

Wally was stunned. He thought, "Here I am, from Abraham Lincoln's hometown. I lived nine or ten blocks from Lincoln's home, and this child knows as much about Abraham Lincoln as I do."

Over the next several decades, that would change. As an architect and architectural preservationist, Wally would play a crucial role in helping to preserve what is now called the Lincoln Home National Historic Site and the Capital Complex. As I mentioned, he also helped preserve and rebuild the old State capitol in Springfield, where Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" speech, warning that the Nation could not endure half slave and half free. Coincidentally, it was also at the old State capitol that another lanky lawyer from Illinois, Barack Obama, announced his candidacy for President of the United States in 2007.

I was honored to serve with Wally Henderson on the commission that helped create the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield. We also served together on the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Committee, which helped lead the Nation in remembering Abraham Lincoln during 2009, the bicentennial of his birth.

Wally was a past president and long-time board member of the Abraham Lincoln Association, a distinguished group of Lincoln scholars. In 2009, the Lincoln Association awarded him its Logan Hay Medal, for his work in preserving and making more accessible buildings and landmarks associated with President Lincoln's life.

In 2013, the Springfield Journal Register named Wally Henderson Springfield's "First Citizen." The ceremony took place, fittingly, at the old State capitol State historic site, which Wally's firm had helped to restore.

That Wally became such an important and cherished part of Springfield is a bit of an irony. You see, when Wally Henderson left Springfield to go to college, he vowed to himself that he would never move back.

After serving in Korea, Wally used the G.I. Bill to earn his master's degree in architecture at the University of Illinois. He met his first wife, Sally; they got married, and Wally landed a great job working as an architect in Denver.

Then came the fateful phone call: Wally was contacted by a young architect in Springfield, the brother-in-law of Wally's best friend in high school. The brother-in-law's name was Don Ferry. He was working for a Springfield firm that was designing hospitals, and they needed another architect. Was Wally interested?

Wally came home, talked with Don Ferry, and left unimpressed. He went back to Denver and finished work on a church that his firm was building in the Rocky Mountains. The completed church was spectacular. At its grand opening, Sally nudged Wally and said, "You're leaving." She knew that Wally

needed another professional challenge. So, at the age of 28, after 4 years as an architect in Denver, Wally packed up his wife and baby and moved home.

He told Don Ferry that he would work with him, but he had conditions. He told Don, "You quit your job, I'll quit my job and we'll open an office in Springfield because, by God, Springfield needs higher education and a whole bunch of other things."

His other condition: Wally said, "We're not competing with anybody. We're going to bring contemporary architecture to Springfield, Illinois" There were about a dozen architectural firms in town at that time, but no one was doing much of anything new.

Wally Henderson and Don Ferry formed their own firm, Ferry & Henderson Architects, in 1961. They started out in a one-room office that contained two stools, a drafting table, and a telephone. They worked together for decades and literally transformed Springfield.

They spearheaded projects including the Springfield Municipal Plaza, the Willard Ice Building, and the building that houses the Springfield Journal-Register.

One reason Wally had vowed never to return to Springfield was because the town lacked a university. Ferry & Henderson helped rectify that omission when their firm designed the Public Affairs Building, the first permanent building at Sangamon State University, now the University of Illinois at Springfield. Wally remained a strong supporter of the university until the end of his life.

When Wally moved back to Springfield, the area surrounding the Lincoln Home was run-down and nondescript. Wally helped stir Springfield's civic pride and its resolve to take care of its priceless legacy as Abraham Lincoln's hometown. I have been proud to have my congressional and Senate offices in this restored area.

Just as that little Korean boy had enabled Wally to see Springfield through new eyes, Wally helped others in Springfield to envision a future in which the Lincoln Home, the old State capitol, and other places that Lincoln loved would become the crown jewels of America's Lincoln historic sites.

Last year, more than 233,000 people visited the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, up nearly 20 percent from the year before. Those visitors spent more than \$13.8 million at local businesses.

My wife, Loretta, and I were fortunate to count Wally Henderson as a dear friend and neighbor. We both extend our condolences to Wally's wife, Brynn, and to their children and grandchildren, all of whom Wally loved deeply.

When Abraham Lincoln left Springfield to start his inaugural journey to Washington, friends from all over town came to see him off at the Great Western Railway station. In what is now known as his Farewell Address, the

new President said: "My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything." He closed by saying, "I bid you an affectionate farewell."

Likewise, to my old friend Wally Henderson, who did so much to preserve the legacy of President Lincoln and to enrich our hometown in so many other ways, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, every year in May we commemorate National Police Week, a time to reflect upon the sacrifices made by the men and women who serve in law enforcement. In particular we honor those who have made the ultimate sacrifice and died in the line of duty. Our law enforcement officers risk their lives every day to protect and serve our communities in Vermont and across the country. This year I am proud to say that Congress has come together to deliver more than just rhetoric in honor of this service. This year we are providing something much more important—tangible, life-saving protection for hundreds of thousands of law enforcement officers. On Tuesday, the House of Representatives joined the Senate and passed my bipartisan reauthorization of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.

I originally worked with former Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell to establish the Bulletproof Vest Partnership program in the wake of the Carl Drega shootings on the Vermont-New Hampshire border. While the Federal officers engaged in a shootout with Drega were equipped with body armor, many of their State law enforcement counterparts were not, which resulted in the death of two State troopers. Now, nearly 20 years later, this program has provided more than 1.2 million protective vests to more than 13,000 law enforcement agencies around the country, including more than 4,400 vests for Vermont officers; yet the program's charter expired in 2012, and I have been working to reauthorize it ever since. The Senate passed the bipartisan measure coauthored by Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM last year. I am proud that the House has now done the same, and the legislation is headed to the President's desk for signature. This program saves lives and proves that Congress can work together to protect those who protect us.

While the Bulletproof Vest Partnership will continue to protect officers, we must never forget the more than 20,000 fallen officers enshrined on the walls of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. These walls stand as a testament to the dedication and commitment of our brave law enforcement officers. Officers like Sergeant Gary A. Gaboury, a patrol commander in Shaftsbury and member of the State police dive team, who tragically died 24

years ago today, on May 12, 1992, as he was attempting to recover a drowning victim. No matter how old these wounds are, our communities must not forget the sacrifice of Sergeant Gaboury and others in uniform.

Tomorrow the names of 252 fallen officers will be added to the walls of the memorial. Among those who will be added to the wall is Vermont State Trooper Kyle Young, who tragically died last September. Trooper Young, who suffered heat stroke during a training exercise, was the first line-of-duty death in Vermont in 12 years. Like so many of his fallen colleagues, Trooper Young died while working to be a better public servant. He hoped to be promoted to the agency's tactical team, and he died showing the same grit and determination that he showed throughout his life, always trying to achieve the next goal. Trooper Young was only 28 years old and the father of two young girls. He was an outstanding high school athlete who went on to serve in the U.S. Air Force, with tours in Iraq and Afghanistan. His colleagues described him as an active trooper who, with less than 2 years on the job, quickly found his calling.

The tragedy of Trooper Young's death will not be forgotten, nor will the lives of 23 other Vermont law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty. Vermont is fortunate to be served by so many professional and dedicated public servants in law enforcement. That is why I have worked so long to provide law enforcement officers with what they need to keep both themselves and their communities safe. It is my hope that the reauthorization of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership program will do just that—and will help keep names off that wall.

TRIBUTE TO ROSS BAKER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have often likened the counsel that Senators receive from their staff to the confidential advice a lawyer provides to a client. That is why it is so rare that, over the last 40 or so years, Ross Baker, a Distinguished professor at Rutgers University, has taken several sabbaticals to research the inner workings of Capitol Hill. Most recently, as a scholar in residence in Senate Minority Leader HARRY REID's office, Professor Baker has been given the unusual access to the inner workings of one of the Senate's leading offices. The result? Professor Baker is considered the go-to academic expert on the Senate, one of the preeminent scholars of congressional history, the author of six books about Congress and government, and an insightful resource for the news media about the often inscrutable goings-on in Congress.

I came to know Professor Baker when he joined my staff as an adviser in 2000, when he returned to Capitol Hill to gain a better understanding of Senate seniority. When he returned to my staff in 2004, during a period of

fierce debate in the Senate Judiciary Committee over the direction of our courts and our national security policy, Professor Baker saw firsthand how lawmakers, including myself, balance meaningful, large-scale policy debates with the day-to-day responsibility of representing and advocating for our constituents. It goes without saying that my relationship with Professor Baker was a two-way street. It was not uncommon for me to respond to his questions with some of my own.

In 2008, Ross Baker joined then-Majority Leader REID's staff at a pivotal time in both Congress and in the political arena. Long and diverse primary campaigns, coupled with the winding down of the tumultuous Bush administration, provided Professor Baker with even more fodder for his courses at Rutgers. As he concludes his final stint with Senator REID's office, one can only wonder how today's political dialogue both on the campaign trail and on the floor of the Senate will inform Professor Baker's American Government course when he resumes teaching this fall.

Vermonters have entrusted me to represent them in Washington several times. Like Professor Baker, I have spent time studying what works, and what doesn't. His insights are as important to the chronicle of Senate history as they are to the students he teaches today.

I ask unanimous consent that a May 5 article in the Washington Post entitled "History Professor Landed a Privileged Perch to See How Harry Reid Works" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, May 5, 2016]

HISTORY PROFESSOR LANDED A PRIVILEGED PERCH TO SEE HOW HARRY REID WORKS
(By Paul Kane)

Harry Reid almost never says no.

When he gets a new piece of information or a request or anything, he says—he uses this phrase all the time—he says: 'I'll look at it,'" says Ross K. Baker, a distinguished congressional scholar at Rutgers University.

That approach gives the Senate minority leader wiggle room to make decisions in private, a style of leadership that is decidedly different from the "master of the Senate," bulldozing approach that Lyndon B. Johnson honed as leader in the 1950s.

That's just one of the countless insights that Baker, 77, has drawn in three separate stints as "scholar in residence" on Reid's staff. Last week, he finished his final tour with the retiring Senate leader as an unpaid adviser and observer, a one-of-a-kind sabbatical for the professor. Over the past 41 years, Baker has done seven stints on Capitol Hill, working in the House and Senate.

Rather than teaching undergraduate students his "American Government" course, the professor embedded himself in real American government at an irregular pace in the past, but over the past 16 years he's been here every four years. Nothing can compete with the access he has been given in Reid's leadership office in the Capitol. He watched the early stages of the 2008 presidential primary play out on the Senate floor between then-Sens. Barack Obama and Hillary Clin-

ton. He has seen Senate battles over treaties, and, without fail, has seen countless legislative battles end in gridlock.

Baker's time on Capitol Hill has provided history the chance to have an academic get an up-close view of one of this era's most influential political figures, but also one of the most difficult to understand.

"The panorama is breathtaking," Baker said. "Here is somebody who has his [finger on the] pulse [of] all the major policy areas, has to, and has a staff that is equipped to do that. So the feelers are out, the sensors are everywhere, the neurons are firing constantly."

Reid said he wanted Baker to "focus on the Senate as an institution" for history's sake, and the professor wrote a 2014 book, "Is Bipartisanship Dead?," based largely on his 2012 experience with Reid.

"We all trust him," Reid said in a telephone interview this week from Nevada.

He allowed Baker into every senior staff meeting and let him watch Reid's senior aides prep the senator every Tuesday morning for his weekly news conference. "He doesn't speak up very often, but when he does, we all listen," Reid added.

The low-light came when Republicans filibustered the ratification of a treaty to elevate global standards for the disabled, opening Baker's eyes to the ability of conservative groups to block legislation.

Now, Baker thinks the calls on both sides for "regular order"—legislation beginning in committee, involving junior members, emerging to full and open debates on the House and Senate floor—are hollow.

"There are just too many forces arrayed against it for it to work," he said. "I think it's a function of polarization, that leaders have to get control of the process and have to use exotic procedures that are basically incompressible."

Yet Reid was never the dictator in Johnson's 1950s style, according to Baker. Those senators whom Reid rebuffed after his initial "I'll take a look at it" would soon find him doing a quick favor. "He will double back and do something for that person to make them feel important," Baker said.

Baker has long been known as a leading congressional expert, a go-to resource for news media in need of translating Washington. These stints on Capitol Hill have given him a first-hand experience, spanning decades, that few scholars can match.

Baker's political interests started randomly. In the mid-1970s, when he was fashioning himself as an Africa expert and writing occasional op-eds in *The Washington Post*, Baker decided to refocus his career on U.S. politics, and on Congress in particular.

So the 36-year-old professor persuaded Sen. Walter Mondale's chief of staff, Richard Moe, to give him a break. Baker read the academic version of Washington in journals on his bus commute, then lived the real-life version by day, spending a full academic year among the offices of Mondale (D-Minn.) and Sens. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Frank Church (D-Idaho).

Back then, Baker was more like a regular staffer, writing speeches for Bayh and helping Church in his late-breaking bid for the 1976 presidential nomination. He almost accepted Church's offer of a full-time job but returned to Rutgers for the fall of 1976.

"But I got a serious, you know, a chronic case of Potomac Fever," Baker said.

By 1983, the time of his next full-year sabbatical, he had landed a gig with the House Democratic Caucus, when the massive majority included dozens of "Boll Weevil" Democrats who backed Ronald Reagan's tax cuts and strong military posture.

Baker went another 17 years before he got back to the Capitol, returning to the Senate