

(3) continuous improvements to public education;

Whereas every child should—

(1) receive an education that helps the child reach the full potential of the child; and

(2) attend a school that offers a high-quality educational experience;

Whereas Federal funding, in addition to State and local funds, supports the access of students to inviting classrooms, well-prepared educators, and services to support healthy students, including nutrition and afterschool programs;

Whereas teachers, paraprofessionals, and principals should provide students with a well-rounded education and strive to create joy in learning;

Whereas superintendents, principals, other school leaders, teachers, paraprofessionals, and parents make public schools vital components of communities and are working hard to improve educational outcomes for children across the country; and

Whereas the week of February 24 through February 28, 2020, is an appropriate period to designate as “Public Schools Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of February 24 through February 28, 2020, as “Public Schools Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 522—ELECTING ROBERT M. DUNCAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AS SECRETARY FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE SENATE

Mr. McCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 522

Resolved, That Robert M. Duncan of the District of Columbia be, and he is hereby, elected Secretary for the Majority of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 523—RECOGNIZING THE 199TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. REED, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. CARPER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 523

Whereas the people of ancient Greece developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

Whereas the founding fathers of the United States, many of whom read Greek political philosophy in the original Greek language, drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming the representative democracy of the United States;

Whereas Petros Mavromichalis, the former Commander in Chief of Greece and a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, “It is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you.”;

Whereas the Greek national anthem, the “Hymn to Liberty”, includes the words, “most heartily was gladdened George Washington’s brave land”;

Whereas the people of the United States generously offered humanitarian assistance to the people of Greece during their struggle for independence;

Whereas Greece heroically resisted Axis forces at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Adolf Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on Russia;

Whereas Winston Churchill said that “if there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been” and “no longer will we say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks”;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of the people of Greece were killed during World War II;

Whereas Greece consistently allied with the United States in major international conflicts throughout its history as a modern state;

Whereas the United States and Greece reinforced their commitment to security cooperation by signing an updated Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement on October 5, 2019, that will expand defense ties between the two countries and promote stability in the region;

Whereas the Foreign Minister of Greece, Nikos Dendias, hosted Secretary of State Michael Pompeo in the second United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue on October 7, 2019, which underscored Greece’s importance to the United States as a pillar of stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans and as an important NATO ally;

Whereas Greece is a strategic partner and ally of the United States in bringing political stability and economic development to the Balkan region, having invested billions of dollars in the countries of the region and having contributed more than \$750,000,000 in development aid for the region;

Whereas the Government and people of Greece actively participate in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas Greece remains an integral part of the European Union;

Whereas the United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus by enacting into law the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019 (title II of division J of Public Law 116-94) and through the participation of Secretary Pompeo in the “3+1” Summit with Greece, Israel, Cyprus, and the United States on March 20, 2019;

Whereas Greece received worldwide praise for its extraordinary handling during the 2004 Olympic Games of more than 14,000 athletes and more than 2,000,000 spectators and journalists, a feat the Government and people of Greece handled efficiently, securely, and with hospitality;

Whereas the Governments and people of Greece and the United States are at the forefront of efforts to advance freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those efforts and similar ideals have forged a close bond between the peoples of Greece and the United States; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate March 25, 2020, Greek Independence Day, with the people of Greece and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which those two great countries were founded: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 199th anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed; and

(3) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 199 years ago.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—HONORING THE LIFE AND WORK OF LOUIS LORENZO REDDING, WHOSE LIFELONG DEDICATION TO CIVIL RIGHTS AND SERVICE STAND AS AN EXAMPLE OF LEADERSHIP FOR ALL PEOPLE

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CARPER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 37

Whereas Louis Lorenzo Redding (referred to in this preamble as “Louis L. Redding”) was born on October 25, 1901, in Alexandria, Virginia, the eldest of 5 children born to Lewis Alfred and Mary Ann Holmes Redding;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was an educator, attorney, and lifelong activist who worked on civil rights and educational issues;

Whereas Louis L. Redding graduated from Howard High School in 1919, which, at that time, was the only public high school for African-American students in Delaware;

Whereas Louis L. Redding received a bachelor’s degree from Brown University in 1923;

Whereas, while at Brown University, Louis L. Redding and 7 other men established a chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in Providence, Rhode Island;

Whereas, in 1923, Louis L. Redding was the first African American awarded the prestigious William Gaston Prize for excellence in oratory and, as a result, delivered a commencement speech at Brown University;

Whereas Louis L. Redding became an English instructor and the vice principal of Fessenden Academy outside of Ocala, Florida, the oldest continuously operated school originally for African-American students in Florida;

Whereas Louis L. Redding left Fessenden Academy to teach English in the high school division of Morehouse College, a historically Black college in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas, after 2 years of teaching, Louis L. Redding enrolled in Harvard Law School in 1925;

Whereas, in 1926, as a law student at Harvard Law School, Louis L. Redding was ejected from the Wilmington, Delaware, municipal court while protesting segregation of the courtroom;

Whereas that municipal court was the first court in Wilmington, Delaware, to desegregate its gallery;

Whereas Louis L. Redding graduated from Harvard Law School in 1928 as the only African American in a class of about 200 students;

Whereas, in 1929, Louis L. Redding became the first African American to pass the Delaware bar;

Whereas Louis L. Redding remained the only African-American lawyer in Delaware for 26 years;

Whereas, in 1949, Louis L. Redding was admitted to the Delaware Bar Association, an organization from which Louis L. Redding had been excluded for 20 years after having passed the Delaware bar;

Whereas, in 1950, Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg, a lawyer for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, filed the case of *Parker v. University of Delaware* to protest the segregated college system in Delaware;

Whereas, in August 1950, Chancellor Collins Seitz ruled in *Parker v. University of Delaware*, 75 A.2d 225 (Del. Ch. 1950), that, under *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896), the State of Delaware violated the Constitution of the United States by offering a separate but not equal education in the State college and university system;

Whereas, in 1951, Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg filed—

(1) *Belton v. Gebhart*, a case that concerned the desegregation of high schools; and
(2) *Bulah v. Gebhart*, a case that concerned the desegregation of elementary schools;

Whereas, in 1952, the *Belton* and *Bulah* cases were consolidated in the Delaware Court of Chancery, where, in *Belton v. Gebhart*, 87 A.2d 862 (Del. Ch. 1952), Chancellor Collins Seitz ordered the Delaware State Board of Education to open all schools in Delaware to African Americans;

Whereas the Delaware State Board of Education appealed the decision of Chancellor Collins Seitz to the Supreme Court of Delaware, which upheld the decision of the Chancellor in *Gebhart v. Belton*, 91 A.2d 137 (Del. 1952);

Whereas the case then came before the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Delaware;

Whereas Louis L. Redding and Jack Greenberg argued the case alongside Thurgood Marshall, the first African-American Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the last of a group of 5 school desegregation cases heard and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), and *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497 (1954);

Whereas, on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), that separate educational facilities for racial minorities violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thus holding that school segregation was unconstitutional;

Whereas, on February 21, 1961, Louis L. Redding argued to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority* that a private company with a relationship to a government agency was in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States if the private company refused to provide service to a customer on the basis of race;

Whereas, in April 1961, the Supreme Court of the United States established the principle of State action in *Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority*, 365 U.S. 715 (1961), and ruled that a private entity may not discriminate on the basis of race if the State has approved, encouraged, or facilitated the relevant private conduct;

Whereas, in 1965, Louis L. Redding became a public defender for the State of Delaware and fought for the rights of poor clients for nearly 20 years thereafter;

Whereas, in 1984, Louis L. Redding retired after 55 years of practicing law;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was a member of many national organizations, including—

- (1) the National Bar Association;
- (2) the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;
- (3) the National Lawyers Guild; and
- (4) the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee;

Whereas Louis L. Redding was awarded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Award by the National Education Association and an honorary Doctor of Law degree from Brown University;

Whereas the University of Delaware established the Louis L. Redding Chair for the Study of Law and Public Policy in the School of Education;

Whereas Pulitzer Prize winning author Richard Kluger described Louis L. Redding as a man who fought, largely alone, for the civil rights and liberties of Black Delawareans;

Whereas former Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman, Jr., stated that the giants of the civil rights movement were Houston Hastings, Louis L. Redding, and Thurgood Marshall;

Whereas, on September 29, 1998, Louis L. Redding died at the age of 96 in Lima, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Louis L. Redding broke down barriers and paved the way for countless African-American lawyers to follow in his footsteps, including—

- (1) Theophilus Nix, Sr., the second African American to pass the Delaware bar exam;
- (2) Joshua W. Martin III, the first African-American president of the Delaware Bar Association;
- (3) Frank H. Hollis, the first African-American attorney to represent corporate clients in Delaware;
- (4) Paulette Sullivan Moore, the first African-American woman to pass the Delaware bar exam;
- (5) Leonard L. Williams, the second African-American judge in Delaware;
- (6) Haile L. Alford, the first African-American female judge in Delaware;
- (7) Arlene Coppadge, the first African-American female judge appointed to the Delaware Family Court;
- (8) Gregory M. Sleet, the first African American to be appointed as the United States Attorney for the District of Delaware and the first African-American judge to serve on the United States District Court for the District of Delaware;
- (9) Alex J. Smalls, the first African-American chief judge of the Delaware Court of Common Pleas; and
- (10) Tamika Montgomery-Reeves, the first African-American Vice Chancellor of the Delaware Court of Chancery and the first African-American justice to serve on the Supreme Court of Delaware; and

Whereas Louis L. Redding is remembered as an individual who figured prominently in the struggle for desegregation and as a lawyer who never lost a desegregation case: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress honors the life and work of Louis Lorenzo Redding, a civil servant whose lifelong dedication to justice and equality stand as an outstanding example of leadership for all people.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Michael Roberts, a Coast Guard fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the Congress.

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

MEMORIALIZING THE DISCOVERY OF THE "CLOTILDA"

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 315 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 315) memorializing the discovery of the *Clotilda*.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 315) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 17, 2019, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 480, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 480) raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by designating January 2020 as "National Stalking Awareness Month".

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 480) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of January 21, 2020 under "Submitted Resolutions.")