

soldiers have been recognized by the U.S. military with more than 120 medals.

Given all of these valuable efforts, I believe it is time the United States Senate offered its commendation and appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Macedonia. I hope the Senate will heartily concur in this much-deserved recognition.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 73—HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. RONALD W. WALTERS AND COMMENDING HIS LIFE AS AN EXAMPLE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. BURRIS, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 73

Whereas Dr. Walters was born on July 20, 1938, in Wichita, Kansas, the eldest of 7 children born to Gilmar and Maxine Fray Walters;

Whereas Dr. Walters received a Bachelor of Arts in History and Government from Fisk University in 1963, a Master of Arts in African Studies from American University in 1966, and a Doctor of Philosophy in International Studies from American University in 1971;

Whereas Dr. Walters was a lifelong scholar and activist on civil rights issues;

Whereas in July 1958, while a student at Fisk University, Dr. Walters organized with his cousin, Carol Parks, a 3-week, silent sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store in Wichita, Kansas to protest the segregated lunch counters at the Dockum Drug Store;

Whereas during the sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store, Dr. Walters, Carol Parks, and the other sit-in participants were taunted for their activism, which inspired others to join the protest and contributed to the eventual success of the sit-in;

Whereas as a result of the sit-in, the owner of the Dockum Drug Store eliminated the segregated lunch counters;

Whereas the success of the sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store led Dr. Walters and his fellow protestors to organize sit-ins at other segregated restaurants in Wichita, Kansas, which inspired others to organize sit-ins throughout the United States as acts of civil disobedience during the civil rights movement;

Whereas Dr. Walters was an Assistant Professor of Political Science at Syracuse University from 1968 through 1969;

Whereas Dr. Walters served as chair of the Afro-American Studies department at Brandeis University from 1969 through 1971;

Whereas Dr. Walters left Brandeis University for Howard University in 1971, where Dr. Walters taught for 25 years, serving as chair of the Political Science department from 1990 to 1996;

Whereas throughout his time at Howard University, Dr. Walters continued to work as an activist for civil rights policies;

Whereas Dr. Walters served as a top advisor for Congressman Charles Diggs, the first Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, and helped Congressman Diggs conceptualize the strategic vision of the Congressional Black Caucus;

Whereas Dr. Walters served on the staff of Congressman William Gray, III in 1979;

Whereas Dr. Walters served as the Deputy Campaign Manager for the 1984 Presidential

campaign of the Reverend Jesse Jackson and as the Conventions Operations Consultant for the 1988 Presidential campaign of the Reverend Jesse Jackson;

Whereas Dr. Walters authored many political articles and books, and over the course of his academic career, received the Ralph Bunche Award for Black Presidential Politics in America from the American Political Science Association and the Best Book Award for Black Presidential Politics in America from the National Conference of Black Political Scientists;

Whereas Dr. Walters was a Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland College Park from 1996 through 2009;

Whereas throughout his life, Dr. Walters was an active member of many national organizations, including the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, the Omicron Delta Kappa fraternity, and the Pi Sigma Alpha fraternity;

Whereas Dr. Walters founded 2 national organizations, the National Congress of Black Faculty and the National Black Independent Political Party;

Whereas Dr. Walters was an active member of many professional associations, including the African Heritage Studies Association, the American Political Science Association, the Association of Black Sociologists, the National Black Leadership Roundtable, the National Conference of Black Political Scientists, the Ralph Bunche Institute, the Social Science Research Council, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference;

Whereas Dr. Walters participated in several important research studies including the National Black Election Study carried out from 1984 through 1985 with the Institute for Social and Political Research at the University of Michigan, the 1971 through 1973 Advisory Board Research Program, and the 1974 through 1979 Public Policy Fellows Program carried out at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas Dr. Walters received many university faculty honors, including the 1982 Distinguished Faculty Award from Howard University, the 1992 Distinguished Alumnus Award from Fisk University, the 2000 School of International Service Alumnus of the Year award from American University, and the Distinguished Faculty Award from the University of Maryland College Park;

Whereas Dr. Walters received many academic awards, including the 1963 Reader's Digest Writing Award, the 1984 Distinguished Scholar/Activist Award from The Black Scholar Magazine, the 1985 Ida Wells Barnett Award from the Association of Black School Educators, and an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from Fisk University in 2010;

Whereas Dr. Walters received several national service awards, including the 1st annual Distinguished Service Award from the Wichita Black Historical Society in 1987 and the 2002 Award for Distinguished Service to the Devolution Initiative from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation;

Whereas the sit-in at the Dockum Drug Store occurred almost 2 years before the more well-publicized lunchroom sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina, but the sit-in had received little national attention until Dr. Walters was honored in 2006 with a medal from the NAACP for organizing the historical Wichita, Kansas sit-in;

Whereas Dr. Walters died on September 10, 2010, at the age of 72 in Silver Spring, Maryland;

Whereas Dr. Walters was honored with a memorial service on September 16, 2010, at Howard University, as Dr. Walters had intended to return to Howard University as a senior researcher and lecturer;

Whereas Dr. Walters was also honored with a memorial service on September 20, 2010, at the historic Shiloh Baptist church; and

Whereas the eulogy for Dr. Walters was delivered by the Reverend Jesse Jackson at both memorial services: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) expresses the condolences of Congress to family of Dr. Ronald W. Walters, especially his wife, Mrs. Patricia Walters, his 3 brothers, Duane, Terrance, and Kevin, and his 2 sisters, Marcia and Sharon; and

(2) honors the life of Dr. Ronald W. Walters, an ambassador for freedom and democracy, whose lifelong dedication and service stand as an outstanding example of leadership for all mankind.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to join with my colleagues today and honor a native Kansan who, 52 years ago, committed an act of courage that was the basis for inspiring many civil rights movements throughout our country, the late Dr. Ronald Walters, humanitarian, civil rights activist and educator. In 1958, a young Ronald Walters returned to his hometown of Wichita, KS to work during his summer break from Fisk University in Nashville, TN. Like most college students, Ronald would often eat at one of the local Wichita hangouts for his lunch break, which, at the time, were segregated. Seeing the injustice of the segregation, Ronald and his cousin, Carol Parks, decided to organize a sit-in at one of the most popular lunch spots in Wichita, Dockum Drugstore. Ronald and his group of protestors silently sat at the Dockum's lunch counter in protest of their segregated policy. They were taunted for their action, but the taunting inspired more people to join the sit-in protest, both black and white.

After more than three weeks of the silent sit-in, the owner decided to discard the policy of segregated counters due to the fact the sit-in had caused him to lose too much money. Their success at Dockum's led Ronald and the group of protestors to continue their sit-ins at other segregated restaurants in Wichita. Though Ronald's sit-in was held in the middle of America—Wichita, KS—the effect reverberated around the Nation and is widely considered by scholars to be the Nation's first lunch-counter sit-in protests, which paved the way to ending segregation in our country.

Ronald Walters completed his education at Fisk University, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and Government, a Master of Arts in African Studies degree from American University in 1966, and a Doctor of Philosophy in International Studies degree from American University in 1971.

Dr. Walters went on to be an associate professor at both Syracuse and Brandeis Universities before moving to Howard University, where he stayed for 25 years and became the chair of the Political Science department from 1990–1996.

During his time at Howard, Dr. Walters continued his activism in civil rights policies. He worked as a Senior

Foreign Affairs Consultant for Congressman Charles Diggs, D-MI, and for Congressman William Gray, III, D-PA, in 1979. Dr. Walters was also chosen to be the Deputy Campaign Manager for Reverend Jesse Jackson's Presidential Campaign in 1984 and as the Conventions Operations Consultant in Reverend Jesse Jackson's 1988 Presidential run.

Dr. Walters was also a proud and active member of many national organizations, including the African Heritage Studies Association, American Political Science Association, the Kappa Alpha Psi, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Pi Sigma Alpha fraternities, and the National Conference of Black Political Scientists.

Dr. Walters not only was a civil rights activist, but a political scholar as well. He authored many articles and books throughout his life, and received awards for them, including the Ralph Bunche Award for the best book on race and politics from the American Political Science Association and the Best Book Award from the National Conference of Black Political Scientists.

Dr. Walters also received many academic awards, including the 1963 Reader's Digest Writing Award and the 1984 Distinguished Scholar/Activist Award from The Black Scholar Magazine.

Dr. Walters left Howard to become a Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland College Park from 1996–2009.

Dr. Walters' sit-in occurred almost two years before the better publicized lunch-room sit-ins in Greensboro, NC, but it had received little attention until 2006, when he was honored with a medal from the NAACP for organizing the historical Wichita, KS, sit-in.

Today, I am proud to join with my colleagues in the United States Senate to honor this Kansans' courageous actions in our Nation's history and his legacy of ensuring that America lives up to the ideals upon which it was founded. Dr. Walters was a true and great ambassador of freedom and democracy, whose lifelong dedication and service stand as an outstanding example of leadership for all mankind.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 74—HONORING THE 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOR SERVING AND PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 74

Whereas some units of the 28th Infantry Division date back to 1747;

Whereas units that would one day comprise the 28th Infantry Division served in the Revolutionary War, including units that served in the Continental Army under General George Washington;

Whereas what eventually became the 28th Infantry Division was initially established

March 12 through 20, 1879, as the Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and is recognized as the oldest, continuously serving division in the Army;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division as we know it today was formed on September 1, 1917, and was integral to the success of World War I campaigns in the European theater, including those in Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, Lorraine, and Meuse-Argonne;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division adopted the title of "Iron Division" for the valiant efforts of the Division during World War I;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division contributed to military operations in Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe during World War II;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division withstood the onslaught of the German offensive during the Battle of the Bulge, giving time for reinforcements to arrive and defeat the Germans;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was Federalized again in 1950 to serve in Germany;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was folded into the Army Selective Reserve Force during the Vietnam War;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division aided relief efforts throughout the devastating aftermath of Hurricane Agnes in 1972;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division was called to action during the partial meltdown of the nuclear reactor of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station in 1979;

Whereas elements of the 28th Infantry Division contributed to the international coalition forces in Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division and its detached units mobilized and deployed as part of peacekeeping missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Republic of Kosovo, and the Sinai Peninsula;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division deployed troops as part of Operation Noble Eagle in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division deployed troops to Afghanistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom, and helped to secure the country and bring humanitarian relief to the Afghan people;

Whereas in Operation Iraqi Freedom, elements of the 28th Infantry Division played a role in the invasion of Iraq, the provision of security in post-invasion Iraq, the training of an Iraqi police force, the securing of transport convoys, and the safe detainment of suspected terrorists;

Whereas more than 2,600 soldiers of the 28th Infantry Division remain missing in action from World War I and World War II;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has 127 units in 90 armories in 75 cities across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

Whereas the 28th Infantry Division has been sent to aid portions of the United States affected by winter storms, flooding, violent windstorms, and other severe weather emergencies; and

Whereas 10 recipients of the Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest award for valor, have been soldiers of the 28th Infantry Division: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania National Guard for appropriate display.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2010, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing entitled "A Comparison of International Housing Finance Systems."

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2010, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled "The Al-Megrahi Release: One Year Later."

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2010, at 2:15 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2010, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2010, at 2 p.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Judicial Nominations."

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2010, at 10 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND DRUGS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Crime and Drugs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 29, 2010, at 10 a.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Crimes Against America's Homeless: Is the Violence Growing?"