

And if you've seen the old trolley barn in western Louisville that is slowly being transformed into the Kentucky Center for African-American Heritage, Morgan deserves part of the credit.

After 29 years with the Kentucky Heritage Council—the agency that oversees historic preservation for the state—Morgan is retiring and moving to Washington, D.C.

Morgan, 54, and his wife, Marcia, have bought a historic home just blocks from the Capitol. They have a son, Ned, 18.

Morgan has spent his entire professional career at the heritage council, rising from a staff planner in November 1977 to executive director, a position he's held since 1984, when then-Gov. Martha Layne Collins appointed him.

He survived through Republican and Democratic administrations, which friends and co-workers say is a testament to his effectiveness, and he's been at the forefront of saving historic properties from Paducah to Pikeville.

His interest in preservation began as a child in Oxford, Ohio, the son of a college professor and a stay-at-home mother who sold antiques.

On a fourth-grade class trip to Yellow Springs, Ohio—named for a spring that supposedly had curative powers—a young Morgan lamented the demolition of the old Neff House hotel.

"It is important to know how America was settled," Morgan wrote in a school essay he still keeps. "If you tore down everything that was historical, people would forget how America was settled."

Morgan laughs at his simple six-paragraph essay now—but the lessons he learned on that field trip are woven throughout his life.

Preservation—though it began as a movement of upper-crust white women—has expanded and matured and become more inclusive. Morgan has changed the heritage council's mission with that evolution.

He helped create the African-American Heritage Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, and the Military Heritage & Civil War Preservation Program. He and his agency worked to raise awareness about Rosenwald Schools—one-room schoolhouses for black children that at one time dotted Kentucky and the South—and he has helped preserve 60 Civil War sites across the state.

In 1979, while still in his 20s, he started the Main Street program to help revive Kentucky's decaying downtowns. The program now includes 110 cities and towns across Kentucky and is credited with helping breathe new life into desolate city centers.

And he pushed to get Kentucky buildings and properties on the National Register of Historic Places. Kentucky now has 41,000 properties and 3,200 historic districts, such as Old Louisville, on the register.

That's the fourth-largest number of any state in the nation, according to the National Park Service, which keeps the register.

Though he's had many successes—including persuading state transportation leaders to make historic preservation a key component of the Paris Pike widening—all has not been positive, Morgan admits.

He hasn't persuaded the state legislature to commit more money for preservation.

"We don't have the ability to give grants out, to start projects on the local level," Morgan said.

He also laments that grassroots preservation groups have been slow in forming. It's those organizations, such as Preservation Kentucky, run by citizens, that have the power to effectively lobby the legislature, Morgan said.

"A lot of people don't consider themselves preservationists," he said. "But people who

live in Old Louisville in an old house, for example, are great preservationists."

Helen Dedman, whose family owns and operates the Beaumont Inn in Harrodsburg, a restaurant, hotel and tavern housed in an 1845 building, said Morgan had done much for Kentucky out of the public eye.

"He has touched people and places over the whole state," she said.

Dedman met Morgan when they were students at Centre College.

"He was the first person that I knew that really knew about antiques," she said.

The two kept in sporadic touch over the years, but it wasn't until 15 years ago that she and Morgan closely reconnected because of newfound activism in preservation.

Dedman helped organize a tour of historic homes and found herself "falling in love with these old homes," she said. She, along with others, formed the non-profit James Harrod Trust to advocate for preservation in Harrodsburg and Mercer County.

"David has never lost his passion," Dedman said. "It didn't matter who you were, what class you were, what color you were—if you had just a little bit of interest in his preservation, he was your cheerleader, he was on your side."

Historic preservation leaders from across Kentucky gathered for a dinner in downtown Louisville last month to honor Morgan. The location was befitting—inside the old Henry Clay Hotel, a 1924 building that is being renovated into housing and commercial shops.

Morgan has been an advocate of saving the structure, commonly called the old YWCA.

Friends and co-workers roasted Morgan—poking fun at his big nose, bushy eyebrows and black mustache—while viewing pictures of him over the decades, with former governors and first lady Laura Bush. Bush visited Louisville in 2004 and praised Morgan and the heritage council for their work on the "Preserve America" federal program.

Morgan, whose replacement will be named next year, said he one day hopes to return to Kentucky. For now, he plans to enjoy his free time and will likely find a job in preservation in Washington.

"Leaving this job is the hardest thing," he said. "I've put my whole life into it. There's not an inch of Kentucky in the last 29 years I've not seen."

"It's an incredible place," he said, "and its greatest asset are its people."

TRIBUTE TO JEANE KIRKPATRICK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, today America mourns the loss of one of its great public servants and patriots, Dr. Jeane Kirkpatrick.

Dr. Kirkpatrick was the first woman to serve as U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations. During her tenure at the U.N., she was a vigorous advocate of American interests. She also recognized the strong moral leadership that this Nation provides for the rest of the world.

She was awarded numerous honors for her work. Among them, she received the Nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Mr. President, few can match the courage that Dr. Kirkpatrick brought to defending freedom and American interests around the world. She was a warrior for human rights, for freedom, and for her Nation. Few have or ever will match her service to our country. We, and millions around the world, are in her debt. We will miss her greatly.

TRIBUTE TO WILL EDD CLARK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I today pay tribute to Will Edd Clark, who is the general manager of the Western Dark Fired Tobacco Growers' Association in Murray, KY. Will Edd has served in this role for 27 years, and during that time, he has been a tireless advocate for tobacco farmers in western Kentucky.

The Western Dark Fired Tobacco Growers' Association was established in 1931 and has helped administer the Federal tobacco program as well as represent the interests of tobacco growers in nine counties in western Kentucky, plus three counties in Tennessee. In 2004, the tobacco quota buyout program was signed into law, which dismantled the Federal tobacco program that had been in place since the 1930s. Will Edd realized the benefit that the association's growers would receive from this historical piece of legislation, and he played a vital role in securing its passage.

Now that the tobacco quota program is gone, the Western Dark Fired Tobacco Growers' Association has decided to close its operations at the end of 2006. Although the association will no longer be in existence, the association's historical papers will be kept by Murray State University, which will preserve the legacy of Will Edd as a true supporter of Kentucky's tobacco industry. I ask unanimous consent that an article which appeared in the Murray Ledger & Times on December 1, 2006, detailing the association's history and Will Edd's record of service be printed in the RECORD. I ask my fellow Senators to join me in thanking Will Edd Clark for his service to the people of Kentucky.

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

DESPITE CLOSURE, TOBACCO ASSOCIATION'S HISTORY, EFFORTS WILL BE PRESERVED

(By Greg Travis)

Murray's Western Dark Fired Tobacco Growers' Association is closing its operations after serving the people of western Kentucky and west Tennessee since 1931. An absolute auction of the association's business office and warehouses was held Thursday for the 4,048 brick, business office complex at 206 Maple Street and property consisting of 55,599 square feet of three commercial warehouses located at Poplar and Elm streets.

"We appreciate everyone's interest in the auction. Naturally, we would liked to have seen them bring more but we had to sell them. We had no choice," Association General Manager Will Edd Clark said, adding that the combined totals realized from the sale was just over \$400,000.

"Those bidding knew this was an absolute auction. We're proud for them. They got some good buys today."

He said the office went to Rick Hixon and the warehouses were purchased by Keith Brandon.

He said that as a result of the tobacco buyout program, directors of the association decided there was no need or purpose for the association to continue.

"The association came about as a result of low prices that were being realized from the

early 1900s to the 1920s. Farmers were looking for security in their production of tobacco," Clark said. "The tobacco industry as we know it today did not exist. There were Night Riders in the area and other situations that influenced the production of tobacco for many growers."

He said the tobacco business that most people are familiar with existed from the 1930s until the tobacco quota buyout that was included in the America Jobs Creation Act of 2004 terminated the federal tobacco price support and supply control programs.

He said the program that had been in place until then worked well and was one of the best farm programs. "But everything has a life span. With the anti-tobacco feelings in the country today it's hard to generate changes in the program," he said.

He said the local organization had a lot of local history. "Tobacco will continue to play a major role in this region. It will still be here for many years to come, but you have to change with the changes, and our changes will really start to be felt with the new owners of our properties."

Clark said that once the properties are disposed of and all the business issues are settled, the association will go back and return those assets to the association's members.

He added that James R. Cash of Mayfield, who is a member of the association, offered to conduct the auctions at no fee charge. "He said that, as a member, he has been fortunate to assist other members with auctions of land and equipment and that he wanted to conduct this auction with no fees," Clark noted. "This will be a great benefit to the association and its members."

Clark said the association will still maintain a presence in the community for some time. He said, as with any industry of its size, there are still business-related issues that will require time and attention. He estimated that his final days on the job would probably be in a few months. "The association had a good run. There have been lots of directors and I have no regrets for my time here."

The association has approximately 1,000 members, it was reported.

He noted that, over the years, tobacco has paid billions of dollars in taxes and those dollars collected have paid for many things. "Tobacco has meant so much to so many people and it has impacted everyone. Our forefathers thought it was important enough that there are tobacco leaves on the facades of many important buildings. Tobacco has saved many farmers, helped families and sent many children to school."

Throughout the years the local association has administered the tobacco program and lobbied for the growers in the nine counties of the Jackson Purchase and the Tennessee counties of Henry, Weakley and Obion.

"Since there will not be a tobacco program or a price support system, then there really isn't a need or purpose for our association any longer," Clark said. "We have been working to get things in place for the closure."

Clark said he has arranged with Murray State University to take over some of the association's historical papers.

"This will be a big benefit for residents of the community. MSU's people will have to go through the old papers and catalog all of those items before they are available to the public," he said. "We have old records, papers and even the minute books from the first meetings. Many papers date back to 1931. And there are old floor sheets on tobacco that went to pool. There's lots of information and names."

He said the vintage documents will be of interest to a lot of people.

"One of the very first things I did when I came to work here was to go back and read

through all of the old minute books. It really helped me to know where we were as an association and it helped to plan for the future," he noted.

Clark is only the fourth or fifth manager since the association began. He said he was unsure what he would do, but he added, "something will come along."

Association President Jim Kelly said the sale was the end of a long era in Calloway County. "Lots of farmers were helped through the association. Things are just different now. Farmers are contracting with companies and that's where most of the farmers are at these days. The pool was a safety net that would grade and process tobacco until somebody needed it," he said.

Kelly, who farms 76 acres of burley and dark-fired tobacco, said more farmers were going for larger acreage and many of the smaller farmers were dropping out the businesses. "With the costs of farming nowadays, it's just not something that people get into the way they used to do."

He said farmers were basically at the mercy of what the companies would pay for the tobacco. But even then, there are pluses and minuses to the situation.

He added that the association was in a shut-down phase and assets would eventually be returned to its members.

"There hasn't been any tobacco stored in those warehouses in a long time. It's sad to see it all come to a close," he remarked.

DEFINITION CLARIFICATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor to discuss a very important issue facing American workers—millions of whom will be barred from organizing or exercising their labor rights unless Congress intervenes.

Eight million workers will no longer be able to join a union or fight collectively for better pay and working conditions—including those already in a union, who will be forced to leave when their current collective bargaining agreements expire.

This includes more than 800,000 nurses—40,000 nurses in my home State of Illinois alone.

This will happen because the Bush administration's National Labor Relations Board recently decided which types of workers are considered "supervisors." By law, if you are considered a "supervisor," then you are not allowed to join a union.

In a series of rulings, the NLRB has decided the fate of America's workers, and it did so behind closed doors. These changes—some of the biggest decisions in years have stripped millions of American workers of their rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

This flies in the face of what Congress intended more than 60 years ago.

Moreover, at a time when several states are suffering from nursing shortages, this will further worsen the nursing crisis. More than 72 percent of hospitals experience nursing shortages, and 1.2 million nursing positions need to be filled within the next decade. By denying 800,000 nurses the right to collectively bargain, pay will surely decrease and nurses' working environment will deteriorate, thereby driving even more nurses out of the profession and discouraging people from becoming nurses.

Clearly, this law must be clarified so that American workers receive the labor law protections that Congress envisioned.

Many courts, including the United States Supreme Court, have struggled with how to apply the definition of "supervisor." It is time for this Congress to step up and make clear that the American worker has the right to organize.

Therefore, early in the next Congress, I hope that every Senator will join Senators DODD, KENNEDY and myself in introducing legislation to amend the National Labor Relations Act to clarify the definition of "supervisor."

The legislation we envision will use a commonsense definition of the term that is faithful to Congress's intent in 1947, to delineate the relationship between supervisors and employees.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the 110th Congress to pass this much-needed legislation so that millions of working Americans will be able to retain their right to join a union and collectively bargain.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about what should be a moment of great joy: the birth of a child. But for millions of women in the world, childbirth is a deadly game of Russian roulette.

Over 500,000 women died last year in childbirth or from complications during pregnancy. Another 10 million were injured or disabled, often permanently. During her lifetime, a woman in Angola has a 1 in 7 chance of dying in childbirth or from complications stemming from pregnancy—1 in 7. In Sierra Leone, the risk of dying is 1 in 6. That number is the same in Afghanistan—a 1 in 6 chance of dying from pregnancy or childbirth. In developed countries, such as ours, the risk of dying in childbirth is 1 in 2,800. Every such death is a tragedy, but it is hard for us to even imagine that we would lose 1 of every 6 or 7 of our mothers, wives, sisters, or daughters.

That statistic, the chance of dying from childbirth, represents one of the widest chasms separating rich and poor countries.

That gap is wider than differences for life expectancy and wider than differences in child mortality, even though the health of the mother and her baby are deeply intertwined.

As Isobel Coleman of the Council on Foreign Relations has stated, "In some countries, getting pregnant is the most dangerous thing a woman can do." We have an obligation to change that state of affairs.

Earlier this fall, William Kristof wrote in the New York Times, "These women die because they are poor and female and rural—the most overlooked and disposable people throughout the developing world."