offices in the next 3 years. The Patent and Trademark Office has struggled to hire and retain over 6,000 examiners at a single location in Alexandria, VA. This has resulted in one-third of patent examiners having been with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for less than 3 years. Ideally, the Patent and Trademark Office would recruit examiners from all across the country, leveraging regional expertise.

The PTO recently recognized this weakness in our patent infrastructure by announcing an initial satellite pilot in Detroit, MI. My amendment seeks to support this effort and further connect innovators to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

The establishment of satellite offices will help the USPTO to recruit and retain workers from across the country. Regional offices will draw local scientists, engineers, and patent attorneys into the USPTO, which add real-world expertise to the patent review process.

Regional satellite offices will also increase outreach activities and connections to patent filers, enhance the ability of the USPTO to recruit and retain patent examiners, and improve the quality and pendency for patent applications.

Europe currently uses four patent offices as a recruitment tool and is known for the ability to attract and retain highly qualified examiners. In short, the limitations of our lone patent office are placing our economy at a competitive disadvantage. It is essential, therefore, that we establish satellite offices in locations that will connect innovators and businesses across the country.

I ask Senators to support my amendment at the appropriate time.

Again, I thank the chairman for his leadership, and I look forward to working with him and the rest of this body to create a good piece of legislation that helps America take the lead in the world’s increasingly competitive innovation economy.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I know the Senator has advocated for satellite offices. His amendment speaks for geographic diversity. Otherwise, every one of us would be asking for one in our State. Vermont, which receives more patents per capita than any other State in the Union, would be asking for one, and so forth. He does not try to tilt the balance in favor of a particular State but he calls for geographic diversity. That is very wise. When the amendment comes to a vote, I will be there to support it.

Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: What is pending now?

Mr. LEAHY. Was that set aside so he could introduce his second amendment?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. That is his second amendment.

Mr. LEAHY. That is what is pending now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the Chair.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 115

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be set aside, and I call up amendment No. 115 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, once the Senator has introduced his amendment and has spoken, will he be willing to set that aside so that other amendments on the patent bill can come up?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. Lee] proposes an amendment numbered 115. (Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate in support of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution requiring a Federal balanced budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. This is a self-explanatory amendment. I am a supporter of this legislation, the patent reform bill. I also point out that this amendment does not bring about any substantive change to that legislation, nor does it lock anyone into a particular variation of a balanced budget amendment proposal.

I am happy to work out an agreement as to the timing for a possible vote, and I hope we can get to that sometime soon.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 15 minutes, with the time to be shared between myself and Senator Risch.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF FORMERSENATOR JAMES A. MCLURE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, Senator Risch and I are here today—in fact, I note we are joined by the floor by our former colleague Senator Larry Craig—to honor one of Idaho’s greatest statesmen who passed away on Saturday. We rise to honor the distinguished life of Senator James A. McClure, a mentor and a dear friend of mine. As I indicated, Senator Craig is here. Senator Craig is the one who followed Senator McClure into the seat in the Senate. We appreciate him making the effort to get here to also share his concerns and condolences, and frankly, to help honor Senator McClure.

I join Senator McClure’s wife Louise and their family and friends and all of Idaho in mourning the passing of Senator McClure and honoring his great legacy. His sound guidance, strong advocacy for Idaho, and his personal encouragement will be missed by all of us, but definitely not forgotten.

Throughout his decades of public service, Jim McClure set a standard for public servants whose leadership and dedication will endure for generations. Senator McClure dedicated much of his life to honorable service to our Nation. At the age of 81, he joined the U.S. Navy and served honorably in World War II. He then returned to Idaho and attended law school at the University of Idaho, worked as a prosecuting attorney for Payette County, and served in the Idaho State Senate. With 6 years in the U.S. House of Representatives, and 18 years in the U.S. Senate, his exemplary service in the Congress spanned 24 years.

His unflagging good will, respect for others, and his essential Western conservatism helped him to maintain throughout his life the kind of service that is still the best model for how to engage in today’s public policy debates. He was recognized by all as a gentleman but a powerful advocate.

Senator McClure’s legacy as a Congressman and a Senator is broad, and many issues, such as energy and natural resource management, his service to Idaho is historic. Jim utilized his service as chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to advocate for Idaho issues and their ideals. He also helped to guide the Senate through his chairmanship of the Senate Republican Conference from 1981 to 1985. Jim worked diligently to achieve solutions to Idaho and national challenges. He also had a forward-thinking discipline—one that we could well use in the Senate today—and on energy independence, another critical issue which we continue to battle for today. These are critical issues he helped set the foundation for and, frankly, which his wisdom would have helped to solve. Jim was a friend and a role model for me and I am sure for many others in Idaho and throughout the Nation. His dedication, kind treatment of others, and skillful proactive and principled approach are long going to endure. He will be sorely missed, but his lifetime of accomplishments will be with the people of Idaho forever.

I offer my sympathy and love to Louise and to the entire McClure family, to Jim’s many friends and associates.

Mr. President, I yield the time to Senator Risch.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, we have come to the floor to mourn the loss of a great statesman in Idaho. Jim McClure was loved uniformly across
the State of Idaho and had dedicated his entire life to public service, first as a prosecuting attorney in Payette County, ID, and then, of course, the State senate and Congress—the House of Representatives and then the Senate of the United States.

From a little historical background, Jim McClure, when he was elected to this body, was elected to the Shoup seat. The Shoup seat was first held by Senator Borah, who was the last territorial Governor of Idaho, the first State Governor of Idaho, and the first Senator to hold that seat. Jim McClure was the ninth person to hold that seat. In the interim, it was held by Borah. Both Shoup and Borah have statues in Statuary Hall.

Prior to my election as the 11th person to hold this seat, the seat was held by our distinguished colleague, Senator Craig, who has joined Senator Crapo and son to hold this seat, the seat was held in Statuary Hall.

Both Shoup and Borah have statues in this body, was elected to the Shoup seat. Senator Shoup, who was the last territorial Governor of Idaho, was elected to the Shoup seat. Jim McClure approached everything with a gentle sense of humor, which many times diffused things that could have gotten out of hand.

To his family, again, we express our deepest condolences, and the people of the State of Idaho mourn today.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, Senator Risch’s comments prompted me to think of an example when I was first elected to the House of Representatives. Senator McClure had long been counseling and working with me to be the kind of civil libertarian which Senator Risch talked about, and also that strong, powerful leadership he brought to issues.

When I was first elected to the House of Representatives—I began thinking as Senator Risch was talking—Jim McClure and Louise invited me to go to dinner. Jim and Louise sat with me for an evening right here in Washington, DC, at a local restaurant. We just talked about politics, about Idaho, about the people of the world, and about how one should lead on issues as they dealt with them in Congress.

I have to tell you, it would take too long to repeat all the lessons I learned that night that were taught to me by Senator McClure as he made that extra step to reach out. I said in my initial remarks he was a mentor and a role model for me. I truly mean that.

I had to add those comments as I thought about that while Senator Risch was speaking.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 78, relative to the death of Senator James A. McClure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns this day into the Senate Steering Committee in the Ninety-fourth through Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Congresses; and in the Ninety-eighth Congress.

Whereas James A. McClure served in the United States Navy during World War II; Whereas James A. McClure served as city attorney, a member of the Idaho state legislature, and as a member of the United States House of Representatives; Whereas James A. McClure served the people of the State of Idaho with distinction for 18 years in the United States Senate; Whereas James A. McClure served the Senate as Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Ninety-seventh through the Ninety-ninth Congresses and Chairman of the Republican Conference in the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Congresses; Whereas James A. McClure served his country as a founding member and Chairman of the Senate Steering Committee in the Ninety-fourth through Ninety-sixth and Ninety-ninth through One Hundredth Congresses; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the decease of the Honorable James Albertus McClure, former United States Senator for the State of Idaho.

Whereas James A. McClure served in the United States Navy during World War II;

Whereas James A. McClure served as city attorney, a member of the Idaho state legislature, and as a member of the United States House of Representatives; Whereas James A. McClure served the people of the State of Idaho with distinction for 18 years in the United States Senate; Whereas James A. McClure served the Senate as Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Ninety-seventh through the Ninety-ninth Congresses and Chairman of the Republican Conference in the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Congresses; Whereas James A. McClure served his country as a founding member and Chairman of the Senate Steering Committee in the Ninety-fourth through Ninety-sixth and Ninety-ninth through One Hundredth Congresses; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the decease of the Honorable James Albertus McClure, former member of the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable James Albertus McClure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; and that the preamble be agreed to; and that the resolution be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The resolution (S. Res. 78) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. Res. 78

Whereas James A. McClure served in the United States Senate; and

Whereas James A. McClure served the state of Idaho as a prosecuting attorney, a state attorney, and a member of the United States House of Representatives; and

Whereas James A. McClure served the people of Idaho with distinction for 18 years in the United States Senate; and

Whereas James A. McClure served the Senate as Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Ninety-fourth through Ninety-sixth and Ninety-ninth through Ninetyninth Congresses and Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference in the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Congresses; and

Whereas James A. McClure served his caucus as a founding member and Chairman of the Senate Steering Committee in the Ninety-fourth through Ninety-sixth and Ninety-ninth through Ninetyninth Congresses; and

Since now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable James Albertus McClure, former member of the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable James Albertus McClure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise to offer a tribute to honor Robert W. Bogle and the Philadelphia Tribune newspaper. Bob Bogle’s family and many of his friends are with us in Washington, DC. They traveled from Philadelphia and other parts of our State and beyond to be with us as we pay tribute to his leadership and his commitment to the Philadelphia African-American community and to all the people in the city of Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania. I rise as well to honor the role of the Philadelphia Tribune, as a leader in the Black press, has played in communities throughout our State.

This is the fifth year I have come to the floor of the Senate to honor a prominent African-American Pennsylvania as part of the celebration of Black History Month. Bob Bogle today joins the Reverend Leon Sullivan, Judge Leon Higienbotham, former U.S. Transportation Secretary Bill Coleman, and former Pennsylvania Secretary of the Commonwealth C. Delores Tucker in being recognized this month in this way.

Today, I will talk about Bob Bogle and the Philadelphia Tribune and, in a larger sense, the history and the future of the Black press in Pennsylvania and across the country.

From the time Bob was a young child, his life has been inseparable from the Philadelphia Tribune. Bob’s father John Bogle was the advertising director at the Philadelphia Tribune. Bob still reminisces about the playground he lived in, which was much different than the playgrounds in which most children live. As early as age 7, Bob would roam the Tribune building while waiting for his father to finish work. Bertha Godfrey, employed by the Tribune since 1946 and now senior vice president, recalls a young Bob Bogle running to her office, observing the production department and other areas of the production of the Philadelphia Tribune newspaper.

In 1970, Bob Bogle started selling advertising for the Tribune and quickly became advertising director at the Philadelphia Tribune. His role at the Tribune and with the Philadelphia Tribune since 1946 and now senior vice president, recalls a young Bob Bogle running to her office, observing the production department and other areas of the production of the Philadelphia Tribune newspaper. In 1973, he became advertising director, and by 1983, executive vice president and treasurer, before becoming president and chief executive officer of the Tribune in 1989.

Despite his early exposure to the Tribune, Bob did not initially plan on a career in journalism. He attended Cheyney State College—now Cheyney University—to study sociology, earning a B.A. in urban studies. After it became clear he was going to play a role in the management of the Tribune, he also attended the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School to study business after completing courses of study at Temple University and the Rochester Institute of Technology and continues to this day to hone his newspaper expertise by participating in annual workshops in many areas of marketing and advertising and publishing.

Bob has become a role model for Philadelphia African Americans and for the community at large. He served in leadership roles in a wide range of professional, civic, and social organizations. He is chairman of both the Hospitals and Higher Education Facilities Authority of Philadelphia and the Council of Trustees at Cheyney University, and serves as a commissioner of the Delaware River Port Authority. He also serves on the executive committee of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and on the boards of the Mann Music Center for the Performing Arts, the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, the African-American Chamber of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau, and of course, The Philadelphia Tribune. In 1995 Bob became the first African American to serve on the board of U.S.-Airways Group, one of the Nation’s largest airlines. He served two terms as president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, the nationwide trade association for Black newspapers.

Some of Bob’s most affiliations include the Philadelphia Museum of Art Corporate Partners Board, the Pennsylvania Newspaper Association Foundation, the Academy of Vocal Arts, the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation and the Historical Society of Philadelphia. He is also a founder and serves as a convenor for the Forum for a Better Pennsylvania, a statewide, private sector leadership organization committed to enhanced civic and economic inclusion for African Americans.

Bob has also been honored for his service and leadership. In 2002, President George W. Bush appointed him to serve as a member of the National Museum of African American History and Cultural Commission. In 2000, he received an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from Drexel University in Philadelphia. In addition, Bob has been a member of so many organizations too numerous to name.

Today, we recognize as a community leader in various realms, it is Bob’s role at the Tribune and with Black press movement that stands out as his life’s work.

Today, I ask the question that the right to a free press, as enshrined in the Bill of Rights, applies to all. The right ensures that all Americans can participate in a vigorous and healthy debate necessary for a well-functioning democracy. But when our Constitution was first ratified, as we recall, most African Americans were not recognized as citizens and had few, if any, opportunities for participation in our democracy. It was not until a group of courageous men living in New York gathered some courage and after the ratification of the Constitution that African Americans finally found an institution where they “could plead their own case,” as they said at the time.

In 1827, editors John Brown Russwurm and Samuel Eli Cornish published Freedom’s Journal, the first Black newspaper in America. The newspaper provided African Americans with a public square of their own, where they could participate in discussions and advocate for African American causes.

As these two distinguished leaders wrote in their first editorial, “Too long have others spoken for us. Too long has the public been deceived by misrepresentation. Now the time has arrived when the nation must learn the facts as they really are.”

While the Freedom’s Journal was short-lived, it began what was no less than a revolution. Other Black newspapers arose and began to explore subjects that were previously off-limits in the press of the day. News Black newspapers evolved into previously unmentionable hardships in crafting a new identity for free and enslaved African Americans. Topics such as slavery and