

Yet how else are American Jews supposed to react when American anti-Semitism has reached record levels? When a terrorist massacres congregants at a Pittsburgh synagogue? When elderly women in Boulder, CO, can't march on behalf of innocent hostages without being targeted by fire?

It is long past time that all American political and community leaders come together to affirm that this fear is unacceptable and that we must fight together the anti-Semitic hate behind it. We must use our voices and our power, whether in the Halls of Congress or in our own communities, to counter anti-Semitism in both words and action. We must speak up because we know the dangers of failing to do so. We must stand with the Jewish community for freedom of speech and religion and against fear, because as Grossman knew and as he wrote, "life can be defined as freedom. Life is freedom." And "freedom is the fundamental principle of life."

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

GENIUS ACT

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, you never know what you are going to find these days when you are reflecting on the Trump administration and our oversight responsibilities as the Congress.

It is true that things have changed. Some people might call me old-fashioned for thinking this way, but I think we were a lot better off when we had Presidents who took it as a matter of course that they shouldn't use their office to enrich themselves, and they should put behind them conflicts of interest that raise questions about whether or not they are serving their own interests or their families' interests or the interests of the people of the United States.

That is why Ronald Reagan put, I think, his wealth, which was considerable, into a blind trust. Jimmy Carter, I think, sold maybe his farm or put that in a trust.

I realize it is part of Donald Trump's political charm that he wants to wear his corruption on his sleeve, but that doesn't mean that we have to go along with it, even if some people are entertained by it, which I am not.

And we have a great example of thinking about our responsibility versus his complete lack of integrity when it comes to the service of his public duties and his private interests.

That is the bill—the so-called GENIUS Act—that is on the floor of the Senate right now, where we are considering whether or not to regulate stablecoins, which are part of the

cryptocurrency universe that is new to all of us, certainly in this Chamber and across the country.

I believe very strongly that no President and no Vice President, no Member of Congress, no high-ranking official of our government should be in the business of issuing cryptocurrency, including the stablecoin. And they shouldn't be in the business of pumping them up like some sort of speculator, which is what we are seeing happen, sometimes outside the White House or in the White House.

I saw, the other day, that the President was having a dinner at Mar-a-Lago to reward the people who had been bidding up his meme coins, and they even came to dinner, although he apparently didn't really show for that dinner.

But the legislation we have in front of us would be the first regulations of stablecoins that have ever been done. I think, as part of that, it would be very appropriate for us to say that the President should get out of this business and that any President should be out of the business of issuing their own coins.

It is a weird part of the nature of this asset—this new digital asset—that it is very volatile. The meme coins rise and they fall as part of their price, and the stablecoins are used as a way of transacting around that volatility. But the volatility, every single day, is still captured in this market, and it just seems like a crazy moment when we are living in a time when a President could influence his own net worth to the tune of billions of dollars, just based on pumping up the value of digital currency that he has put out there in the world with his name or that somebody else has put out there in the world with his name.

That is why, yesterday, I offered an amendment to the bill, to the GENIUS Act, that would preclude any President—this President or any other President or any Vice President—from issuing stablecoins. I hope we will consider that amendment on the floor of the Senate. I hope we will vote to pass it, if we are, indeed, going to pass this legislation. And I hope we will have other amendments we consider as well.

I think that the questions that are at issue here from an ethics point of view, from a corruption point of view, go far beyond just the stablecoin. They go to cryptocurrency, generally, and what the President is doing to inflate the value of coins that are issued in his name, whether he has issued them or whether he hasn't.

I look forward to the debate that we are going to have. I think this is an opportunity for us to say that we want to elevate the requirements that each one of us has agreed to live under, as Members of this body and people elected to act in the public interest. I believe the President and his Vice President should face the same standard and the same scrutiny. That is why I offered the amendment that I have.

I hope that, as our colleagues consider the debate that we are going to have, that others will come to the floor with their ideas to strengthen this legislation and make sure that people don't abuse their public office for their own personal economic gain.

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

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

VOTE ON MARKS NOMINATION

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the nominee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Marks nomination?

Mr. BENNET. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 287 Ex.]

YEAS—72

Baldwin	Graham	Moran
Banks	Grassley	Moreno
Barrasso	Hagerty	Mullin
Blackburn	Hassan	Murkowski
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Britt	Hirono	Reed
Budd	Hoeven	Ricketts
Capito	Husted	Risch
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Rosen
Collins	Johnson	Rounds
Coons	Justice	Schiff
Cornyn	Kaine	Schmitt
Cortez Masto	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Kim	Shaheen
Crapo	King	Sheehy
Cruz	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Curtis	Lankford	Thune
Daines	Lee	Tillis
Duckworth	Lummis	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	Warner
Fetterman	McConnell	Warnock
Fischer	McCormick	Wicker
Gallego	Moody	Young

NAYS—26

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Bennet	Lujan	Schumer
Blumenthal	Markey	Smith
Blunt Rochester	Merkley	Van Hollen
Booker	Murphy	Warren
Cantwell	Murray	Welch
Durbin	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden
Heinrich	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—2

Ossoff
Sullivan

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made

and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. ARMY

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I rise this evening to recognize and celebrate the 250th anniversary of the creation of the U.S. Army. I would yield to the Senator from Rhode Island, my colleague but the cochair of the Senate Army Caucus, Senator REED.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague and friend in Kansas for his partnership in recognizing the Army as the coleaders of the Army Caucus here in the U.S. Senate.

Thank you, Senator, very much.

Mr. President, I rise, along with my colleague from Kansas, to recognize a remarkable moment in our Nation's history. On June 14, 1775, delegates from each of the American Colonies met in Philadelphia to convene the Second Continental Congress.

On that momentous day, Congress voted to establish the Continental Army and tasked it to "provide for the common defense of these colonies."

The following day, the Congress unanimously elected George Washington to be the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. It was an auspicious start for what would become the greatest fighting force the world has ever known.

Today—or in a few days, certainly—we celebrate the 250th birthday of the U.S. Army.

The Army has a straightforward, but enormously critical, mission: to fight and win the Nation's wars. Today, we take a moment to reflect on that mission and to honor all of the soldiers who have served faithfully in the Army ranks. Whether as volunteers or in response to a draft, millions and millions of men and women have answered the call to serve. They each swore an oath to the Constitution, a unique feature of service to our Nation. By swearing an oath to the Constitution and its ideals, rather than a leader or a party, American soldiers stand apart as patriots, not partisans. And our Nation stands proudly throughout the world.

American soldiers have served on their own soil to break the bonds of tyranny and to keep our Nation united. They have served on foreign soils to defend our allies, uphold humanity, and protect the American people. And they have stepped forward to help in humanitarian crises and natural disasters at home and around the world when needed most.

It is also fitting to acknowledge the contribution of the Department of Army civilians, who take the same oath and who bring their skills and dedication to bear in support of the Army's mission.

And, of course, we also pause to thank all of the families who, over the course of 2½ centuries have stood by

their loved ones in their service—families who supported their soldiers in the earliest days with little or no communication to today, where family witness in real time the challenges their loved ones face. Families have and always will be the true strength of our Army.

The Army's story also is not just one of battles won, but of values upheld, values of leadership, respect, selfless service, integrity, and personal courage—and a value that resonates deeply with me: duty, honor, country.

Finally, we pay tribute to those who gave the last full measure of devotion in service to our Nation. Their sacrifice is woven into the very fabric of our history, and their legacy lives on in every soldier who raises their right hand and takes the oath.

For me personally, the opportunity to serve as an officer in the U.S. Army and to lead American soldiers was the greatest privilege of my life.

I would end by recalling the enduring motto of the Continental Army:

This we'll defend.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island, my colleague and friend Senator REED, for cochairing. I am the new one to this duo, and I consider it a privilege as a U.S. Senator to serve side by side with Senator REED as we work together to promote and support the U.S. Army and those who serve in it.

I also would highlight and honor my respect of Senator Jim Inhofe, the Senator of Oklahoma whom I replaced in this capacity after his long tenure with Senator REED in serving in this capacity to support and defend the Army of the United States.

As Senator REED said, 250 years ago—that is the birthday we are celebrating—on June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress authorized what would become the most capable and lethal ground force the world has ever known—the U.S. Army. The creation of General George Washington's Army coincides with the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Since our Nation gained its independence, our Army has faithfully defended our freedoms. The Warrior Ethos of the Army states:

I will always place the mission first.

This is a calling that American soldiers have answered time and time again without regard to their personal safety, security, or comfort.

My State of Kansas is home to Fort Riley and the 1st Infantry Division, Fort Leavenworth, as well as the Kansas Army National Guard. The men and women who serve in these bases are some of the finest individuals I have ever met, living their lives in accordance with the mission on the Army flag: "This We'll Defend." This short statement is a commitment to defending this Nation, all Americans, and the values we hold dear.

The embodiment of what it means to be an American soldier is symbolized in the Army's values: loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity, and personal courage. Over the years, the servicemembers of the Army have lived up to these ideals, putting their country and fellow citizens above themselves. No matter how daunting the conflict, American soldiers will always carry out the mission entrusted to them. Today, we recognize this valor and celebrate the patriotism that motivates these brave men and women who dedicate their lives to defend the land that they and we love.

The U.S. Army is the largest branch of the U.S. military, with nearly 450,000 Active-Duty personnel and nearly 500,000 in the Reserves.

As we mark the 250 years of the U.S. Army, we express our gratitude to these servicemembers and their loved ones who support them. For two and a half centuries—250 years—the American soldiers have stood strong in the face of conflict.

I am committed to continue supporting our Army so that it remains the strongest lethal force in the world for another 250 years. I hope my colleagues will join me and Senator REED in honoring our soldiers and supporting a resolution to mark the 250th anniversary of the U.S. Army.

Today, in this effort, we are reminded to say to those who serve, have served, and will serve, we tell them—those who served and have served and will serve in the U.S. Army—we say to them that we respect you; we love you; we thank you for your service.

I yield the floor and thank you for the opportunity for making my remarks.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 120.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of John Andrew Eisenberg, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.