

timely elections are crucial to the future stability of the DRC and in the interest of the United States, the region, and the international community. The U.S. and its partners must increase pressure on Rwanda to end its destabilization campaign and must encourage the CENI and the Congolese Government to do all they can to hold timely, credible elections in December 2023.

Although the situation is dire, it is not hopeless. There are steps that the United States can take. First, the State Department must complete a review of its Rwanda policy, which it committed to undertake in response to a letter I sent last July. As I also requested in July, the Department should continue suspending security assistance until Rwanda ceases support for the M23. This suspension should apply to security cooperation and exchanges with Rwanda at all levels. The U.S. should impose sanctions on Rwandan Government officials implicated—either directly or indirectly—in human rights violations or corruption, to include the theft of minerals or other resources from eastern DRC.

And there are steps the Congolese must take. I encourage President Tshisekedi and DRC officials to do more to combat corruption in their country, particularly within the judiciary and the armed forces, and to lift the “state of siege” in eastern DRC. It is clear that conditions for civil society have improved under President Tshisekedi, but much more should be done to ensure that Congolese are able to criticize their government freely, particularly in eastern DRC. I am troubled by multiple reports that journalists have been arrested, including by national intelligence agency operatives, for reporting on what is happening in the east. There have also been disturbing reports that the DRC Government or individual DRC military officers are enlisting the support of rebel groups or militias to help combat M23. If these reports are true, it is incumbent upon President Tshisekedi to put an end to such efforts. Finally, I urge CENI and President Tshisekedi to ensure that international organizations are able to obtain accreditation and visas in a timely manner, so that they are able to support domestic election observation efforts without impediment.

The situation in eastern Congo is not going to fix itself. It requires a collective effort—from us, from our partners, from the U.N., and from the Congolese. I urge us all to act.

175TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNUM

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 175th anniversary of Unum, a great company with deep Maine roots, the country's largest provider of private disability insurance and a leader in advancing the health and financial security of America's workers.

When the company was incorporated in Maine in 1848 as Union Mutual, the very first policy issued covered founder and president Elisha B. Pratt for \$5,000. Today, Unum helps protect 45 million people and their families across the United States, the United Kingdom, and Poland. The company pays \$8 billion in benefits each year and helps many people in their journey back to work after a long illness or injury. More than 180,000 businesses, including many of America's largest companies, partner with Unum to provide for their employee's well-being.

Unum has a long history in Maine and is today one of our State's major employers with a proud tradition of providing access to insurance coverage for workers and their families. The company was a pioneer in the nascent insurance market in the United States and, over the years, has provided businesses and individuals with new ways to help protect their financial futures.

A century ago, Unum was the first to offer life insurance through group coverage, enabling employees to purchase policies at reduced premiums. Nearly 85 years ago, the company introduced the first disability insurance to provide workers with the ability to protect their paychecks in the event of illness or injury.

An article titled “The Popular Home Company” in the “Maine Board of Trade Journal” from 1905 offered two examples of business practices that illustrate the principles that guide the company: It writes policies in simple, understandable language devoid of technicalities, and it pioneered extending insurance coverage to beneficiaries who had fallen behind in premium payments due to the difficulties that often precede a death in the family. As a result, the article stated, it would be impossible to fully describe “the hardships it has alleviated in thousands of families throughout the land.”

With around 11,000 employees across the U.S. and in Europe, Unum provides a dynamic and welcoming workplace where people can experience rewarding careers and are encouraged to bring their best ideas to work. I am proud to note the company's recognition by many third parties as a best employer for excellence in health and wellbeing, disability employment, diversity, opportunity for women and new graduates, and technology. For the last 3 years, the company has received the prestigious designation as one of the World's Most Ethical Companies by the Ethisphere.

Unum has a tradition of giving back to the community. The company has been recognized for 5 consecutive years on the Civic 50 list of America's most community-minded companies by the Points of Light Foundation founded by President George H. W. Bush. Unum provided \$12 million of charitable giving last year, while its employees donated more than 45,000 hours of volunteer work, for causes as diverse as developing education leaders in Maine,

helping enable rehabilitative services for patients in Tennessee, and supporting humanitarian efforts in Poland.

Throughout its 175-year history, Unum has had a tremendous impact in the State of Maine and beyond. I congratulate the company and its employees on reaching this impressive milestone and wish them a long and successful future.

400TH ANNIVERSARY OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the city of Dover, NH, on the 400th anniversary of its first settlement.

In 1623, brothers Edward and William Hilton, two fishmongers from London, sailed up the Piscataqua River and set up their Cochecho Plantation near Pomeroy Cove. The name of the settlement changed in the early years, first to Bristol, then to Dover, then to Northam, then back to Dover. But the settlers remained, which leads many historians to contend that Dover is the oldest continuously settled city or town in New Hampshire. It is also among the oldest cities in all of the United States.

The city of Dover's nickname, “The Garrison City,” has its roots in these early years. Its settlers took advantage of the area's abundant forestlands to fell trees for use in heavily fortified houses called “garrisons.” Made with sturdy logs and slits in the walls for rifles and muskets, these structures provided protection and a sense of security in cases of emergency or attack. Most of Dover's garrisons were destroyed in the late 1600s, but modern day residents and visitors can see for themselves the intact Damm Garrison at the local Woodman Museum. It is a symbol of the common threads of resilience, grit, and solidarity that are woven into the long and proud history of Dover.

The city of Dover has hosted many thriving industries over the past four centuries, including agriculture and shipbuilding in the 1700s and brickmaking in the 1800s. Yet anyone who takes a short stroll down Central Avenue can see the remnants of an industry that catapulted Dover to national prominence in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Textile manufacturers used the currents of the Cochecho River to power a sprawling mill complex that at one time employed over 2,000 workers. The Cochecho Manufacturing Company, its name the product of a clerical misspelling on incorporation documents, was one of the leading national producers of printed cotton and generated millions of yards of textiles annually. In 1828, it was the site of the first all-women strike in the United States when hundreds of “mill girls” marched off the job and through city streets in protest of meager wages. The nearby Sawyer Woolen Mills on the Bellamy

River also grew into the largest manufacturer of woollens in all of New Hampshire. Like many textile manufacturing giants of the Northeast, these enterprises closed their operations in the mid-1900s. Their expansive brick buildings sat dormant for years; however, city leaders have worked tirelessly in recent decades to repurpose them for modern use. They are now home to the Children's Museum of New Hampshire, restaurants, barbershops, toy stores, candy stores, small businesses, and apartments. They are once again the focal point of a vibrant downtown.

Throughout these many changes, challenges, and opportunities, Dover residents have remained determined to write their own distinct chapters in our American story. Many notable Granite Staters have called Dover home, including several Olympic athletes like swimmer Jenny Thompson and the first woman to be accepted into the bar and run for Governor of New Hampshire, Marilla Ricker. Many more are responsible for creating and sustaining a community that embodies the quintessential small town in New Hampshire, one bound together by nature, history, and—most important—its people.

My husband is a native of Dover, and we raised our family in the neighboring town of Madbury. We have always felt so welcomed by the city and its residents, and we look forward to joining our friends and neighbors in celebration of the Garrison City's 400th anniversary. I congratulate the city of Dover on this important milestone and wish the community all the best in its future endeavors.

120TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Harley-Davidson's 120th anniversary. I am honored to recognize this iconic Wisconsin company and to commemorate this momentous milestone.

Though the style and swagger of Harley-Davidson motorcycles are now known across the entire world, the origin story of these bikes humbly began in a machine shop on Milwaukee's North Side in 1903. This was where two young best friends, William S. Harley and Arthur Davidson, first experimented with different prototypes for a motorized bicycle. While their first model struggled to scale the hills of Milwaukee's streets, Harley and Davidson understood the promise that their invention held. Less than a year later, an updated prototype placed fourth in a motorcycle race at State Fair Park.

As Harley-Davidson's business and production rapidly grew in the following years, so did its place in American history. In 1907, the company began selling its motorcycles to police departments, a tradition that remains to this day. In 1917, the U.S. military adopted Harley-Davidson motorcycles

for military issue during the First World War, purchasing over 20,000 units for the war effort. Bolstered by the strong sense of resolve and innovation that we all associate with our legacy American manufacturers, the company was able to survive the Great Depression, leading to a historic partnership with the U.S. Army during the Second World War.

Today, Harley-Davidson remains one of the largest motorcycle manufacturers in the world and is famous for a loyal following that spans the far reaches of the globe. While Harley-Davidson holds onto its roots, it also looks to the future. The new Harley-Davidson LiveWire electric motorcycle released in 2019 continues the company's commitment to style, craftsmanship, and an unparalleled riding experience.

Though everyone knows the look and sound of a Harley-Davidson bike when they see one, the company has expanded their business with merchandise that people from all backgrounds are desperate to get their hands on. There are now Harley-Davidson dealerships in nearly 100 countries, but the company has kept true to its roots with its headquarters located in Milwaukee. In 2008, the Harley-Davidson Museum opened to the public, allowing fans to experience more than 100 years of history up close. The museum remains a top tourist destination for Milwaukee, reinforcing the shared identity between a great American city and manufacturer.

What began as a motorcycle prototype stored in a Milwaukee family backyard has become an unparalleled vehicle for adventure across the open roads of the Earth. Yet beyond the roar of an engine or the classic look of a motorcycle, Harley-Davidson has come to symbolize the freedom we all know as Americans. On the 120th anniversary of this American icon, I am proud to recognize the Harley-Davidson Motor Company and look forward to many more years of success.

REMEMBERING DR. BILL SPRIGGS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great economist, a trailblazer, and a friend of mine: Dr. Bill Spriggs.

Bill was born here in Washington, DC, to a professor and a schoolteacher. He shared his parents' love of learning and went on to attend Williams College for his undergraduate degree and the University of Wisconsin-Madison for his PhD in economics. Bill began his career in academia and brought a new lens to economic policy: calling attention to the role of race in our economy.

Over the years, Bill mentored thousands of students at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Norfolk State University, and Howard University. Bill was committed to lifting up all voices in his classroom and helping all students, especially people of color, advance in a field dominated by

White men. As Assistant Secretary of Labor during the Obama administration, Bill worked on a number of issues from trade to minimum wage, to racial disparities in the labor market. Bill then transitioned to be chief economist at the AFL-CIO, where he was a frequent and outspoken advocate for workers, in particular Black workers. Over his career of service, Bill's advocacy and policy expertise made a difference for so many. It is simple: Workers are better off because of Bill.

And his impact extends far beyond the impressive roles he held; at every step of his career, Bill challenged his colleagues to consider how systemic racism in our economy hurts working families of color. In the summer of 2020, following the murder of George Floyd, Bill published a powerful open letter to his fellow economists where he criticized the field's approach to race as a factor in the economy. He called on economists to reflect on and rethink how they study race. And he asked that they commit to creating policies that uplift workers of color and their families. The letter served as a starting point for discussion about the Fed's role in economic inequality.

His work shaped the national conversation. He found that Black workers were disproportionately hurt by import shocks to the economy, like NAFTA and Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China. His work reminded us that just as we were starting to create more jobs that support the middle class like manufacturing and make them more open to Black workers, our country's trade policy enabled the shipment of those jobs overseas. The work that we have to do now to rebuild our country with a real pro-American pro-worker industrial strategy that is finally inclusive to all stands on his shoulders. It is up to all of us to continue that conversation and uphold Bill's legacy.

On a personal note, I had the privilege of working with Bill a number of times over the years. He testified before the Banking Housing and Urban Affairs Committee at least four times since I took over as the lead Democrat. Each time, Bill testified about policies that would help workers. He offered his support for COVID relief packages to get families through the pandemic. And he stood up for communities and people that have been overlooked by economic policy for far too long.

Bill offered thoughtful counsel; he took time to talk to my staff and share his expertise. He was kind, thoughtful, and a brilliant economist. Bill understood that worker rights are intertwined with civil rights. And above all, he was committed to fighting for the dignity of work; he and I shared a goal that, one day, hard work will pay off for everyone no matter who you are or what you do.

May we all follow Bill's example to dedicate our lives to service, to push toward that goal until every worker can count on the dignity of work.