

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 connection 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 craft 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?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendment No. 117.

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 pending 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)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should pass and the States should agree to an 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
FORMER SENATOR JAMES A.
MCCLURE

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, Senator RISCH and I are here today—in fact, I note we are joined on 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 that will endure for generations. Senator McClure dedicated much of his life to honorable service to our Nation. At the age of 18, 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 unfailing 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 on 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 focus on fiscal 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 my love to Louise and to the entire McClure family and 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 Shoup, 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 I on the floor and I am sure joins us in our remarks and condolences to the McClure family.

Jim McClure was a family man. He was truly dedicated to his wife Louise and his children. Back when Jim served here, many of the Members actually moved here as opposed to going home on the weekends, as most of us do today. The McClure family spent a lot of time here. But they did spend their summers—that is when the Senate was out most of the summer—they did spend their summers in Idaho and other times in Idaho.

Jim McClure was very dedicated to a couple important issues, the first one being fiscal. Jim McClure would come back to Idaho and warn about the spending habits this Congress had. In fact, I knew Jim McClure since I was a young prosecutor in the 1960s. I think Jim McClure was the first one I ever heard speak directly about the danger this Congress was leading this country into with its spending habits. Had his advice been followed back then, we would not be, as a country, in the difficulties we are today.

Secondly, Jim's issue was energy. Jim spent time as chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Indeed, I sit on that committee today. Senator Craig sat on it before me, Senator McClure before him, and Senator Jordan before Jim McClure. Indeed, we cannot recall when we did not have anyone from Idaho serving on that committee. Indeed, it was the Shoup seat that has sat on that committee for as long as any of us can remember.

As a testament to the larger-than-life persona that Jim McClure had, the following are named after Jim McClure in Idaho. In 1995, the College of Mines and Earth Resources at the University of Idaho was dedicated as the James A. McClure Hall. In December of 2001, the Federal building and U.S. courthouse in Boise, ID, was renamed for Jim McClure. In 2007, in Moscow, ID, the University of Idaho named their bureau of public affairs research the James A. and Louise McClure Center for Public Policy Research.

All of this recaps in certainly an inadequate way the many things Jim McClure did for the people of Idaho, indeed for the people of America and the people of the world, as he led in the Senate.

I wish to close, briefly, with what I knew about Jim McClure and I think what those of us here knew about Jim McClure and what he is remembered for in the Senate.

In the media today, we see a lot of rancor and we see a lot of arguing and a lot of hostility involved in the political process. If I can say one thing about Jim McClure, it is that what he brought to the entire process was civility. No matter how tough sledding got, no matter how disagreements escalated, Jim McClure always kept it level. He always kept it at a very civil tone, and 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 deep 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 a time when I was first elected to the House of Representatives. Senator McClure had long been counseling and working with me and helping me to see the kind of civility about which Senator RISCH talked 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 America, about 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 talking.

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:

A resolution (S. Res. 78) relative to the death of James Albertus McClure, former United States Senator for the State of Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I note this resolution was submitted earlier today by Senator RISCH and myself. In fact, our leadership helped in preparing

it and bringing it forward. All 100 Senators are cosponsors of this resolution. I think it a fitting tribute to the respect and honor in which Senator James A. McClure is held by this Senate.

Before I ask unanimous consent to take action on the resolution, I ask if Senator RISCH has anything further he wishes to add.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, we have gone through the various attributes for which Jim McClure was known. It is a true loss to Idaho and a true loss to the Nation. He was held in such high regard by all Idahoans. I am proud to be the person holding his seat.

He was a cofounder and a charter member of the steering committee on the Republican side. The steering committee is a group that was brought together to talk about and develop policies from a conservative standpoint for the Nation. It certainly is something that has been very helpful to the Republican Conference over the many years. Senator McClure will be remembered for that, and we certainly thank him for that.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CRAPO. Before I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, I know Louise and a number of Senator McClure's family and friends are watching. This is a short but meaningful resolution. I believe I should read it in its entirety:

Relative to the death of 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 in the state of Idaho as a prosecuting attorney, a city attorney, a member of the Idaho state Senate, 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 Senate Republican Conference in the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Congresses;

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 One Hundredth Congresses; 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.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider 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 Navy during World War II;

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

Whereas James A. McClure served the people 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 Ninety-ninth Congresses and Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference in the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Congresses;

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 One Hundredth Congresses; 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 southeast Pennsylvania. I rise as well to honor the role 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 Pennsylvanian as part of the celebration of Black History Month. Bob Bogle today joins the Reverend Leon Sullivan,

Judge Leon Higginbotham, 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 wandering around curiously, 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 worked his way up, impressing his colleagues and business associates alike. In 1973, he became advertising director, in 1976 director of marketing, 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 marketing and economics. He has completed 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 Commerce, 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 more recent board 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 Pennsylvania. He is also a founder and serves as a convener 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 Culture 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.

While he is recognized as a community leader in various realms, it is Bob's role at the Tribune and with the Black press movement that stands out as his life's work.

Today, few 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 30 years 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 Americans.

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 misrepresentations. . . ."

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. New Black newspapers delved into previously unmentionable hardships in crafting a new identity for free and enslaved African Americans. Topics such as slavery and