

Whereas the State of Tennessee has produced 3 presidents of the United States, including—

- (1) Andrew Jackson;
- (2) James K. Polk; and
- (3) Andrew Johnson;

Whereas, over the years, the State of Tennessee has become a cultural, diverse, and vibrant State that celebrates its bright past through agriculture, music, art, food, faith, historical attractions, nature, and its people;

Whereas, on August 18, 1920, the State of Tennessee became the 36th and final State necessary to ratify the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which gave women the right to vote;

Whereas, from Mountain City to Memphis, the State of Tennessee pioneered many musical genres, including—

- (1) bluegrass;
- (2) country;
- (3) blues;
- (4) gospel; and
- (5) rock and roll;

Whereas the State of Tennessee produces products known around the world, including—

- (1) Tennessee whiskey;
- (2) hot chicken; and
- (3) Tennessee barbecue;

Whereas June 1, 2021, marks the 225th anniversary of the attainment of statehood by the State of Tennessee; and

Whereas this 225th anniversary is a monumental occasion to rejoice and commemorate the achievements of the great State of Tennessee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and celebrates the 225th anniversary of the entry of the State of Tennessee into the United States as the 16th State.

SENATE RESOLUTION 249—HONORING WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THEIR SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II AND RECOGNIZING THE ROLE OF REPRESENTATIVE EDITH NOURSE ROGERS IN ESTABLISHING THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS AND THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COTTON, Ms. ERNST, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 249

Whereas during World War II (referred to in this preamble as the “War”), despite social stigmas against women serving in uniform, women in the United States served in the Armed Forces in vast numbers;

Whereas Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts introduced legislation to create the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (referred to in this preamble as the “WAAC”) in May 1941, which was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 15, 1942;

Whereas the first director of the WAAC, Oveta Culp Hobby, was sworn in on May 16, 1942, and shortly thereafter began the process of recruiting women to join the WAAC, which garnered over 35,000 applications for an anticipated 1,000 available positions;

Whereas the first recruits for the newly-created WAAC arrived at the first training center on July 20, 1942, with 125 enlisted women and 440 officer candidates, 40 of whom were Black;

Whereas, during the War, women serving in the Army in the WAAC and the Women's

Army Corps (referred to in this preamble as the “WAC”) performed duties traditionally performed by men;

Whereas, in unspoken recognition of the value of their services, the Army removed the auxiliary status of the WAAC units in 1943, which gave women all of the rank, privileges, and benefits of male soldiers;

Whereas almost ½ of the members of the WAC during the War served in the Army Air Forces as officers and enlisted personnel, with duties including radio operator, photographer, and flight clerk;

Whereas 7,315 of those members of the Army Air Forces WAC were serving overseas in all theaters of the War in January 1945;

Whereas, at the end of the War, 657 women were honored for their service in the WAAC and the WAC, receiving medals and citations, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Air Medal, the Soldiers' Medal for heroic action, the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star;

Whereas, in 1946, the Army requested that Congress establish the WAC as a permanent part of the Army, perhaps the single greatest indication of the value of women in the Army to the effort of the United States in the War;

Whereas, during the War, women served with the Army Air Forces in the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron, the Women's Flying Training Detachment, and the Women Air Force Service Pilots (referred to in this preamble as “WASPs”);

Whereas women serving with the Army Air Forces—

(1) ferried planes from factories to airfields;

(2) performed test flights of repaired aircraft towed targets used in live gunnery practice; and

(3) performed a variety of other duties traditionally performed by men;

Whereas women pilots flew more than 70 types of military aircraft, from open-cockpit primary trainers to P-51 Mustangs, B-26 Marauders, and B-29 Superfortresses;

Whereas, from September 10, 1942, to December 20, 1944, 1,074 WASPs flew an aggregate 60,000,000 miles in wartime service;

Whereas, although WASPs were promised military classification, they were classified as civilians, and the 38 WASPs who died in the line of duty were regrettably buried without military honors;

Whereas WASPs did not receive official status as military veterans until March 1979, when WASP units were formally recognized as components of the Air Force;

Whereas, during the War, women in the Navy served in the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (referred to in this preamble as “WAVES”);

Whereas, approximately 90,000 WAVES served the Navy in a variety of capacities and in such numbers that, according to a Navy estimate, enough sailors were freed for combat duty to crew the ships of 4 major task forces, each including a battleship, 2 large aircraft carriers, 2 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, and 15 destroyers;

Whereas WAVES who served in naval aviation taught instrument flying, aircraft recognition, celestial navigation, aircraft gunnery, radio, radar, air combat information, and air fighter administration, but were not allowed to be pilots;

Whereas, at the end of the War, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal stated that members of the WAVES “have exceeded performance of men in certain types of work, and the Navy Department considers it to be very desirable that these important services rendered by women during the war should likewise be available in postwar years ahead”;

Whereas, during the War, women served in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve;

Whereas more than 23,000 women served at shore establishments of the Marine Corps, and by the end of the War, 85 percent of the enlisted personnel assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps were women;

Whereas, during the War, women were assigned to over 200 different specialties in the Marine Corps and, by performing those duties, freed other Marines for active duty to fight;

Whereas, during the War, women served in the Coast Guard Women's Reserve (referred to in this preamble as “SPARs”);

Whereas more than 10,000 women volunteered for service with the Coast Guard during the period from 1942 through 1946, and when the Coast Guard was at the peak of its strength during the War, 1 out of every 16 members of the Coast Guard was a SPAR;

Whereas the SPARs who attended the Coast Guard Academy were the first women in the United States to attend a military academy;

Whereas, by the end of the War, more than 400,000 women had served the United States in military capacities;

Whereas those women who served, despite their merit and the recognized value and importance of their contributions to the effort of the United States during the War—

(1) were not given status equal to their male counterparts; and

(2) struggled for years to receive the appreciation of Congress and the people of the United States;

Whereas those women helped to catalyze the social, demographic, and economic evolutions that occurred after the War and that continue to this day; and

Whereas those pioneering women are owed a great debt of gratitude for their service to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the women who served the United States in military capacities during World War II;

(2) commends those women who, through a sense of duty and willingness to defy stereotypes and social pressures, performed military assignments to aid the war effort, allowing for more combat capacity;

(3) recognizes that those women, by serving with diligence and merit, not only opened up opportunities for women that had previously been reserved for men, but also contributed vitally to the victory of the United States and the Allies in World War II; and

(4) honors the contributions of Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers and her fellow Members of Congress who supported the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Army Corps.

SENATE RESOLUTION 250—CONDEMNING THE RISE IN ANTI-SEMITISM INCIDENTS GLOBALLY SINCE TERRORISTS IN THE GAZA STRIP TRIGGERED SEVERAL DAYS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ISRAEL ON MAY 10, 2021

Mr. RISCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 250

Whereas there has been a concerning rise in the number of verbal, physical, and online attacks against Jewish communities since violence broke out between Israel and terrorists in the Gaza Strip on May 10, 2021;

Whereas, in a recent statement, Anti-Defamation League President, Jonathan A.

Greenblatt, remarked, “as violence between Israel and Hamas continues to escalate, we are witnessing a dangerous and drastic surge in anti-Jewish hate. We are tracking acts of harassment, vandalism, and violence as well as a torrent of online abuses.”;

Whereas anti-Semitic incidents have been reported against Jewish communities around the world, including in Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, North Africa, and North America;

Whereas a particularly high rate of anti-Semitic attacks have been reported in Europe since violence broke out between Israel and the designated foreign terrorist organization Hamas, with synagogues, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and Jewish community centers being vandalized in the United Kingdom, Germany, and Spain;

Whereas a similar rise in global, anti-Jewish crimes took place during the 2014 Gaza War, when Hamas fired some 4,500 rockets at Israel over the span of 50 days, endangering the lives of countless civilians;

Whereas, in response to an “unprecedented” rise in anti-Semitic crimes in the United Kingdom, like the assault against Rabbi Rafi Goodwin in North London, Prime Minister Boris Johnson rightly reaffirmed his support for the United Kingdom’s Jewish community;

Whereas pro-Palestinian demonstrators in Canada have compared Israel with the Nazis, used anti-Semitic slurs, violently targeted pro-Israel demonstrators with rocks, and displayed posters calling for “Death to Israel”, and protestors in Spain displayed desecrated Israeli flags with swastikas imposed onto the Star of David;

Whereas, at a pro-Palestinian demonstration in the Netherlands, attendants reportedly referred to Prime Minister Mark Rutte as “cancer Jew” and shouted “Heil Hitler”;

Whereas, since violence broke out between Israel and militants in the Gaza Strip earlier this month, numerous Jewish community centers, nongovernmental organizations, and synagogues have come under attack in Germany, and in some cases received threats regarding the intent to commit physical harm;

Whereas, in Argentina, a Jewish community building was vandalized with graffiti saying “we are going to kill you”, and “Jewish rats”, and swastika crosses were imposed onto sidewalks;

Whereas the rise of anti-Israel groups and voices in the United States has contributed to increased anti-Semitism in, and outside, the United States;

Whereas this rhetoric has fueled support for the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement which represents a financial, political, and economic manifestation of anti-Semitism against Israel; and

Whereas the people and Government of the United States stand strongly with our Israeli allies and reaffirm Israel’s right to self-defense against threats emanating from United States-designated foreign terrorist organizations, including Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns expressions of anti-Semitism being reported around the world, including those taking place in the United States;

(2) rejects anti-Semitism in all its forms, and reaffirms its commitment to understanding, tolerance, and equality;

(3) stands by Jewish communities around the world as they face unacceptable levels of risk based on extremist views;

(4) reaffirms our strong support for our Israeli allies, who faced numerous attacks from Iran-backed militants in the Gaza Strip;

(5) calls on the President to urgently appoint a Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat anti-Semitism at the Department of

State to help coordinate United States policy regarding anti-Semitic crimes around the world; and

(6) condemns the BDS movement for contributing to the rise of anti-Semitism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 251—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FUTURE INTERNATIONAL ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS

Mr. DAINES submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 251

Whereas the United States and the former Soviet Union signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (commonly referred to as the “INF Treaty”), which entered into force on June 1, 1988, for the purposes of strengthening international peace and security and avoiding the devastating consequences of nuclear war;

Whereas the INF Treaty required the United States and the former Soviet Union, the 2 dominant world powers at the time, to eliminate their ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of between 500 and 5,500 kilometers (between 300 and 3,400 miles) by an implementation deadline of June 1, 1991;

Whereas, by that deadline, both countries destroyed a total of 2,692 short- and intermediate-range missiles, with the former Soviet Union destroying 1,846 such missiles and the United States destroying 846 such missiles;

Whereas the United States upheld the terms of the INF Treaty for more than 3 decades;

Whereas the Russian Federation violated the terms of the INF Treaty by developing, producing, and testing the SSC-8/9M729, a ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) with a range of 2,500 kilometers;

Whereas, in December 2019, the United States withdrew from the INF Treaty upon finding the Russian Federation in material breach of the treaty, with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization concurring in the finding; and

Whereas, during the period in which the INF Treaty was in effect, the People’s Republic of China developed, produced, and tested an arsenal of an estimated 200 intermediate-range, 150 medium-range, 250 short-range, and 54 ground-launched ballistic missiles; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that any international arms control agreement entered into by the United States that limits the number of allowable nuclear-capable missiles must—

(1) be subject to the advice and consent of the Senate; and

(2) include the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 252—UNEQUIVOCALLY CONDEMNING THE RECENT RISE IN ANTISEMITIC VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT TARGETING JEWISH AMERICANS, AND STANDING IN SOLIDARITY WITH THOSE AFFECTED BY ANTISEMITISM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. HAS-

SAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. REED, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. COONS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 252

Whereas antisemitism remains a serious and growing danger for Jews in the United States and around the world;

Whereas, in May 2021, antisemitic incidents and rhetoric have surged in the United States and around the world as hostilities between Hamas and Israel escalated;

Whereas, since the beginning of 2021, there has been an increase in acts of antisemitism, including—

(1) individuals in London calling for Jewish “daughters to be raped”;

(2) a German synagogue being pelted with rocks;

(3) an attack on Jewish diners in Los Angeles, California;

(4) fireworks hurled at a crowd in New York City, New York;

(5) synagogues in Tucson, Arizona, and Skokie, Illinois, being vandalized;

(6) Pakistan’s Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi’s claim in an interview that Israel “controls the media” and has “deep pockets,” perpetuating an antisemitic conspiracy theory; and

(7) Turkey’s President Recep Tayyip Erdogan’s invocation of the blood libel myth, which has historically been used to justify violence against Jews;

Whereas such antisemitic incidents are part of a broader increase in the number and intensity of antisemitic incidents in the United States and around the world, as evidenced by—

(1) studies by the Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry, finding that violent antisemitic attacks worldwide rose 18 percent in 2019 and shifted online in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in antisemitic conspiracy theories related to the pandemic proliferating; and

(2) hate crime statistics collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, demonstrating—

(A) a 14 percent increase in antisemitic hate crimes in the United States in 2019; and

(B) that Jewish Americans were the target of 60.2 percent of all religiously motivated hate crimes in 2019, despite accounting for 2 percent of the population of the United States;

Whereas Holocaust denial and distortion, including intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the impact of the Holocaust, dishonors those who were persecuted and murdered and reinforces the need for advancing accurate Holocaust education globally;

Whereas over the course of the past decade, Holocaust distortion has grown in intensity;