

CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2029, a bill to protect the privacy of personal reproductive or sexual health information, and for other purposes.

S. 2067

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2067, a bill to rescind certain budget authority proposed to be rescinded in special messages transmitted to the Congress by the President on June 3, 2025, in accordance with section 1012(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

S. 2068

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2068, a bill to ban drug manufacturers from using direct-to-consumer advertising, including social media, to promote their products.

S. 2070

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 2070, a bill to provide limited authority to use the Armed Forces to suppress insurrection or rebellion and quell domestic violence.

S. 2077

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2077, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for former foster youth.

S. RES. 236

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 236, a resolution calling for the return of abducted Ukrainian children before finalizing any peace agreement to end the war against Ukraine.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 2093. A bill to establish, within the United States Agency for International Development, a program to promote mobility in rural communities through access to affordable, fit-for-purpose bicycles, to provide support to sustainably increase access to critical services in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2093

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bicycles for Rural African Transport Act".

SEC. 2. RURAL MOBILITY PROGRAM IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this Act as "USAID") shall establish a rural mobility program (referred to in this section as the "Program") to carry out the purposes described in paragraph (2), including through grants made to eligible nongovernmental partner organizations. In carrying out the program, the Administrator shall prioritize organizations with demonstrated success conducting rural mobility programs in the region.

(2) PURPOSE.—The Program shall focus on country-driven projects within sub-Saharan Africa—

(A) to promote rural communities' access to critical services and opportunities, including education, health care, and livelihood opportunities, through access to affordable, fit-for-purpose bicycles; and

(B) to provide support to sustainably increase access to critical services, such as education, health care, and livelihood opportunities in rural areas, including through support for rural-based mechanics, access to spare parts, reduction of social and gender-based stigma, and community project management capacity.

(3) PARTNERSHIPS.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Program shall partner with existing entities overseas that have successful models for providing access to affordable bicycles to achieve development objectives.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated—

- (A) \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;
- (B) \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;
- (C) \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2028;
- (D) \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2029; and
- (E) \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2030 and for each fiscal year thereafter.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) PRIOR PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of USAID shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives regarding projects carried out by USAID during each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2025 relating to the purposes described in subsection (a)(2).

(B) CONTENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall—

- (i) identify the countries in which USAID embedded rural bicycle mobility into its strategies, programs, and projects;
- (ii) describe the mechanisms by which rural bicycle mobility was so embedded;
- (iii) specify the number of bicycles distributed each fiscal year;
- (iv) assess the outcomes for, and the impacts on, participants in such projects; and
- (v) assess USAID's efforts to disseminate lessons learned from such projects.

(2) CURRENT PROJECTS.—Not later than December 30, 2026, and annually thereafter, the Administrator of USAID shall submit a report to the congressional committees listed in paragraph (1)(A) regarding projects carried out by USAID during the fiscal year immediately preceding the submission of such report. Each such report shall include information relating to the matters described in clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (1)(B).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 281—COMMEMORATING THE 95TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 281

Whereas on June 17, 1930, President Hoover signed into law the Tariff Act of 1930 (commonly known as the "Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930");

Whereas the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 raised tariffs on goods imported into the United States in an attempt to protect farmers and manufacturers in the United States from foreign competition;

Whereas the Senate Historical Office has characterized the passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 as "among the most catastrophic acts in congressional history";

Whereas the sudden and steep increase in tariffs encouraged retaliation by foreign countries, including major trading partners such as Canada and countries in Europe, which responded by raising their own tariffs on goods imported from the United States, triggering a dramatic reduction in international trade;

Whereas the resulting retaliatory tariffs contributed to a substantial decline in farm and manufacturing exports from the United States, which plummeted from \$5,240,000,000 in 1929 to \$1,670,000,000 in 1933, a 68 percent drop, according to records kept by the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas the tariffs contributed to anti-United States sentiment in foreign countries, leading to consumer boycotts in Canada, France, Spain, Italy, and other countries;

Whereas the effects of the tariffs and counter-tariffs contributed to the Great Depression, during which global trade decreased by as much as 60 percent;

Whereas the effects of the tariffs were amplified by deflation, causing the gross domestic product of the United States to fall from \$104,600,000,000 in 1929 to \$57,000,000,000 in 1933, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis;

Whereas the unemployment rate spiked from 3.2 percent in 1929 to a peak of approximately 23 percent in 1932, before decreasing slightly to 21 percent in 1933, according to the Journal of Economic Perspectives of the American Economic Association;

Whereas, after the tariffs were imposed, the trade surplus of the United States declined because exports fell more than imports;

Whereas in 1934 Congress directed the President to reduce tariff rates applied by the United States and to seek reductions in tariffs applied to exports from the United States through the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", enacted June 12, 1934 (73 Stat. 943, chapter 474) (commonly known as the "Reciprocal Tariff Act"), and later Acts that provided the President with trade negotiating objectives and tariff proclamation authority;

Whereas tariffs were decreased in the United States and abroad, falling in the United States from a trade-weighted average of 19.8 percent in 1933 to 6.9 percent by 1950, and continuing to fall afterwards as a result of multilateral trade agreements; and

Whereas the United States has since benefited substantially from an open and rules-

based international trading system that promotes innovation and growth, lowers input costs for goods manufactured in the United States, reduces consumer prices, supports supply chain resiliency, and enables the United States to maintain an export market valued at more than \$3,000,000,000,000; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) observes the 95th anniversary of the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930 (commonly known as the “Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930”) as a moment of historical reflection on the consequences of protectionist economic policies;

(2) views the Tariff Act of 1930 as a significant contributor to the Great Depression;

(3) affirms the importance of rules-based trade policy that reduces production costs for farmers, manufacturers, and construction firms in the United States, strengthens international economic cooperation, helps provide consumers in the United States with a larger variety of affordable goods, and opens up vast foreign markets to exports from the United States; and

(4) commits to encouraging trade and economic policies that encourage economic growth and avoid the repetition of historic policy mistakes.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I am here too to focus on some history and a resolution. Today is the 95th anniversary of one of the worst economic policies our country ever made: the Smoot-Hawley tariffs.

Don't just take my word for it. The Senate Historical Office has characterized it as “among the most catastrophic acts in congressional history.”

So today I am introducing a resolution that commemorates this anniversary as a moment to reflect on the devastating impact and the consequences. It shows you what we can learn from history, and at its peak, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act placed an average rate of 20 percent tariffs on goods imported into the United States—just 20 percent. So we have had this big discussion about many other things, definitely well above 20 percent.

The goal then was to bolster U.S. farmers and manufacturers by protecting them from foreign competition. But that goal, as we all know, if you study history, was not met. What it did instead was widen and deepen the Great Depression.

My resolution recounts our major trading partners, including Canada and countries in Europe, responded to those tariffs placed on by the United States by raising tariffs on the United States' exported goods. So yes, let's say a trade war. And anti-United States sentiment rapidly intensified in foreign countries, leading to a consumer boycott of American products in Canada, France, Spain, Italy, and many other countries.

The retaliatory tariffs and consumer boycotts caused farm and manufacturing exports from the United States to plunge from 68 percent, basically \$5.24 billion, in 1929, to basically \$1.6 billion—so from \$5 billion to basically \$1 billion in 1933, so a big drop in what the United States was able to do.

The U.S. gross domestic product fell nearly in half, from \$104 billion in 1929

to just \$57 billion in 1932. And the unemployment rate rose from 3.2 percent to a peak of around 23 percent in 1932. So the Great Depression had arrived.

In my State, the State of Washington, we have always been dependent on trade. Back then, lumber was our main export, and the trade war essentially destroyed that industry. Production dropped 70 percent, and the board feet dropped down to just 2 billion board feet in 1932—more than cutting in half what we had done before. More than half of our State's loggers lost their jobs. The unemployment rate in my State was 33 percent much higher than the national average. And where do we stand 95 years later? Do we want to take a moment and understand the lessons of Smoot-Hawley?

The administration is running a very high tariff playbook. The world's economy is much more interconnected now than it was in the 1930s. Uncertainty is the enemy of continued economic growth. And at least the Smoot-Hawley tariffs were set at an established rate. American businesses knew what they were standing up against and could make forecasts and plans accordingly.

These tariffs in the Trump administration change at the discretion of the President, creating huge uncertainty. Small business owners in my State tell me that while the tariffs are a challenge, the uncertainty is what keeps them up at night. The administration's tariffs are on par with Smoot-Hawley era tariffs. On that, the economic historians agree: That was a prolonged and deepened global depression. Last week, the President said the tariffs on China would be set at 55 percent.

So what have we learned from this historical date? Before President Hoover signed the Smoot-Hawley Act, he got a signed letter from more than 1,000 economists—1,000 economists sent a letter. The economists warned that raising tariffs would cause the cost to rise on consumers; farmers and manufacturers would suffer; and retaliatory tariffs would make exports dry up. And they said that starting a trade war would damage our foreign relations.

As early as 1934, Congress tried to right the ship. That year, we passed the Reciprocal Tariff Act directing Presidents to reduce us and world tariff rates. This year, my colleague Senator GRASSLEY and I are trying to stop the administration by introducing the Trade Review Act of 2025 that establishes limits on the President's ability to impose tariffs. Why? Because this is the constitutional power given to Congress, not to the President. The courts have already said at certain levels that this President, as it relates to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, does not have this authority.

So out of the ashes of World War Two, the U.S. led in a way of creating an open and rules-based international trading system. Tariffs were lowered in the U.S. and abroad—falling in the

U.S.—from a trade weighted average of 20 percent in '33 to 7 percent in 1950 and continuing to fall afterward with trade agreements.

So it means we established rules. That is what trade needs. We don't need a President whose authority isn't in this particular area to start trade wars with no end in sight. The rules-based trading system provided the stability we needed to drive investment and to drive growth.

So the resolution I am introducing today asked the Senate to affirm the importance of a rules-based trade policy that reduces production costs for American farmers, for manufacturers, and one that opens markets to US exports.

It is time for us to commit to encouraging trade policies, particularly when so many other countries are getting their products on the shelves in foreign markets, leaving our products at home.

Let's avoid the repetition of this historical policy mistake and instead do something that reaffirms this institution's oversight of this issue and recognize the problems that tariffs are causing.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—COMMEMORATING JUNE 17, 2025, AS THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOTHER EMANUEL AME CHURCH SHOOTING

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 282

Whereas, on June 17, 2015, a peaceful Wednesday evening prayer meeting at the Mother Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in Charleston, South Carolina, ended in tragedy as an armed gunman killed 9 African-American parishioners;

Whereas the killer, Dylann Roof, a White supremacist, sat in the Mother Emanuel AME Church, the oldest African Methodist church in the South, for more than an hour before opening fire, shooting 12 people and killing 9 before escaping;

Whereas the “Emanuel Nine” includes the Reverend Clementa Pinckney, Cynthia Hurd, the Reverend Sharonda Coleman-Singleton, Tywanza Sanders, Ethel Lance, Susie Jackson, the Reverend DePayne Middleton-Doctor, the Reverend Daniel Simmons, Sr., and Myra Thompson;

Whereas Reverend Clementa Pinckney, elected to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1996 at the age of 23, becoming the youngest African-American elected to the South Carolina State Legislature, was a 15-year member of the South Carolina Senate from the 45th District, a beloved husband of Jennifer Benjamin and father of Eliana and Malana, and was a recipient of a bachelor's degree from Allen University in 1995 and a master of public administration degree from the University of South Carolina in 1999;

Whereas Cynthia Hurd served as a librarian in the Charleston, South Carolina library system for 31 years, worked at the St. Andrews Regional Library since 2011, had previously worked as the branch manager of the John L. Dart Library in downtown Charleston, and after her death, was honored by the Charleston County Public Library system,