

not place her at the firm because they just were not going to hire a woman. Rather than feeling disheartened, Justice Abrahamson informed the dean that she didn't want to go to Indianapolis, so the slight was fine with her.

This type of discrimination was not an anomaly. Justice Abrahamson was denied jobs, clients, and even social club memberships on the basis of her gender. Undaunted by this prejudice, Justice Abrahamson took a stand against gender inequality and refused to back down from those who stood in the way of a woman's path to success in the legal field. Her greatest legacy is the trail she blazed for countless young women, who can see themselves in a courtroom or on a judicial bench because of the barriers she fearlessly broke through. She will go down in history as one of Wisconsin's most influential and powerful women, and she used every bit of that influence and power in the pursuit of justice for all Wisconsinites.

Justice Abrahamson is a true American hero. From her incomparable tenure on the Wisconsin Supreme Court to her efforts as a pioneer for gender equality, Justice Abrahamson has lived a life devoted to service and justice for all.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL SOGLIN

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the exceptional career and legacy of Madison, WI's longest serving Mayor, Paul Soglin. Mayor Soglin spent his many years in office as driving force behind Madison's extraordinary economic success and high quality of life.

Paul Soglin was raised in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago, where he excelled academically at Highland Park High School. He graduated with honors from University of Wisconsin—Madison in 1966 and from the UW-Madison Law School in 1972.

Soglin gained national notoriety on campus as an activist for social and political change. He frequently protested American military involvement in the Vietnam war and demonstrated against Dow Chemical Company for its role in manufacturing napalm and Agent Orange for use in Vietnam. Beaten by police during the protests, Soglin became a respected voice on campus. During this trying time in our Nation's past, Soglin demonstrated his enduring commitment to peace and civil rights.

Soglin won election to the Madison City Council in 1968, representing the city's student wards. Four years later, he accomplished one of the biggest upsets in Madison history by defeating two-term incumbent William Dyke, becoming the youngest mayor in the city's history. During his first term as mayor, he established Madison's Civic Center to showcase the city's growing arts scene. He made tremendous improvements to the city's public transit system and transformed State Street into an iconic pedestrian mall, one of Madison's defining landmarks.

After leaving public office to teach at Harvard in 1979, Soglin returned to Madison to practice law and was twice reelected to lead Wisconsin's capital city. In all, he served as Madison's 51st, 54th, and 57th mayor. During his second stint as mayor, Soglin accomplished one of his crowning achievements, breaking through a 70-year debate to build the Monona Terrace Convention Center that Frank Lloyd Wright designed for Madison's Lake Monona's shoreline. He is also credited with invigorating Madison's economy and rebuilding its declining downtown.

Through his more than two decades of investment in infrastructure, the arts, and recreation, Paul Soglin has helped build a welcoming and flourishing city that appears often on lists of the Nation's most livable cities. Throughout this growth, he has also fought to ensure that Madison's resources and assets are available to all city residents, regardless of their economic standing.

In addition to Paul Soglin's remarkable public service, I feel fortunate to know him as a lifelong family friend. From my earliest memories of Paul teaching me how to throw a Frisbee to his generous moving reflections at my mother's memorial service, Paul Soglin has provided me with encouragement and inspiration.

As he begins his next chapter after 22 years of service, he leaves with the knowledge that he has left an indelible mark on the city he loves and that his legacy will endure.

102ND ANNIVERSARY OF EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 102nd anniversary of Emmanuel Baptist Church in Beloit, WI. Emmanuel Baptist Church was established on April 15, 1917, and has been a pillar of the community for the last 102 years.

The church was founded during the peak of the Great Northward Migration, when more than 6 million African Americans migrated from the rural South to the industrial cities of the North and Midwest. Many northern manufacturing plants sought African-American migrants from the South to help replace white workers fighting in World War I. Beloit became a favored destination for many migrants thanks in part to a young African-American named John McCord from Pontotoc, MS, who helped the Fairbanks Morse manufacturing company in Beloit recruit Black labor from the southern town.

African Americans were eager to escape the Jim Crow laws of the South and seek an improved quality of life for their families. As they settled in an unfamiliar part of the country, they sought solace in their faith and established the Second Emmanuel Baptist Church, now Emmanuel Baptist Church. The church held its first service at Kent Hall on State Street on

April 15, 1917, for a small group of African Americans, all of whom worked at Fairbanks Morse. As their families grew and the Great Migration continued, the once small church quickly grew to a congregation of 100 by 1920. On June 3, 1927, formal incorporation papers were filed with the Rock County Registrar.

The first church at the current location was built in 1924 for \$5,500. The edifice of the present church was built in 1960 after the first building was destroyed by fire in 1958. Today, Emmanuel Baptist church proudly offers worship and educational programs for its members and provides community outreach programs through its Family Life Center. Two of its most successful endeavors, a food pantry and a free hot lunch program, began under the leadership of the late Rev. Dr. Floyd Prude, Jr., who served as senior pastor for 36 years, the longest in the church's history.

Now, 102 years after its founding, Emmanuel Baptist Church provides a spiritual refuge for its 350 members under the steady hand of Minister Rodney Hayes. It stands as a beacon of hope that has withstood the devastating impacts of racism and persecution. Under the devoted guidance of its spiritual leaders, may it continue to be a shining asset to the community for the next 102 years.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALEXANDER FAMILY

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, it is my honor today to pay tribute to five native Utahns who are brothers and veterans of World War II and Korea: William, Gail, George, Jack, and Bert Alexander.

These five brothers answered the call to defend our freedom and the freedoms of others from foreign invaders. Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, and the North Koreans believed it their right to attack and forcefully restrict the freedoms of their neighbors, but these brothers recognized that our freedom as American citizens is inextricably linked to the freedom of our friends and allies. Remaining safely protected in Northern Utah was not an option for the Alexander brothers; they answered the call to take up arms and defend freedom's cause.

One brother, SGT Gail Alexander, was killed in action exactly 75 years ago tomorrow, May 24, 1944, during the Anzio campaign to retake Rome, Italy. The Anzio campaign and then Operation Neptune—or D-day, as it came to be known—marked an important turning point in World War II, with the Allies beginning to liberate and retake German-occupied Europe, restoring freedom to the French and Italians and subsequently to the rest of Europe.

Prior to his death, Gail received a Purple Heart and Silver Star citation for Gallantry when on February 4, 1944, after sustaining a gunshot injury to his hand, he singlehandedly took out a

German machine gun position that had held up his entire company. Alone and the his company under fire, Gail gradually ran 130 yards across the battlefield, machine guns kicking up dirt on both sides of him and artillery shells falling all around. He made it to the machine gun position, knocking it out with grenades, allowing his company to come out from under cover.

In the official military report of the incident, Gail's commanding officer said, "Sergeant Alexander's fearless action under direct machine gun fire for twenty minutes, enabled our company to obtain the objective . . . and prevented any further casualties to our own men."

Gail's brothers William, George, and Jack all returned home after serving in various capacities more than 2 years each all throughout the European theater. The youngest brother, Bert Alexander, who just passed away on April 2 of this year at the age of 87, was too young to serve in World War II but still answered the call to defend liberty when he embarked for service in Korea.

So today I, along with the entire U.S. Senate, honor these five brothers, their Gold Star mother, and their families, both living and deceased. We remember their tremendous service and sacrifice, and we express our profound gratitude for their sacrifice in defending freedom for us and for America's allies.

AVIATION MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN DAY

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, in 1902, a little known machinist by the name of Charles Edward Taylor began working for Orville and Wilbur Wright at the Wright Cycle Company in Dayton, OH. Over the course of 6 weeks, using only a metal lathe, drill press, and hand tools, Mr. Taylor built a 12-horsepower engine that was used to power the Wright brothers' first successful aircraft in 1903.

Today, Charles Taylor's May 24th birthday is observed as Aviation Maintenance Technician Day to recognize the thousands of men and women who follow in Mr. Taylor's footsteps and fulfill a critical safety role in the U.S. aviation industry. Whether maintaining military, commercial, general aviation, private, space, or experimental aircraft, aviation maintenance technicians use their specialized knowledge and skillset to ensure that all aircraft are safe and reliable.

I want to thank aviation maintenance technicians across Illinois and throughout the Nation for their hard work and dedication. Their expertise and integrity ensures the U.S. aviation system will remain the safest and most reliable in the world.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM MEDD

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, access to quality healthcare is the foundation of any community. Throughout his long and distinguished career at Ste-

phens Memorial Hospital in Norway, ME, Dr. William Medd has helped to build that foundation in Oxford County. It is a pleasure to join his friends and neighbors in thanking him for 45 years of expert, dedicated, and compassionate service.

Healthcare is essential to the vitality, even the survival, of rural communities. In a recent interview, Dr. Medd said that, after he graduated from the University of Rochester Medical School, he had a wide choice of places to practice. He decided to practice in a place where he could make a real difference, and he certainly has. His role in starting the Maine Track program through Maine Medical Center and the Tufts University School of Medicine to recruit young physicians to rural practice will make a difference for generations to come.

When a new medical center opened in Norway 3 years ago, it was named in Dr. Medd's honor as a tribute to his many contributions to his community. Just as important is the gratitude the people throughout the Oxford Hills region have for his outstanding attentiveness to their health and well-being. I offer Dr. William Medd my congratulations upon his retirement and best wishes for the years to come.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CODY STAMPEDE RODEO

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, this year, the Cody Stampede Rodeo is celebrating its 100th anniversary. This is a milestone for the Stampede, for Cody, and for Wyoming. One hundred years of the Cody Stampede Rodeo represents 100 years of us living life the cowboy way. The cowboy and the rodeo is an integral part of our culture, and this 100th anniversary is a chance to celebrate this long standing history.

The rodeo has long been a part of Wyoming history. Wyoming is often referred to as the Cowboy State as a reference to its cowboy culture. At the heart of cowboy culture lies the rodeo. We hold rodeos all over the State in almost every single town.

Rodeo is in some ways the West's ambassador to the world. With our bucking horse license plate and visitors' conceptions of the Wild West, cowboys and rodeo are what they see and expect to see first. Through the efforts of all who participate, the sport of rodeo continues to grow. It is a part of western tradition that can be shared and enjoyed by visitors and residents alike.

The rodeo is a part of our livelihood that is unique to the Cowboy State and the West. The relationship between the rodeo and the West is much like the relationship between a cowboy and his horse. Few pairings have produced a more perfect partnership and the image of a cowboy and his horse remains an American icon. When one imagines a cowboy, he is rarely without his horse companion.

The American cowboy represents the greatest parts of the American West:

our courage, honor, and hard work ethic. The cowboy way provides an ethical code for cowboys to live by. All rodeo participants embody this cowboy way when competing in the arena, providing the world with a prime example of the code all Wyomingites live by.

Cody is nicknamed the Rodeo Capitol of the World. Rodeo in Cody began over 100 years ago with William Frederick "Buffalo Bill" Cody and his Wild West Show. The Wild West Show was never formally held in Cody but the tryouts for the show were held right behind the Irma Hotel. In 1913, Buffalo Bill closed his Wild West Show. He hosted one last parade and rodeo in Cody for the prince of Monaco.

In 1917, Buffalo Bill passed away and with that ended a fascinating chapter in the story of the American Wild West. In 1919, Clarence Williams led the effort to establish a rodeo celebration in Cody to commemorate Buffalo Bill and the Old West he personified. Every summer since 1919, people from all over come to watch cowboys compete in the Cody Stampede Rodeo, as well as the rodeos held every night from June to Labor Day.

For its centennial year, the Cody Stampede Board is being inducted into the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Hall of Fame. This is a great accomplishment for the town and the Stampede.

Caroline Lockhart was the founder and first president of the Cody Stampede Board. Caroline was considered a liberated, independent woman ahead of her time. She was described as someone "with a spirit as wild as the West." Last November, she was inducted into the Cowgirl Hall of Fame. As we approach the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote across the country, it is important to recognize Wyoming's history of women leaders, like Caroline. Caroline Lockhart is a great example of the trailblazer nature of our great State.

As a trailblazer State, women in Wyoming were voting long before the 19th Amendment was passed. Wyoming is coming up on the 150th anniversary of women's suffrage. In December 1869, Wyoming's territorial legislature became the first government in the world to grant women the right to vote. Called the Equality State, we have the distinction of having the first woman to serve as Governor and the first woman to vote in the world. Rodeo exemplifies the nature of the Equality State through its history of inclusion and acceptance.

There are many great sports, but there are probably none as demanding or difficult as Rodeo. That is why it continues to grow in popularity and participation. It requires a tremendous combination of athletic ability, concentration, and dedication from its participants. It takes a lot of courage to face the challenges of the sport and give it your very best.

Rodeo also does a lot to build character and increase the self-confidence