

Whereas the ABAA has consistently worked for booksellers and the book community at large in a rapidly changing world;

Whereas the ABAA has adapted to new arenas of collecting, including handmade ephemera, games, photographs, historic documents, letters, and electronic media;

Whereas the ABAA promotes the progression of the skill and general knowledge that is particular to the trade;

Whereas the ABAA has arranged special events in combination with its annual fairs to commemorate its 75th anniversary;

Whereas the ABAA is committed, through internships, prizes, and educational programming, to cultivating a vibrant and welcoming community of booksellers and book buyers; and

Whereas the ABAA continues to innovate and adapt, searching for new ways to expand and serve the evolving community of collectors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and celebrates the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of America; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the president and executive director of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of America.

SENATE RESOLUTION 905—RECOGNIZING THE ROLE OF THE SCARBORO 85 IN THE DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOLLOWING THE LANDMARK DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 905

Whereas, on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States delivered a unanimous opinion in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), holding that—

(1) separate educational facilities are inherently unequal; and

(2) the “separate but equal” doctrine violated the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which states that no citizen may be denied equal protection under the law;

Whereas, in a second opinion issued on May 31, 1955, the Supreme Court of the United States decreed that schools should be desegregated “with all deliberate speed”;

Whereas, on September 6, 1955, Oak Ridge High School and Robertsville Junior High, located in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, became the first public schools in the Southeast region to implement the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Brown v. Board of Education*;

Whereas the integration of Oak Ridge High School and Robertsville Junior High was conducted in a peaceful manner;

Whereas the “Scarboro 85” consisted of the 85 African American students from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, who led the historic integration of public schools in the Southeast, including—

- (1) Ernestine Avery;
- (2) Donald Avery;
- (3) Willis Lee Avery;
- (4) Richard Bates;
- (5) Robert Berry;
- (6) Will C. Booker;
- (7) Stella Brantley;
- (8) Marshall Butler;

- (9) Jaqueline Bynam;
- (10) William Henry Carroll;
- (11) Pete Clark;
- (12) Randolph Collins;
- (13) Evindies Copeland;
- (14) Ethel Davidson;
- (15) Minnie Davidson;
- (16) Lola B. Dowdell;
- (17) Georgia Lee Dowdell;
- (18) James Drake;
- (19) Willie Lee Edwards;
- (20) Shirley Reed Freeman;
- (21) John D. Ghosten Jr.;
- (22) L.C. Gipson;
- (23) Nannie Mae Goodman;
- (24) Lawrence Graham;
- (25) Mazie Graham;
- (26) Rufus Graham;
- (27) Henry Fred Guinn;
- (28) Gwendolyn Guinn;
- (29) Margaret Strickland Guinn;
- (30) Eugene Hawkins;
- (31) Roberta Hawkins;
- (32) Shirley Hawkins;
- (33) Helen Hill;
- (34) Mable Jean Hill;
- (35) Robert Hill;
- (36) Deloris Holmes;
- (37) Edward Holmes;
- (38) Dorothy Ann Hudgens;
- (39) A.C. Hunter Jr.;
- (40) Webster Jackson;
- (41) Leroy Justice;
- (42) Willie Frank Kirk;
- (43) Archie Lee;
- (44) Jo Ann Lee;
- (45) Charles Lewis;
- (46) Dorothy Kirk Lewis;
- (47) Jimmy Lewis;
- (48) Spencer Lindsay;
- (49) Ernestine Maddox;
- (50) Bernice Mahone;
- (51) Leon Mahone;
- (52) Mary Ellen Mahone;
- (53) Winfred Malone;
- (54) Barbara Jean Mason;
- (55) Emma McCaskill;
- (56) Paul Kylene McCaskill;
- (57) Jesse McClanahan;
- (58) Alma McKinney;
- (59) Eloise Mitchell;
- (60) Maxine Officer;
- (61) Barbara Sue Perry;
- (62) Bobby Phillips;
- (63) Amos William Robinson;
- (64) Arthur Charles Robinson;
- (65) Hazel Marie Robinson;
- (66) C.H. Shannon;
- (67) Mary Jo Shannon;
- (68) Barbara Jean Sims;
- (69) Willy Smith;
- (70) Sarah Mae Spratling;
- (71) Emma Jean Strickland;
- (72) Pearl Strickland;
- (73) Frank Summerville;
- (74) Joe Summerville;
- (75) Edward Lewis Threat;
- (76) Joe Torry;
- (77) Charles Walker;
- (78) Estelle Warmley;
- (79) Donald Washington;
- (80) Joe West Jr.;
- (81) Roy Lee White;
- (82) Leroy Williams;
- (83) Nehemiah Williams; and
- (84) 2 additional students, names unknown;

Whereas Lawrence Graham Jr., Henry Fred Guinn, and Robert Berry of the Scarboro 85 were the first African American students to participate in public school and university athletics in the Southeast region;

Whereas African American staff members of Oak Ridge High School and Robertsville Junior High included—

- (1) Fred Brown;
- (2) Douglas Freeman;
- (3) Hurley Hardin;
- (4) Ms. McSwain;

- (5) Mrs. Roach;
- (6) Madeline Scales; and
- (7) Mrs. Vernon; and

Whereas the Scarboro 85 were aided by pillars of the Oak Ridge community, including—

- (1) the Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church;
- (2) the Oak Valley Baptist Church;
- (3) the Spurgeon Chapel African American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; and
- (4) the Scarboro Church of Christ: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and celebrates—

(1) the Scarboro 85 as the first group of African American students to integrate public schools in the Southeast region following the landmark decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Brown v. Board of Education*; and

(2) the role of the Scarboro 85 in leading the desegregation movement in the Southeast region.

SENATE RESOLUTION 906—COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE UNITED STATES TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2024 SOLHEIM CUP

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

S. RES. 906

Whereas the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) was founded in 1950, with a mission to change the face of golf by providing a platform for women to play professional golf;

Whereas the Solheim Cup is a biennial, transatlantic team match-play competition, featuring the 12 leading United States players from the LPGA and the top 12 European players from the Ladies European Tour (LET);

Whereas the LPGA members competed for the Solheim Cup from September 13 to September 15, 2024, at the Robert Trent Jones Golf Club in Gainesville, Virginia;

Whereas United States Team reclaimed the Solheim Cup by defeating Team Europe with a score of 15.5 to 12.5;

Whereas the United States leads Europe in winning the Solheim Cup, having won 11 out of 19 competitions;

Whereas Stacy Lewis led the 2024 United States Solheim Cup Team as the captain, using her expertise in the sport of golf and in competing for the Solheim Cup, as she—

(1) became the youngest captain in the history of the United States Solheim Cup Team in the 2023 competition;

(2) served as an assistant captain in 2021; and

(3) has played in the Solheim Cup 4 times (in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017); and

Whereas the United States Solheim Cup Team and the LPGA should all be congratulated and celebrated for their triumph and commitment to the game of golf, highlighting women in sports, and their contributions to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the United States Team for its victory at the 2024 Solheim Cup;

(2) recognizes the achievements, excellence, dedication, and teamwork of the members of the United States Solheim Cup Team;

(3) commends the LPGA and its members for their contributions to the game of golf and their efforts to make golf accessible; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the United States Solheim Cup Team captain, Stacy Lewis; and

(B) the Commissioner of the LPGA, Mollie Marcoux Samaan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 907—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF DR. RALPH DE LA TORRE V. BERNARD SANDERS, ET AL

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 907

Whereas, the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Committee Chairman Bernard Sanders, Ranking Member Bill Cassidy, and 18 other Members of the Committee have been named as defendants in the case of *Dr. Ralph de la Torre v. Bernard Sanders, et al.*, Civil Action No. 1:24-cv-02776-TNM, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Committees and Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Committee Chairman Bernard Sanders, Ranking Member Bill Cassidy, and 18 other Committee Members named as defendants in the case of *Dr. Ralph de la Torre v. Bernard Sanders, et al.*

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3304. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1153, to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the National Manufacturing Advisory Council within the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3304. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. PETERS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1153, to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the National Manufacturing Advisory Council within the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Manufacturing Advisory Council for the 21st Century Act”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADVISORY COUNCIL.**—The term “Advisory Council” means the National Manufacturing Advisory Council established under subsection (b).

(2) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate;

(G) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives;

(J) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(K) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(L) the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

(3) **ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED AREA.**—The term “economically distressed area” means an area that meets 1 or more of the requirements described in section 301(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3161(a)).

(4) **RURAL AREA.**—The term “rural area” means an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the United States Trade Representative, and the Secretary of Education, shall establish within the Department of Commerce the National Manufacturing Advisory Council.

(c) **MISSION.**—The mission of the Advisory Council shall be to—

(1) provide a forum for—

(A) regular communication between the Federal Government and the manufacturing sector, including manufacturing workers, in the United States; and

(B) discussing and proposing solutions to problems relating to the manufacturing sector in the United States, including the manufacturing workforce, supply chain interruptions, and regulatory and other logistical challenges;

(2) advise the Secretary regarding policies and programs of the Federal Government that affect manufacturing, including the manufacturing workforce, in the United States; and

(3) annually produce a national strategic plan, as described in subsection (g), that provides recommendations to the Secretary and the appropriate committees of Congress regarding how to help the United States remain the preeminent destination throughout the world for investment in manufacturing, which shall be based on the execution of the duties of the Advisory Council.

(d) **DUTIES.**—The duties of the Advisory Council shall include the following:

(1) Meeting not less frequently than once every 180 days, in a manner to be determined by the Secretary and that is in compliance with chapter 10 of title 5, United States Code, in order to provide independent advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding issues involving manufacturing in the United States.

(2) Identifying and assessing the impact that technological developments, critical production capacity, skill availability, investment patterns, and emerging defense needs have on the manufacturing competitiveness of the United States and providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding that impact.

(3) Soliciting input from the public and private sectors and academia relating to emerging trends in manufacturing, and the responsiveness of Federal programming with

respect to manufacturing, and providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary for areas of increased Federal attention with respect to manufacturing.

(4) Identifying, and providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary regarding, global and domestic manufacturing trends, including on matters such as supply chain interruptions, logistical challenges, and demographic and technological changes affecting the manufacturing base in the United States.

(5) Providing advice and recommendations to the Secretary on matters relating to investment in, and support of, the manufacturing workforce in the United States, including on matters such as—

(A) worker participation in planning for the deployment of new technologies across the manufacturing sector in the United States and within workplaces in that sector;

(B) training and education priorities for the Federal Government and employers to assist workers in adapting the skills and experiences of those workers to fit the demands of the manufacturing sector in the United States in the 21st century;

(C) how the development of new technologies and processes have impacted, and will impact, the manufacturing workforce of the United States and the economy of the United States, which shall be based on input from manufacturing workers;

(D) policies and procedures that expand access to jobs, career advancement opportunities, and management opportunities in the manufacturing sector in the United States for low-income individuals in the United States, or new entrants into that sector, in both urban and rural areas; and

(E) how to improve access to demand-driven manufacturing-related education, training, and re-training for workers, including at community and technical colleges, through other institutions of higher education and through apprenticeships and work-based learning opportunities.

(6) Providing recommendations to the Secretary on ways to—

(A) provide—

(i) manufacturing-related worker education, training, and development; and

(ii) entrepreneurship training relating to manufacturing;

(B) connect individuals and businesses with services described in subparagraph (A) that are offered in the communities of those individuals or businesses;

(C) coordinate services relating to manufacturing employee engagement, including employee ownership and workforce training;

(D) connect manufacturers with community and technical colleges, other institutions of higher education, State or local workforce development boards established under section 101 or 107 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111, 3122), labor organizations, and nonprofit job training providers to develop and support training and job placement services, and apprenticeship and online learning platforms, for new and incumbent manufacturing workers;

(E) integrate new technologies and processes into the manufacturing sector in the United States and address the workforce impacts of those new technologies and processes; and

(F) develop best practices for manufacturers to incorporate, or transition to, employee ownership structures.

(7) With respect to the matters described in paragraphs (1) through (6), soliciting input from—

(A) economically distressed areas;

(B) geographically diverse regions of the United States, including both urban and rural areas; and