

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,