

by Don when visiting Logan County. I have had the pleasure of speaking to him many times, and it is always an enlightening conversation full of informed, probing questions.

Don's calm, constant voice has earned him many fans across the Commonwealth. He joined the Kentucky Broadcasters Hall of Fame in 2005 and the Kentucky Journalism Hall of Fame in 2006, demonstrating that his influence reaches far beyond Logan County's borders. While his skill brought him acclaim from around Kentucky, he never strayed in his commitment to his Logan County home. Don's career was more than just a job; he formed a deep bond with Logan County, and even after six decades, he seems loath to give it up.

Though Don is taking a step back from his expansive role at WRUS, he will remain at the station for the time being as host of "Feedback" and an occasional guest interviewer. In the meantime, he will have more time to spend with his two daughters, six grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren. He will also be able to pursue his favorite lifelong pastime, reading, with new gusto.

In honor of Don's retirement, I would like to thank him for his service to the Commonwealth and unflagging loyalty to strong local journalism. He has delivered an invaluable service to Logan County residents for more than 60 years, and we will all miss his ever-present voice.

Mr. President, Bowling Green Daily News paid tribute to Don's career in a recent article. I ask unanimous consent the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Bowling Green Daily News, Jan. 31, 2022]

**'VOICE OF LOGAN COUNTY' ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT**

Logan County residents have trusted Don Neagle as their source of news for more than 63 years. But on Jan. 27, the hall of fame broadcaster and journalist announced his career was coming to an end.

While he will continue to host his popular show "Feedback" and will conduct other interviews for WRUS radio, Neagle is permanently stepping away from his duties as morning host.

At 84 years old, Neagle said the decision to retire was mostly because of health concerns.

"I have shingles, and I'm awfully uncomfortable now. I'm dealing with back problems as well. I thought this would be an ideal time to cut back," Neagle said. "It's just an obvious time to wrap it up. My wife died three years ago, and she always said that when it was time to retire—you'll know it. And I know it now."

Neagle joined WRUS on Sept. 1, 1958, after a stint at WKCT-AM in Bowling Green.

Over the course of his career in Russellville, Neagle has interviewed political figures, Pulitzer Prize-winning writers, theologians and newsmakers of all types. He has earned several honors, including his induction into the Kentucky Broadcasters Hall of Fame in 2005 and the Kentucky Journalism Hall of Fame in 2006.

Neagle said what he will miss most about his time as morning host is bringing the news to Logan County.

"I enjoyed promoting activities in our community and particularly in our African American community," Neagle said. "I really enjoyed breaking news stories. We also put our obituaries right in the front of our newscast. We wanted people to know that information."

In 2002, Neagle partnered with Bill McGinnis and Chris McGinnis to form Logan Radio Inc. and purchase WRUS.

Chris McGinnis will take over the WRUS morning show on an interim basis, while the search begins for a permanent host. He told the Daily News that Neagle was viewed widely across the state as "the voice of Logan County."

"He became the local trusted source for news and information here," Chris McGinnis said. "Don earned the trust of the community. Through the years, Don Neagle was that constant voice that soothed the community. He became that comfort voice."

Chris McGinnis described Neagle as a man of faith who was very educated, addicted to reading books and still a bit shy.

"You will not ever find a more gentle spirit than Don," he said. "He is an individual that cares and wants the best for everyone. He is quick to lift up everyone. It's hard to put into words what a kind spirit he is."

Neagle confirmed his love for reading and said in retirement he hopes to become a night owl who stays up late with his nose in a good book.

He said his love for reading first came from his parents while he grew up in rural Green County. Neagle would go on to be valedictorian of his high school class.

Besides reading, Neagle said he is looking forward to spending more time with his friends and family.

He had two daughters, and his late wife, Vivian Gray Neagle, had two sons. Altogether, Neagle said he has six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Neagle specifically thanked his daughter Lisa Whitt, his granddaughter Anna Haley and the people of Oak Grove Baptist Church for their support during his career.

"I'm looking forward to having a quiet life," Neagle said. "I got all the traveling out of the way with my wife. I'm looking forward to dealing with my pain and living in peace with those who have been just so good to me."

Retired Logan County Circuit and Kentucky Supreme Court Judge William Fuqua said he has been doing an oral history program every Thursday morning with Neagle for over 25 years.

Fuqua told the Daily News that Neagle's knowledge would be "irreplaceable" to Logan County.

"I call him the community morning bulletin board," Fuqua said with a laugh. "He is always accessible. He is a class guy, who loves his job and is dependable in every way I know. He is a keystone of the community. People stop me on the street and ask me about Don. I can't say enough good things about him."

As he now heads into what Neagle hopes is a peaceful retirement, the man who spent more than half a century informing Russellville and Logan County leaves with a word of thanks to his listeners.

"I've enjoyed the support from the people," Neagle said. "For the most part, they have been very kind to me. I love and respect them very much."

**ENDING FORCED ARBITRATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACT**

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I was proud to support and cosponsor S.

2342, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021. This bill is critically important in supporting survivors who have experienced sexual assault and sexual harassment in the workplace.

Forced arbitration clauses have become increasingly common in employment contracts. According to the Economic Policy Institute, 56.2 percent of private sector, nonunion workers are subject to forced arbitration. That means approximately 60 million workers in the United States are denied the right to have their employment cases heard by a court.

When it comes to matters of sexual assault and sexual harassment, forced arbitration clauses protect predators and prevent survivors from seeking justice in the courts for the wrongs they have experienced.

This practice of forced arbitration is deeply concerning. Employees are often not aware that their employment contracts contain arbitration clauses, and they often do not understand their effect. Scholars have estimated that 98 percent of workers will abandon their legal claims instead of pursuing them through the arbitration process. Employees who choose to arbitrate are then forced to use company-appointed arbitrators and are not able to appeal the decisions.

Even more troubling, forced arbitration clauses have been used to silence survivors of workplace sexual assault and sexual harassment, and that is unacceptable.

This bill will help protect the rights of survivors by allowing courts to invalidate forced arbitration clauses when the case involves sexual assault or harassment. This will ensure that survivors can bring their claims in court if they choose to do so.

I am proud to cosponsor this bipartisan bill, and I am happy to see my colleagues overwhelmingly support it on the floor today.

**ENDING FORCED ARBITRATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACT**

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I want to be clear, there is nothing in the bill requiring any court to adopt new dismissal mechanisms for victims' claims. How and when a case moves forward is by virtue of current existing State or Federal law. There is no new mechanism in this bill to allow for dismissal, and there is no reason to require victims to have to prove a sexual assault or harassment claim prior to trial or have it go back through a forced arbitration process. Civil assault and battery claims are very difficult to prove under especially arcane State laws. But this bill allows any conduct alleging a violation of those laws, and any claims related to such conduct, to move forward together in one case.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S.  
RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
Washington, DC.

*To the Secretary of the Senate:*

PN1477, the nomination of Jessica G.L. Clarke, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) on the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes; and

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

RICHARD J. DURBIN.

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BLACK HISTORY MONTH AND HONORING BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES E. MCGEE AND STAFF SERGEANT WAVERLY B. WOODSON, JR.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, as we celebrate Black History Month, I rise today to honor two American heroes from our Greatest Generation: Brigadier General Charles E. McGee and Staff Sergeant Waverly B. Woodson, Jr.

McGee was a Tuskegee Airman who passed away peacefully in his home in Bethesda, MD, on January 16, 2021. He was 102. Woodson, an Army medic assigned to the 320th Barrage Balloon Battalion, landed on Omaha Beach on D-day and saved the lives of as many as 200 soldiers over the next 30 hours of continuous duty.

Both of these Marylanders fought with valor and distinction on behalf of a Nation that discriminated against them.

Brigadier General McGee's incandescent spirit, courage, and resolve led us to victory through some of our darkest times. He has left lasting impact on our country as a pilot, patriot, and civil rights advocate. He was born on December 7, 1919, in Cleveland, OH. His mother died soon after. His father, who was a minister, teacher, and social worker, moved the family frequently during McGee's childhood in search of work opportunities that were not easy to come by. Despite this adversity, McGee graduated from high school in Chicago in 1938 and joined the Civilian Conservation Corps, CCC.

McGee used the money he made in the CCC to help pay for college, attending the University of Illinois as an ROTC student.

When we look at the extraordinary life of Charles McGee, one thing is ex-

plicitly clear: No matter how dangerous or difficult the call, if his country needed him, he always answered. This inspiring pattern of behavior started during his sophomore year in college when, on McGee's 22nd birthday, Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor. McGee began searching for a way to serve in the war. After he heard that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had authorized a unit of Black soldiers to train as pilots in the Army Air Corps, he applied and to start flight training at the Tuskegee Army Field in Alabama and was accepted.

Charles McGee battled racial discrimination but completed flight school as 1 of only 1,000 pilots, earning his spot as a Tuskegee Airman in the first-of-its-kind, all-Black 332nd Fighter group. In 1944, just a year after graduating, he deployed to Italy as a fighter pilot in World War II. He moved up the ranks quickly, from lieutenant to captain. McGee's squadron was responsible for escorting heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force across Europe and for target-of-opportunity missions. McGee flew 136 missions across Europe. Our victory in World War II, however, was not the end of McGee's service. He remained in the Army Corps and the Air Force for another 30 years, flying in both the Korean and the Vietnam wars. He tallied a record of 409 aerial fighter combat missions over the course of three wars. In 2020, McGee received an honorary promotion to brigadier general.

While there are few individuals living or dead who have had careers as successful or significant as Charles McGee's, what made him so remarkable was his undying positive attitude and kind nature, even in the most trying situations. As a member of the Tuskegee Airmen, he was constantly subject to racial discrimination, both in the military and back home where Jim Crow Laws prevailed. In an essay McGee penned for the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, he wrote, "The prevailing opinion was that blacks did not possess the intelligence or courage to be military pilots. One general even said, 'The Negro type has not the proper reflexes to make a first-rate fighter pilot.' The Tuskegee Airmen certainly proved men like him wrong."

Until the day he passed away, Charles McGee educated others about the Black experience during this time and spoke of the "equality of opportunity" that he and the Tuskegee Airmen valiantly fought to achieve.

I am humbled and proud to call Charles McGee a fellow Marylander. His daughters Charlene McGee Smith and Yvonne McGee, 10 grandchildren, 14 great-grandchildren, and a great-great-grandchild survive him. His legacy is intertwined with our Nation's legacy. He is a true American hero.

Waverly Bernard Woodson, Jr., is another true American hero. He was born on August 3, 1922, in Philadelphia and attended Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa, where he was a pre-med student.

McGee enlisted in the Army 8 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor. He joined the anti-aircraft artillery Officer Candidate School after scoring highly on a test, where he was one of only two Black Americans. He learned, however, that he could not become an officer because of his race. He trained as a combat medic at Camp Tyson in Paris, TN, where he experienced segregation and discrimination. He was assigned to the 320th Barrage Balloon Battalion, reaching the rank of corporal by the time Operation Overlord commenced.

On D-day, the 320th Barrage Balloon Battalion was the only African-American battalion to participate. While Corporal Woodson was coming ashore at Omaha Beach, his landing craft tank—LCT—hit a naval mine and then was hit by an "eighty-eight" shell. Woodson suffered shrapnel injuries to his groin, inner thigh, and back. Once he reached shore and received treatment for his wounds, he set up a first-aid station and began treating other wounded soldiers. He worked continuously from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. on the following day, setting fractured limbs, removing bullets, amputating a foot, dispensing plasma, and reviving three men who nearly drowned while exiting their LCT; Woodson provided artificial respiration to the three men, reviving them.

Woodson's commanding officer recommended him for a Distinguished Service Cross for his actions, but the office of General John C. H. Lee determined that Woodson's actions warranted the greater honor of a Medal of Honor. U.S. Department of War special assistant to the director Philleo Nash proposed that President Franklin D. Roosevelt should give Woodson the award personally. Woodson ultimately received a Bronze Star Medal and a Purple Heart. The Philadelphia Tribune wrote, "The feeling is prevalent among Negroes that had Woodson been of another race the highest honor would have been granted him."

After World War II ended, Woodson hoped to study medicine, but was unable to find a medical school that would admit him as a Black American.

He returned to Lincoln University and graduated with a degree in biology in 1950. Woodson served in the Korean war, initially training combat medics before running an Army morgue. He served in the United Kingdom, France, and the Asia-Pacific. Within the United States, he also served at Fort George G. Meade, Valley Forge General Hospital, the Communicable Disease Center, and Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Woodson left the Army in 1952 with a final rank of staff sergeant. After leaving the Army, Woodson went on to work in the bacteriology department of the National Naval Medical Center. In 1959, he began working in the clinical pathology department of the National Institutes of Health until he retired in 1980.