

Justice Marshall told Judge Keith to “use the law as a means for social change.” That is precisely what Judge Keith did throughout the Civil Rights movement, standing up for justice and equal rights for all citizens.

He spent more than 20 years in private practice in Detroit. He served as a cochair of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission with John Feikens in 1964 and helped heal the community during and after the Detroit Uprising of 1967.

That same year, President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated him to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. Judge Keith, a grandson of slaves, would go on to serve more than 50 years on the Federal bench, becoming the longest serving Black judge in the nation.

Judge Keith gained national prominence for his ruling against President Nixon’s Attorney General John N. Mitchell in the United States v. Sinclair case. Judge Keith’s decision was later upheld by the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court. It is now seen as a landmark decision upholding our Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable searches and seizures.

In 1971, Judge Keith ordered that Pontiac, MI, develop a new school bus policy to help integrate its schools. Shortly before the order took effect, five Ku Klux Klansmen firebombed 10 Pontiac school buses and threatened Judge Keith’s life.

But Judge Keith persisted, ruling in 1975 that the town of Hamtramck must provide new, affordable housing for 500 African Americans after they were displaced by federally supported urban renewal projects. He served as chief judge from 1975 through 1977.

While serving on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Judge Keith ruled against another President, this time President George W. Bush’s secret deportation hearings after 9/11.

Writing for a unanimous panel of judges, he coined the memorable phrase “democracies die behind closed doors,” which inspired the Washington Post’s motto: “Democracy Dies in Darkness.”

He remained active into his 90s. He issued a blistering dissent in a Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals voting rights case in 2016, in which the majority upheld extremely strict voting requirements in Ohio.

Above all, he was a patriot who deeply loved this country. One of his proudest roles was serving as the national chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, when he led efforts to promote the document our nation was built upon.

Over the years, he mentored countless lawyers, including Michigan’s Secretary of State Jocelyn F. Benson, circuit court Judge Eric L. Clay, and Lani Guinier, the first African-American woman to gain tenure at Harvard Law School.

Guinier, who served as Judge Keith’s law clerk, once said this: “Judge Keith

has been my second father, someone who presided at my wedding, stood by me during some of the most difficult professional challenges of my life, and guided me with his wisdom,” she said. “And I am far from alone.”

Professor Guinier is right. With Judge Keith on their side, the people of Michigan were never alone. We knew that we had someone fighting for us and for justice for all. He used the law as a means for social change, and I think Justice Marshall would be very proud.

My deepest condolences go to his three daughters, Debbie Keith, Gilda Keith, and Cecile Keith Brown, his two granddaughters, and his many friends.●

RECOGNIZING BUBBLES ICE CREAM PARLOR

● Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, it is my privilege to recognize an outstanding family-run small business who is providing Hoosiers with great jobs and good food, all while supporting their local community. In honor of the U.S. Small Business Administration’s National Small Business Week, it is my privilege to name Bubbles Ice Cream Parlor of Michigan City, IN, as the Senate Small Business of the Day.

Tim and Kim Martin founded Bubbles nearly 16 years ago and have been serving premium ice cream to Hoosiers ever since. Known for always serving delicious ice cream with a smile, Bubbles has become a community staple and a gathering place for the families of northwest Indiana.

Today, Tim and Kim’s son, Zach manages the ice cream parlor, where they employ many local high school students as ice cream scoopers. They serve 32 varieties of ice cream, milkshakes, sundaes, and pies. Recently, they have even started offering hand-made donuts on weekend mornings. At Bubbles, you can always expect a delicious treat and a family-friendly atmosphere.

Bubbles is dedicated to more than just their delicious desserts. They are committed to giving back to their community. They are a sponsor of Michigan City High School, provide ice cream rewards to elementary students who reach various academic goals, and donate ice cream to local philanthropies.

These fantastic treats, friendly service, and community commitment have not gone unnoticed. Bubbles has been awarded the News-Dispatch’s Readers’ Choice Award for 8 consecutive years. They are a prime example of a small business’s ability to provide a great product, a welcoming smile, and a helping hand—all in a day’s work.

Small businesses are the backbone of local communities throughout Indiana. They provide dignified jobs to rural communities and support schools, charities, and nonprofits. I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations

to the Martin family and all of the employees at Bubbles Ice Cream Parlor for being named the Senate Small Business of the Day. I look forward to watching your continued growth and success.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 9. An act to direct the President to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 9. An act to direct the President to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes.

S. 1332. A bill to set forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2020 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2021 through 2029.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1116. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Privacy of Consumer Financial Information—Amendment to Conform Regulations to the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act” (RIN3038-AE80) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 3, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1117. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting legislative proposals relative to the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020”; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1118. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Federal Acquisition