

and compassionate than he did on the unborn, and I couldn't touch that. But there are a couple of things I wanted to add that perhaps were not on his—he didn't have time to get around to.

It is really important that we recognize celebrating this March for Life that is taking place. It is something that has happened each year for a long time now. I have always enjoyed being a part of it. We have large groups of people coming up from Oklahoma.

However, it is virtual this year as everything else is. It is more important than ever under this new administration and its radical abortion practices and the personnel that have been suggested to be part of the administration. So it is going to be maybe a greater fight than it has been in the past.

In light of that, I am introducing a bill I have introduced before, but we have never been able to get it passed. It is called Protecting Individuals with Down Syndrome Act, which will prohibit abortions being sought because the unborn baby has Down syndrome.

All abortion is tragic, but this population has been specifically targeted. In the United States—it just turned out this way, and there is no law that influences it—in the United States, approximately 67 percent of the unborn babies diagnosed with Down syndrome are aborted. All lives have inherent worth regardless of their chromosome count. I think we all understand that.

But my fight does not stop there. I am also joining my colleagues in introducing several pro-life bills as we prepare for March for Life, including Senator SASSE's. He has a bill that is the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. His bill ensures that a baby who survives an abortion will receive the same treatment as any child naturally born at the same age.

People don't realize this, but babies who have been in an attempted abortion and they survive the abortion, they don't get the medical treatment that they normally would get, which this bill directly addresses. This has been going on for a long time. I have a feeling that we have an opportunity. The numbers are changing in our direction in terms of the unborn and have been for some time.

Now, my wife Kay and I have been married 60 years. We have 20 kids and grandkids, so I know something about babies. I know something about babies who are born. And I looked up and I saw—because of the great presentation that Senator LANKFORD gave, I was looking for some material I had used in the past.

It was 28 years ago that I came down here to tell the story about Ana Rosa Rodriguez. This is what I said. I was in the House at that time. This was in the House RECORD, and this is what I said at that time. I said:

Mr. Chairman, there is a big misconception regarding abortion and the issue of women and their right to protect their bodies. It is not that right that I object to, but the right that is given them to kill an unborn fetus—an unborn [baby].

I want to share with you a story that my colleague, Chris Smith told some time ago on this very floor. Ana Rosa Rodriguez is an abortion survivor. At birth she was a healthy 3 pound baby girl except for her injury—she was missing an arm.

Ana survived a botched abortion. Her mother attempted to get an abortion in her 32nd week of pregnancy when she was perfectly healthy—8 weeks past what New York State law legally allows. In the unsuccessful abortion attempt the baby's right arm was ripped off [from her body], however they failed to kill Ana Rosa. She lived.

And I got to know her after that.

Pro-life supporters agreed that nightmare situations like the Rodriguez case are probably not [all that] common, but abortion related deaths and serious injuries occur more [often] than most people are aware.

It is amazing that we can pay so much attention to issues such as human rights abroad and can allow the violent destruction of over 26 million children here at home. We are fortunate that Ana was not one of those children—she survived.

That was in 1992. I was in the House at that time. But today we still don't have explicit Federal protections for babies who survive the brutal abortion process.

Now, as I said, this issue is not about abortion but about caring for a baby outside the womb. These kids are—they failed an abortion, so they are alive. In most cases, they are in a hospital setting—in many cases, anyway—and yet they don't get the same care. They don't look at them as someone you can save. You don't want to use lifesaving talents on these babies.

The need for these protections become even clearer as we see States like New York and Illinois that allow abortion for virtually any reason up to the point of birth and support infanticide by removing protectants for infants born alive after a failed abortion.

Just a few years after that speech I gave in 1997, I was on the floor with my good friend former Senator Rick Santorum to try to pass a partial-birth abortion ban and end the horrific practice of late-term abortions. Fortunately, we won the battle against partial-birth abortions and finally ended that practice in 2003. That ban was upheld by the Supreme Court in 2007.

But we have yet to pass legislation banning late-term abortions. Only seven countries allow abortion after 20 weeks, including the United States and North Korea. Now, that is horrific. The United States is supposed to be an example in regards to global human rights. Yet we are on par with North Korea when it comes to protecting the unborn.

Senator GRAHAM's Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act would help roll back this horrific practice by prohibiting abortions after 20 weeks post-fertilization. That is when we know that babies can feel. It is not even debatable; they can feel pain at that time.

It is another commonsense bill that should not divide us along party lines. A baby is a baby whether in or outside of the womb, and each baby deserves a

chance to live as an individual created in the image of God.

There is still much more we need to do to end the abortion-on-demand culture. Under the last administration, we protected the Hyde amendment, reinstated and expanded the Mexico City policy, and stripped abortion providers like Planned Parenthood from using title X funding for abortions. Unfortunately, President Biden is trying to undo all those accomplishments that we made in the last administration.

The need to stand up for our babies is as important today as it has ever been—certainly in 1992 and 1997 when I quoted from talks I made back at that time. We will overcome evil with good by upholding and affirming the dignity and inherent worth of every human being. We will just keep fighting, and we are going to win this one.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, 76 years ago today, scouts from the Soviet Red Army pushed their way through Poland. They stumbled on a place that haunts the world to this day—a place of incomprehensible suffering, cruelty, and depravity—Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Auschwitz was the largest of Nazi Germany's death camps—40 sprawling acres of hell on Earth.

Between 1940 and 1945, 1.1 million men, women, and children were transported to Auschwitz from Nazi-occupied lands; 1.1 million were murdered there. More than 950,000 of those were Jewish.

At the height of the Nazi concentration and extermination camp's operations, an average—average—of 6,000 Jews were poisoned and cremated every day in the gas chambers and crematoria of Auschwitz. It was mass murder on an industrial scale.

The first Soviet soldiers who entered Auschwitz on January 27, 1945, were met with an eerie stillness. Most of the camp's prisoners—nearly 60,000 of them—had been evacuated days earlier by Nazis and dispersed to other concentration camps, where they continued to be exploited as slave labor. Only about 9,000 prisoners remained. They were the ones who were too sick to endure the evacuation, simply left there to die—no food, no water, no heat, no medical care.

In a frantic effort to conceal their monstrous crimes, the SS had tried to dismantle that killing machine before they abandoned it. They forced prisoners to dismantle the barracks and demolish the gas chambers and ovens, but the fires still burned in Auschwitz.

Three weeks ago today, on January 6, 2021, an angry mob attacked this Capitol Building and this Congress as we gathered to fulfill our constitutional obligation to certify the results of the 2020 Presidential election. That siege on the Capitol was an attack on American democracy itself. Sadly, it was incited by then-President Donald Trump.

So many scenes from that day still haunt us: police officers trying to maintain order, battered with American flags, threatened to be murdered with their own service weapons; a scaffold erected on the Capitol grounds; calls to hang the Vice President of the United States; a Confederate battle flag paraded through the halls of the Senate—a desecration that never happened during our Civil War. But for many, the most painful image of that day was of a middle-aged White man proudly wearing the sweatshirt that read: “Camp Auschwitz,” and then the words: “Work makes you free”—a translation of the cruel slogan atop the black iron gates leading into the Auschwitz concentration camp.

For one retired dentist and grandfather in the Chicago area, that despicable neo-Nazi hate symbol, shown during the Capitol insurrection, and the chants of “Jews will not replace us” 3 years earlier in Charlottesville were shocking reminders. George Brent is 91 years old now, but he was 15 years old and living in Hungary when his parents and his little brother saw a Nazi invasion on March 19, 1944.

Two months after that invasion, on May 19, 1944, Hungarian townspeople sympathetic to the Nazis woke George and his family in the early morning hours and told them they had 2 hours to get out of their home. The family was taken to the Jewish ghetto. The following morning, they and the rest of the town’s Jews were loaded onto open cattle cars. After 6 days traveling on the railroad, the doors of the cattle cars were opened to reveal dogs and whips and SS officers barking commands.

George and his father were ordered to walk in one direction. Out of the corner of his eye, he saw his mom and his little brother Peter being herded in the opposite direction. He never saw them again. They almost certainly died that day in Auschwitz.

George and his father were spared immediate death because they happened to be strong enough to work. George’s father was sent to clean up destruction and carnage in the Warsaw Ghetto. George was given different jobs at Auschwitz. He remembers the smoke that billowed from the crematoria.

In mid-January 1945, as the Allies pushed into Poland, George and 56,000 other prisoners were evacuated from Auschwitz. The emaciated men and boys were forced to walk hours in the freezing cold and snow, clad only in rags and wooden clogs. They called it “The March of Death.” A fourth of the prisoners died along the way.

The survivors were loaded into box cars and shipped west. George was sent

to Mauthausen, a notoriously brutal camp in Upper Austria. A few days later, he was sent to Ebensee, a satellite camp.

The official policy of both camps was “extermination through labor.” It was a cruel mockery of the sign that greeted the prisoners as they entered Auschwitz: “Work makes you free.”

At Ebensee, George was put to work digging tunnels in which the Nazis could hide their war armaments from Allied bombing.

On May 6, 1945—11½ months after George was ripped from his home and family, Ebensee was finally liberated by George Patton’s 80th Infantry Division—the last of the Nazi camps to be liberated. George was then 16 years of age. He weighed less than 70 pounds.

After the war, George stayed briefly with two of his aunts in Budapest. Together, they discovered their father was still alive but desperately ill in a tuberculosis sanatorium in Munich. Several months later, George was able to visit him. He settled into a displaced camp for Jewish children near Munich.

In October 1949, he moved to America to live with his great-uncle, who owned a small grocery store on the South Side of Chicago. George slept on a recliner chair in the storeroom. He was even happy to be there. He had reached the age of 20.

In May of 1950—7 months after arriving in the United States—he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force Reserve and served 2 years during the Korean war. In 1951, George’s father moved to Chicago, and they were reunited for nearly 20 years before his father passed away.

After the war, George married and raised a family. He graduated from the University of Illinois College of Dentistry in Chicago. He later taught dentistry at the college for 29 years and practiced dentistry for 50 years.

After he retired in 2010, he became a volunteer lecturer at the Illinois Holocaust Museum, where he tells his story mostly to kids.

George Brent is a proud American. He is not really political. But when he saw the clothing and the symbols at the Capitol siege glorifying the murderous Nazi regime, he was outraged. How could this happen in America, he asked?

One effort that I believe is needed—in fact, it is long overdue—is for Congress to pass legislation aimed at addressing the significant threat of domestic terrorism—domestic, homegrown American terrorism. That is why I have introduced the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act in each Congress since 2017. I will be reintroducing it soon in this Congress.

For far too long, we have failed to adequately monitor the dangerous groups that threaten us, the violent White supremacists and other extremist groups. While we looked the other way, the threat grew.

Intelligence experts have now warned us that such groups constitute a serious and growing threat to America’s

security. Unfortunately, instead of addressing this threat, the Trump administration spent 4 years downplaying it, and the former President made appalling, incendiary, and embarrassing statements that only served to further incite these violent extremists. We can’t waste another moment. Congress has to act against this hateful extremism.

As the incoming chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I am going to hold hearings on this matter.

I brought it up to the head of the FBI before. He acknowledged the problem, but little or nothing was done during the Trump years. I trust that President Biden will take a different approach. This is a serious threat to security in America.

I feel badly for George Brent, a man who miraculously survived Auschwitz, the concentration camps, and everything the Nazis threw at him. He came to the United States because he dearly loved this country and the freedoms that are part of it. He made a great life and a great contribution. He still does with his work at the Holocaust museum. Can you imagine what went through his mind when he saw that photograph of the demonstrator in the Capitol—the United States Capitol—with a sweatshirt mocking his life experience, a sweatshirt which bore the words “Camp Auschwitz”?

It was a sad day for America when that group, that mob, overran this Capitol. I am sorry for the pain that it brought to so many people.

But let me add quickly: We cannot ignore it. It is not a question of getting over it. It is not a question of letting President Trump ride off into the sunset. We have got to come to grips with the reality of what occurred 3 weeks ago today—3 weeks ago today—when we ran out of this Chamber, and we were told to move as quickly as possible with the fear that this mob was going to overtake us and harm us.

After we left the building, they overran this Chamber. They went through the desks. They posed in the chairs where the Presiding Officer is sitting, took videos and photos of themselves and were just dumb enough to put them on Facebook. So we have them, and many of these people are going to pay the price for this criminal invasion of the Capitol that they were part of.

Again, to George Brent’s family: I am sorry for what you had to go through. We are better than that. America is better than that. We are glad that you are a part of this great country.

I will work to pass this bill and to get President Biden to sign it into law. And as I do, I will remember George Brent.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 1:45 p.m., tomorrow, Thursday, January 28, the Senate vote on cloture on Executive Calendar No. 4, Alejandro Mayorkas; that if cloture is invoked, the vote on confirmation be at 5 p.m., Monday, February 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 became public law on January 1, 2021, and included reforms to the U.S. Agency for Global Media outlined in section 1299Q. The FY21 consolidated appropriations act became public law on December 27, 2020, and included language that would have delayed those reforms had they already been in law, but they were not. Reserving any concerns about the lawfulness of insulating Senate-confirmed officers from removal, I believe it is Congress's intent that these two provisions should not be understood concurrently and that the reforms outlined in section 1299Q shall take effect on the date of enactment of the fiscal year 2021 NDAA.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF
COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. WICKER for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Peter Paul Montgomery Buttigieg, of Indiana, to be Secretary of Transportation.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND
JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 56. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for training and support services for families and caregivers of people living with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, Ms. ERNST, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 57. A bill to increase the ability of nursing facilities to access to telehealth services and obtain technologies to allow virtual visits during the public health emergency relating to an outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 58. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LEE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 59. A bill to provide a civil remedy for individuals harmed by sanctuary jurisdiction policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 60. A bill to provide for the effective use of immigration detainers to enhance public safety; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. LEE):

S. 61. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 62. A bill to implement recommendations related to the safety of amphibious passenger vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 63. A bill to establish an Office of Emerging Markets within the Small Business Administration that will strengthen the development of small business concerns in emerging markets, including those owned by women, minorities, veterans, and those located in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 64. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to spur entrepreneurial ecosystems in underserved communities; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COTTON, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SASSE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 65. A bill to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 66. A bill to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 67. A bill to support efforts by international financial institutions to provide a robust global response to the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. SASSE, Mr. LEE, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 68. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 69. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to require annual lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico region of the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 70. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to authorize cybersecurity operations and missions to protect critical infrastructure by members of the National Guard in connection with training or other duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. LEE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 71. A bill to expand the use of E-Verify to hold employers accountable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. REED, Mr. MARKEY,