

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