

Whereas the Frank Wolf International Religious Freedom Act includes a sense of Congress that “ongoing and persistent waivers of the application of any of the actions . . . (or commensurate substitute action) . . . with respect to a country do not fulfill the purposes of” the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and “because the promotion of religious freedom is an important interest of United States foreign policy, the President, the Secretary of State, and other executive branch officials, in consultation with Congress, should seek to find ways to address existing violations, on a case-by-case basis, through the actions . . . or other commensurate substitute action” in the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998;

Whereas section 212(a)(2)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(G)) provides that “[a]ny alien who, while serving as a foreign government official, was responsible for or directly carried out, at any time, particularly severe violations of religious freedom, as defined in section 3 of the International Religious Freedom Act (22 U.S.C. 6402) is inadmissible” to the United States;

Whereas the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) authorizes the President to take actions based on credible evidence that a foreign person is “responsible for extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed against individuals in any foreign country who seek . . . to obtain, exercise, defend, or promote internationally recognized human rights and freedoms, such as the freedoms of religion, expression, association, and assembly, and the rights to a fair trial and democratic elections,” including denying entry to the United States, or revoking the United States visa, and “blocking . . . all transactions in all property and interests in property . . . if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person” of any such foreign person or foreign person who acted as an agent of or on behalf of such a foreign person; and

Whereas the Government of Turkey has detained Pastor Andrew Brunson, a United States citizen, since October 7, 2016, on false charges of membership in an armed terrorist group, espionage, and attempting to overthrow the state, provided no credible evidence, and denied him timely and credible due process: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate urges the President—

(1) to redesignate Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan as countries of particular concern, grant a waiver on the one or more actions or commensurate action the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 requires the President to take toward them as CPCs, condition the waiver on the governments of these countries ceasing, or taking substantial and verifiable steps to cease, particularly severe violations of religious freedom within 180 days of the designation, and revoke the waiver and take the statutorily required action or commensurate action if these governments do not take such steps;

(2) to designate Azerbaijan, Russia, and Turkey as special watch list countries, urge the Government of Kazakhstan to refrain from adopting amendments that would make the religion law more restrictive, and if the Government of Kazakhstan adopts such restrictions, to designate Kazakhstan as a special watch list country for that year;

(3) to instruct the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, under statute the principal adviser to the President on

international religious freedom, to develop and transmit to Congress a one-time interagency strategy to advance religious freedom in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkey, and parts of Ukraine occupied by Government of the Russian Federation forces or controlled by Government of the Russian Federation-led separatist forces, and that this strategy shall—

(A) emphasize the value of adopting religious freedom as a means of enhancing economic growth and undermining religion-related violence and terrorism;

(B) include details on how resources from Federal departments and agencies, including the United States Agency for International Development, will be used to implement the strategy;

(C) be developed in consultation with advice from the United State Commission on International Religious Freedom, governments, private sector and civil society entities; and

(D) prioritize supporting ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan; and

(4) to apply visa, entry into the United States, and property blocking sanctions targeting any foreign person found to engage in or be complicit in severe violations of religious freedom in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Russia, and Ukraine, including government authorities of Russia or persons appointed by the Government of the Russian Federation effectively governing or otherwise exercising control of occupied Crimea, Ukraine, and Government of the Russian Federation-led separatist forces in the Donbas region of eastern Ukraine, and including officials, agents, or others acting on behalf of the Government of Turkey responsible for the wrongful detention of Pastor Andrew Brunson, actions authorized by the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note), or other applicable laws.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39—COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF LOCKHEED MARTIN SKUNK WORKS AND THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SKUNK WORKS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 39

Whereas Lockheed Martin is known for building many of the finest military aircraft in the world;

Whereas the Palmdale, California location of Lockheed Martin is headquarters to the Advanced Development Programs group of the company, which is widely known as the “Skunk Works”;

Whereas the name the “Skunk Works”—

(1) came from “Li'l Abner,” a satirical comic strip by Al Capp that was immensely popular in the 1940s and 1950s;

(2) in 1943, was first used in reference to the Advanced Development Programs group when the Department of the Navy attempted to establish a conference call connection and was mistakenly transferred to the XP-80 program of the Advanced Development Programs group, which due to classification could not be identified when the call was answered, and a member of the Advanced De-

velopment Programs group instead answered the call by saying, “Skunk Works,” in reference to the location of the facility next to a malodorous plastics factory in Burbank, California; and

(3) would later become the name that is used for the Advanced Development Programs group today, the “Skunk Works”;

Whereas the founding father of the Skunk Works was Clarence L. “Kelly” Johnson;

Whereas, in June 1943, Kelly Johnson and the Skunk Works team designed and delivered the XP-80, which became the P-80, the very first operational fighter jet of the United States, in only 143 days;

Whereas the XP-80 program set the standard for super-secret, high priority, rapid execution projects performed on a minimal budget;

Whereas, on August 1, 1955, the Skunk Works first flew the U-2 spy plane with the intention of operating over the Soviet Union and photographing sites of strategic interest;

Whereas the U-2 became one of the most important intelligence tools during the Cold War and continues to be a critical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance asset for the United States military;

Whereas, in 1964, the Skunk Works first flew the SR-71 “Blackbird,” which is the reigning world record holder for speed over a straight course at 2,193.167 miles per hour and served the United States Air Force from 1966 until 1998;

Whereas, in 1964, the Skunk Works flew the first-ever high-altitude unmanned aerial vehicle, the D-21, which was launched from an SR-71;

Whereas, in 1976, the Skunk Works began production of a stealth fighter named “Have Blue,” which went on to become the F-117, the first operational stealth aircraft;

Whereas, during the entirety of the Cold War, the Skunk Works was located in Burbank, California;

Whereas, after 1989, Lockheed relocated the Skunk Works to Site 10 at United States Air Force Plant 42 in Palmdale, California, where the Skunk Works remains in operation today with more than 2,700 employees;

Whereas the Skunk Works, in partnership with Edwards Air Force Base, has developed and tested aircraft including the U-2, the SR-71, the F-117, the YF-22, and the X-35, as well as other classified projects, in Antelope Valley, California;

Whereas, in 2008, the Skunk Works became the only aerospace company ever to receive the highest national honor for technological achievement, the National Medal of Technology and Innovation;

Whereas, the Skunk Works was awarded a Collier Trophy, the most prestigious award in aviation in the United States—

- (1) in 1958, for the F-104;
- (2) in 1963, for the A-11;
- (3) in 1989, for the F-117A;
- (4) in 1998, for the U-2S/ER-2;
- (5) in 2002, for the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)/X-35;
- (6) in 2006, for the F-22; and
- (7) in 2013, for the X-47B; and

Whereas, today, the Skunk Works designs, develops, and rapidly produces advanced manned and unmanned technologies, serving both military and commercial concerns: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) recognizes—  
(A) the tremendous accomplishments of the men and women of Lockheed Martin Skunk Works on the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Skunk Works during World War II; and

(B) the indisputable contributions of the aircraft designed, developed, and produced

