

2013-K806

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION commemorating the 101st Birthday of the late Rosa Parks, a pioneer of the Civil Rights Movement, on February 4, 2014

WHEREAS, It is with profound intent that this Legislative Body is moved to pay homage to a woman of indomitable faith and dedication whose purposeful life and accomplishments will forever stand as a paradigm and inspiration for others; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Legislative Body to give acclaim to individuals of great character whose lives exemplify the highest ideals of humanity; and

WHEREAS, Attendant to such concern, and in full accord with its long-standing traditions, this Legislative Body is justly proud to commemorate the 101st Birthday of the late Rosa Parks, a pioneer of the Civil Rights Movement, on February 4, 2014; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was born Rosa Louise McCauley in Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 4, 1913, to Leona Edwards McCauley, who was a teacher, and James McCauley, who worked as a carpenter; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was a Black seamstress whose refusal to relinquish her seat to a White man on a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1, 1955, grew into a mythic event that helped touch off the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s; and

WHEREAS, For her act of defiance, Rosa Parks was arrested, convicted of violating the segregation laws and fined \$10, plus \$4 in court fees; in response, Blacks in Montgomery, Alabama, boycotted the buses for nearly 13 months while mounting a successful Supreme Court challenge to the Jim Crow law that enforced their second-class status on the public bus system; and

WHEREAS, The events which began on that bus in the winter of 1955 captivated the nation and transformed a 26-year-old preacher named Dr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. into a major civil rights leader; it was Dr.

King, the new pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, who was drafted to head the Montgomery Improvement Association,

the organization formed to direct the nascent civil rights struggle; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks's act of civil disobedience, which seems a simple gesture of defiance so many years later, was in fact a dangerous, even

reckless move in 1950s Alabama; in refusing to move, she risked legal sanction and perhaps even physical harm, but she also set into motion

something beyond the control of the city authorities; Mrs. Parks clarified for people far beyond Montgomery, Alabama, the cruelty and humiliation inherent in the laws and customs of segregation; and

WHEREAS, That moment on the Cleveland Avenue bus also turned a very private woman into a reluctant symbol and torchbearer in the quest for racial equality in a movement that became increasingly organized and sophisticated in making demands and getting results; and

WHEREAS, The truth, as Rosa Parks later explained, was that she was tired of being humiliated, of having to adapt to the deceitful rules, some codified as law and others passed on as tradition, that reinforced the position of Blacks as something less than full human beings; and

WHEREAS, A true civil rights icon, Rosa Parks died on October 5, 2005, in Detroit, Michigan, a little more than a month short of the 50th Anniversary of her courageous act which many view as the beginning of the civil rights movement; and

WHEREAS, Rosa Parks's pure legacy of quiet and peaceful rebellion against hatred will live on for many years to come; and

WHEREAS, Armed with a humanistic spirit, imbued with a sense of compassion, and admired by many, Rosa Parks leaves behind a legacy which will long endure the passage of time and will remain as a comforting memory to all she served and befriended; now, therefore, be it

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