

workers around the country—100,000 in Ohio—can breathe easier knowing the pensions they were promised, they earned at the bargaining table—they gave up wages today so that they could put money aside for those pensions—that those pensions are protected.

We secured more than \$180 million in funding for Ohio to make a difference for communities across Ohio.

She has gone to bat time and again for the American auto industry. Never bet against American workers and the American auto industry. That is what MARCY is all about.

And look how that fight pays off. We make Ohio workers the future of the auto industry. GM's recent investment in Toledo, Honda's investment near Columbus—none would have been possible without MARCY. That scrappy, fighting spirit is one of the qualities I love most about my State, the workers in my State. You see it in abundance in Congresswoman MARCY KAPTUR. No one fights harder for Northwest Ohio—no one.

You can see the love and respect folks have for MARCY everywhere you go. I remember going to a rally in Toledo for President Obama. People were excited to see him. I guess a few people may have noticed I was there too; but what I really noticed was when MARCY walked in, someone screamed "MARCY," and it was pandemonium. Everyone got to their feet like a rock star had just taken the stage, because in Toledo, she is a rock star. She is a fighter for the people of my State. She is a fighter for women in her district, in Congress, and all over the country.

When she first joined the House—think back to this—there were fewer than two dozen women serving in Congress just 40 years ago. She helped blaze a trail for so many women, even told the stories of the women who paved the way in her book: *Women of Congress, a 20th Century Odyssey*. Frankly, not a very long book when she wrote it. It would be an increasingly expansive volume today.

Having MARCY in Congress matters for so many reasons. It matters for the perspective she brings, especially as the daughter of working-class parents in our industrial heartland.

It matters for little girls in Toledo, who, for 40 years, have looked at pictures of their Representative in the local news and not seen another guy in a suit but someone who looks more like them, someone they could grow up to be.

To MARCY KAPTUR—I know she is still sitting in the House as they are trying to elect a Speaker. I don't pretend to understand the complexities of that, but as she does that, I just say: MARCY, thank you for your service to Ohio. Thank you for your service to workers. I hope we get to keep working with you for years into the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWN). The Senator from Virginia.

REMEMBERING VIRGINIA "JINKS" ROGERS HOLTON

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I could only nod as you earlier referenced how proud we both were to escort Senator WARNOCK up for his oath of office today, but now I will say that is definitely the case. It is truly an honor to be asked to do that, and I am proud that we did that together.

Your speech on behalf of your friend, the great public servant MARCY KAPTUR, just inspired me to stand up and give a speech about a great Virginia woman who passed right before we went into recess, my mother-in-law, Virginia Rogers Holton, who passed away in December. We are gathering the entire family in Kilmarnock, VA, this Saturday for her funeral at Grace Episcopal Church, and I want to just talk about my mother-in-law because she was an amazing woman and an amazing public servant.

Jinks Holton—she was called Jinks because her name Virginia was too complicated for her sister Anne to pronounce, and so from her earliest days she was Jinks Holton. She was born in Roanoke in 1925.

In World War I, she graduated from high school at 16 years of age. And it was a little bit rare at the time, from Roanoke, to go to Wellesley, but she did, starting in the class of 1941.

My mother-in-law Virginia "Jinks" had such an Appalachian accent that at Wellesley, they insisted that she take elocution lessons to be able to succeed in this sort of Ivy League quality school.

Well, the joke was on Wellesley because my mother-in-law took elocution lessons but then became a language major and by the time she graduated in 1945, was fluent in French, was fluent in German, could speak Spanish, Italian, and a little bit of Russian.

And so what does a talented woman with a degree in languages do at that point? She decided to serve her country.

She went to New York and went to an institute where she learned to take shorthand in multiple languages, and then she got a job offer from the CIG, the Central Intelligence Group, the precursor to the CIA, and was assigned to work at the US Embassy in Belgium. It was right after the war. Belgium and other nations in Europe were still devastated. It was hard to find an apartment that had a coal heater that you could get coal on occasion to heat, because ration cards were still being used.

But for 2 years in Europe and then 3 years here in Washington, this young lady from Roanoke, VA, served her country.

We had heard in my family these stories, but vaguely, because Jinks was of an age where you didn't talk about the fact that you had worked for an intelligence agency, even if it was 60 or 70 years ago.

But upon her death right before Christmas, we found letters squirreled

away in the attic, and we spent much of the Christmas holidays reading letters that she wrote to her parents in the 1940s from Brussels—coded, yes, and a little bit diplomatic, but talking about the work that she was doing for her country.

Some who know the history of the CIA know that in that period, in the Cold War, the United States had all kinds of agents around Europe. What Jinks's job was in Brussels was to take reports from them and then help cable those back to the United States. When she came back to the United States, she worked at the CIA for a very famous founder of the Agency, a guy named James Jesus Angleton. Angleton was one of the founders of the CIA and became kind of famous—really infamous—because he was in charge of counterespionage, figuring out were there people within the CIA who were actually Soviet agents who were informing on the United States. They played a critical role early in figuring out, for example, that MI6 agents, including Kim Philby, were spying for the Soviet Union while they were working with MI6 in Washington. These were the stories at the time my mother-in-law was there.

That was just the first chapter of my mother-in-law's public service. I was inspired, Mr. President, as you talked about MARCY, because my mother-in-law never held office, but she was a public servant.

A year ago almost exactly, I took to the floor to offer a tribute to my father-in-law who was a pivotal, history-making Governor of Virginia who was most known for integrating Virginia public schools when they had been segregated for so long. I can assure you that was a joint project. That was not just my father-in-law Linwood Holton. That was he and his wife Jinks.

They got married in Roanoke in the mid-1950s, and they embarked upon a joint project, which was to make Virginia a competitive two-party State. The Democrats ran everything in Virginia, and it was a very different Democratic Party—Dixiecrats—that believed very much in White supremacy and segregation.

But together with his wife Jinks, my mother-in-law, they decided to help build a two-party democracy in Virginia, and they hoped that the Republican Party would be the racially progressive antidote—opposite—contrary to the segregation of the Democrats.

She supported Linwood when he ran for the Virginia House of Delegates in Roanoke and lost in the 1950s. He came close. He ran 2 years later and was on the verge of victory when Eisenhower sent National Guard troops in to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, and Republican fortunes tanked in the South that year. He lost again.

He was the Republican Party nominee for Governor in 1965, and Jinks was one of his best campaign assets. He lost that race, but the fact that a Republican could even get 35 percent was

seen as amazing and revolutionary. How could that happen?

And then they came back and he ran again in 1969 and he became the first Republican to be a popularly elected Governor in over 100 years, with Jinks by his side campaigning all the time.

They faced a very critical decision within months of taking office. The inauguration was in January of 1970. In the spring of 1970, a Federal district court judge, Robert Merhige, ordered that the school systems in Richmond be integrated. Now, of course, this was 16 years after *Brown v. Board of Education*, but Virginia had used one delay tactic and one stunt after the next to keep schools from truly being integrated. But now there was a district court judge who was ordering that it happen.

The political pressure on the Holton family was: You are the Governor; you need to keep doing what all Virginia Governors have done; and you need to fight against integration.

Instead, Lin and Jinks got their four children together, including my wife Anne, who was a middle schooler, the second of four children, and they said: We have a family decision to make. The tradition that we think is a bad one is that the powers that be fight against the notion that children can sit in a classroom if their skin colors are different, and that is what we are being urged to do. But we as a family think that all people and all Virginians are equal, and they shouldn't be discriminated in the classrooms of this Commonwealth. So our decision, in an official capacity, will be not to oppose busing, not to fight it, but we want to go further than that. We don't want to just make a legal argument. You are living in the city of Richmond. The city of Richmond has very segregated schools. The Governor's mansion is not in any school zone. You can go to whatever school you want. But we think you should go to the neighborhood schools that are predominantly African-American schools. If you do that, we can send the loudest message possible that education is a value that is important, and kids should be able to learn together regardless of the color of their skin.

When school opened in the fall of 1970, my father-in-law Linwood took my wife's older sister Tayloe to a high school—Kennedy High School in Richmond. That picture made the front page of the *New York Times*. The *New York Times* had carried many a picture of southern Governors standing in schoolhouse doors blocking African-American kids from coming in, but they only had one picture of a White southern Governor escorting his own child into a school that was predominantly African-American school. The Richmond paper carried a very similar picture. It was not of Linwood and Tayloe but of my mother-in-law Jinks and my wife Anne—Jinks escorting Anne and her brother into the middle school, Mosby Middle School, a nearly

completely African-American middle school named after a Confederate general, General Mosby—Colonel Mosby.

But the Richmond paper carried that similar photo, a family deciding that they wanted to stand for integration and civil rights and not just in words but in deeds that would be viewed by all and understood by all as a message.

Linwood was the Governor and people talk about Linwood, but it is impossible to look at a decision like that and not recognize—as is the case for so many of us—that what we do we only do with the support and the encouragement of our families, of our spouses, of our kids. And that family decision made by Linwood Holton and his wife Jinks, the Holton administration did the thing that it was most known for, which was turn Virginia from a backward-facing Confederate museum piece into a forward-facing, more dynamic Commonwealth—a Commonwealth. What we hold, we hold in common. We are a community.

My wife Anne, in kind of an unpredictable storybook tale, went on to become first lady of Virginia when I was elected Governor in 2005. She is the only person who has ever lived in the Virginia Governor's mansion as a child and then as an adult. That means that Jinks Holton is the only first lady of Virginia who has ever had a child who also became first lady. And during the 4 years I was Governor—Virginia has a single 4-year term—we had so many wonderful memories where we had my mother-in-law and father-in-law, 36 years after they had been Governor and first lady, staying with us and wrestling with the problems of the day just as they did.

One of my proudest memories of my father-in-law and my mother-in-law came during the fall of 2006. My legislature, over my objection, had placed on the ballot a constitutional amendment to ban any recognition of same-sex couples, not just marriage, civil unions—any recognition of same-sex couples. And my legislature put that on the ballot even though I objected.

I campaigned against it. I campaigned very hard to convince Virginians that they should not place in their constitution a limitation on civil rights. Instead we should be placing in the constitution a protection of civil rights. But I will always remember the phone call I made to my father-in-law and mother-in-law when I said my wife and I were going to stand on the steps of the Governor's mansion and come out forcefully against the amendment. And I asked Lin and Jinks: How would you guys feel, as a great civil rights family, to join us?

Now, they are of a different era. Linwood was born in 1923 at Big Stone Gap, VA, and Jinks was born in 1925 in Roanoke, VA. But they didn't hesitate for a minute. They remembered being in the Governor's mansion and making a stand as a couple for civil rights. And they said: We will be there tomorrow to join you.

And we stood on the steps of the capitol in 2006. And at that point, Anne and I had been married 22 years, and they had been married about 52 years. We said: We are standing here. We have got 74 years of marriage, and we are going to tell you that there is nothing in this that harms our marriage in any way, and marriage is the most wonderful institution. All should have the right to marry whom they choose, and that is why this amendment should be refuted.

I can think of many other instances where I was so proud of my mother-in-law, but that was definitely one of the most memorable.

We were with my mother-in-law on Thanksgiving. We go down and spend time in the little community of Kilmarnock, where she lived in a retirement community. The first thing we do on Thanksgiving every time we visit is we run in a 2-mile "Turkey Trot," Irvington Turkey Trot. It is a fundraiser for a local charity. And it was many different cousins and grandchildren and my wife and I, and we were going to do that and then be with my mother-in-law and have lunch with her.

But we heard when we were there that, no, she wants to come out and watch. Well, it was about 30 degrees. We figured, Well, your health isn't that great. That is not such a good thing. But my mother-in-law got all bundled up and came out in her walker and watched us run the race.

We had a wonderful Thanksgiving together. And then she declined rapidly, but peacefully and not in pain, in the 3 weeks after Thanksgiving, and she died 3 weeks after Thanksgiving Day.

But again, hearing my colleague and friend SHERROD BROWN talk about Representative KAPTUR and the unique role that she has played as a Congresswoman and doing wonderful things for her constituents but also setting an example of women in leadership, I thought: You know what. I gave a speech about my father-in-law and his historic governorship a year ago. Nothing that he did—nothing that he did in politics or life would have been possible without the wonderful partnership that he forged.

And my mother-in-law Jinks, from her Central Intelligence group CIA days all the way to becoming a path-breaking first lady and then a board member of every charity known to man in Roanoke, Richmond, Fairfax, or Kilmarnock, where she lived in the last 20 years of her life—she was a public servant from day one until her death, and I am so happy to have a chance just to put on the record a tribute to a great mother-in-law and a wonderful public servant.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration and that at 3 p.m. on Monday, January 23, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider PNI, Brendan Owens to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense; that the time until 5:30 p.m. be equally divided in the usual form on the nomination and the Senate then vote on confirmation of the nomination; and that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 3 6(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-70, concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$180 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-70

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO).

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$0 million.
Other \$180 million.
Total \$180 million.

Funding Source: National Funds
(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MOE):

None.

Non-MDE:

Includes Volcano (vehicle-launched) anti-tank munition-laying systems; M977 A4 HEMTT 10-Ton cargo trucks; M87A1 Anti-Tank (AT) munitions; M88 canister training munitions (practice dummy ammunition rounds); M89 training munitions (test ammunition rounds); organic U.S. Army Depot build of Volcano system permanently mounted on M977A4 HEMTT truck; logistics support packages to include spare parts, spare secondary assemblies, tool kits and test equipment; technical manuals; organic depot production, integration and testing; Operator and Maintenance Training; logistics and fielding support; USG technical assistance CONUS and OCONUS to include engineering services, program management, site surveys, facility, logistics and maintenance evaluations; quality assurance and de-processing team; field service representative(s); Repair and Return services; any transportation charges to execute the program; and related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Army (TW-B-ZDV).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: December 28, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States—Volcano System

The Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) has requested to buy Volcano (vehicle-launched) anti-tank munition-laying systems; M977A4 HEMTT 10-Ton cargo trucks; M87A1 Anti-Tank (AT) munitions; M88 canister training munitions (practice dummy ammunition rounds); M89 training munitions (test ammunition rounds); organic U.S. Army Depot build of Volcano system permanently mounted on M977A4 HEMTT truck; logistics support packages to include spare parts, spare secondary assemblies, tool kits and test equipment; technical manuals; organic depot production, integration and testing; Operator and Maintenance Training; logistics and fielding support; USG technical assistance CONUS and OCONUS to include engineering services, program management, site surveys, facility, logistics and maintenance evaluations; quality assurance and de-processing team; field service representative(s); Repair and Return services; any transportation charges to execute the program; and related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost is \$180 million.

This proposed sale is consistent with U.S. law and policy as expressed in Public Law 96-8.

This proposed sale serves U.S. national, economic, and security interests by supporting the recipient's continuing efforts to modernize its armed forces and to maintain a credible defensive capability. The proposed sale will help improve the security of the recipient and assist in maintaining political stability, military balance, and economic progress in the region.

The proposed sale will improve the recipient's capability to meet current and future threats by providing a credible force capable of deterring adversaries and participating in regional operations. The recipient will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor

(s) will be Northrup Grumman, West Falls Church, VA for production of munition canister mines; and Oshkosh Corporation, Oshkosh, WI for production of the M977A4 HEMTT vehicles. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require assignment of one (1) technical representative in country for an estimated two (2) years of support; and U.S. Government representatives and contractor personnel to travel OCONUS for a duration of up to five years to support equipment fielding/training and program management.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-70

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The M139 Volcano System: a mass scatterable mine delivery system that delivers mines by helicopter or ground vehicle. It enables tactical commanders to emplace antitank/antipersonnel (AT/AP) or pure AT minefields with a minimum of personnel. A soldier-selectable, self-destruct mechanism destroys the mine at the end of its active lifecycle—4 hours to 15 days—depending on the time selected. Using a ground vehicle, a 1,000-meter minefield can be laid in 4 to 12 minutes based on terrain and vehicle speed. A helicopter can complete the mission in 20 seconds. Advantages of this system include faster response, increased lethality, greater efficiency, and enhanced safety.

a. The Volcano ground system is capable of holding up to 160 canisters and can be launched from both sides of the vehicle. Each canister contains six (6) mines.

b. With the Presidential Landmine Policy in place, AP mines cannot be exported. An AT only canister (M87A1) was developed to meet the policy decision. Therefore, the mine ratio went from five (5) AT mines/one (1) AP mine TO: six (6) AT mines /0 AP mines.

c. Volcano has no sensitive technological information or restricted information contained in the equipment, major components, subsystems, software, technical data (performance, maintenance, R&M, etc.) documentation, training devices and services to be conveyed with the proposed sale. There are no classified Volcano components (major components or subsystems), software, technical data, documentation, training devices or services to be conveyed with the proposed sale.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.