

A group of brave individuals responded to these events by establishing the NAACP 100 years ago today, turning tragedy into hope for a better future. The founders of the NAACP issued a call to the Nation on President Lincoln's birthday in 1909, urging their fellow Americans to take stock of the progress since the Emancipation Proclamation and to measure how well the country had lived up to its obligation to ensure that each and every citizen was afforded equal opportunity and protection.

Less than 50 years after the end of the Civil War, the founders of the NAACP concluded that President Lincoln would be tremendously disappointed by the situation in 1909: the disenfranchisement of African Americans in several States between 1890 and 1908, the failure of the Supreme Court to strike down these disenfranchisement provisions, the segregation in trains and other public places, and attacks on African Americans, even in his hometown of Springfield, IL.

In 1909, Springfield held a banquet to celebrate President Lincoln's centennial. Booker T. Washington was invited to speak at this banquet, but declined to come to the city where race riots had taken place only 6 months before. Not a single African-American resident of Springfield was invited to this banquet. Black residents of Springfield held their own commemoration at the nearby African Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Reverend L. H. Magee expressed his disappointment at the exclusion of African Americans from the official commemoration of the Lincoln Centennial and predicted that by the bicentennial in 2009 Americans would have banished prejudice.

Over the last 100 years, the NAACP has been at the forefront of the struggle for equality. The NAACP led the fight to desegregate public schools, culminating in the Supreme Court's 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, and played a central role in the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Thanks to the hard work of the NAACP and many others, we have taken tremendous steps since the tragic events that led to its creation.

Tonight, at Springfield's bicentennial banquet in honor of President Lincoln, the minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will deliver the benediction and President Barack Obama will be the keynote speaker. President Obama's election and so much else that we treasure about America today is possible in part because of the vision and leadership of Abraham Lincoln and shows that there is still within us a passionate longing to be the America that President Lincoln believed we could and must become.

A hundred years later, I believe the founders of the NAACP might conclude that President Lincoln would be proud about many things in our country. But I think they would also remind us that

there is still much to be done in the struggle for equality for all persons. I am reassured in knowing that the NAACP will continue to lead the fight to ensure political, educational, social and economic equality for all persons.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, one of our Nation's oldest and most influential civil rights organizations.

Founded on February 12, 1909, the NAACP's original and primary goal was to secure for African Americans the rights that our Constitution guarantees under the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. The NAACP played a leading role in the civil rights movement in the mid-20th century, stirring the conscience of our nation against segregation and institutionalized racism. Today, the NAACP continues its work to eliminate racial prejudice, and the organization has expanded its endeavors to ensure equal access to political, educational, social and economic advancement for all Americans.

Throughout its 100-year history, the NAACP has effected change at all levels of society and politics, working tirelessly through organizing, advocacy, and judicial action. From a small group of determined citizens in the early 1900s to an organization with over a half-million members and supporters today, the NAACP has established itself throughout America and the world as a leading champion for civil and human rights.

I am proud to be a lifetime member of the NAACP. I share its desire to ensure economic fairness and social justice in this country, and I am pleased to congratulate the NAACP on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

#### SOUTHEAST ARIZONA LAND EXCHANGE AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, yesterday I was pleased to join with Senator MCCAIN to introduce the Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act, which has been introduced in previous Congresses and has been modified only slightly from the version introduced last year. This bill is a culmination of several years of negotiation with local and State stakeholders and other interested parties.

Let me briefly explain the new provisions in this bill. First, a previous version of this bill would have placed 822 acres of Federal land, including the Apache Leap, in a conservation easement to ensure that these sensitive lands were protected. This modified bill goes a step further by keeping the Apache Leap under the control of the Forest Service, thereby providing Federal protection in perpetuity. In addition, I am pleased to announce that representatives from Resolution Copper have agreed to add an additional 110 acres of privately owned land adja-

cent to the federally owned portion of the Leap in this version of the land exchange.

Besides addressing concerns with Apache Leap, this modified bill also would provide for continued acorn gathering by the Apache tribes at the Oak Flat campground, and transfer additional private lands that will also serve this purpose.

In summary, this land exchange would preserve highly sought after land that is important for wildlife habitat, cultural resources, watershed and land-management objectives; promote outdoor recreation and tourism; and generate economic opportunities for state and local residents in the copper triangle region in Arizona. It is good for our environment and our economy. At a time when our economy is in desperate need of new jobs, this land exchange could create more than a thousand jobs at its peak, and generate more than \$10 billion in total Federal, State, county and local tax revenues. The mine could also meet as much as a quarter of the U.S. demand for copper in the future.

I urge my colleagues to approve the legislation at the earliest possible date.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI(2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, Senator ISAKSON and I ask, unanimous consent that the Rules of Procedure of the Select Committee on Ethics, which were adopted February 23, 1978, and revised November 1999, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 111th Congress. The committee procedural rules for the 111th Congress are identical to the procedural rules adopted by the committee for the 110th Congress.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

##### PART I: ORGANIC AUTHORITY SUBPART A—S. RES. 338 AS AMENDED

*S. Res. 338, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. (1964)*

*Resolved*, That (a) there is hereby established a permanent select committee of the Senate to be known as the Select Committee on Ethics (referred to hereinafter as the "Select Committee") consisting of six Members of the Senate, of whom three shall be selected from members of the majority party and three shall be selected from members of the minority party. Members thereof shall be appointed by the Senate in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Rule XXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate at the beginning of each Congress. For purposes of paragraph 4 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the Select Committee shall not be taken into account.

(b) Vacancies in the membership of the Select Committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments thereto are made.