

and he would always stick out his hand for a handshake and say, "Hello, young man. How have you been?" He always preceded with a big hug and then we preceded to talk about, life, sports, my daughter and then anything else that would come up. You could bank on the same routine happening every year.

The one thing that will stick out to me more than anything is how Mr. Cook always dressed in his 'Sunday's best' for the Sweet Sixteen Boys championship game. He was always in a suit and a tie and that always stood out to me. He showed respect to the event just like he showed respect to everyone he met.

I never really ventured over to Cook Tire as much as I should to see how he would be doing, but our paths always crossed, usually at least once a month and even more during high school basketball season.

I believe KHSAA Commissioner Julian Tackett said it best on his Facebook page: Ted Cook's passing means the loss of another of that great generation of men who were independent, self sustaining and hard working. In addition to being one of the biggest supporters of kids throughout the state, he was a counselor for so many people and a great friend.

I will end with this. I hope someday to be half the man Mr. Cook was, it would be an honor.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHICAGO'S NAVY PIER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I join my colleague and friend Senator DUCKWORTH to recognize the 100th anniversary of Chicago's Navy Pier, one of the most visited attractions in Illinois and the Midwest.

Navy Pier, originally named Municipal Pier, was the first of its kind. The pier was created to bring revenue into the city by supporting industry and tourism. The pier opened in 1916 and served as a port for commercial shipping and provided the entertainment and recreation needed to transform Chicago's lakefront into a popular tourist attraction.

During World War I and World War II, the pier was used as a naval training center for over 60,000 Navy recruits and was later named Navy Pier to honor the Navy personnel who served and contributed to the national war effort.

Throughout its history, Navy Pier was home to several Chicago institutions and traditions.

Navy Pier was also the former home to the University of Illinois at Chicago from 1946 to 1965, nicknamed "Harvard on the Rocks," and served more than 100,000 students.

Navy Pier originally held the famous Taste of Chicago in 1978 and today continues to host a variety of festivals, conferences, trade shows, and live entertainment.

Navy Pier opens its doors to locals and visitors to experience Chicago's rich historical and cultural history while enjoying activities and the city's lakefront. Its popular attractions, including the iconic ferris wheel, have attracted more than 9 million visitors a year, generated millions of dollars in revenue, and created thousands of jobs for the region.

It is no surprise that Navy Pier has been labeled a Chicago historic landmark with its significant contributions to the city of Chicago and the Nation.

Navy Pier continues to promote tourism and support economic growth in Chicago and the Midwest, while improving its facilities and core missions to better provide services to visitors. It is with great pride that I join Senator DUCKWORTH in honoring Navy Pier and its many accomplishments.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, today I join my close friend and colleague, Senator DICK DURBIN, to honor one of the magnificent landmarks of Illinois, Chicago's Navy Pier.

Since Chicago architect Daniel Burnham first established his vision of a public pier to transform Chicago's landscape and draw visitors to experience the lakefront, what opened as Municipal Pier in 1916 has been a gathering point for the community. In World War I and World War II, it became central to the war effort and Navy Pier got its name to honor the sailors who served and continued to serve in defense of our Nation.

Many institutions of Chicago began in Navy Pier before finding their home elsewhere in the city, like the University of Illinois' Chicago campus, the Taste of Chicago, and the trade shows that continue to come through Chicago to take advantage of the city's commercial infrastructure. Navy Pier has been a place for people to meet and experience the Great Lakes, city skyline, and various attractions that have sprung up and grown through the city.

Locals, Illinoisans, Americans, and international visitors alike experience the Midwest through the lens of the pier, and it reflects back on our city the multicultural, historical aspects of our city and this Nation. You only have to look at the iconic ferris wheel to see how it has transformed Chicago's skyline and become such an integrated, iconic part of the city.

As a public venue for culture and commerce, Navy Pier continues to revitalize so that it can be sustainable, universal, and accessible to all. I am proud to come before this body with Senator DURBIN and honor Navy Pier as it celebrates its centennial anniversary.

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 255, on the nomination of Amy Barrett to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit. Had I been present, I would have voted nay.

Mr. President, I was unavailable for rollcall vote No. 256, on the motion to invoke cloture on Joan Larsen, of Michigan, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit. Had I been present, I would have voted nay. •

TRIBUTE TO JIM MCCLOUGHAN

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the distinguished service of SPC5 James McCloughan, who was recently awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions as a combat medic during the Vietnam war. From May 13 to 15, 1969, then-PFC McCloughan repeatedly put himself in the line of fire to extract and treat his fellow soldiers.

Specialist 5 McCloughan was born in South Haven, MI, in 1946 and spent his childhood in Bangor, MI. He became a four-sport varsity athlete at Bangor High School and would go on to play football, baseball, and to wrestle at Olivet College. Three months after accepting a teaching and coaching position with South Haven Public Schools, McCloughan was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1968.

McCloughan's superiors took notice of his knowledge of sports medicine, and he was assigned to Fort Sam Houston, TX, to report for advanced training as a medical specialist. Upon his completion of training, McCloughan was assigned as a combat medic with Company C, 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 196th Light Infantry Brigade, American Division, and was deployed to Vietnam.

On the morning of May 13, 1969, two American helicopters were shot down near Tam KY, and one crashed 100 meters from McCloughan and Charlie Company. A squad was sent to rescue the downed crew and found a wounded soldier too injured to move. McCloughan ran 100 meters through an open field, dodging crossfire between Charlie Company and the NVA, reached the wounded soldier, and carried him back to the company and successfully saved his fellow soldier from being captured or killed.

Later that same day, McCloughan displayed another act of heroism in the midst of an American airstrike against nearby NVA targets. While in a trench, he saw two U.S. soldiers huddled together without weapons in the midst of an ambush. McCloughan dropped his weapon and rushed into the ambush to check on his comrades. While inspecting them for wounds, he was hit with shrapnel when a rocket-propelled grenade exploded nearby. McCloughan pulled the two soldiers back to the trench and would go back into the ambush zone four more times to extract wounded comrades. Wounded and bleeding himself, McCloughan refused to evacuate and remained on the battlefield to treat the wounded and prepare them for extraction.

The next day, Charlie Company engaged NVA forces near Nui Yon Hill. Similar to the day before, McCloughan again went into the crossfire zone numerous times to treat and extract wounded soldiers. He was wounded again by RPG shrapnel and small arms fire. McCloughan again showed his heroism when he volunteered to hold a blinking light in the open while bullets and RPGs hit around him so his company could be resupplied.

McCloughan continued to fight throughout the night and into the morning, knocking out the RPG position and treating numerous soldiers. He kept two critically wounded soldiers alive during the night and is credited with saving the lives of 10 members of Charlie Company in the 48-hour timespan.

Upon returning home, McCloughan would resume his job as a teacher and coach at South Haven High School. He taught sociology and psychology and coached football, baseball, and wrestling until his retirement in 2008.

SPC5 James McCloughan is an American hero who consistently put his life on the line to save the lives of his fellow Americans. He has always inspired others, whether by his actions on the battlefield or for his students in the classroom. I urge my colleagues to join me today in congratulating and thanking Specialist 5 McCloughan for his continued dedication and service to our Nation.

REMEMBERING JAMES "BOB" CURRIO

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to remember the life and legacy of one of our Nation's veterans, a longtime staffer, and a man whom I was fortunate to call my friend, James "Bob" Currieo. Following his retirement from my Tucson office in 2013, I am grateful that Bob was able to spend his final years with his beloved wife, Cecilia, before his passing on October 17, 2017. It is times like these that we must reflect on the legacy of such individuals, who chose service above self-interest, and Bob's 83-year life and service to our Nation and to the great State of Arizona cannot be understated.

By the time I met Bob in 1982, he had already begun his tenure as the national commander-in-chief for the Veterans of Foreign Wars; however, his legacy of service began long before. A decorated Korean war veteran, Bob honorably served over a 22-year career in the U.S. Army, including a fortunate assignment to the U.S. Army Combat Surveillance School at Fort Huachuca that would bring him to Arizona. Sierra Vista introduced Bob to the rugged and diverse beauty of our great State, a place that he would consider home for the remainder of his life.

I was fortunate that Bob accepted a role in my early Senate staff, but so evident was Bob's innate dedication to service that I fully understood and supported when he temporarily departed Arizona for the opportunity to continue his duties with the VFW as an executive in Washington, DC. We stayed in touch over the years, and I was most grateful when he returned to his beloved Arizona in 1996 and agreed to rejoin my Tucson office. There, he would spend the final 17 years of his well-decorated career advocating on behalf of veterans and servicemembers.

Every Senator will likely stress the importance of providing constituent

services in their home State, but Bob shared and supported my strong opinion that, when it came to veterans and servicemembers, State lines did not matter. Of the staggering number of cases that Bob worked as a constituent advocate for residents of Arizona, nearly as many more were for veterans from across the country and indeed across the world. He helped them all equally with the same quiet but steadfast commitment, and I feel there is truly no measure for how many lives he touched and how many men and women he helped by the end of his storied career.

I will forever be thankful that Bob Currieo's intrinsic desire to serve put him on a path to Arizona that fortunately crossed my own. I will fondly remember the years of friendship and wise counsel that he so selflessly gave, and I hope his dear Cecilia will find comfort in the immeasurable legacy left behind by such an honorable man.

Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DAMON J. KEITH

• Mr. PETERS. Mr. President today, I wish to recognize a crusader and legal titan, the Honorable Damon J. Keith of Detroit, MI, for his legendary 50-year career as a Federal judge.

Judge Keith's career in public service began during World War II, when he served in a segregated military where he faced discrimination as he served his Nation. The injustice he experienced led him to dedicate his life to equality for all Americans.

Judge Keith received his law degree from the prestigious Howard University. His professor and mentor was none other than the Honorable Thurgood Marshall, who argued the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education* and the first African-American Justice to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. Just like his mentor, Judge Keith would go on to make groundbreaking rulings.

While African-American citizens in the South suffered through the institutionalized practices of segregation, Michigan was not immune from racial discrimination. After his 1970 decision in *Davis v. School District of Pontiac*, allowing busing to help integrate schools, Judge Keith faced threats of violence from the Ku Klux Klan. Despite threats placed against his own life, Judge Keith stood firm. Judge Keith continued his fight for civil rights in 1971 when he found that the city of Hamtramck practiced discriminatory community development which largely displaced African American residents. He ordered the city to replace the homes that were demolished. After the civil unrest in Detroit in 1967, actions were taken to improve racial inequality in the city. African-Americans accounted for one-third of Detroit's population but were underrep-

resented in its government and police force. Judge Keith ruled to uphold the city of Detroit's affirmative action plan and its good faith effort to promote diversity in its police force.

Judge Keith heard cases that presented new questions and challenged long-held interpretations of the Constitution. In the 1971 landmark case, *United States v. United States District Court*, widely known as the Keith Case, the Supreme Court upheld Judge Keith's ruling that the Nixon administration could not wiretap citizens without a court order, even in cases involving domestic terrorism. This ruling protected Fourth Amendment rights for all Americans and enforced the boundaries of warrantless surveillance, paving the way for the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, FISA, of 1978, which provides judicial and congressional oversight of the government's foreign intelligence surveillance activities.

After the tragedy of the terror attacks on September 11, 2001, and the subsequent war on terror, we once again faced circumstances that tested the balance between the power of the government and fundamental civil liberties. Judge Keith found himself ruling against another administration in the 2002 case, *Detroit Free Press v. Ashcroft*. Attorney General John Ashcroft and Chief Immigration Judge Michael Creppy directed that hearings regarding immigration and deportation cases, deemed to be of interest to the investigation of the September 11, 2001, attacks, be closed to the public. When this case came before Judge Keith, he affirmed that the directive was unconstitutional and that deportations should not be shrouded in secrecy, famously proclaiming that, "Democracies die behind closed doors."

It is my pleasure to recognize the Honorable Damon J. Keith for his incredible half century on the bench and as one of the most influential jurists in American history. Judge Keith has a heart of gold and a will of steel, showing great courage in the face of danger and injustice. In his relentless pursuit of equality and justice, he has garnered many honors and admirers. In his life, Judge Keith not only witnessed some of the most critical moments in this Nation's history, but he has also contributed immensely to making America a better and more fair place. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in thanking the Honorable Damon J. Keith for safeguarding the bedrock of our society the U.S. Constitution.●

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ROBERT "BOB" JENKINS

• Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize retired Fire Chief Robert "Bob" Jenkins for 55 years of exemplary service to his community and to Vermont. We are fortunate to have such a dedicated public servant as Chief Jenkins in our State,