

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

menial labor were examined by African Americans for African Americans. For the first time in the history of our country, African Americans were able to speak freely through a press of their own. In addition, African Americans could start announcing to the world some of their most precious moments in life, such as births, anniversaries, deaths, and other family news. The Black Press helped establish a new extended community of African Americans all across the United States.

The Black Press expanded in the years prior to the Civil War, as over 40 publications across the Nation provided African Americans with viewpoints on issues such as immigration to Africa, emancipation in the South of the United States, and, of course, abolition and freedom.

Frederick Douglass was one of the many who published a Black newspaper in which he, like many others, urged African-American men in the North to enlist in the Union Army.

The post-Civil War era saw a period of rapid growth for the Black Press. The first daily newspaper, the New Orleans Tribune, was published in 1864, and newspapers continued to open across the country as African Americans migrated from the South.

By the 1880s, it became obvious that the growing African-American population in Philadelphia, PA, needed a newspaper. Christopher J. Perry filled the void. Following graduation from high school, Mr. Perry moved to Philadelphia to start a newspaper because, he said:

For my people to make progress, they must have a newspaper in which they can speak and speak out against injustice.

Mr. Perry's newspaper, the Philadelphia Tribune, often told a different story from a perspective other than that of the city's traditional newspapers. Mr. Perry and the Philadelphia Tribune quickly established themselves as leaders of the growing African-American community in Philadelphia. The Tribune published stories highlighting Black institutions across Philadelphia that were not reported by the mainstream papers. Mr. Perry championed the causes of the African-American community, from covering important events to offering articles about champions of social and racial equality. Additionally, he provided a forum for African Americans to report on job openings, musical performances, and other happenings within the African-American society.

After Mr. Perry passed away in May of 1921, his children continued the traditions he began in the pages of the Philadelphia Tribune. The second generation of Perrys continued to fight for equality for African Americans. Eugene Washington Rhodes, Mr. Perry's son-in-law, succeeded him as editor. As Dorothy Anderson wrote in a tribute in 1958, "In no year since The Philadelphia Tribune first burst upon the Philadelphia scene was there a single edition which did not press for equal

rights, equal opportunities and equal privileges" for the African-American community.

Eugene Rhodes continued to spotlight social issues around the city of Philadelphia and around the country by focusing on the northern migration during the 1920s and dangerous housing conditions for African Americans in Philadelphia during the 1930s. In addition, he provided much needed support for some of the first African-American politicians in the city of Philadelphia, such as John Asbury and Andrew Stevens, the first African Americans elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Perhaps most importantly, the Tribune led the fight against segregation in the Philadelphia School District by creating its own legal defense fund and publishing many editorials championing the equality of African Americans.

In 1940, the publisher of the Chicago Defender called a meeting of the major publications which made up the Black Press. He proposed that newspapers form an advocacy group to ensure the long-term survival of the Black Press. The Philadelphia Tribune was one of the newspapers invited to take part, and out of this first conference grew the National Newspaper Publishers Association. Over 200 newspapers are members today, and the association provides vital services to the Black Press so that its members can continue to report on African-American communities and society.

As the current president and CEO of the Philadelphia Tribune, Bob Bogle has continued the tradition of Christopher Perry, while leading the African-American community of Philadelphia into and beyond the 21st century. The Philadelphia Tribune is now the longest operating African-American newspaper in the Nation.

Recognizing Bob's leadership, the National Newspaper Publishers Association has honored the Tribune five times with the Russwurm Award, the association's highest honor for "Best Newspaper in America." The award is named for John B. Russwurm, co-founder, as I mentioned before, of Freedom's Journal in the 1800s.

Recognized as a leading member of the Black Press, Bob Bogle has served two terms as president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association and is credited with increasing awareness of African-American issues, values, and lifestyles. He is also a founding member and president of the African American News and Information Consortium, a group of premier Black newspapers in some of the largest markets in the United States of America.

Finally, Bob continues in his role as ambassador for the city of Philadelphia. He sees race as a leading issue still plaguing our Nation, but he remains relentlessly optimistic. I am quoting Bob here:

I am deeply engaged in the community. I believe that Philadelphia, as the birthplace of America, is the best city in America—it is

diverse, it has great size; and our success will come from our collective understanding of who we are. The Philadelphia Tribune, though it is dedicated to covering the black community, also honors diversity. We have non-African Americans in every area of our business.

Of course, Bob has been not just a leader in the African-American community but a leader in the Philadelphia community at large for many years and especially active in the advancement of young African Americans who live in Philadelphia and the region. He describes his essential philosophy this way:

To be responsible for what you do and be the best at it. We need to account for what we do. Accountability means responsibility and taking pride in your work and doing the best you can.

So says Bob Bogle, and those are good words to live by. They are words we can take to heart and strive every day in our own lives to live by.

So I am honored to be able to offer this tribute today to Bob Bogle, to his team at the Philadelphia Tribune and in a larger sense the history and, most importantly, the future of the African-American press—so-called the Black Press—in the United States. So please join me today in honoring a man of strength, a man of character, accomplishment, and service—Robert W. Bogle of Philadelphia, PA.

CHRISTIAN A. FLEETWOOD

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to a man of extraordinary strength, moral character, and courage, to end National Black History Month on a high note. Every year, National Black History Month is given a theme; this year's focus rests on the American Civil War, the most divisive and destructive conflict ever witnessed in our great Nation. While many think of the Civil War as a conflict between Whites fought over the condition of African Americans, Blacks fought on both sides of the conflict as well. After Emancipation, the Union Armies fielded dozens of corps of the U.S. Colored Troops, making up approximately 10 percent of the total fighting force fielded by the North, at roughly 180,000 troops. One of those men was named Christian Abraham Fleetwood. His picture rests beside me today.

In many aspects before the war, Fleetwood was already a rare man. Christian A. Fleetwood was born in Baltimore to two free persons of color, Charles and Anna Marie Fleetwood, on July 21, 1840. He was lucky enough to be educated by a wealthy sugar merchant, free of charge, and continued his education with the Maryland Colonization Society, before graduating from the Ashmun Institute, which would later become Lincoln University.

Broadening his education, he travelled to Sierra Leone and Liberia, before returning to the United States to join the Union Army to fight for the freedom of the enslaved. Because of his education, Fleetwood was promoted to

sergeant upon enlisting, and sergeant major just a few days later. As part of the 4th Regiment United States Colored Infantry, he would see action in the Virginia and North Carolina campaigns in the 10th, 18th and 25th Army Corps, and would distinguish himself valorously at Chaffin's Farm, on the outskirts of Richmond, VA, on September 29, 1864.

At the age of 24, SGM Christian Fleetwood stood a mere 5 feet, 4.5 inches tall. Nonetheless, while marching on Confederate fortifications he witnessed Alfred B. Hilton, a fellow soldier, fall wounded while carrying the American flag and the Regimental Standard, which Hilton himself had retrieved from a wounded comrade. Rushing forward under withering fire, Fleetwood and another soldier named Charles Veale caught both banners before they brushed the ground. Now bearing the American flag, Fleetwood carried the attack forward, but retreated once it became clear that the unit did not have sufficient strength to penetrate the defenses. Returning through enemy fire to the reserve line, Fleetwood used his standard to rally a determined group of men and renewed the attack on the battlements.

In a fight where the 4th and 6th Regiments of U.S. Colored Troops sustained casualties reaching 50 percent, Fleetwood refused to give up. For these actions and their contribution to victory at Chaffin's Farm, Fleetwood, along with Veale and Hilton, were awarded the Medal of Honor. Fleetwood's official Medal of Honor citation reads simply: "Seized the colors, after 2 color bearers had been shot down, and bore them nobly through the fight." Every officer in Fleetwood's regiment, all white men, submitted a petition to the War Department to have him commissioned an officer, a sure sign of the respect felt by all who witnessed his gallantry.

The medal is now part of the collection of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, and appears in the exhibit entitled "The Price of Freedom." The medal's inclusion in the Smithsonian exhibit is also unique. Fleetwood's daughter Edith Fleetwood donated his medal to the Smithsonian Institute's National Museum in 1948. The Smithsonian accepted the medal, making Christian Fleetwood the first African-American veteran to be so honored.

The Civil War did not call an end to Christian Fleetwood's service, though he was discharged honorably on May 4, 1866. Fleetwood would go on to organize a battalion of the D.C. National Guardsmen, and, in the 1880s, formed Washington, DC's Colored High School Cadet Corps, which counted among its graduates Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., the Nation's first African-American general, and Wesley A. Brown, the first African-American graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Christian Fleetwood embodied everything Americans revere. His actions in

the 4th Regiment from Baltimore, MD, earned him the military's highest honor. He was selfless, brave, a fierce fighter for the abolition of slavery, and chose to dedicate his free life to service of his country and his community.

TRIBUTE TO TAHIS CASTRO

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Tahis Castro, who is retiring after 17 years of serving Nevadans as an organizer for the Culinary Workers Union.

Tahis came to Reno from Costa Rica in 1987. In 1994, she cofounded and organized Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Local 86, which represented over 900 culinary workers throughout Reno. Since that time, she has helped negotiate improvements in health care benefits, wages, job security, and training for thousands of working families in Nevada.

Tahis has always been a dedicated and tireless promoter of justice, respect, and dignity for all workers. She has been instrumental in the growth of Local 86, which merged with Las Vegas' Culinary Workers Union Local 226 to represent a total of 60,000 workers in Nevada today. In addition, she has served on the executive board of the Nevada State AFL-CIO.

Tahis has also been influential in representing Nevadans in the political sphere. In 2008, she was chosen as one of the State's five delegates to the Electoral College, and she has been instrumental in promoting voter participation among Nevada's Latino citizens.

I am pleased to stand today to commend Tahis for all she has accomplished, and all she will continue to achieve. Along with the Culinary Workers Union, I congratulate Tahis for her concerted effort and her career of dedicated service.

REMEMBERING EARLE B. COMBS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the remarkable life and career of one of baseball's greatest legends, and a native of the Commonwealth, the late Mr. Earle B. Combs. Known far and wide to fans as the Kentucky Greyhound, the Silver Fox and the Kentucky Colonel, Earle was a prime example of a gentleman who knew the value of hard work and determination.

Earle began his journey to greatness as a child on his father's farm in Pebworth, Owsley County, KY, where he and his siblings would play pickup games with homemade baseballs constructed out of leather and rubber trimmings from old, worn-out shoes and tightly wound string, and bats made with tree limbs found around the yard. Each spring, when warmer weather came, the rolling hills of farmland and hollows provided Earle with the perfect setting to develop a love for America's pastime.

But, as he grew older, he decided his calling in life was to teach. In 1917,

Earle left his hometown of Pebworth to attend Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, now Eastern Kentucky University, and received his teaching certificate in 1919. To help pay for his education, Earle returned to eastern Kentucky to teach in one-room schools in Kentucky towns like Ida May and Levi. That was until destiny had other plans.

In 1918 after a faculty-student baseball game, Earle's abilities caught the eye of Dr. Charles Keith, an Eastern Kentucky State Normal School dean and former pro player, who recommended he try out for Eastern's team. After successfully landing a spot on the team, Earle's talent on the field started to gain him some much-deserved attention. In the summer of 1921, after his last season on Eastern's team, Earle played semiprofessional baseball in several Kentucky towns until he was offered a contract with the Louisville Colonels.

During his 2 years with the Colonels, Earle's miraculous talent earned him his career-long reputation as a line-drive hitter with reckless base-stealing ability. In 1924, this reputation traveled north all the way to New York, where the New York Yankees bought the young and talented Earle for \$50,000.

In the years that followed, Earle became a leadoff hitter for the famed Yankees "Murderers Row," a lineup of the late 1920s and early 1930s, and a member of the 1927 World Championship Yankees team where he played alongside other greats by the names of Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. He was errorless in the 16 World Series games in which he played throughout his career, and ended with a career batting average of .325.

Earle retired in 1935 after sustaining a brutal outfield injury the year before, but remained a coach for the Yankees until 1944, during which he trained other baseball greats such as Joe DiMaggio. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY, in 1970.

Earle coached for several other teams before returning to Madison County where he served as a banking commissioner during Governor A.B. Chandler's second administration and on Eastern Kentucky University's board of regents for 19 years, serving as chairman for 2 of those years. Earle was a leader both on and off the diamond. He was known as a loving family man, a successful businessman, and above all, a true gentleman. He was a devoted father and grandfather and a loyal husband to his childhood sweetheart, the late Ruth Combs.

He valued hard-work and knew the importance of higher education. There is no question that Earle was someone who forever changed the game of baseball, who left an impression on those he taught, and who left a lasting legacy in both his community and throughout the Commonwealth.

The Booneville Sentinel recently published an article introducing a new