

I want to try to end this on a high note. I love this institution. I have devoted most of my life here in this building—not only as a long-time Member of the House and Senate, but I lived here while going to law school. I worked in this building. I was a cop here. I love this building and this institution. I don't want to do anything to denigrate the institution. Maybe there is blame to go around, and I think there probably is. But frustration builds upon frustration and, as a result of that, we have situations such as this.

So here is my suggestion. I think just as we had a cooling off period, as we indicated that we would on that FEMA CR—we had a cooling off period, and the Republican leader and I agreed that would be the right thing to do, and we then came back and worked something out. We did it very quickly. It wasn't to everybody's satisfaction. I had people upset and he had people upset, but we did that. So it would be my suggestion to do as I originally suggested. I think we should go ahead and do final passage on this matter on Tuesday night. Do the judge first, then vote on the jobs bill. Then we will deal with the trade stuff.

I am happy to not only sit down with the Republican leader, but I am sure we can all cinch up our belts and, as they say in the Old and New Testament, gird up our loins and try to do a better job of how we try to get along. I have talked to the Republican leader only briefly about this, but I had a discussion with my leadership today, and one of the things I was going to announce—and so here it is—one of the things I want to do is have a joint caucus. I want to have one with Democratic Senators and Republican Senators. At that time we can all talk about some of the frustrations we all have.

I wanted to do that the first week we got back after the last recess. All my people don't know about this, and certainly I haven't finalized this with the Republican leader, but I think that would be a good step forward; that Senator MCCONNELL and I could be there in front of everybody together, questions could be asked, statements could be made, and we could see if that would let a little air out of the tires.

I will be happy—next time we get closure on an event sometime in the future—to sit down and find out what, if anything, we should do postclosure on matters relating to people who are frustrated.

So that is my statement, Mr. President. I am not asking consent on anything, but I would hope we could all leave, and Senator MCCONNELL and I would direct the staff to come up with something, an arrangement comparable to what I just suggested.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we will have no more votes, and I have confirmed that with the Republican leader.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND FRED SHUTTLESWORTH

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Rev. Fred Lee Shuttlesworth, an American civil rights hero who lived much of his adult life in Cincinnati who passed away this week at the age of 89. I come to the floor in support of a resolution with Senator PORTMAN, my colleague from Cincinnati, where Reverend Shuttlesworth lived for many years, and also from Senator SHELBY and Senator SESSIONS, both representing Alabama, where Reverend Shuttlesworth lived his earliest several decades and then the end of his life.

Much is known about his life—the beatings, the bombings, the arrests and protests. He was born in 1922 in Alabama. He was a truckdriver who studied theology at night. He became an ordained minister in his twenties. By the 1950s, in his thirties, he was the pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham, the pulpit from which he became the powerful, fiery, outspoken leader against racial discrimination and injustice.

When the Alabama NAACP was banned in the State, Reverend Shuttlesworth established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Churches held weekly meetings, membership grew month by month—in large part because of Reverend Shuttlesworth's leadership skills—and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights became the mass movement for Blacks in the South.

He fought Birmingham's racism in the courtroom, bringing suits to desegregate public recreation facilities. He protested segregation of buses in Birmingham. He was beaten with chains and brass knuckles when he tried to enroll his children in a Birmingham school, even though he was, of course, a taxpayer. He would lead Freedom Riders to safety—a critical voice imploring Attorney General Robert Kennedy and President John F. Kennedy to get the Federal Government to show leadership as Freedom Riders were jailed and attacked. Reverend Shuttlesworth was often jailed and later left bruised and bloodied from

firehoses and police dogs, the brutal force of Bull Connor's lynch mob. His life and his family were threatened by Connor's ignorant hostility—or indifference more often than hostility.

His words:

They would call me SOB, and they didn't mean "sweet old boy. . . ." [T]he first time I saw brass knuckles was when they struck me . . . they missed me with dynamite because God made me dynamite.

So his direct action campaigned continued. He mobilized students to boycott merchants with Jim Crow signs in their storefronts. He worked and he marched with Dr. King, affiliating the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, organizing bus boycotts and sit-ins and marches and acts of civil disobedience. He persuaded Dr. King to bring the civil rights movement to Birmingham, where Dr. King would write his famous "Letter from a Birmingham Jail." In the letter, Dr. King writes of the necessity of Reverend Shuttlesworth's direct action campaign, fighting "broken promises" and "blasted hopes." The two words "broken" and "blasted" meant so much to them personally because both were attacked so frequently.

In September 1963, the 16th Street Baptist Church was bombed, murdering four little girls, and the movement's grief and responsive resiliency helped pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The next year, he helped organize the historic march from Selma to Montgomery, across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, to fight voting discrimination in Alabama and across the South, galvanizing meeting after meeting with his fiery words. He soon arrived in Cincinnati, coming across the Ohio River, as pastor of the Greater New Light Baptist Church in Avondale.

He trained Freedom Riders in nearby Oxford, OH, at the Western Campus for Women then, now affiliated or absorbed by Miami of Ohio, one of our great State universities. He trained those Freedom Riders, thousands of activists who would travel south to register Black voters.

Reverend Shuttlesworth fought for racial equality in Cincinnati schools, in city councils and police departments, empowering low-income families through education, jobs, and housing for decades to come.

I would like to read from and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the editorial from the Cincinnati Inquirer from October 5, 2011.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to share a couple of words from the Cincinnati Inquirer. This is the beautifully written Cincinnati Inquirer editorial about Reverend Shuttlesworth:

He once told the Tampa Tribune it helped to have a "little divine insanity—that's when you're willing to suffer and die for something."