

to help Hispanic families in danger of foreclosure, and my office has held a number of housing workshops to help Latino homeowners avoid mortgage scams and stay out of foreclosure.

Important credit card reforms went into effect this summer that protect consumers from crippling late fees, protect college students from predatory lenders, and protect families from having to pay a fee to simply pay a bill.

And just a week before last year's Hispanic Heritage Month started, Sonia Sotomayor heard her first case as a Supreme Court Justice.

We're going to make this year even better. Hispanic Heritage Month is as much about the past as it is about the future. It is as much about honoring tradition as it is securing a legacy of honor for the next generation.

I will continue fighting for tough, fair and practical immigration reforms, including giving the children of immigrants the opportunity to serve America—the only nation they have ever called home—and to earn an education and contribute to our society.

I believe that everyone who grows up as an American and wants a quality American education should have the chance to pursue it. And I know our economy will not recover if we don't give everyone the opportunity to repair it.

REMEMBERING JOHN W. KLUGE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on Tuesday, September 7, 2010, John Kluge passed away at a family home in Charlottesville, VA. He was 95.

Mr. Kluge was a successful businessman who parlayed the money he earned from a Fritos franchise into a multibillion-dollar communications company, Metromedia. This conglomerate grew to include 7 television stations, 14 radio stations, outdoor advertising, the Harlem Globetrotters, the Ice Capades, radio paging and mobile telephones.

Mr. Kluge was born on September 21, 1914, in Chemnitz, Germany. His father died in World War I. After his mother remarried, John was brought to America in 1922 by his German-American stepfather to live in Detroit. He began work at the age of 10, working for his stepfather's family contracting business. At the age of 14, he left home to live in the house of a schoolteacher, driving by his desire to have an education.

He worked hard to learn and speak well the English language and get the grades he needed in high school to win a scholarship to college. He first attended Detroit City College, which was later renamed Wayne State University, and transferred to Columbia University when he was offered a full scholarship and living expenses. He graduated from Columbia in 1937 and went to work for a small paper company in Detroit. Within 3 years he went from shipping clerk to vice president and part owner.

After serving in Army intelligence in World War II, he turned to broadcasting and, with a partner, created the radio station WGAY in Silver Spring, MD, in 1946. In the 1950s he acquired radio stations in St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, Buffalo, Tulsa, Nashville, Pittsburgh and Orlando, FL. Meanwhile, he invested in real estate and expanded the New England Fritos Corporation, which he founded in 1947 to distribute Fritos and Cheetos in the Northeast, adding Fleischmann's yeast, Blue Bonnet margarine and Wrigley's chewing gum to his distribution network.

In 1951 he formed a food brokerage company, expanding it in 1956 in a partnership with David Finkelstein, and augmented his fortune selling the products of companies like General Foods and Coca-Cola to supermarket chains.

Mr. Kluge served on the boards of numerous companies, including Occidental Petroleum, Orion Pictures, Conair and the Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, as well as many charitable groups, including United Cerebral Palsy.

His philanthropy was prodigious. The beneficiaries of his gifts included Columbia University and the University of Virginia.

Mr. Kluge also contributed to the restoration of Ellis Island and in 2000 gave \$73 million to the Library of Congress, which established the Kluge Prize for the Study of Humanities.

In his business endeavors, Mr. Kluge savored the chance to move into new areas of high technology and often took Wall Street by surprise with some of his commercial decisions. He never lost his zest for developing new businesses or his taste for complex financial deals. Mr. Kluge once said, "I love the work because it taxes your mind."

At the time of his death, Mr. Kluge was deeply involved in a new biological cancer treatment that has a positive effect on multiple organ cancers, with no side effects. He also was engaged in a new treatment for diabetes.

He is survived by his wife Maria, sons John, Jr. and Joseph, a daughter Samantha, a grandson Jack, and stepchildren Jeannette Brophy, Peter Townsend, and Diane Zeier.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, when the earthquake on Wall Street sent shockwaves throughout the country, Nevada got hit the worst. The economic collapse took down our housing and job markets along with it.

When so many Nevadans lost their jobs, they lost much more than just a place to go to work in the morning. They lost their incomes, their savings and their retirement security. Many lost their gas money and their grocery money. Some lost their children's tuition payments. They have lost a meas-

ure of dignity. All of this through no fault of their own.

But even after losing so much, they haven't lost hope. Now they wake up every morning and look for new work, a new way to support their families.

It hasn't been easy. Jobs are harder to come by today than at any other time in recent memory. The Labor Department reports there is only one open job in America for every five Americans desperate to fill it. As a result, nearly half of the unemployed in this country have been out of work for 6 months or longer.

One of those people is Scott Headrick of Las Vegas. Scott's been out of work for more than two years. He wrote me recently because he's angry how some on the other side are trying for political reasons to stigmatize and demonize the unemployed.

He has good reason to be upset. One of the top Republicans in the Senate called unemployment assistance a "disincentive for them to seek new work." Another senior Republican Senator said these Americans—people who want nothing more than to find a new job—"don't want to go look for work." And a third senior Republican Senator argued, "We should not be giving cash to people who basically are just going to blow it on drugs." That's a direct quote. Others have made the absurd allegation that you can make more money on unemployment than through a honest day's work.

These comments are not only offensive; they're also dead wrong. And that's why Scott was so upset. He wrote me the following:

"I've been unemployed since July 2008 and have not been able to obtain a position at a supermarket packing groceries. I've been religiously seeking, searching and applying for work without any luck. I have since left my family in Las Vegas, a wife and five children, to look for work in other states and again, without any luck."

While people like Scott seek, search and apply for work, they rely on unemployment insurance to get by. No one gets rich off of unemployment checks. They merely provide a fraction of one's old income to help keep food on the table this week, and keep a roof over a head this month, and keep the heat on this winter.

Unemployment insurance doesn't only help the out-of-work make ends meet—it can also help our economy recover. Respected economist Mark Zandi calculated that every time a dollar goes out in an unemployment check, \$1.61 comes back into the economy. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that number could actually be as high as two dollars, meaning we double our investment.

It is easy to see why. When you are desperate, you don't keep that check under your mattress. You turn around