

Government in cryptology that encompasses both signals intelligence, insights, and cyber security products and services and enables computer network operations to gain a decisive advantage for the Nation and our allies.

Lieutenant General Haugh will be dual-hatted as Director, NSA, and Commander, CYBERCOM.

At this point, unless General Haugh is rapidly confirmed, we will have a gap at one of the most important organizations in the United States: Cyber Command and the National Security Agency.

The President has nominated LTG James J. Mingus to be a general in the U.S. Army while serving as the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

He earned his commission in 1985 after graduating from the Army ROTC Program at Winona State University, where he earned his bachelor's degree.

He commanded the 82nd Airborne Division and has deployed multiple times to Iraq and Afghanistan in combat roles, for a total of 38 months of contingency operations away from his family.

He is the recipient of the Purple Heart.

The President has nominated GEN Randy A. George to the rank of general while serving as the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

General George has commanded at the platoon, company, battalion, brigade, division, and corps levels. He has served in combat in Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation Freedom's Sentinel. He has served a total of 57 months deployed in contingency operations away from his family.

He is the recipient of a Purple Heart.

The President has nominated Gen. Eric M. Smith, U.S. Marine Corps, to be General and Commandant of the Marine Corps. General Smith would be the 39th Commandant of the Marine Corps. He is the first Acting Commandant in over 110 years.

He has led marines at every level, from platoon commander to Marine Expeditionary Force Commander.

He is also the recipient of the Purple Heart.

The President has nominated Gen. Charles Q. Brown to the rank of general while serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Brown currently serves as the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. He is a career F-16 pilot, has flown more than 3,000 hours, including more than 130 combat flight hours.

His awards include two Defense Distinguished Service Medals, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, four Legions of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, three Meritorious Service Medals, the Aerial Achievement Medal, and the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

Mr. President, those are the nominees before us. I think what we have demonstrated tonight is the range of

assignments and organizations that are affected by these holds, spanning every service, every theater of operations, every sector of operations—from space to cyber, to submarines.

This is an undermining of our military readiness which is unseen before. These individuals deserve promotion. When the Presiding Officer heard Senator Kaine and I talk about their qualifications, there is no doubt they deserve promotion. And the men and women who serve beneath them—who will serve beneath them—deserve their leadership, which has been tested over time and in many cases—many cases—through combat. They should not be political pawns.

Now, before Senator TUBERVILLE, we would be talking about our nominees. They are not nominees; they are hostages.

We can't tolerate that. That is a disservice to these men and women, to our Armed Forces, to the men and women they lead. We have to do our duty.

And as Senator Kaine said, there are appropriate ways to deal with policy decisions you don't like. You can take a vote. You can't hold all of these men and women, disrupt their family lives, send a signal to the military that: So what—29 years of service, a couple Purple Hearts; I don't care.

I would hope that Senator TUBERVILLE would immediately lift these holds. And we can't do it in a piecemeal fashion. The depth, the range of the responsibilities we have talked about this evening can't be cured by: Oh, we will confirm the Commandant.

We can't leave anyone behind. And if this precedent continues and is established, it will be used again and again and again, to the detriment of the Nation.

This is the time for us to stand up—stand up for what we always say about our devotion to the military, our respect for the military; that they shouldn't be demeaned; they shouldn't be used as political tokens. It is time to stop the speeches on the Fourth of July and fill them unanimously, as we typically do, by voice on these matters.

MORNING BUSINESS

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for rollcall vote No. 195, adoption of the Lee amendment to limit the availability of funds for the support of Ukraine (376). Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted nay.

I was necessarily absent for rollcall vote No. 196, adoption of the Cornyn amendment to provide for an investment screening mechanism relating to covered sectors (931). Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted yea.

I was necessarily absent for rollcall vote No. 197, adoption of the Rounds amendment to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to include the Secretary of Agriculture on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States and require review of certain agricultural transactions (No. 813). Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted yea.

The Rounds-Tester amendment adds the Secretary of Agriculture to the Committee on Foreign Investment. If the committee determines that investments by foreign adversaries into agricultural real estate or a U.S. business engaged in agriculture or biotech would result in control by the foreign adversary, it requires the President to prohibit the transaction. I support this amendment's efforts to protect critical agricultural assets, but I am concerned that the amendment as drafted merits additional review to avoid unintended risks of discrimination based on national origin or citizenship. While I will support this amendment and its objectives, Senators Rounds and Tester understand my concern and have agreed to continue working with me and our colleagues to resolve these concerns before Congress sends a final bill to the President.●

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

REMEMBERING JAMES S. CROWN

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I recently traveled to Vilnius, Lithuania, for this year's NATO Summit. It was a fitting location; Lithuania has had an extraordinary journey breaking free from the tyranny of the Soviet Union and becoming a thriving democracy. The visit also had a deep significance for me personally. One hundred and twelve years ago, my mother came to the United States from Lithuania. Although she never saw her homeland again, she always carried it in her heart.

Just a few decades before my mother arrived in the United States, a Lithuanian Jewish couple, Ida and Arie Krinsky, immigrated to the United States. They settled in Chicago, where Arie toiled in a sweatshop to make a living and support his wife and seven children. Eventually, the Krinsky family changed their surname to Crown. Three of the Crown sons, Henry and his brothers Irving and Sol, established a sand and gravel company, the Material Service Corporation, that would grow into a business empire before merging with General Dynamics.

When Henry Crown passed away in 1990, his obituary in the New York Times referred to him as "the billionaire whose life exemplified the Horatio Alger rags-to-riches story of American industrialists." It is a legacy that has been preserved and expanded by his children. To this day, the Crown family

is widely known for its socially conscious investment and philanthropic efforts, and as a pillar of the Jewish community from Chicago to Israel.

Tragically, late last month, James “Jim” Crown, Henry’s grandson, passed away in a car accident on his 70th birthday. Born to Renee and Lester Crown, Jim went to high school in Winnetka, attended Hampshire College in Amherst, MA, for his undergraduate studies, and graduated from Stanford Law School. He began his career at Salomon Brothers, eventually becoming vice president of the Capital Markets Service Group. It was during his time on Wall Street that Jim met and fell in love with Paula Hannaway, an investment banker. In 1985, the two married and returned to Chicago to join the family business.

Jim was chair and CEO of Henry Crown and Company, a privately held company dealing in securities, real estate, and other investments. He also was a member of the board of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Jim was one of Chicago’s most prominent philanthropists and a longtime member of the board of trustees for the University of Chicago, serving as chair from 2003 to 2009.

In early 2003, Jim had breakfast with a young Illinois State senator who was gearing up to make a run for the U.S. Senate. Some might have seen an inexperienced newcomer with almost no chance of success. But Jim saw what others did not. In Jim’s words, “I was just taken with his sensibility, his intelligence, his values, and how he conducted himself during that campaign.” That young State senator, Barack Obama, would not only win that seat but go on to become our Nation’s first Black President. And Jim was one of his earliest supporters.

Jim represented the best of finance and business; he knew that success went well beyond profits and bull markets. He understood the importance of giving back. In 2021, Jim and Paula made history with a \$75 million donation to the University of Chicago’s School of Social Work, reportedly the largest ever private donation to a school of social work. Today, the school has been renamed the Crown Family School of Social Work, Policy, and Practice. Jim’s father Lester Crown said, “[Jim] was the leader of our family both intellectually and emotionally, and he looked out for everybody.” I would add that “everybody” stretched far beyond Jim’s own family.

And just before his passing, as the head of the Civic Committee and Commercial Club of Chicago, Jim was working to convene Chicago business leaders to focus on ways to address violent crime, to make Chicago “the Safest Big City in America.” The strategy centered on investing in the communities most impacted by violent crime, expanding community violence intervention programs, and committing to expand economic opportunity,

all with the goal of breaking the cycle of trauma and ending generational poverty. While Jim may be gone, I hope his work will be continued to make this a reality.

Jim is survived by his loving wife of 38 years, Paula; their children, Torie, Hayley, Summer, and W. Andrew; and two grandchildren; as well as his parents Renee and Lester; four sisters Patricia, Susan, Sara, and Janet; two brothers Steve and Daniel. To the entire Crown family and all of those who knew and loved Jim, Loretta and I send our deepest condolences.

Thank you, Jim, for all that you did for the city of Chicago; it will not be the same without you.●

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TRIBUTE TO SHARON COHEN

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to thank someone who is critical to the functioning of the U.S. Senate—and who has been instrumental in the lives of many of us Senators, staff, and the entire Senate community for more than two decades.

At the end of this week, Sharon Cohen will be retiring after many years of service in the Senate Dining Room. The Senate Dining Room will be a very different place without her, and we will all miss her.

Sharon is wonderful—kind, caring, and dedicated. Since joining the Senate Dining Room, she has won over everyone she has met with her warmth, patience, and dedication—both to her work and to anyone with whom she interacts.

We have all had people who touched our lives, providing guidance during difficult times, or even just a friendly face on long days. Sharon provided all of that—and more—to Senators, staff, and the colleagues who worked beside her every single day.

Throughout her many years of service, Sharon has worked just as hard as anyone else in the Senate—in fact, she has probably worked harder. She never missed a day of work, never showed up late, and never called out sick. Her colleagues always trusted that they could rely on her. It is one of Sharon’s many qualities that will be missed in the Senate.

And she was willing to go above and beyond to support fellow workers, both new and old, and lend a hand no matter the task. While her work may not have made headline news every day, Sharon is one of the many unsung heroes that make the Senate run.

Soon, Sharon will be enjoying her well-earned retirement, but true to form, she will stay busy. In fact, she has already started her next role: grandmother to a beautiful new grandchild. She will spend her retirement caring for Trent, or as she refers to him, “her little man,” alongside her daughter Angie.

I know I am not alone when I say I will miss Sharon’s cheerful presence in

the Senate Dining Room. We all are grateful for her many years of hard work and dedication to this body and our country. We wish her all the best as she embarks on a new adventure.●

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RECOGNIZING CHEAP TRICK

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, for most Americans, April 1 is April Fools’ Day, a day of pranks, misleading headlines, deception, and trickery. While that also is true for Illinoisans, in 2007, the Illinois General Assembly gave Illinoisans something else to celebrate: Cheap Trick Day, in honor of the rock and roll band.

For nearly 50 years, Cheap Trick has been part of the American soundtrack, lighting up car radios on cross-country drives, blasting through speakers at weddings, and now playing in the next generation’s wireless headphones. Through it all, Cheap Trick has kept their listeners humming along to popular tunes like “Surrender” and “The Flame.”

But before they were rock and roll legends, they were just a band from Rockford, IL. In 1973, guitarist Rick Nielsen, bassist Tom Petersson, original vocalist Randy Hogan, and drummer Bun E. Carlos came together to form Cheap Trick. The band came up with their name after attending a Slade concert. Following the English rock band’s show, Tom remarked that Slade used “every cheap trick in the book” during their set. The name stuck, and the group would go on to become a regular on the Billboard charts.

In 1974, Robin Zander joined the band, replacing Hogan as lead vocalist. While they started out playing shows across the Midwest—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa—they would go on to tour the world, opening for the likes of Kiss, Kansas, and Queen. But it was a six-date tour of Japan in the spring of 1978 that changed everything.

Cheap Trick put on the performance of a lifetime before raucous crowds at the Nippon Budokan in Tokyo, Japan. They released the performances as a live album, “Cheap Trick at Budokan,” which went triple-platinum, selling more than 3 million certified units. The album included the smash hit “I Want You to Want Me,” which decades later remains a mainstay on classic rock radio stations across the country. In 2020, the National Recording Registry at the Library of Congress selected “Cheap Trick at Budokan” as one of just 25 recordings to join the National Archives for that year.

And in 2016, Cheap Trick was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, receiving rock and roll’s highest honor and taking their place next to their own musical idols, The Beatles. In addition to leaving behind an impressive discography, the band also has helped shape the sound of the next generation of great bands. Groups like