Whereas Andrew "Rube" Foster founded the Negro National League on February 13, 1920, at the Paseo YMCA in Kansas City, Missouri, and also managed and played for the Chicago American Giants, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Leroy "Satchel" Paige, who began his long career in the Negro Leagues and did not make his Major League debut until the age of 42, is considered one of the greatest pitchers the game has ever seen, and during career thrilled fans of baseball fans with his skill and legendaryshowboating, helping the Cleveland Indians win the pennant in his first big league victory in 1948, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Jackie Robinson, whose career began with the Negro League Kansas City Monarchs, became the first African-American to play in the Major Leagues in April 1947, in the Negro National League Rookie of the Year in 1947, subsequently led the Brooklyn Dodgers to 6 National League championships and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Larry Doby, whose career began with the Negro League Newark Eagles, became the first African-American to play in the American League in July 1947, was an All-Star 9 times in Negro League and Major League Baseball, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil was a player and manager of the Negro League Kansas City Monarchs, became the first African-American coach in the Major Leagues with the Chicago Cubs in 1962, served on the Veterans Committee of the National Baseball Hall of Fame, was a director of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum Board of Directors, and worked tirelessly to promote the history of the Negro Leagues;

Whereas "Cool Papa" Bell played, coached, and managed in the Negro Leagues from 1922 to 1950, discovered, trained, and assisted numerous Negro League players into the Major Leagues, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Minnie Minoso played in the Negro Leagues for several years before being discovered and trained by Andrew "Rube" Foster, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame; and

Whereas the Negro Leagues, were organized by African-Americans between 1920 and 1960, professional leagues. These leagues did not succeed because of racial prejudice and lack of adequate financial backing. However, this changed dramatically with the inception of the first successful Negro league—the Negro National League. Its creation was the result of the efforts of an African-American player and manager named Andrew "Rube" Foster. Mr. Foster's success inspired the formation of other leagues.

As a result, on October 3, 1924, the first Negro League World Series game was played between the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro National League and Hilldale of Philadelphia of the Eastern Colored League. This historic and exhaustive first series lasted 10 games, covered a span of almost 3 weeks, and was played in four different cities. In the end, Kansas City claimed the championship.

Some of the names we know and some we don’t. Among them are Jackie Robinson, the first African-American to break the baseball color barrier; Satchel Paige, who was considered one of the greatest pitchers of all time; Josh Gibson, who was a prolific home-run hitter; Larry Doby, the first African-American to play in the American League in July 1947; Buck O’Neill, who was the first African-American coach in the Major Leagues and who went on to head the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum; Cool Papa Bell, who was known as the fastest man in baseball; and Minnie Minoso; the “Cuban Comet,” who played on the New York Cubs when they won the Negro League World Series, and broke the color barrier on the Chicago White Sox when he joined the team in 1951.

It is important that we remember and honor these players and their teammates in the Negro Leagues. In breaking down baseball’s color barrier, these pioneers dealt a blow to hatred and prejudice across America. Today, we can honor them by recognizing May 20 each year as Negro Leaguers Recognition Day.

S. CON. RES. 29

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the teams and players of the Negro Leagues, whose contributions to the advancement of race, their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to both baseball and our Nation;

(2) acknowledges the important contributions of Negro Leaguers to our sports, our country, and our society in the United States; Now, therefore,

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Whereas even though African-Americans were excluded from playing in the Major Leagues of their time with their white counterparts, the desire of many African-Americans to play baseball could not be repressed; Whereas Negro League Baseball did not fully integrate its leagues until July 1959;

Whereas African-Americans began organizing their own professional baseball teams in 1885;

Whereas the skills and abilities of Negro League players eventually made Major League Baseball realize the need to integrate the sport;

Whereas 7 separate baseball leagues, known collectively as the "Negro Baseball Leagues", were organized by African-Americans between 1920 and 1960;

Whereas the Negro Baseball Leagues included exceptionally talented players who played the game at its highest level;

Whereas on May 20, 1920, the Negro National League, the first successful Negro League, played its first game;

Whereas Andrew "Rube" Foster founded the Negro National League on February 13, 1920, at the Paseo YMCA in Kansas City, Missouri, and also managed and played for the Chicago American Giants, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Oscar Charleston earned them recognition in 1948, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

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Whereas Josh Gibson, who was the greatest slugger in the Negro Leagues, traditionally nicknamed "the Negro Babe Ruth", died months before the integration of baseball, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Jackie Robinson, whose career began with the Negro League Kansas City Monarchs, became the first African-American to play in the Major Leagues in April 1947, was named Major League Baseball Rookie of the Year in 1947, subsequently led the Brooklyn Dodgers to 6 National League pennants and a World Series championship, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

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Ameri can Competes Act

On Wednesday, April 25, 2007, the Senate passed S. 761 as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.
(a) Divisions.—This Act is organized into 5 divisions as follows:
(1) DIVISION A.—Commerce and Science.
(2) DIVISION B.—Energy.
(3) DIVISION C.—Education.
(4) DIVISION D.—National Science Foundation.
(5) DIVISION E.—General Provisions.
(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:
Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.
DIVISION A—COMMERCE AND SCIENCE
Sec. 1001. Short title.
TITLE I—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY: GOVERNMENT-WIDE SCIENCE
Sec. 1101. National Science and Technology Summit.