

bill to amend title IX of the Social Security Act to improve emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

S. 4012

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4012, a bill to establish a \$120,000,000,000 Restaurant Revitalization Fund to provide structured relief to food service or drinking establishments through December 31, 2020, and for other purposes.

S. 4019

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4019, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to designate Juneteenth National Independence Day as a legal public holiday.

S. 4021

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 4021, a bill to accelerate rural broadband deployment.

S. RES. 613

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 613, a resolution calling for justice for George Floyd and opposing calls to defund the police.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 4043. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive database and repository on military aviators and conduct a study on such aviators to determine the incidence of cancer diagnosis and mortality among such aviators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the "Military Aviators Cancer Incidence Study Act," which I introduced today.

This legislation would require the Department of Defense to conduct a study to determine if there is a higher incidence of cancers occurring in military aviators as compared to similar age groups in the general population.

It has been reported that the prevalence of cancer is particularly high among military aviators, particularly among fighter pilots in the United States Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps.

There have been several alarming clusters of cancer diagnoses at military installations, including at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake in California and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in North Carolina.

Four commanding officers who served at Naval Air Weapons Station

China Lake have died of cancer. Each officer had completed thousands of flight hours in advanced jets.

According to a study by the U.S. Air Force in 2008 titled "Cancer in Fighters," six pilots and weapons systems officers for the F-15E Strike Eagle at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, aged 33 to 43, were diagnosed with cancer between 2002 and 2005. Each officer had completed at least 2,100 flight hours.

A study by the U.S. Air Force in 2010 reported on a cluster of seven members of the Air Force Special Operations Command diagnosed with brain cancer among crew members of the C-130 between 2006 and 2009. The individuals affected were three C-130 pilots, two flight engineers, one loadmaster, and one navigator assigned to different installations around the world.

And yet, there has been no comprehensive study conducted of cancer rates among military aviators.

One challenge of extracting findings from previous studies by the Navy or the Air Force on cancer rates is that each study focused on pilots who are active duty members of the Armed Forces and did not include the medical records of former pilots who are veterans, which is the population in which cancer most often appears.

Members of the Armed Forces who serve full military careers are not likely to be counted in data captured by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Members who served 20 years or more are eligible for health care under the TRICARE program, which is managed by the Department of Defense.

Also, many members pursue private sector jobs after separating from the Armed Forces and receive health care outside of the Federal Government. Those factors have made it difficult to see if the health issues that families of military aviators are experiencing are part of larger trend.

HOW THE BILL WOULD HELP

Our bill would require the Department of Defense in conjunction with the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute, and the Department of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study across the United States Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps to determine whether there is a higher incidence of cancers occurring among military aviators as compared to similar age groups in the general population.

If the study determines a higher rate of cancer among military aviators, the Department of Defense would then move into a second phase of the study and report to Congress on the following:

Carcinogens associated with military flight operations;

The operating environments where aviators might have been exposed to increased radiation;

Duty stations, dates of service, aircraft flown, and additional duties that could have increased the risk of cancer for each affected military aviator;

Locations where a military aviator served or additional duties of a mili-

tary aviator associated with higher incidences of cancer;

Potential exposures due to service in the Armed Forces that are not related to aviation, such as exposure to burn pits or toxins in contaminated water; and

The appropriate age to begin screening military aviators for cancer based on several variables.

CONCLUSION

Military aviators take enough risks while serving our country without also having to worry about contracting cancer from radiation exposure.

The high prevalence of cancer among these pilots is deeply concerning, particularly the clusters of cases at China Lake.

We must determine why these aviators are getting cancer and if their jobs are exposing them to dangerous carcinogens.

The study is an important step to help us understand what is happening and how we can better protect our military men and women. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

Thank you Mr. President. I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 636—RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS OF THE STARS AND STRIPES NEWSPAPER IN THE PACIFIC AND THE INVALUABLE SERVICE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES AS THE "HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER" FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES, AND FAMILY MEMBERS STATIONED ACROSS THE GLOBE

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

S. RES. 636

Whereas May 14, 2020, marks the 75th anniversary of the commencement of continuous operations, in service to the military community of the United States, of Stars and Stripes in the Pacific, a military newspaper established in Honolulu to provide an independent, uncensored news source for members of the Armed Forces fighting in World War II;

Whereas Stars and Stripes was heralded for indispensable service when it was initially established during the Civil War and again during World War I, when General John J. Pershing reestablished Stars and Stripes to provide news and information as an important morale-building force for soldiers serving in the American Expeditionary Force;

Whereas, after its permanent formation in World War II, Stars and Stripes started printing in Tokyo, Japan, on October 3, 1945, working in requisitioned space formally occupied by the Japan Times, and excelled in its mission across every theater of war, leading President Harry S. Truman to say later, "In Africa, Europe and the Pacific, The Stars and Stripes has established itself as a cherished and important soldier's institution.";

Whereas Stars and Stripes has continuously covered news “about the military, for the military” in conflicts from World War II to Korea to Vietnam to Bosnia and Kosovo to Iraq and Afghanistan; and

Whereas, while readership of newspapers has declined in recent years and technology has evolved, Stars and Stripes has innovated in finding new ways and products to deliver the “hometown news” to the broadest portion of the military community, and through internet versions of the newspaper, social media, and other products, Stars and Stripes is now reaching 1,300,000 readers each day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the commencement of continuous operations of Stars and Stripes in the Pacific—

(1) commemorates this important milestone in the history of an important institution of the United States; and

(2) congratulates and honors the men and women of Stars and Stripes, past and present, who have so diligently served the United States military community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 637—COMMEMORATING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 637

Whereas the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (Public Law 98-111) passed by a wide margin in the House of Representatives on September 29, 1983, and passed unanimously by voice vote in the Senate on September 12, 1983;

Whereas, upon signing the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act into law on October 4, 1983, President Ronald Reagan said that the law “responds to an important foreign policy initiative of my administration: to break Fidel Castro’s monopoly on news and information within Cuba”, further explaining that the purpose of providing impartial news to the Cuban people was so that they “will be in a better position to make Cuba’s leaders accountable for their conduct in foreign policy, economic management, and human rights.”;

Whereas radio service into Cuba was named “Radio Martí” after renowned 19th century Cuban patriot Jose Martí;

Whereas, on May 20, 1985, the 83rd anniversary of Cuba’s Independence Day, Radio Martí began its first broadcast into Cuba;

Whereas, in 1990, Congress passed and President George H.W. Bush signed into law the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (Public Law 101-246), which expanded broadcasting to include television, and “Television Martí” commenced broadcasting later that year;

Whereas President William Jefferson Clinton signed into law the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134), which required the relocation of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting from Washington, D.C., to South Florida;

Whereas the Office of Cuba Broadcasting was relocated to Miami, Florida in 1998, ahead of schedule and under budget;

Whereas United States broadcasts to Cuba were initiated to pierce the Castro regime’s information blockade and to provide timely, accurate, uncensored, and reliable information to the Cuban people;

Whereas the Office of Cuba Broadcasting at the United States Agency for Global Media

(USAGM) oversees Radio and Television Martí;

Whereas Radio and Television Martí are multimedia hubs of news, information, and analysis that provide the people of Cuba with interactive programs 7 days a week through satellite television, shortwave and AM radio, and digital platforms, including its website, flash drives, emails, DVDs, and SMS text;

Whereas Radio and Television Martí aim to inform and engage the people of Cuba by providing credible news and information rooted in respect for fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, and universal human rights;

Whereas the Office of Cuba Broadcasting facilitates critical technology services, allowing Cubans across provinces to connect, and linking Cuban pro-democracy activists with an expanding worldwide network of activists engaged in their own struggles for freedom and human rights in their respective countries;

Whereas, on July 14, 2011, independent journalist and former political prisoner Jose Daniel Ferrer said, “the particular stories, the news selected for *A Fondo* [a joint Voice of America and Radio Martí program], is what gives the show its quality, very professional. I listened to the show in prison on a daily basis.”;

Whereas Karen Caballero of Radio and Television Martí received the David Burke Award in 2012 for her inspired coverage of the “Lights of Liberty Flotilla”, a small group of boats with a mission to sail across the Florida Strait to bring attention to the solidarity between Cuban exiles and those on the island, and to the human rights abuses perpetrated by the regime in Cuba;

Whereas, on August 13, 2013, Afro-Cuban activist and former political prisoner Jorge Luis García-Pérez stated, “In the 17 years that I spent behind bars, Radio Martí was, at times, my ‘everything’. It was my lifeline.”; and

Whereas, in 2017, Television Martí’s “*Alas de Libertad*” (Wings of Freedom), which documented the activities of the Brigade 2506 Air Force division during the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, received the Suncoast Regional Emmy Award from The National Academy of Television Arts & Sciences: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 35th anniversary of Radio Martí and the 30th anniversary of Television Martí;

(2) recognizes the vital role that independent broadcasting to Cuba has served in providing uncensored, reliable, and accurate information to the Cuban people for the past 35 years;

(3) honors the journalists, programming editors, technical support, and many other employees at Radio and Television Martí, administered through the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, who commit to high journalistic standards, tenacity, and providing unbiased, objective information to the Cuban people;

(4) remembers the deep and lasting contributions that the free flow of information, including broadcasting, to Cuba has provided to the Cuban people in bolstering Cuba’s pro-democracy movement; and

(5) reaffirms the importance of the United States strengthening policies in support of promoting democracy, promoting freedom of the press, and supporting the transmission of external, reliable, objective information to some of the most repressed parts of the world.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 40—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT UNDUE RESTRICTIONS ON THE RIGHT OF LAW-ABIDING GUN OWNERS TO CARRY A FIREARM FOR SELF-DEFENSE OUTSIDE OF THE HOME VIOLATE THE SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. LOEFFLER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 40

Whereas the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the “Second Amendment”) states, “[a] well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”;

Whereas the right to “bear Arms”, in plain language, means the right to carry arms;

Whereas, based on this plain language, the Second Amendment clearly provides individual citizens with a right to carry arms for the purpose of self-defense;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States has held that the Second Amendment is incorporated under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and thereby protects the right of an individual under the Second Amendment from infringement by State and local governments;

Whereas several States have enacted laws that unduly inhibit and infringe upon the rights of a law-abiding individual to carry a firearm outside of the home, unless the individual can demonstrate a special need to carry the firearm;

Whereas these State laws are inconsistent with the plain meaning of the right to bear arms and the rights granted to individuals by the Second Amendment; and

Whereas established Federal processes and procedures regulating the right to purchase and possess a firearm are sufficient to provide for the interests of public safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that undue restrictions on the right of law-abiding gun owners to carry a firearm for self-defense outside of the home—

(1) violate both—

(A) the intent of the Founding Fathers, as expressed by James Madison in The Federalist No. 46; and

(B) the clear meaning of the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States “to keep and bear Arms”; and

(2) are unlawful infringements of the rights granted by the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate: