

(3) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide assistance, as appropriate;

(4)(A) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device for the Network; and

(B) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under this paragraph;

(5) conduct research relating to the Rosenwald Schools;

(6) make recommendations for any additional Rosenwald School sites that should be considered for inclusion within the Park due to the significance, integrity, and need for management by the National Park Service of the sites; and

(7) have the authority to provide grants to Network elements described in subsection (c).

(c) ELEMENTS.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:

(1) All units and programs of the National Park Service that are determined by the Secretary to relate to the story of Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools.

(2) Other Federal, State, local, and privately owned properties that the Secretary determines—

(A) relate to Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools; and

(B) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

(3) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites, facilities, and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature that are directly related to Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—To achieve the purposes of this section and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network and units and programs of the National Park Service, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 830—RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING

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

S. RES. 830

Whereas, in 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Act of July 2, 1862 (commonly known as the "First Morrill Act") (12 Stat. 503, chapter 130; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), which granted land to States that agreed to use the land to teach "agriculture and the mechanic arts";

Whereas the Indiana General Assembly—

(1) in 1865, voted to participate in the Act of July 2, 1862 (commonly known as the "First Morrill Act") (12 Stat. 503, chapter 130; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), and planned to build an institution; and

(2) in 1869, chose Lafayette, Indiana, in Tippecanoe County, for the new institution, Purdue University;

Whereas, in 1874, the first engineering student at Purdue University began taking engineering classes with an engineering instructor;

Whereas, in 1882, 1888, and 1904, Elwood Mead received degrees from Purdue University, and, in the 1930s, Elwood Mead directed the development of the Hoover Dam;

Whereas, in 1891, the 85,000-pound test locomotive Schenectady, the original "Boiler-maker Special," arrived at Purdue University to be used in the first locomotive testing lab of its kind;

Whereas Reginald Fessenden—

(1) from 1892 to 1893, while at Purdue University, initiated experiments for wireless transmission of the human voice-radio; and

(2) in 1900, succeeded in sending the first wireless transmission of the human voice-radio;

Whereas, in 1921, Donovan Berlin graduated from Purdue University and later designed important World War II planes, the P-40 and P-36, the only numerous battle-ready fighters available in the United States at the outbreak of the war;

Whereas, in 1921, Games Slayter graduated from Purdue University and later developed coarse fibers that facilitated the commercial production of the first fiberglass product;

Whereas, in 1927, Roscoe George graduated from Purdue University and later, with colleague Howard Helm, became the inventor of all-electronic television receivers;

Whereas, in 1929, Charles Ellis, a professor of civil engineering at Purdue University from 1934 to 1946, drew the blueprint design for the Golden Gate Bridge and oversaw test borings for, and the surveying and setting of, the towers of the Golden Gate Bridge;

Whereas, in 1933, Edward Purcell graduated from Purdue University and, in 1952, with Felix Bloch, won the Nobel Prize in Physics for finding a way to detect the extremely weak magnetism of the atomic nucleus;

Whereas, from 1935 to 1937, Amelia Earhart was a visiting professor in the aeronautical engineering department of Purdue University;

Whereas, in 1907 and 1948, John Atalla earned degrees from Purdue University and later co-developed the metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor, the most widely used type of integrated circuit in the world and the most manufactured human artifact in history;

Whereas Iven C. Kincheloe, Jr.—

(1) graduated from Purdue University in 1949;

(2) in 1956, became the Air Force test pilot that flew the Bell X-2 to 126,000 feet, becoming the first person to reach space; and

(3) was selected to fly the X-15 to become first citizen of the United States in space, but was killed in another test flight on July 26, 1958;

Whereas, in 1947, 1948, 1950, and 1981, Robert C. Forney earned degrees from Purdue University and later led the development of many new polymeric resins, most notably Dacron polyester fiber;

Whereas Virgil "Gus" Grissom—

(1) graduated from Purdue University in 1950;

(2) in 1959, was in the first group of astronauts in the United States;

(3) in 1961, was the second citizen of the United States in space, piloting Mercury-Redstone 4;

(4) was the command pilot for Gemini 3, the first 2-person space flight of the United States; and

(5) would eventually die while serving the United States on January 27, 1967, in the Apollo 1 flash fire at Kennedy Space Center;

Whereas, in 1955, Neil Armstrong graduated from Purdue University and later became the first person on the Moon;

Whereas, in 1956, Gene Cernan graduated from Purdue University and became the last person to set foot on the Moon as of 2024;

Whereas, in 1960, Paul McEnroe graduated from Purdue University and developed the globally ubiquitous barcode;

Whereas, in 1969, Purdue University founded the Women in Engineering Program, a first-of-its-kind program in the United States and model for other universities that aimed to recruit women into the engineering field, and to help retain women while at the Purdue University campus;

Whereas, in 1974, Les Geddes began a distinguished teaching and research career at Purdue University that spawned life-saving innovations including—

(1) burn treatments;

(2) miniature defibrillators;

(3) ligament repair; and

(4) tiny blood pressure monitors for premature infants;

Whereas, in 1974, the Purdue University Black Society of Engineers invited every Black engineering society to a conference at Purdue University and, from that meeting, the National Society of Black Engineers was created and became the largest student-managed organization in the United States, with more than 20,000 members and more than 790 chapters on college and university campuses;

Whereas, Purdue University is known as the "Cradle of Astronauts", as 27 graduates of Purdue University have been selected for space travel and nearly ¼ of United States spaceflights have included a graduate of Purdue University;

Whereas, Purdue University is home to various academic programs that rank in the top 10 in the United States, including programs for—

(1) agricultural and biological engineering;

(2) industrial engineering;

(3) aeronautics and astronautics;

(4) civil engineering;

(5) mechanical engineering;

(6) electrical and computer engineering; and

(7) environmental and ecological engineering;

Whereas, as of 2024, Purdue University produces more than 5 percent of engineering students in the United States, and continues to expand; and

Whereas Purdue University has produced several Nobel Prize laureates, astronauts, and numerous ideas that have advanced humankind: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the 150th Anniversary of Purdue University Engineering;

(B) the consequential impact that Purdue University Engineering, and other programs at Purdue University, have had on the United States and the world, due to the engineering research, study, and feats of their graduates;

(C) that Purdue University Engineering—

(i) continues to provide nationally recognized programs for its students; and

(ii) is a treasured resource for individuals in the great State of Indiana, the United States, and the world; and

(2) encourages individuals in the United States to celebrate Purdue University Engineering and its graduates on their accomplishments and contributions to the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 831—SUPPORTING THE INCLUSION OF THE WOMEN OF SUDAN IN UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO END THE CONFLICT IN SUDAN

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 831

Whereas the women of Sudan have long led the fight for democracy in Sudan, including by establishing the Sudanese Women's Union after Sudan won its independence;

Whereas, following the end of the regime of Omar al-Bashir in April 2019, many Sudanese women mobilized and advocated for a civilian transitional government and secured progress such as the criminalization of female genital mutilation, the repeal of strict public order laws that governed the presence and attire of women in public spaces, and the codification of women's rights in the transitional constitution;

Whereas, despite making progress toward the meaningful inclusion of women in the political process, women in Sudan were largely left out of peace efforts and talks to transition to a civilian government;

Whereas many Sudanese women led and participated in protests to hold their government accountable during the transitional period and against the overthrow of Sudan's civilian transitional government by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, chair of the transitional Sovereign Council and head of the Sudanese Armed Forces, and other members of the Transitional Military Council, including Rapid Support Forces commander Lieutenant General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti);

Whereas, in response to the protests, military officials conducted a crackdown on peaceful protestors that included extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, torture, and the use of sexual- and gender-based violence to silence and oppress women;

Whereas, despite calls for accountability by the women of Sudan and the international community, numerous perpetrators of human rights abuses in Sudan have never been brought to justice, including those who perpetrated violence under the Omar al-Bashir regime, during the protests to end the regime, and as part of the military junta that took power from the transitional government;

Whereas the systemic oppression of protestors has facilitated democratic backsliding and perpetuated a culture of impunity in Sudan;

Whereas, on April 15, 2023, war broke out in Sudan between the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces, resulting in thousands of civilian casualties and a crisis for the future of democratic governance in Sudan;

Whereas Sudan is facing the world's largest internal displacement crisis with more than 11,000,000 people internally displaced;

Whereas Sudan is facing the world's worst education crisis as more than 19,000,000 children, more than half of whom are girls, are out of school due to violence or displacement;

Whereas Sudan is facing the world's worst hunger crisis as more than 25,000,000 people, the majority of whom are women and children, are facing acute food insecurity due to the war;

Whereas, as of March 2024 in Sudan, more than 1,000,000 women who are pregnant or breastfeeding were facing acute malnutrition and more than 3,000,000 children were facing acute malnutrition, and the nutrition situation has since deteriorated sharply;

Whereas the Famine Review Committee has determined that famine is taking place in Zamzam camp in North Darfur, which is home to more than 500,000 displaced people, and the Famine Early Warning Network warns that nearby areas, as well as other parts of the Darfur and Kordofan regions and the capital, Khartoum, also face a risk of famine;

Whereas, globally, women are more likely to suffer during famines and go hungry in the face of food insecurity;

Whereas the United Nations estimates that more than 6,700,000 people in Sudan face risks of gender-based violence;

Whereas, in October 2023, the Human Rights Council established an independent fact-finding mission for Sudan that found that instances of sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and sexual abuse are occurring in Sudan, particularly in areas controlled by the Rapid Support Forces, in addition to torture, rape, and other forms of sexual violence;

Whereas instances of sexual violence in Sudan are primarily perpetrated by the Rapid Support Forces as a tool to commit genocide;

Whereas, since the war began, rates of domestic violence in Sudan have increased;

Whereas hundreds of cases of rape have been reported during the war, resulting in one of the highest rates of rape during conflict ever reported;

Whereas rape and other forms of gender-based violence are underreported, especially during armed conflict;

Whereas Article 27 of the Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (commonly referred to as the "Fourth Geneva Convention"), recognizes rape as a war crime in conflict settings;

Whereas sexual violence is used in many conflict settings as a tool to humiliate, control, oppress, and defeat women and the communities to which they belong;

Whereas approximately 80 percent of hospitals and medical centers are not operating in Sudan, resulting in unmet sexual and reproductive health needs in addition to a lack of essential medicine and other health services;

Whereas more than half of internally displaced persons in Sudan are women and girls, and 88 percent of registered refugees fleeing the war are women and children;

Whereas ethnic minorities in Sudan are at increased risk of gender-based violence;

Whereas women and girls fleeing the war have experienced gender-based violence in refugee camps and host communities;

Whereas countries neighboring Sudan and elsewhere have hosted Sudanese refugees and worked to provide them with life-saving resources;

Whereas, on February 26, 2024, the United States appointed a Special Envoy for Sudan to coordinate United States efforts to end the conflict in Sudan, secure unhindered humanitarian access, and support the Sudanese people as they seek to fulfill their aspirations for freedom, peace, and justice;

Whereas there has been a more than 60 percent increase in the number of women and girls requiring gender-based violence recovery services since the start of the war;

Whereas humanitarian assistance, including gender-responsive assistance, has been consistently blocked by warring factions from regions of Sudan impacted by the conflict;

Whereas the Peace for Sudan Platform, which includes more than 49 women-led peace, humanitarian, and civil society organizations, has advocated for an end to the conflict and the protection of women and girls;

Whereas hundreds of women peace activists from Sudan have called for an end to the conflict and for justice for victims of the conflict, including for survivors of gender-based violence, including through forums such as the United Nations Security Council, the Jeddah talks, and other internationally brokered ceasefire talks;

Whereas, in August 2024, the United States hosted peace talks in Switzerland and underscored the importance of the participation of women in conflict resolution, but the talks concluded without direct contact between the warring factions or a path forward to end the war;

Whereas, during the talks in Switzerland, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Nations, the African Union, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates, calling themselves the "Aligned for Advancing Lifesaving and Peace in Sudan Group", were able to secure commitments from the warring parties to expand humanitarian routes, but restrictions remain and ongoing hostilities continue to hinder access, including to famine-affected people in North Darfur;

Whereas the United States and its partners and allies should continue to advocate for an urgent end to the war that restores Sudan's path to democracy, holds perpetrators of the conflict to account, and prioritizes the leadership of Sudanese women;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to promote the inclusion of women in peace negotiations and to integrate gender considerations into the formation of United States foreign policy; and

Whereas the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-68) requires training on the meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, and when women participate in conflict resolution and peace negotiations, peace plans are 35 percent more likely to endure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that the women of Sudan are instrumental in ensuring a democratic and peaceful Sudan and must be included in negotiating and forming the future of their country;

(2) commends the women of Sudan for their commitment to a civilian-led, democratic government and their efforts to end the war in Sudan;

(3) reaffirms support for the inclusion and participation of Sudanese women in all security-related discussions and peace negotiations to ensure a gender-inclusive resolution to the war in Sudan;

(4) notes with concern the ongoing lack of education available for girls in Sudan and the long-term impact lack of education could have on the future of Sudan;

(5) supports the empowerment of women's organizations advocating for peace in Sudan and efforts by the United States Special Envoy for Sudan, foreign governments, and multilateral institutions to document human rights abuses, including gender-based violence;

(6) urges additional resources for civil society organizations in Sudan working to document human rights abuses, including gender-based violence;

(7) urges additional humanitarian assistance, including for comprehensive gender-based violence prevention and response;

(8) condemns the use of gender-based violence and rape as weapons of war;

(9) calls on all countries to support the prosecution of actors involved in human rights abuses and violations, including gender-based violence, and to support an end to the culture of impunity in Sudan;

(10) urges all parties involved in the conflict to allow for increased levels of humanitarian assistance to reach communities across Sudan through all possible modalities, particularly in Darfur, and for all countries to support increased levels of humanitarian assistance to Sudan, including through local Sudanese nongovernmental organizations; and

(11) urges the implementation of an immediate ceasefire in Sudan by all parties and a

commitment to include women from Sudan's civil society in internationally brokered peace talks.

SENATE RESOLUTION 832—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 19, 2024, AS “NATIONAL STILLBIRTH PREVENTION DAY”, RECOGNIZING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES THAT HAVE ENDURED A STILLBIRTH, AND SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITY TO KEEP OTHER FAMILIES FROM EXPERIENCING THE SAME TRAGEDY

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KING, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 832

Whereas approximately 21,000 pregnancies in the United States end in stillbirth each year, and the lack of access to maternal health care services has exacerbated the crisis;

Whereas racial disparities persist in birth outcomes, with Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Hispanic families at the greatest risk of losing a baby to stillbirth;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the annual number of stillbirths far exceeds the number of deaths among children under 15 years of age due to sudden infant death syndrome, car accidents, drowning, guns, fire, poison, and flu combined;

Whereas stillbirths are devastating and have a profound and lifelong impact on the families who endure them;

Whereas losing a baby to stillbirth is linked to an increased risk of maternal morbidity and mortality;

Whereas, with increased awareness and better data collection, the United States will be able to better understand why stillbirths in the United States are happening at an alarming rate and identify what can be done to combat this crisis;

Whereas proven stillbirth prevention efforts have the power to save thousands of babies every year, and innovations in stillbirth prevention could save thousands of additional families nationwide every year from the heartache of losing a baby;

Whereas recognizing “National Stillbirth Prevention Day” is an opportunity to increase awareness, support evidence-based prevention efforts, promote research, encourage improved data collection and greater understanding, and provide support to those who have experienced a stillbirth; and

Whereas “National Stillbirth Prevention Day”—

(1) celebrates the passage of the Maternal and Child Health Stillbirth Prevention Act (Public Law 118-69; 138 Stat. 1485), which opens up more Federal resources for stillbirth prevention activities and research; and

(2) calls on the President and all other Federal officials to use their authority to take action to help reduce stillbirths and to ensure every expectant family is educated on how to reduce the risk of losing a baby to stillbirth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of “National Stillbirth Prevention Day”;

(2) understands the importance of advancing evidence-based prevention efforts; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe “National Stillbirth Prevention Day” with appropriate awareness programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 833—COUNTERING DISINFORMATION, PROPAGANDA, AND MISINFORMATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND CALLING FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE SIGNIFICANT DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS THAT THE RISE IN DISINFORMATION, PROPAGANDA, AND MISINFORMATION IN REGIONAL INFORMATION ENVIRONMENTS HAS ON DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTERESTS

Mr. LUJÁN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 833

Whereas the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of the press are core pillars of democratic governance throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, as recognized in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, done at Lima September 11, 2001;

Whereas the vulnerability of existing information environments in Latin America and the Caribbean and the growing spread of inaccurate or false news through disinformation and misinformation activities pose serious threats to democratic governance and human rights in the Americas, which are likely to be further exacerbated by the rise of disinformation generated and enhanced by artificial intelligence;

Whereas disinformation and misinformation activities in Latin American and the Caribbean have—

(1) promoted harmful, false narratives spread by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, according to research by Global Americans and the Equis Institute, including with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic and the unjustified invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation;

(2) posed risks to the integrity of electoral processes throughout the region, including in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, according to a report entitled “Disinformation in Democracies: Strengthening Digital Resilience in Latin America” issued in March 2019 by the Atlantic Council;

(3) contributed to protests in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador, oftentimes amplified by operations linked to the Russian Federation, according to reporting by the New York Times;

(4) contributed to the exploitation of migrants by human smuggling networks that drive irregular migration, according to multiple investigations by the Tech Transparency Project; and

(5) contributed to a rise in xenophobic violence against migrants and refugees, according to multiple sources, including the Digital Forensic Research Lab;

Whereas information environments are closely interconnected between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean, such that disinformation and misinformation flows between Latino populations in the United States and populations in Latin America and the Caribbean, according to a report entitled “Latinos and a Growing Cri-

sis of Trust” issued in June 2022 by the Equis Institute;

Whereas, according to the report entitled “Measuring the Impact of Misinformation, Disinformation, and Propaganda in Latin America” issued in October 2021 by Global Americans (referred to in this preamble as the “Global Americans Report”), intra- and extra-regional actors operate independently and in tandem to create and spread disinformation in Latin America and the Caribbean on both traditional and digital media platforms, including YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, TikTok, WhatsApp, and Telegram, where such activities are amplified through coordinated inauthentic behavior, such as the use of bots, trolls, and cyber troops;

Whereas political actors throughout Latin America and the Caribbean have manipulated domestic information environments by targeting citizens through disinformation activities, including in—

(1) Brazil, where former President Jair Bolsonaro had a direct role in spreading electoral disinformation, according to the Superior Electoral Court of Brazil and the Federal Police of Brazil;

(2) El Salvador, where President Nayib Bukele uses coordinated inauthentic networks to attack political opponents and bolster the perception of support for his policies, according to reporting by Reuters;

(3) Guatemala, where malicious actors with links to the then ruling party of former President Alejandro Giammattei carried out information operations to artificially amplify narratives eroding trust in the country's 2023 electoral process and targeting now President Bernardo Arevalo and his political party Semilla, according to research by the Digital Forensic Research Lab;

(4) Honduras, where actors linked to former President Juan Orlando Hernandez developed coordinated inauthentic networks to spread falsehoods about, and undermine support for, opposition party candidates, according to reporting by Time;

(5) Mexico, where President Andrés Manuel López Obrador spreads false and misleading narratives against the media and other independent institutions, according to research by the Digital Forensic Research Lab; and

(6) Venezuela, where actors linked to the regime of Nicolás Maduro have engaged in a sustained and synchronized campaign of disinformation to undermine the country's 2023-2024 electoral process, invalidate the results of such elections, and attack Maria Corina Machado and other opposition leaders, according to multiple sources, including the Digital Forensic Research Lab;

Whereas, in addition to spreading and amplifying disinformation against their own populations, authoritarian regimes in Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela have also engaged in such activities against other countries in the region for purposes of undermining democratic values and spreading narratives contrary to the interests of the United States and its allies, including through coordinated efforts with extra-regional actors, such as publishing and amplifying false narratives by Russian state-controlled media outlets;

Whereas, according to the Global Americans Report, the Governments of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and the Islamic Republic of Iran have engaged in disinformation and propaganda operations aimed at undermining the influence and interests of the United States in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly through the use of state-affiliated media networks targeting Spanish-speaking audiences, such as CGTN TV and Xinhua News, RT and Sputnik, and HispanTV;

Whereas, according to a public statement by the Department of State on November 7,