

**SENATE RESOLUTION 182—RECOGNIZING THE LATE GILBERT METZ, THE LAST HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR WHO LIVED IN MISSISSIPPI, AND COMMENDING ALL EDUCATORS WHO TEACH ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST AND ALL GENOCIDE**

Mr. WICKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 182

Whereas April 7, 2021, marked the international observance of Yom Hashoah, also known as “Holocaust Memorial Day”, a day to remember and mourn the millions who died during the Holocaust of World War II;

Whereas Gilbert Metz, born in France and inmate 184203 in Auschwitz and Dachau, was liberated from Dachau on April 29, 1945, and moved to Natchez, Mississippi;

Whereas the Mississippi Legislature passed House Concurrent Resolution 104 titled “A Concurrent Resolution Commending Gilbert Metz As Mississippi’s Only Holocaust Survivor” on April 4, 1998, which recognized Gilbert Metz as Mississippi’s only Holocaust survivor;

Whereas Gilbert Metz, the last Holocaust survivor in Mississippi, passed away on December 17, 2007, and is survived by his 3 children, Sylvain Metz, Helene Johnson and her husband, Mark, and Lawson Metz and his wife, Kay, 5 grandchildren, 3 step-grandchildren, and 4 great- and step-great-grandchildren;

Whereas awareness of the Holocaust is declining, as more than 1 in 5 Millennials and Generation Z individuals in the United States are unaware of the Holocaust or are not sure if they have heard of the Holocaust; and

Whereas educators throughout the United States and the world have committed to teaching about the Holocaust and all genocide to ensure that these atrocities are never forgotten, even as those who endured these dark chapters in human history are no longer with us: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the late Gilbert Metz as the last survivor of the Holocaust in Mississippi;

(2) recognizes the declining awareness and knowledge of the atrocities committed during the Holocaust; and

(3) commends all educators in the United States and the world who teach about the Holocaust and all genocide.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 183—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN’S STATE-SPONSORED PERSECUTION OF ITS BAHAI MINORITY AND ITS CONTINUED VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 183

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2020, Congress declared that it—

(1) deplored the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha’i community; and

(2) would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Ira-

nian nationals, including members of the Baha’i Faith;

Whereas according to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom’s 2017 annual report, “Since 1979, [Iranian] authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Baha’i leaders, and more than 10,000 [Baha’i] have been dismissed from government and university jobs [in Iran]”;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/RES/75/191), dated December 16, 2020, expresses serious concern about—

(1) “ongoing severe limitations and increasing restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief”;

(2) “restrictions on the establishment of places of worship”;

(3) “undue restrictions on burials carried out in accordance with religious tenets”;

(4) “attacks against places of worship and burial”;

(5) “other human rights violations, including but not limited to harassment, intimidation, persecution, arbitrary arrests and detention, and incitement to hatred that leads to violence against persons belonging to recognized and unrecognized religious minorities”;

Whereas on January 29, 2020, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom “condemned an Iranian court order allowing authorities to confiscate properties owned by Baha’is in the village of Ivel in Mazandaran Province”;

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State’s 2019 Report on International Religious Freedom states that—

(1) “The government bars Baha’is from all government employment and forbids Baha’i participation in the governmental social pension system. Baha’is may not receive compensation for injury or crimes committed against them and may not inherit property. A religious fatwa from the supreme leader encourages citizens to avoid all dealings with Baha’is.”;

(2) “Baha’is and those who advocated for their rights reported Baha’is continued to be major targets of social stigma and violence, and perpetrators reportedly continued to act with impunity. Even when arrested, perpetrators faced diminished punishment following admissions that their acts were based on the religious identity of the victim.”;

(3) “There continued to be reports of non-Baha’is dismissing or refusing employment to Baha’is, sometimes in response to government pressure, according to [the Baha’i International Community] and other organizations monitoring the situation of the Baha’is.”; and

(4) “According to media and NGO reports, Baha’is continued to face charges that included ‘insulting religious sanctities,’ ‘corruption on earth,’ ‘propaganda against the system,’ ‘espionage and collaboration with foreign entities,’ and ‘actions against national security.’ Charges also included involvement with the Baha’i Institute for Higher Education (BIHE), a university-level educational institution offering mainly distance learning, that the government considered illegal.”;

Whereas on March 11, 2020, the Department of State released the 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, which states that Iranian authorities “barred Bahai students from higher education”;

Whereas the Baha’i International Community documented a more than 50 percent increase in hate propaganda directed against the Baha’is in the 12-month period ending in August 2020 compared to prior years with more than 9,500 such articles, videos, or web pages appearing in Iranian government-controlled or government-sponsored media;

Whereas the Government of Iran is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and is in violation of its obligations under such covenants;

Whereas section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are “responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009”; and

Whereas the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers:

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran’s state-sponsored persecution of its Baha’i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran—

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha’is and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha’is; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations—

(A) to immediately condemn the Government of Iran’s continued violation of human rights; and

(B) to demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Iranian Baha’i community.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 184—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 2, 2021 THROUGH MAY 8, 2021, AS “TARDIVE DYSKINESIA AWARENESS WEEK”**

Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 184

Whereas many people with serious, chronic mental illness, such as schizophrenia and other schizoaffective disorders, bipolar disorder, or severe depression, require treatment with medications that work as dopamine receptor blocking agents (referred to in this preamble as “DRBAs”), including antipsychotics;

Whereas many people who have gastrointestinal disorders, including gastroparesis, nausea, and vomiting also require treatment with DRBAs;

Whereas, while ongoing treatment with DRBAs can be lifesaving, for some people it can also lead to Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is a movement disorder that is characterized by random, involuntary, and uncontrolled movements of different muscles in the face, trunk, and extremities;

Whereas, in some cases, Tardive Dyskinesia may—

(1) cause people to experience movement of the arms, legs, fingers, and toes;

(2) affect the tongue, lips, and jaw; and

(3) cause swaying movements of the trunk or hips and may impact the muscles associated with walking, speech, eating, and breathing;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia can develop months, years, or decades after a person starts taking DRBAs and even after they have discontinued use of those medications;

Whereas not everyone who takes a DRBA develops Tardive Dyskinesia, but if Tardive Dyskinesia develops it is often persistent;

Whereas common risk factors for Tardive Dyskinesia include advanced age and alcoholism or other substance use disorders;

Whereas postmenopausal women and people with a mood disorder are also at higher risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas a person is at higher risk for Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs for 3 months, but the longer the person is on these medications, the higher the risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas studies suggest that the overall risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs is between 10 and 30 percent;

Whereas it is estimated that over 500,000 people in the United States suffer from Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas, according to the National Alliance for Mental Illness, 1 in every 4 patients receiving long-term treatment with an antipsychotic medication will experience Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas years of difficult and challenging research have resulted in recent scientific breakthroughs, with 2 new treatments for Tardive Dyskinesia approved by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is often unrecognized and patients suffering from the illness are commonly misdiagnosed;

Whereas regular screening for Tardive Dyskinesia in patients taking DRBA medications is recommended by the American Psychiatric Association;

Whereas patients suffering from Tardive Dyskinesia often suffer embarrassment due to abnormal and involuntary movements, which leads them to withdraw from society and increasingly isolate themselves as the disease progresses;

Whereas caregivers of patients with Tardive Dyskinesia face many challenges and are often responsible for the overall care of the Tardive Dyskinesia patient;

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness of Tardive Dyskinesia in the public and medical community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 2, 2021 through May 8, 2021, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”; and

(2) encourages each individual in the United States to become better informed about and aware of Tardive Dyskinesia.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 185—REQUESTING THAT THE PRESIDENT TRANSMIT TO THE SENATE NOT LATER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE PRESIDENT RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S DISCUSSIONS AND PLANS TO ASSESS, MITIGATE, AND PREVENT GROWING INFLATION

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 185

Whereas the Federal debt and rising inflation is a real crisis that hurts real Americans;

Whereas the national debt of the United States is \$27,900,000,000,000;

Whereas this represents \$223,441 in debt per taxpayer;

Whereas in March President Biden and Democrats in Congress pushed through a wasteful \$1,900,000,000,000 “COVID” spending bill that will further increase the Federal debt to \$30,000,000,000,000;

Whereas the Biden Administration and Democrats in Congress continue to push massive spending proposals that would contribute to inflation, which increases the cost of everyday goods and disproportionately affects low-income and fixed-income families;

Whereas the cost of everyday purchases, like diapers and groceries, are increasing while home prices and rents continue to rise;

Whereas food and gasoline prices have risen significantly over the past year, up 3.5 percent and 23 percent, respectively, in March 2021, according to the Consumer Price Index;

Whereas the latest figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show the Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index increasing 2.6 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, over the year, the fastest increases in nearly a decade;

Whereas several notable economists have expressed concern about the impact of the Biden Administration's massive Federal spending, with warnings that a stimulus-fueled surge in consumer spending could revive a 1970s-style escalation in wages and prices that could cripple the economy in the years to come;

Whereas the New York Times reported on April 13, 2021, that officials and aides at the White House and the Department of the Treasury have for months held private meetings to discuss inflation and conducted in-depth internal analyses for senior officials and President Biden;

Whereas the content and conclusions of these secret meetings and working groups have not been disclosed and made available to the public;

Whereas the New York Times also reports that “Mr. Biden's aides are sufficiently worried about the risk of spending fueling inflation that they shaped his infrastructure proposal, which has yet to be taken up by Congress, to funnel out \$2.3 trillion over eight years, which is slower than traditional stimulus.”;

Whereas the Biden Administration continues to refuse to address or acknowledge the effects of rising inflation on American families, despite indications that inflation could significantly increase this year; and

Whereas the partisan actions of the Biden Administration have real life consequences for Americans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the President is requested to transmit to the Senate not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the possession of the President relating to the Administration's discussions and plans to mitigate and prevent growing inflation, including a detailed timeline of events and participants as well as any correspondence, reports, presentations, notes, or memorandum produced in preparation for, during, or as a result of these activities.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 186—HONORING THE HUMANITARIAN WORK OF DR. ARISTIDES DE SOUSA MENDES DO AMARAL E ABRANCHES TO SAVE THE LIVES OF FRENCH JEWS AND OTHER PERSONS DURING THE HOLOCAUST

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

S. RES. 186

Whereas Nazi Germany invaded France on May 10, 1940, and after brief but intense hostilities, secured the surrender of France on June 22, 1940;

Whereas, as a consequence of the Nazi conquest, the lives of French Jews and Jewish and non-Jewish persons of other nationalities seeking refuge in France were put in grave and imminent danger;

Whereas many thousands of those persons fled to Bordeaux, France, and elsewhere in southwest France, seeking to traverse Spain and escape to Portugal;

Whereas, in 1939, the Government of Portugal under Antonio de Oliveira Salazar issued Circular 14, which sharply restricted the availability of visas to displaced persons;

Whereas the Consul General of Portugal in Bordeaux was Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches;

Whereas, in June 1940, confronting a humanitarian crisis and in defiance of Circular 14, Sousa Mendes, assisted principally by his diplomatic colleagues Jose de Seabra, Manuel de Vieira Braga, and Emile Gissot, issued without charge tens of thousands of visas, including thousands to fleeing Jews;

Whereas Sousa Mendes reportedly stated, “I declare that I shall give, free of charge, a visa to whosoever shall request it. My desire is to be with God against Man rather than with Man and against God.”;

Whereas those visas, as well as Sousa Mendes' personal intervention at the border between France and Spain, enabled the refugees to reach safety in Portugal;

Whereas, in July 1940, the Government of Portugal under Oliveira Salazar responded by recalling Sousa Mendes, dismissing Sousa Mendes later from active diplomatic service, and subjecting him to economic retribution and subsequent ostracism;

Whereas, in 1941, Sousa Mendes explained, “In truth, I disobeyed, but my disobedience does not dishonor me. I chose to defy an order that to me represented the persecution of true castaways who sought with all their strength to be saved from Hitler's wrath. Above the order, for me, was God's law, and that's the one I have always sought to adhere to without hesitation. The true lesson of Christianity is to love one's neighbor.”;

Whereas, in 1954, Sousa Mendes died penniless in Lisbon, Portugal, under the cloud of the discipline imposed for his defiance;

Whereas, in 1966, Yad Vashem recognized Sousa Mendes as a Righteous Among the Nations for his selfless efforts to save Jewish