recognize his accomplishments here today. I thank him for his lifetime of contributions to the field of neuroscience and offer my support of his continued research in the field.

IN RECOGNITION OF TEMPLE SHALOM'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Temple Shalom in Aberdeen, NJ as members gather to celebrate its 50th Anniversary. Since its founding in 1963, Temple Shalom has grown in both construction and in membership, while continuing to provide spir-

itual guidance to the Reform Jewish Community of northern Monmouth and southeastern Middlesex counties.

Built in 1967, the Temple has expanded over the years as the congregation continues to grow. Serving nearly 500 families today, Temple Shalom provides a welcoming place for the Jewish community to learn, pray and connect with others. Committed to Jewish education, Temple Shalom has a religious school for kindergarten to grade 12 students and in 1991 they expanded to include a nursery school. In addition to cultivating the minds of its young congregants, Temple Shalom maintains a responsibility to on-going learning and life-long study of the Torah for all its members.

Temple Shalom also dedicates itself to social action, advocating for issues important to its community and providing aid to those in need. Likewise, Temple Shalom offers various social and cultural activities to its members, encouraging an active congregation.

Rabbi Laurence Malinger was elected Temple Shalom's senior rabbi in 1999. Previously, the Temple was led by Rabbi Henry Weiner for 32 years. Rabbi Malinger continues to provide spiritual leadership and guidance to the congregation. The clergy, staff and members of Temple Shalom endeavor to carry on its mission and ensure a viable future.

Mr. Speaker, once again, please join me in celebrating Temple Shalom's 50th Anniversary. Its service and dedication is highly deserving of this body's recognition.

HONORING RILEY MILLER

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 Riley Miller. Riley is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 249, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Riley has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Riley has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned 39 merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Riley has led his troop as the assistant patrol leader, librarian and patrol leader. Riley has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Riley designed and constructed landscaping around the base of Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Weston, Missouri, including the placement of river stones around the base, building a cover of an unused heating duct and constructing three small containment walls.

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

TEXAS NAVY SERVING THE
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1836, Texas declared her independence from Mexico, and on April 21, 1836 at the Battle of San Jacinto—the most important military victory in Texas history—Texas actually became a Republic all unto herself and remained so for nine glorious years.

On the marshy plains of San Jacinto, the victory over Santa Anna and the Mexican Army under General Sam Houston and the Boys can be credited not only to the Texas Army on land but also to the forces patrolling the Gulf of Mexico—the first Texas Navy.

The Texas Navy was established on November 25, 1835 to protect supply lines between Texas and New Orleans from Mexican naval ships. A tiny fleet of four schooners, named the Independence, Brutus, Invincible and Liberty, were purchased to protect and supply the new Republic. The Navy had its own Commodore, Captain Charles Hawkins, appointed by the Republic's own president, David G. Burnet.

Commodore Hawkins was born in New York in 1802. At the age of 16, Hawkins enlisted in the United States Navy as a midshipman and began his military career in the Atlantic before transferring to the West Indies. On board a ship in the West Indies, Hawkins met Commodore David Porter, a hero of the War of 1812. Commodore Porter got himself into some mischief after invading a town in Puerto Rico in 1825 and was court-martialed. He resigned, chose to go command the Mexican Navy fleet and recruited the feisty, young sailor Hawkins to join him in the Mexican Navy.

Hawkins spent the next several years as a Mexican naval commander, fighting against Spaniard ships opposing Mexico's Independence in the Gulf of Mexico. The Mexican Navy soon began to have doubts about American officers serving aboard their ships; these worries caused Hawkins to resign and move to Texas in 1828. Once in Texas, Hawkins worked as a river captain on the Chattahoochee.

Hawkins' path to the Texas Navy started when he met General Sam Houston in San Felipe. Houston was impressed with Hawkins' experience and his desire to serve as navy captain to the new Texas Republic. Houston referred Hawkins to Governor Henry Smith, who then sent Hawkins to New Orleans to begin command over the Independence. At the age of 34, as Commander of the Texas Navy, Hawkins sailed the Independence to the Gulf of Mexico to patrol the coast between Galveston and New Orleans.

Meanwhile, General Sam Houston was busy building the Texas Army to defeat Santa Anna near the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou at Lynch's Ferry. On the afternoon of April 21st, General Sam and the Boys, 700 Texas Freedom fighters, marched double time, in a single line of independence—taking on a professional army over twice their size.

Santa Anna's army, caught napping, was routed. Most of the enemy was killed or wounded. The rest were captured or disappeared. The victory was stunning. The rest,

as they say, is Texas history. But one of the most important factors in that Texas victory, mentioned briefly by some historians, was the maritime activity and success of the first Texas Navy.

Commodore Hawkins and his brave crew of gutsy, scrappy sailors changed the course of Texas history on April 21, 1836. The Texas Navy helped win Texas independence by preventing Mexican ships from supplying Santa Anna, seizing gunpowder on Mexican ships and delivering aid to General Sam Houston's army. The heroic acts of the first Texas Navy resulted in one of the largest land transfers in world history and gave way to a new independent nation—the Republic of Texas.

Texas still has an "Honorary" Texas Navy. In the 1980s, the Governor of Texas appointed me as an Admiral in the Texas Navy. (Everyone in the Navy is an Admiral.) During my tenure as a judge, I ordered offenders to be "enlisted" in the "Texas Navy." The probationers were skilled welders, painters, plumbers and electricians. They were required to help in the restoration efforts of the Battleship Texas. This became another effective tool that both served the public and the probationer—a few went on to be hired by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The probationers became a part of the history of the great ship "Texas". After being dry docked in Galveston in the 80's, many much needed repairs were made by different organizations and thousands of volunteers—all to help preserve the Battleship Texas.

The Texas Navy is one of the unique historical traditions of our great State.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING COLONEL ROBERT S.
CRANSTON

HON. ROBERT HURT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of World War II veteran and military broadcaster, and a dear friend, Colonel Robert S. Cranston, of Bedford County, Virginia.

In November of 1942, Colonel Cranston signed up to serve. At 22, he was promoted to sergeant major of the 51st Signal Battalion and by 1943 he was named a second lieutenant in the Army Signal Corps. He bravely fought in Normandy following the D-Day invasion and was later wounded at the Battle of the Bulge. And he served side by side with General Eisenhower as he commanded the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Col. Cranston dedicated his life to serving our nation and to keeping our troops and all Americans informed through broadcast media. Our community has suffered a great loss and I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring the life of Col. Cranston for his selflessness, courage, and sacrifice and for his important role in history as a source of information to our men and women in uniform fighting abroad to defend our freedoms at home.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE HUMPHREY HAWKINS FULL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce that I have reintroduced the Humphrey-Hawkins 21st Century Full Employment and Training Act of 2013. It is my hope that with the reintroduction of this bill, Congress will begin to examine the idea that the federal government has a significant role to play in putting America back to work, especially during our current economic downturn. Noted economists have shown that the private sector alone will not be able to create a full employment economy in the foreseeable future.

The Federal Government must use its full authority and powers to put Americans back to work. In our nation, we have far too many people desperately seeking a full-time job. These people are veterans, construction workers, young men and women, and those who have lost their jobs to unfair foreign competition. We know the financial pressures and personal hardships that result from being unemployed for long periods of time: the loss of one's dignity, housing and food insecurity, loss of health insurance, homelessness, marital problems, and the inability to care for one's self or family.

During the Great Depression, President Roosevelt struck a New Deal that put millions of Americans back to work building roads, schools, community centers, dams, bridges, parks, and electrification systems. In this program, many women were employed constructing blankets for our nation's hospitals, and our troops who fought in World War II.

President Roosevelt was resolute in the idea that every American who wanted a job should be able to have one. I also share this view. Help provide an unemployed man or woman with a job, and their lives come together, and they regain their dignity and sense of self-worth. People just do better when they are working. It is just that simple.

There is no reason why America cannot have a 21st Century New Deal, where unemployed Americans become gainfully employed restoring our communities, assisting people in need, and repairing our crumbling infrastructure. This is what the Humphrey-Hawkins 21st Century Full Employment and Training Act of 2013 seeks to accomplish.

Under the Act, the Department of Labor would work collaboratively with local and state governments, non-profits, and the private-sector to fund community-based "fast track" jobs. This work could include renovating housing and schools, weatherizing homes, fixing our aging infrastructure, expanding access to broadband and wireless Internet, neighborhood beautification projects, or other community initiatives in the health and education sectors.

It is apparent to me that the next wave of significant job growth will be in the green jobs and clean energy sectors. The Humphrey-Hawkins 21st Century Full Employment and Training Act of 2013 would help pay for the training of workers to install solar panels in houses and buildings, or manufacture wind turbines, electric batteries, and electric cars.