

which students of color were denied access to their right to a quality public education;

Whereas, 3 years after the ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the school board of Little Rock, Arkansas, announced it would implement a gradual integration of its school system beginning in September 1957;

Whereas the Little Rock chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People selected 9 outstanding African-American students to attend previously all-White Little Rock Central High School;

Whereas, on September 4, 1957, those 9 African-American students, Minnijean Brown, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts, Jefferson Thomas, and Carlotta Walls attempted to enter Central High School;

Whereas, on September 4, 1957, Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus mobilized the Arkansas National Guard and ordered the armed soldiers to block the 9 African-American students from entering Central High School;

Whereas, after a Federal judge ordered Governor Faubus to remove the National Guard, police officers and citizens of Little Rock took up positions at the entrances to Central High School and continued to block the African-American students from entering;

Whereas, on September 23, 1957, after learning that the 9 African-American students had successfully entered the school, a segregationist mob gathered at Central High School and the African-American students had to be escorted from the school for fear that they would be killed;

Whereas, on September 23, 1957, Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Mann, in a telegram to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, appealed to the President to send Federal troops to protect the students and ensure the integration of Central High School;

Whereas on September 24, 1957, President Eisenhower ordered the 101st Airborne Division of the United States Army to Little Rock and federalized the entire Arkansas National Guard;

Whereas, on September 25, 1957, Minnijean Brown, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts, Jefferson Thomas, and Carlotta Walls walked through the front doors of Central High School, as thousands of White students had done before them;

Whereas despite the constant presence of United States soldiers, the 9 African-American students were physically and verbally harassed throughout the school year;

Whereas Minnijean Brown, after enduring months of physical and verbal harassment and assaults, was expelled from Central High School for a verbal retort aimed at one of her antagonists;

Whereas, at the end of the 1957–1958 school year, Ernest Green became the first African-American graduate in the history of Central High School;

Whereas Minnijean Brown Trickery became a prominent social activist and works as a writer and social worker in Ontario, Canada;

Whereas Ernest Green attended Michigan State University, later served as Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Affairs under President Jimmy Carter, and currently is a managing partner and vice president of Lehman Brothers;

Whereas Elizabeth Eckford had a successful career in the same United States Army that protected her at Central High School, raised 2 sons in Little Rock, and now works as a social worker;

Whereas Thelma Mothershed-Wair returned to school as a teacher and now volunteers in a program for abused women;

Whereas Melba Pattillo Beals is an author and journalist for *People Magazine* and *NBC Universal*;

Whereas Gloria Ray Karlmark graduated from Illinois Technical College and is a successful computer science writer whose work has been published in 39 countries;

Whereas Terrence Roberts is now Dr. Terrence Roberts and teaches at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and Antioch College and also works as a clinical psychologist;

Whereas Jefferson Thomas graduated from Central High School in 1960 and works for the Department of Defense as an accountant;

Whereas Carlotta Walls Lanier graduated from Central High School in 1959, attended Michigan State University, and has found success in the field of real estate;

Whereas the Little Rock Nine, in brave defiance of segregation, proved that with access to educational opportunity all students are capable of greatness, regardless of race or ethnicity;

Whereas the courage of the Little Rock Nine, broadcast for the entire world to see, inspired other students of all colors to take a stand on behalf of tolerance, integration, and equality;

Whereas the courage of the Little Rock Nine demonstrated to segregationists throughout the United States that hatred and intolerance were no match for the bravery of 9 high school students; and

Whereas, 50 years after the integration of Central High School, all Americans must remain vigilant in order to ensure that every child has access to quality public education, regardless of race or ethnicity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) joins with the people of Massachusetts in honoring the courage of the Little Rock Nine;

(2) pledges to advance the legacy of the Little Rock Nine;

(3) endeavors to ensure that no American is denied access to education because of race or ethnicity; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to remember—

(A) the courage of the Little Rock Nine; and

(B) the vital importance of equal opportunity in education.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3451. Mr. LAUTENBERG proposed an amendment to the bill S. 294, to reauthorize Amtrak, and for other purposes.

SA 3452. Mr. SUNUNU proposed an amendment to the bill S. 294, supra.

SA 3453. Mr. SUNUNU proposed an amendment to the bill S. 294, supra.

SA 3454. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for Mr. CARPER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3452 proposed by Mr. SUNUNU to the bill S. 294, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3451. Mr. LAUTENBERG proposed an amendment to the bill S. 294, to reauthorize Amtrak, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the table of contents, strike the items relating to title IV.

On page 22, line 2, insert “relevant” after “each”.

On page 22, line 4, insert “single, Nationwide” after “implement a”.

On page 28, line 12, insert “As part of its investigation, the Board has authority to re-

view the accuracy of the train performance data.” after “operator.”.

On page 29, line 15, insert “order the host rail carrier to” after “appropriate.”.

On page 29, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

(b) FEES.—The Surface Transportation Board may establish and collect filing fees from any entity that files a complaint under section 24308(f)(1) of title 49, United States Code, or otherwise requests or requires the Board’s services pursuant to this Act. The Board shall establish such fees at levels that will fully or partially, as the Board determines to be appropriate, offset the costs of adjudicating complaints under that section and other requests or requirements for Board action under this Act. The Board may waive any fee established under this subsection for any governmental entity as determined appropriate by the Board.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL STAFF.—The Surface Transportation Board may increase the number of Board employees by up to 15 for the 5 fiscal year period beginning with fiscal year 2008 to carry out its responsibilities under section 24308 of title 49, United States Code, and this Act.

On page 29, line 24, strike “(b)” and insert “(d)”.

On page 51, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

(d) ACELA SERVICE STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amtrak shall conduct a study to determine the infrastructure and equipment improvements necessary to provide regular Acela service—

(A) between Washington, D.C. and New York City in 2 hours and 30 minutes; and

(B) between New York City and Boston in 3 hours and 15 minutes.

(2) ISSUES.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an estimated time frame for achieving the trip time described in paragraph (1);

(B) an analysis of any significant obstacles that would hinder such an achievement; and

(C) a detailed description and cost estimate of the specific infrastructure and equipment improvements necessary for such an achievement.

(3) SECONDARY STUDY.—Amtrak shall provide an initial assessment of the infrastructure and equipment improvements, including an order of magnitude cost estimate of such improvements, that would be necessary to provide regular Acela service—

(A) between Washington, D.C. and New York City in 2 hours and 15 minutes; and

(B) between New York City and Boston in 3 hours.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 2008, Amtrak shall submit a written report containing the results of the studies required under this subsection to—

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

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

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

(E) the Federal Railroad Administration.

On page 57, strike lines 3 through 11.

On page 57, line 12, strike “(d)” and insert “(c)”.

On page 73, line 1, insert “2003,” after “years”.

On page 81, line 25, strike “and”.

On page 82, line 2, strike “(seq.)” and insert “(seq.); and”.

On page 82, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

“(3) the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 351 et seq.).

On page 144, beginning with line 2, strike through the end of the bill.