

any event, has all been cleaned up. Enormous financial interests are involved and the owners have a mutual self-interest in sticking together. Evidence of winning by cheating would have the inevitable effect of undercutting public confidence in the game and reducing, perhaps drastically, attendance and TV revenues.

The public interest is enormous. Sports personalities are role models for all of us, especially youngsters. If the Patriots can cheat, so can the college teams, so can the high school teams, so can the 6th grader taking a math examination. The Congress has granted the NFL a most significant business advantage, an antitrust exemption, highly unusual in the commercial world. That largesse can continue only if the NFL can prove itself worthy. Beyond the issues of role models and antitrust, America has a love affair with sports. Professional football has topped all other sporting events in fan interest. Americans have a right to be guaranteed that their favorite sport is honestly competitive.

In an extraordinary time, baseball took extraordinary action in turning to a man of unimpeachable integrity—Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis—to act forcefully and decisively to save professional baseball from the Black Sox scandal in 1919.

On this state of the record, an objective, thorough, transparent investigation is necessary. If the NFL does not initiate an inquiry like the investigation conducted by former Senator George Mitchell for baseball, it will be up to Congress to get the facts and take corrective action.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING MILDRED AND RICHARD LOVING

• Mr. CARDIN. For many young Americans, it is hard to believe that only 40 years ago, citizens of the United States were subject to prosecution and imprisonment for marrying someone of a different race. But in 1967 that was indeed the situation in 16 States where interracial marriage was illegal.

In 1958, Mildred Jeter, a black Native American, traveled with Richard Loving, a Caucasian, from Virginia's Caroline County to the District of Columbia to be married. They came here because their home State of Virginia's anti-miscegenation laws prohibited interracial marriage. Shortly after returning to Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Loving were arrested in their home. They pled guilty to violating section 20-58 of the Virginia Code: "Leaving State to evade law—If any white person and colored person shall go out of this State, for the purpose of being married, and with the intention of returning, and be married out of it, and afterwards return and reside in it, cohabiting as man and wife, they shall be punished as provided in Section 20-59, and the marriage shall

be governed by the same law as if it had been solemnized in this State. The fact of their cohabitation here as man and wife shall be evidence of their marriage." Section 20-59 of the code provided for confinement for between 1 and 5 years. The Lovings were sentenced to 1 year in jail, but the trial judge suspended the sentence for a period of 25 years on the condition that the couple leave the State and agree not to return simultaneously for the next 25 years.

But after some time away, the couple began to miss Virginia and decided to pursue justice. They hired lawyers and challenged the Virginia law through years of court cases leading up to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court heard the case of Richard Perry Loving et ux, v. Virginia on April 10 and decided the case unanimously on June 12, 1967, noting that "the clear and central purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment was to eliminate all official sources of invidious racial discrimination in the States. . . . We have consistently denied the constitutionality of measures which restrict the rights of citizens on account of race. There can be no doubt that restricting the freedom to marry violates the central meaning of the Equal Protection Clause. . . . Under our Constitution, the freedom to marry, or not marry, a person of another race resides with the individual and cannot be infringed by the State. These convictions must be reversed. It is so ordered."

Due to their unyielding belief in equality and the work of dedicated attorneys, the Lovings prevailed. They made their home in Virginia and raised three children. According to published accounts of their life together, times were hard for the family. Hit by a drunk driver in 1975, Richard Loving died and Mildred Loving was injured. Mrs. Loving lived her remaining years in Virginia until Friday, May 2, 2008, when she died at age 68.

Mildred Loving's name lacks the prominence shared by other heroes of the civil rights movement. In fact, she eschewed the limelight and viewed her case differently than what many might expect.

On the 40th anniversary of the decision, Mildred Loving stated:

(W)hen my late husband, Richard, and I got married in Washington, DC in 1958, it wasn't to make a political statement or start a fight. We were in love, and we wanted to be married. . . . We didn't get married in Washington because we wanted to marry there. We did it there because the government wouldn't allow us to marry back home in Virginia where we grew up, where we met, where we fell in love, and where we wanted to be together and build our family. You see, I am a woman of color and Richard was white, and at that time people believed it was okay to keep us from marrying because of their ideas of who should marry whom. . . . Not long after our wedding, we were awakened in the middle of the night in our own bedroom by deputy sheriffs and actually arrested for the "crime" of marrying the wrong kind of person. Our marriage certificate was hanging on the wall above the bed.

The state prosecuted Richard and me, and after we were found guilty, the judge declared: "Almighty God created the races white, black, yellow, malay and red, and he placed them on separate continents. And but for the interference with his arrangement there would be no cause for such marriages. The fact that he separated the races shows that he did not intend for the races to mix." He sentenced us to a year in prison, but offered to suspend the sentence if we left our home in Virginia for 25 years exile. We left, and got a lawyer. Richard and I had to fight, but still were not fighting for a cause. We were fighting for our love. Though it turned out we had to fight, happily Richard and I didn't have to fight alone. Thanks to groups like the ACLU and the NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund, and so many good people around the country willing to speak up, we took our case for the freedom to marry all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. And on June 12, 1967, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that, "The freedom to marry has long been recognized as one of the vital personal rights essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men," a basic civil right.

Mrs. Loving's words express more poignantly than any others the importance of this case. Although she did not embrace the role of a civil rights hero, because of her forthright bravery, history will remember her as such. Last June, the House of Representatives passed unanimously H. Res 431, commemorating the 40th anniversary of the landmark Supreme Court decision legalizing interracial marriage within the United States. In addition, June 12 has informally come to be known as "Loving Day" in the United States in their honor.

Next month, when we acknowledge the 41st anniversary of that historic decision, Mrs. Loving will not be with us, but her spirit will remain. Today, I pay tribute to Mildred and Richard Loving and to their remarkable courage. I offer my sincere condolences to their children and grandchildren, and I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering them.●

IN MEMORY OF LOUISE SHADDUCK

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, on May 4, Idaho lost a pioneer and one of her strongest champions. The legacy of Louise Shadduck will live in the hearts of many Idahoans, particularly for Idaho women now involved in politics or journalism. She blazed trails and inspired action and involvement in the governance of and commentary on our society.

Louise lived an incredible and full life, working as a journalist in the 1930s and 1940s and then shifting to politics where she served on the staffs of historical figures such as Governors Len Jordan and Charles Robins, Senator Henry Dworshak and U.S. Representative Orval Hansen. She was a staunch supporter of Idaho Republicans over the years, but did so with discernment, always making sure to remind those in office in her own way that it was Idahoans who they served, not themselves.

Louise enjoyed people, and they enjoyed her in return. In high school in

Coeur d'Alene in the early 1930s, Louise wrote an article for a journalism contest to win a trip to Alaska. According to an old friend, the entire school got together and voted for her article; she won the trip. Louise was a hard worker. Also in high school, Louise and her six brothers took turns driving the Shadduck family dairy milk truck on its route in the mornings before school started. Some afternoons, Louise would invite her friends to pile on to the empty milk crates on the bed of the truck to go to Spokane to catch a movie. She was a pioneer in women's rights, serving as Idaho State Secretary of Commerce and Development in 1958 the first woman in the country in that position. Louise also ran unsuccessfully against Gracie Pfost for Congress in 1956. It was an historic campaign, not only because it was the first time two Idaho women ran against each other in a general election for a national legislative office, but Pfost, the Democrat incumbent, was the first woman to represent Idaho in Congress.

Louise served as executive director of the Idaho Forest Industry Council and received an honorary law degree from the University of Idaho in 1969. She was president of Idaho Press Women in 1966 and was president of the National Federation of Press Women from 1971 to 1973. Louise was an avid consumer of history, news and the world, traveling often and writing. She authored four books about Idaho and was working on a fifth when she became ill. Her mind was always sharp, as was her wit. People could count on her to be honest, forthright and inclusive, even of strangers. Many felt as if they had a second mom in Louise. She was a lover of knowledge and history, arranging family trips to show younger generations where their Shadduck pioneer roots lay. She remembered your name after the first introduction. People were vitally important to Louise, and her thirst for knowledge made her the go-to person for many people when they were researching information about Idaho. She was artistically gifted, and was known for her impromptu illustrations, sometimes hastily sketched in the front of a copy of one of her books and given to a friend.

Much of Idaho is rural. Louise internalized the importance of small-town life and the intrinsic value of people. In a small-town, you get to know just about everyone. You learn to appreciate the fact that people are much more than just faces in a crowd. In today's hurried, populated world, Louise reminded many of us what was truly important—morals, faith, mutual respect, honesty, individuality, and trustworthiness. Louise once told a reporter that people who leave this world without writing their story down means that we have lost a story. While Louise wrote many stories, we have lost an epic with her passing.

I offer my condolences to Louise's family and friends at this sad time.●

HONORING JOHN H. MCCONNELL

● Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I wish to honor John H. McConnell. On April 25, Ohio lost a dear friend and true statesman. Very few people cared as much about Ohio as John did, and his legacy will live on through his tremendous contributions in the state.

Though he found great professional success in his life, John never swayed from his deep-rooted commitment to honesty and integrity in every facet of his life. With just a single load of steel, John founded Worthington Industries in 1955 out of his basement home in Columbus, OH. Since then, Worthington Industries has reached 10 countries, with 63 locations and 8,000 employees. With its main divisions in steel processing, metal framing and pressure cylinders, it generates approximately \$3 billion of sales annually.

Above all else, the Worthington philosophy has always been about practicing the Golden Rule. The commitment to good citizenship, civic involvement, and philanthropy is nowhere better represented within the Worthington organization than at the very top level—and that commitment lives on with John's legacy.

Worthington Industries has also been recognized for its unfailing dedication to its employees and their families. In fact, it has been named one of the top 100 best places to work in America. John truly cared about his employees, and that attitude was reflected throughout the entire company.

I worked closely with John when Worthington Industries opened a steel plant in Delta, OH. Honestly, I never worked with anyone more candid and fair than John. When he made a commitment, it was sure—you didn't need a contract with him. He championed public and private partnerships, and as former Governor of Ohio and now U.S. Senator, I found great comfort knowing John was at the head of one of the largest companies in Ohio.

In 2000, Columbus got its first professional athletic team—the Columbus Blue Jackets hockey team. John led the group of investors that brought the team to Columbus, where he served as the team's majority owner. He also established the Columbus Blue Jackets Foundation, which uses the resources of its professional athletes, coaches, and staff to improve the quality of life throughout central Ohio.

John and his wife Peggy were also committed to advancing the care and prevention of heart disease, contributing \$7.5 million to develop the McConnell Heart Hospital at Riverside Hospital in Columbus. The hospital still provides exceptional care to those in need and is the leading heart care provider in the Midwest.

John's outstanding leadership has certainly not gone unnoticed. He has been honored with Financial World Magazine's Outstanding Chief Executive Officer of the Year Award, the Horatio Alger Award, the Ohio Governor's Award, the National Football Founda-

tion Gold Medal, the Industry Week award for Excellence in Management, and with a place in the National Junior Achievement Business Hall of Fame.

John was married to his wife Peggy for 59 years, and sadly, they were separated when she passed away in 2005. Perhaps the greatest comfort John's loved ones can take is in knowing that John has been reunited in heaven with his beloved wife. Their enduring love is a model for us all. John will be missed. His family, including his son, John P., daughter, Margaret, and five grandchildren, are in our prayers.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:33 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 6022. An act to suspend the acquisition of petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and for other purposes.

At 4:43 p.m. a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2419) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes.

At 5:13 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4008. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to make technical corrections to the definition of willful noncompliance with respect to violations involving the printing of an expiration date on certain credit and debit card receipts before the date of the enactment of this act.

H.R. 6051. An act to amend Public Law 110-196 to provide for a temporary extension of programs authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 beyond May 16, 2008.

At 6:50 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Brandon, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 70) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2009 and 2010 through 2013, and asks for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, that Mr. SPRATT, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.