

After statehood, Governor Stepovich turned his attention to representing Alaska in the U.S. Senate. He lost his bid in 1958 to be one of Alaska's first Senators to Ernest Gruening, who had served in Washington as one of Alaska's first two "shadow" Senators since 1956. Stepovich later ran and lost races to be Governor, first against William A. Egan and later against Walter Hickel. But his defeats did not diminish his interest in or dedication to Alaska. And he remained especially committed to Fairbanks and the rest of the Interior region.

From chairing the Fairbanks Planning and Zoning Committee in 1952 and 1953, through the 1980s, Mike Stepovich was always ready to serve to better Alaska. He was active in the Pioneers of Alaska, the Elks, Eagles, American Legion and the Tanana Valley Bar Association. And that was not always easy given that he was a devoted family man to his wife Matilda and 13 children: Antonia, Maria Theresa, Michael, Peter, Christopher, Dominic, Theodore John, Nicholas Vincent, James, Laura, Nada, Andrea and Melissa. All 13 of the Stepovich children were able to be together with Mike before he passed.

While I could tell many stories about Mike, let me just say to my fellow Senators that Mike Stepovich was a man who would have given the shirt off his back to help a neighbor in need. He was one of the most honorable, decent, and wise men I have had the distinct honor to know in my life. I can only offer my sincere condolences to his family upon his death, just a month shy of his 95th birthday.

Alaska is a much better place because of Mike Stepovich. Those of us who were lucky enough to know him understand how great a loss this is for Alaska. We will always remember his efforts that helped make Alaska, and his hometown of Fairbanks, what it is today.●

REMEMBERING ELIZABETH AND ROY PERATROVICH

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I wish to honor Elizabeth Peratrovich, her husband Roy Peratrovich, and their relentless pursuit of equal civil rights in the territory of Alaska. Elizabeth and Roy lived and worked long before Alaska became a State and still longer before the United States passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. February 16, 2014 marked the 25th year Alaskans celebrated Elizabeth and the passage of the Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act of 1945. I would like to take a moment today, to once again, share the Peratroviches' story and reflect on the legacy of their work.

Elizabeth, a member of the Lukaaxádi clan, in the Raven moiety of the Tlingit tribe, was born on Independence Day in Petersburg, AK in 1911. One year later, Alaska gained a territorial legislature in Juneau made up of 8 senators and 16 representatives, none of whom were Alaska Native. In

the same year a group of Alaska Natives from Southeast formed the Alaska Native Brotherhood to advocate for a right to U.S. citizenship for Alaska Natives. In 1915, Alaska Native women came together and established the Alaska Native Sisterhood to work alongside the brotherhood. Although Elizabeth was very young for the creation of these bodies, each came to play a great role in her fight for equal rights.

Many Americans are familiar with the history of discrimination and presence of Jim Crow laws at this time in the South. Probably fewer Americans are familiar with the existence of similar discrimination towards Alaska Natives. In Juneau, Alaskan Natives were restricted to purchasing homes in only certain parts of town and their children restricted to segregated Indian schools. Local business displayed signs in their store fronts reading, "No Natives Allowed," "We cater to white trade only," or "No Dogs, No Natives" and restaurant signs read, "Meals at all hours—All white help." The U.S. Congress granted citizenship to Native Americans in 1924, yet signs like these and the discrimination they perpetrated endured.

Elizabeth grew up and attended school in Petersburg, Sitka and Ketchikan. After graduating she continued her education at the Western College of Education in Bellingham, WA. In 1931, Elizabeth married Roy Peratrovich, a fellow Western College student and Tlingit from Klawock, AK. In 1940, Roy was elected to be the Alaska Native Brotherhood's camp president and the following year Elizabeth was elected grand president of the Alaska Native Sisterhood.

Together, with their young family, the Peratroviches moved to Juneau, only to experience discrimination against Alaska Natives first-hand. Elizabeth and Roy picked out a home together and tried to purchase it, but once the owners realized that the Peratroviches were Alaska Native, they would not sell. Their children felt unwelcome at school. Their close family friend, Henrietta Newton, who was not Alaska Native herself but married an Alaska Native man, was told by a local beauty parlor, "I'm sorry we don't cater to Indian trade." When an Alaska Native child had an altercation with the law, their local newspaper published it as front page news. Discrimination towards Alaska Natives remained prevalent. On December 30, 1941, in their capacities as president and grand president of the Alaska Native Brother and Sisterhoods, Roy and Elizabeth wrote a letter to Ernest Gruening, then Governor of the Territory of Alaska. The letter drew attention to the discrepancy between Alaska Natives paying taxes for a public school system from which their children were excluded and also between Alaska Native men fighting in World War II, who upon return were denied rights that other locals enjoyed. Thus

began their public pursuit of equal rights for all people in Alaska.

Elizabeth began to call upon her friends and family to involve themselves in the anti-discrimination movement. She recruited women to meet with a Senator from Nome in order to express to him what it felt like to be discriminated against, left out of the United Service Organization, and forced to read signs in local businesses barring them from entry. Elizabeth and Roy met with Governor Gruening to strategize their movement, and then traveled around Native communities bringing with them sample anti-discrimination legislation from the lower 48. In 1943, State Senator Norman Walker introduced an act that would provide full and equal accommodations to all people within the Territory of Alaska. The vote was defeated, but the Peratroviches were not.

In 1945, the antidiscrimination bill was reintroduced. It passed the house and moved to the senate. The gallery was full, the doors were open and spectators filled the halls outside. Once on the senate floor, the debate began. As senators stood to speak, Elizabeth, along with many other community members listened. They listened as one Senator rose to say:

Far from being brought closer together, which will result from this bill, the races should be kept further apart. Who are these people, barely out of savagery, who want to associate with us whites with 5,000 years of recorded civilization behind us?

Elizabeth looked on as another senator claimed, "Mixed breeds are the source of trouble, it is they only who wish to associate with the whites," and as a church leader declared that it would take at least 30 years before Alaska Natives were equal to white men, Roy rose to speak on behalf of the bill noting that Governor Gruening recognized discrimination in Alaska. He addressed the legislature with these words, "Either you are for discrimination or you are against it accordingly as you vote on this bill."

Once debate on the bill concluded, the public was given a chance to express their views in front of the legislature and a crowd gathered that day. Given this chance, Elizabeth took it. Once on the senate floor, Elizabeth sat next to the president of the senate, where she addressed the predominantly white and all-male body of legislators. "I would not have expected that I, who am barely out of savagery, would have to remind gentlemen with five thousand years of recorded civilization behind them of our Bill of Rights."

When asked if she thought the bill would eliminate discrimination, Elizabeth replied:

Do your laws against larceny and even murder prevent those crimes? No law will eliminate crimes but at least you as legislators can assert to the world that you recognize the evil of the present situation and speak your intent to help us overcome discrimination.

As Elizabeth finished speaking, the gallery broke out in applause. The senate voted and passed the anti-discrimination bill by a vote of 11 to 5. On February 16, 1945, Elizabeth earned her spot as our fighter with velvet gloves, and as she's respectfully remembered in our State, Alaska's Martin Luther King.●

REMEMBERING AMY S. PERKINS

● Ms. AYOTTE. Madam President, I wish to celebrate the life and legacy of a great New Hampshire public servant—State representative Amy S. Perkins of Seabrook.

I was deeply saddened to learn of Amy's passing earlier this week. At age 43, she was taken from us far too soon. My heart is broken for her family and friends, as well as her constituents in Seabrook.

Amy represented the very best of New Hampshire's "citizen legislature." She and her husband Koko, also a State representative, represented Seabrook together at the State House while also giving back to their beloved community in so many other ways.

Amy was active in her church in Seabrook and was a member of the Raymond E. Walton American Legion Post 70 Women's Auxiliary. Koko, who continues to serve in the legislature, is the deputy chief at the Seabrook Fire Department. As a husband and wife team, they committed themselves to giving back to others—embodying New Hampshire's distinctive spirit of community.

In addition to her public duties, Amy was also a devoted mother who leaves behind two children—her son Daumanic Fucile and her daughter Katelyn Perkins. She was also a daughter and a sister—and I extend my deepest sympathy to the family members who are mourning her loss.

Amy was a leader who refused to sit on the sidelines. She is someone who cared deeply about her town and her State, and she selflessly stepped up to serve. Amy leaves behind a legacy of service that I know her husband Koko will carry on—and her children will always be able to look to the example she set as a model of how to give back to others.

Amy Perkins will be deeply missed by those whose lives she touched. Her family and many friends will remain in my thoughts and prayers.●

RECOGNIZING CAMILLE BECKMAN

● Mr. RISCH. Madam President, countless American businesses find their start in the living rooms, backyards, and garages of aspiring entrepreneurs. Harnessing individual creativity and work ethic, a hobby can grow into a lasting enterprise. Today I wish to recognize and commend the Camille Beckman corporation, a company from my home State of Idaho whose hard work and dedication to quality has seen growth and prosperity in a unique and thriving market.

Susan Beckman Roghani learned the value of homemade goods from her mother, who sold soaps, creams, and original art at local events. In 1986, Susan built on the work of her mother and founded the Camille Beckman cosmetics brand in Boise, ID, which uses wholesome ingredients and natural herbs to produce high-quality creams and lotions. From production and ingredients to design and marketing, every aspect of the Camille Beckman brand is produced from American-made materials and the company consistently exceeds the Federal Trade Commission's Made in the USA standard.

After relocating in 2001 to a larger facility in Eagle, ID, Camille Beckman continued to grow and expand. Today, Camille Beckman's handcrafted luxury body products are sold in over 10,000 locations across the country, along with many retailers globally. Their factory headquarters prides itself on being an energy-efficient, state-of-the-art, architecturally beautiful 105,000 square foot facility that, through their "reduce and recycle" production policies, consumes only around 30 percent of energy used by similarly sized facilities.

The company's positive and energetic culture has contributed tremendously to Camille Beckman's continued success. Thanks to an ongoing commitment to its workers, Camille Beckman has many employees that have been with the company since its formative years. In 1995, the Camille Beckman Foundation was formed as a way to help charities at the local, national, and international levels. From food banks to orphanages to medical care, the foundation gives money to dozens of charities in Idaho and across the world.

I congratulate Camille Beckman on their success, continued growth, and exemplary reputation for quality. Camille Beckman represents the best aspects of American craftsmanship and is a credit to both Idaho and the Nation.●

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO CUBA AND OF THE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS—PM 30

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the

emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the national emergency declared on March 1, 1996, with respect to the Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, as amended and expanded on February 26, 2004, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2014.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 25, 2014.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4706. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Commission Reporting Requirements Under Section 7A of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18a" received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 10, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4707. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Tanner Crab Area Closure in the Gulf of Alaska and Gear Modification Requirements for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea Groundfish Fisheries" (RIN0648-BB76) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 7, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4708. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; 2014 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures" (RIN0648-XC954) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 7, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4709. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report relative to accomplishments made under the Airport Improvement Program for fiscal year 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4710. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Commission Reporting Requirements Under Section 8 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 19(a)(5)" received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 10, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4711. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy, Department of Transportation, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 18, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4712. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory