

force targeting civilians during the Second Chechen War;

Whereas actions by the Government of the Russian Federation against civilian centers, such as Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, left countless innocent men, women, and children dead or wounded;

Whereas, since 2014, the Government of the Russian Federation has supported so-called separatists engaging in acts of violence against Ukrainian civilians in the Donbas region;

Whereas, since the entry of the Russian Federation into the Syrian Civil War in 2015, the Russian Federation has targeted innocent civilians in Syria with attacks on civilian markets, medical facilities, and schools;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation provides material support to Syria, a nation currently designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, that has been used to target the Syrian people;

Whereas the Russian Federation spreads terror throughout the world through private military networks of mercenaries, such as the Wagner Group, in an effort to project power cheaply and deniably;

Whereas the Wagner Group relies on the support of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Defense to advance the foreign policy objectives of the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury identifies the Wagner Group as “a designated Russian Ministry of Defense proxy force” and states that “Wagner’s activities in other countries, including Ukraine, Syria, Sudan, and Libya, have generated insecurity and incited violence against innocent civilians”;

Whereas it was reported in February 2022 that more than 400 Russian mercenaries from the Wagner Group were dispatched to Kyiv with orders from the Kremlin to assassinate President Volodymyr Zelensky and members of the Government of Ukraine;

Whereas, on March 14, 2022, Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Zbigniew Rau stated that actions of the Government of the Russian Federation in Ukraine against innocent civilians and civilian infrastructure is “state terrorism”;

Whereas, on March 17, 2022, President Volodymyr Zelensky called for the world to acknowledge the Russian Federation as a terrorist state;

Whereas the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has appealed to Congress to encourage the Department of State to recognize the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism noting that “the Russian Federation has for years supported and financed terrorist regimes and terrorist organizations, including being the main supplier of weapons to the Assad regime in Syria and supporting terrorists in the Middle East and Latin America, organizing acts of international terrorism, including the poisoning of the Skripal family in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the downing of a civilian Malaysian airliner and other acts of terrorism”;

Whereas, at the direction of President Putin, the Russian Federation has directed and authorized the indiscriminate targeting of civilian centers within Chechnya, Georgia, Syria, and Ukraine, resulting in the deaths of countless innocent men, women, and children; and

Whereas armed forces of the Russian Federation have committed numerous summary executions against innocent civilians and have attempted to cover their atrocities with mass graves across Ukraine: Now, therefore, be it

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

The Senate—

(1) views the actions of the Government of the Russian Federation, at the direction of President Vladimir Putin, as sponsoring acts of terrorism; and

(2) calls on the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

SEC. 2. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this resolution shall be construed as authorizing the use of military force or the introduction of United States forces into hostilities.

Mr. KELLY. I ask unanimous consent the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to.

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY. I know of no further debate on the resolution, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 623), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble as amended be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF OHIO V. HUSTON

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 725, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 725) to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in State of Ohio v. Huston.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a request for evidence in a criminal action pending in Ohio State court. In this action, the defendant is charged with inducing panic and aggravated menacing at a Social Security office arising out of threatening statements he allegedly made in a telephone call with an employee in Senator Portman’s Columbus, OH, office.

Trial in this case is scheduled to commence on July 28, 2022, in Ohio State court. The prosecutor is seeking testimony at trial from Aidan Gavin, an employee in the Senator’s office who received the call at issue. Senator Portman would like to cooperate with this request by providing relevant Senate employee testimony and, if necessary, documents.

This resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony and documents from Mr. Gavin, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. KELLY. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 725) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. HERRERA

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 726, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 726) to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Herrera.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, another criminal trial arising out of the events of January 6, 2021, is scheduled to begin on August 15, 2022, in Federal district court in the District of Columbia. The defendant in this case is charged with five counts: obstructing the counting by Congress of the electoral ballots for President and Vice President; entering and remaining in a restricted area within the United States Capitol grounds; unlawful parading, demonstrating, and picketing; and two counts of engaging in disorderly and disruptive conduct.

The prosecution has requested trial testimony, if necessary, from Jeffrey Kent, Director of the Press Photographers’ Gallery, which operates under the authority of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, relating to the Gallery’s regulation of access to the Capitol by bona fide news photographers and heads of photographic news bureaus.

The prosecution is also seeking trial testimony, if necessary, from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, which also operates under the authority of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, to authenticate Senate Recording Studio video of that day.

Senate Sergeant at Arms Gibson would like to cooperate with these requests by providing relevant testimony in this proceeding from Messrs. Kent, Russell, and Torres, respectively.

In keeping with the rules and practices of the Senate, this resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony from Messrs. Kent, Russell, and Torres, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 726) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MORNING BUSINESS

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS GREEN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is not often one gets to experience and celebrate a living legend. But we have a chance today to do with a member of our Senate family. On February 27, 1984, an important part of the Senate community opened: the Senate Employees Child Care Center. There for that historic opening was a very special teacher, Ms. Phyllis Green.

Over the ensuing nearly four decades, Phyllis masterfully impacted the lives of so many students that passed through center. She helped them get started in their young, tender lives with humor, warmth, devotion, skill, and of course, great patience.

She is also something of a legend among the families on my staff whose children had the privilege of being taught by her—Wren, Rayn, Alex, Leo, Oliver, Avery, and Harry—so much so that even the ones who didn't have her for a teacher knew of her class. It is hard to imagine, but students that were in her early classes are now in their 40s.

Some years ago, during her 30th anniversary at the center, a number of former students, now adults, came back to celebrate with her, and there wasn't a dry eye in the room. Think about how many of us had a teacher who made an impact in our lives and the rare opportunity to go back as an adult to offer warm thanks for those memories. What a gift to reflect upon so many lives impacted during one's career, so much so that Phyllis's colleagues said during her final week that "the Legendary, the one and only Ms. Phyllis is retiring."

In fact, one of them wrote a poem that aptly noted of Phyllis, "Your patience, knowledge and guidance opened up so much potential. For the children and the parents, your being has been essential. . . . In the eyes of many, you are a living legend, A pillar of our community, an educator, a teammate, a friend."

On the 30th anniversary of the child care center, the former Senator Tom Harkin described its teachers and administrators "as some of the unsung heroes of the Senate." I wholeheartedly agree and certainly Phyllis Green is one such hero.

I thank Phyllis for her incredible service to nearly four decades of Senate employee families and their children. You have made a real impact on our world.

REMEMBERING BUCK O'NEIL AND MINNIE MINOSO

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, at long last, it is official. Buck O'Neil and Minnie Minoso are finally where they deserve to be: in the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

These two remarkable men, who were friends for decades, both started their careers in baseball's storied Negro Leagues. They went on to make history again in the Major Leagues—in the city of Chicago—and they stayed involved with baseball all their lives.

And they were both known, as one writer said, "as much for their grace and spirit of generosity as for their immense achievements in the game."

I never had the good fortune to meet Buck O'Neil, but I have a baseball that he signed, and I keep it as a treasure.

I did meet Minnie Minoso. He and Satchel Paige came to a Springfield Redbirds game many years ago, and I summoned the courage to shake their hands between innings. What a thrill that was. But meeting Minnie Minoso was an honor shared by so many Chicagoans.

As his widow, Sharon Rice-Minoso, recalled at the Hall of Fame induction ceremony, "Baseball was his life. He was proud to wear his uniform and come to the ballpark every day to greet fans with a smile and sign autograph and after autograph. Some people believe that Minnie signed an autograph for every man, woman, and child in the Windy City."

"The Cuban Comet" and "Mr. White Sox." That is what the fans called him. His full name was Saturnino Orestes Armas Minoso Arrieta. He was born on a sugarcane ranch in Cuba in 1923—or maybe it was 1924 or '25. He was a little fuzzy on his age.

He was a two-time All-Star in the Negro Leagues before becoming the first Black player for the Chicago White Sox in 1951 and the first Latino star in Major League Baseball, the Jackie Robinson of Latino ballplayers.

He was one of the best hitters in the American League in the 1950s, a seven-time All-Star while with the White Sox and Cleveland Indians.

He hit over .300 eight times, led the American League in stolen bases three times, hammered double-digit home runs almost every season, and won three Gold Gloves in left field.

He retired in 1964—or so it seemed. Twelve years later, when Minnie was 50, the White Sox called him back for three games. He hit a line drive to left field, making him one of the oldest players in MLB history to score a base hit.

The White Sox retired his No. 9 in 1983, and he remained close to the organization and its players until he died in 2015.

Baseball analysts have long considered his omission from Cooperstown a glaring error. Now, finally, it has been set right.

Buck O'Neil was a two-time All-Star first baseman with the Negro Leagues Kansas City Monarchs. He went on to be a scout for the Chicago Cubs, the first Black coach in Major League Baseball, and one of the most beloved ambassadors for baseball in the sport's history.

He was born John Jordan O'Neil, Jr., in Florida in 1911, the grandson son of an enslaved man. He joined the Monarchs in 1938 and was a star player in the 1940s and '50s. As a first baseman, he was known for his smooth glove work, but he could also handle a bat. He was a three-time All-Star and became a Negro World Series champion in 1942.

In 1943, at the height of World War II, he enlisted in the Navy and served for 2 years, including time in the Pacific. He returned to the Monarchs after the war and was the Negro League's batting champ his first year out of the service. In 1948, the Monarchs promoted him to player-manager. Among the many players whose careers he helped shape was a shy young shortstop who would go on to become the first African-American player for the Chicago Cubs, "Mr. Cub," Ernie Banks.

After the Monarchs were sold in 1955, Buck found work as a scout for the Cubs. Players he signed as a scout with Chicago—and later, the Kansas City Royals—included Lou Brock, Oscar Gamble, Lee Smith, and Joe Carter. He made history when the Cubs hired him as a coach in 1962, making him the first Black coach in the American or National League.

In 1990, Buck O'Neil began what would become perhaps his greatest contribution to baseball. With a handful of others, he founded the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, just blocks from where he had played with the Monarchs and where Rube Foster had founded the Negro Leagues in 1920.

He devoted the rest of his life to baseball and especially keeping alive the memories of the Negro Leagues. He helped build the Negro Leagues Museum from one room to a 10,000-square-foot showplace. He traveled widely, using his grace and wit to tell the stories of Negro League stars such as Josh Gibson, Cool Papa Bell, Buck Leonard, Oscar Charleston, and his old Monarchs teammate, Satchel Paige.

In 1994, not long after the World Series was canceled because of a labor dispute, Ken Burns' nine-part PBS series "Baseball" introduced Buck O'Neil to an even larger audience. He became the beloved Bard of Baseball.

Also inducted into Cooperstown last weekend were: David Ortiz, "Big Papi," the slugger who led the Boston Red Sox to three World Series Championships; Gil Hodges, All-Star first baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers and manager of the 1969 "Miracle Mets;" Tony Oliva and Jim Kaat, two teammates from the