

control of remote access to items, and for other purposes.

S. 4189

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. McCORMICK) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4189, a bill to reduce the price of insulin and provide for patient protections with respect to the cost of insulin.

S. 4221

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4221, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the modification of the definition of adjusted taxable income for purposes of the limitation on business interest.

S. 4464

At the request of Mr. RICKETTS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4464, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to ensure that consumers can make informed decisions in choosing between meat and poultry products and cell-cultivated protein products, and for other purposes.

S. 4629

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4629, a bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to State and local governments and school districts for payment of obligations, to prohibit the Federal Reserve banks, the Department of the Treasury, and other Federal agencies from financially assisting State and local governments and school districts that have defaulted on their obligations, and for other purposes.

S. 4664

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4664, a bill to authorize the Safer Choice Program within the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes.

S. 4671

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4671, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to enhance penalties for theft of a firearm from a Federal firearms licensee.

S. 4720

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4720, a bill to amend the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to consider nations with open registries in the Secretary's identification of nations engaging in or endorsing illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing.

S. 4730

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the names of the Senator from Ne-

braska (Mr. RICKETTS), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4730, a bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to authorize capacity building grants for community college agriculture and natural resources programs.

S. 4805

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4805, a bill to require the United States Executive Directors at the international financial institutions to oppose certain projects involving shrimp production.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 778—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING CAMBODIAN VETERANS OF THE KHMER NATIONAL ARMED FORCES FOR THEIR SACRIFICES, THEIR SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THEIR DEFENSE OF FREEDOM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 778

Whereas Cambodian veterans of the Khmer National Armed Forces (also known in French as the "Forces armées nationales khmères" and referred to in this resolution as the "FANK"), played a significant role in the fight against communism during the Vietnam war, standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the Armed Forces of the United States in the defense of freedom and democracy in Southeast Asia;

Whereas, through their courageous actions, the FANK successfully captured and destroyed significant enemy supplies, thereby disrupting the logistical capabilities of adversarial forces;

Whereas the FANK played a pivotal role in gathering and providing vital intelligence to the Armed Forces of the United States, which significantly contributed to operational success and strategic planning in the region;

Whereas the intelligence provided by the FANK included crucial information on enemy troop positions, movements, and strength, enabling the Armed Forces of the United States to make informed decisions that saved lives and advanced the mission of promoting stability and security;

Whereas the members of the FANK have faced profound challenges, including loss of life, personal sacrifice, and the enduring impact of conflict, yet have remained steadfast in their commitment to their country and allies;

Whereas, recognizing the FANK's role in Phnom Penh on April 12, 1975, in providing critical support and protection that facilitated the safe evacuation of United States Embassy personnel, ensuring the safe passage of United States diplomats and citizens from a rapidly deteriorating situation;

Whereas, after the fall of Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975, an estimated of 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 members of the FANK and Cambodian people lost their lives during the Khmer Rouge genocide;

Whereas the FANK members and their families were targeted and executed, along with a wide range of people, including intellectuals, professionals, scholars, artists, religious figures, and anyone associated with the former Government of Cambodia or perceived as a threat, during the "Killing Fields" regime;

Whereas many FANK personnel, their family members, and other Cambodians fled their homeland to escape the Khmer Rouge regime to find freedom in the United States and other nations;

Whereas veterans of the FANK and other Cambodians who resettled in the United States found refuge in the country where they suffered severe mental health and socioeconomic challenges, but were determined to build new lives;

Whereas veterans of the FANK who risked their lives fighting for freedom in the Cambodian civil war should be honored for their distinguished service and for the contributions they provided to the United States;

Whereas many of these brave individuals witnessed unimaginable horrors, lost comrades, and endured personal loss that has left deep psychological scars, extending far beyond physical impact;

Whereas veterans and survivors of genocide are at a higher risk for mental health disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety;

Whereas veterans of the FANK were founders of, and served in, local not-for-profit organizations, engaging with the Federal Government, local and State governments, and with other community and religious organizations, advocating on behalf of and educating Cambodian people in the United States;

Whereas, along with other Cambodian refugees and immigrants, veterans of the FANK have done much to further successful resettlement to help new refugees and immigrants in socioeconomic, psychological, cultural, and educational development; and

Whereas, while remembering and honoring the lives of members of the FANK, and other lives lost during the genocide, the new generation of Cambodian Americans continue to be an integral part of American society, including by serving others as health care professionals, teachers, and servicemembers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the sacrifices made by Cambodian veterans of the Khmer National Armed Forces in their unwavering commitment to protect their nation and support allied efforts alongside the United States in the early 1970s;

(2) expresses profound gratitude to the Khmer National Armed Forces for their invaluable partnership, which has been instrumental in advancing the shared goals of freedom, security, and prosperity in the region; and

(3) acknowledges the historical significance of the contributions of the Khmer National Armed Forces during that period to the fight for freedom in shaping the future of southeast Asia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 779—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BLACK PEOPLE TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR BLACK STUDENTS AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2026 AS “BLACK MUSIC MONTH”

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 779

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by Black people and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions of slavery in the United States and expressed the longing of the enslaved for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of Black people in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of “West End Blues” by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and “So What” by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas Thomas Dorsey, the “Father of Gospel Music”, used his composing talents to merge sacred and secular styles that created a revolution in music;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nat King Cole recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50,000,000 records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, a winner of 13 Grammy Awards, is epitomized by a rendition of “Summertime”, a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nat King Cole, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits “This Will Be” and “Unforgettable”;

Whereas, in the 1940s, bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton’s Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known Black vocalists, and other early Black singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen, paved the way for the female Black concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term “rhythm and blues” originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to Black people and replaced the term “race music”;

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the Black experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration and were popularized by artists

such as Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas the musical virtuoso Reverend Richard Smallwood, a composer and arranger of classical gospel music, continues to inspire audiences and performers worldwide;

Whereas soul music originated in the Black community in the late 1950s and early 1960s, combines elements of Black gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as Aretha Franklin, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Bill Withers, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas Motown, founded as a record label in 1959, evolved into a distinctive style known for the “Motown Sound”, a blend of pop and soul musical stylings made popular by prominent Black artists such as Marvin Gaye, James Mason, and Mary Wells;

Whereas go-go, developed by Black musicians in the mid-1960s and combining funk, soul, and Latin music, was popularized by artists such as Chuck Brown and Rare Essence, and is the “official music of Washington, DC”;

Whereas Harry Belafonte, a singer, actor, activist, and a supporter and confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., throughout the civil rights movement, influenced by his Caribbean roots, popularized calypso music in the United States;

Whereas, in the early 1970s, the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from Black musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, Little Richard, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines blues, jazz, and soul and elements of the Black musical tradition with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old-style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of Black youth growing up in underresourced neighborhoods;

Whereas Dayton, Ohio, known as the “Land of Funk”, helped give rise to the genre of funk as a mixture of soul, jazz, and rhythm and blues and popularized bands such as the Ohio Players, Heatwave, Roger and Zapp, and Lakeside;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music, was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, a Minnesota native, was a one-of-a-kind artist who made “Purple Rain” a household name, First Avenue a landmark, and brought international fame to Minnesota’s music scene;

Whereas the incredible Billie Holiday created a cultural reset by recording “Strange Fruit”, originally a poem that depicted lynching in the Southern United States, which became the first protest song of the civil rights era;

Whereas the talented jazz artist Duke Ellington pushed boundaries with his hits “It Don’t Mean a Thing if It Ain’t Got That Swing” and “Sophisticated Lady” and received 13 Grammy Awards and the Presidential Gold Medal;

Whereas Sister Rosetta Tharpe, known as the “Godmother of Rock ‘n’ Roll”, combined

her distinctive guitar style with melodic blues and traditional gospel music that influenced the likes of Aretha Franklin and Chuck Berry;

Whereas Tina Turner, known as the “Queen of Rock ‘n’ Roll”, stunned audiences with her powerful vocals, was the first woman or Black musician to be featured on the cover of Rolling Stone, and received 12 Grammy Awards during her lifetime;

Whereas trailblazer Florence Price was the first noted Black female composer to gain national status and the first Black woman to have her composed work performed by a major national symphony orchestra;

Whereas the classical singer Marian Anderson broke down racial barriers by performing at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939 after being denied the opportunity to sing in front of an integrated audience at the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall in Washington, DC;

Whereas country music singer Charley Pride was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 2000 and has had more than 40 hits reach number 1 on the country charts;

Whereas Nina Simone, one of the most prominent and extraordinary soul singers, has music spanning more than 4 decades that impacted generations with detailed storytelling;

Whereas musician Bobby McFerrin brought joy to audiences everywhere with his smash hit “Don’t Worry Be Happy”;

Whereas famous saxophone player John Coltrane made his impact on genres like bebop, jazz, and rhythm and blues through his work such as “A Love Supreme”;

Whereas David Jolicoeur, also known as Trugoy the Dove, was a founding member of hip-hop groups De La Soul and Native Tongues and used his passion for rap music to spread positive messages within his community;

Whereas musical force Marvin Gaye used his versatility as an artist to produce hits like “I Heard It Through the Grapevine” and “Ain’t No Mountain High Enough”;

Whereas Sylvia Robinson, a New Jersey native, was an American singer, record producer, and founder of Sugar Hill Records and is widely credited with launching the hip-hop genre internationally;

Whereas New Jersey resident Q-Tip, also known as Kamaal Fareed, along with his fellow members of A Tribe Called Quest—Phife Dawg, Jarobi White, and Ali Shaheed Muhammad—helped define uplifting and conscious hip-hop;

Whereas East Orange, New Jersey, native Whitney Houston, one of the most recognizable voices in music, sold more than 220,000,000 records worldwide, making her one of the best-selling artists of all time, and holds the Guinness World Record as the most awarded female artist with more than 400 career awards.

Whereas Camden, New Jersey, native Leon Huff and his longtime partner Kenny Gamble are Grammy-winning songwriters and producers, who founded Philadelphia International Records and produced more than 170 gold and platinum records for artists such as Billy Paul, Lou Rawls, The O’Jays, Patti LaBelle, and Phyllis Hyman;

Whereas Black Music Month was established 47 years ago by songwriter and producer Kenny Gamble, broadcaster Dyana Williams, and radio executive Ed Wright under the auspices of the Black Music Association;

Whereas the National Museum of African American Music in Nashville, Tennessee, serves as the official home of Black Music Month and is dedicated to preserving and celebrating the central role of Black music in American culture;