

SENATE RESOLUTION 646—RECOGNIZING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM IN THAILAND

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES 646

Whereas the Kingdom of Thailand and the United States of America first established relations in 1818 and entered into the Treaty of Amity and Commerce in 1833;

Whereas the Fulbright Program is sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State;

Whereas the Fulbright Program currently operates in over 150 countries;

Whereas the Thailand-United States Educational Foundation (TUSEF) was established by a formal agreement in 1950;

Whereas 2020 is the 70th anniversary of the Fulbright Program partnership with the Kingdom of Thailand;

Whereas, recognizing the value of bilateral exchange, the Government of Thailand has financially contributed to the binational TUSEF annually since 1989;

Whereas nearly 2,000 Fulbright students and scholars from Thailand have studied, conducted research, or lectured in the United States since TUSEF's founding;

Whereas over 1,300 Fulbright grantees from the United States conducted research or gave lectures in Thailand since TUSEF's founding; and

Whereas the United States Government supports additional programs in Thailand in the areas of education, rule of law, and internationally recognized human rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and commends the 70th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in Thailand; and

(2) encourages the President to maintain and expand interaction with the Kingdom of Thailand in ways that facilitate close coordination and partnership in the areas of education and cultural exchange throughout all of Thailand and the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 647—RECOGNIZING THE FORTHCOMING CENTENNIAL OF THE 1921 TULSA RACE MASSACRE

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 647

Whereas, in the early 20th century, *de jure* segregation confined Tulsa's Black residents into the "Greenwood District", which they built into a thriving community with a nationally renowned entrepreneurial center known as the "Black Wall Street";

Whereas, at the time, white supremacy and racist violence were common throughout the United States and went largely unchecked by the justice system;

Whereas reports of an alleged and disputed incident on the morning of May 30, 1921, between two teenagers, a Black man and a

white woman, caused the white community of Tulsa, including the Tulsa Tribune, to call for a lynching amidst a climate of white racial hostility and white resentment over Black economic success;

Whereas, on May 31, 1921, a mob of armed white men descended upon Tulsa's Greenwood District and launched what is now known as the "Tulsa Race Massacre";

Whereas Tulsa municipal and county authorities failed to take actions to calm or contain the violence, and civil and law enforcement officials deputized many white men who were participants in the violence as their agents, directly contributing to the violence through overt and often illegal acts;

Whereas, over a period of 24 hours, the white mob's violence led to the death of an estimated 300 Black residents, as well as over 800 reports of injuries;

Whereas the white mob looted, damaged, burned, or otherwise destroyed approximately 40 square blocks of the Greenwood district, including an estimated 1,256 homes of Black residents, as well as virtually every other structure, including churches, schools, businesses, a hospital, and a library, leaving nearly 9,000 Black Tulsans homeless and effectively wiping out tens of millions of dollars in Black prosperity and wealth in Tulsa;

Whereas, in the wake of the Tulsa Race Massacre, the Governor of Oklahoma declared martial law, and units of the Oklahoma National Guard participated in the mass arrests of all or nearly all of Greenwood's surviving residents, removing them from Greenwood to other parts of Tulsa and unlawfully detaining them in holding centers;

Whereas Oklahoma local and State governments dismissed claims arising from the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre for decades, and the event was effectively erased from collective memory and history until, in 1997, the Oklahoma State Legislature finally created a commission to study the event;

Whereas on February 28, 2001, the commission issued a report that detailed, for the first time, the extent of the Massacre and decades-long efforts to suppress its recollection;

Whereas none of the law enforcement officials nor any of the hundreds of other white mob members who participated in the violence were ever prosecuted or held accountable for the hundreds of lives lost and tens of millions of dollars of Black wealth destroyed, despite the Tulsa Race Massacre Commission confirming their roles in the Massacre, nor was any compensation ever provided to the Massacre's victims or their descendants;

Whereas government and city officials not only abdicated their responsibility to rebuild and repair the Greenwood community in the wake of the violence, but actively blocked efforts to do so, contributing to continued racial disparities in Tulsa akin to those that Black people face across the United States;

Whereas the pattern of violence against Black people in the United States, often at the hands of law enforcement, shows that the fight to end State-sanctioned violence against Black people continues; and

Whereas the year 2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the Tulsa Race Massacre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the forthcoming centennial of the Tulsa Race Massacre;

(2) acknowledges the historical significance of this event as one of the largest single instances of State-sanctioned violence against Black people in American history;

(3) honors the lives and legacies of the estimated 300 Black individuals who were killed during the Massacre and the nearly 9,000

Black individuals who were left homeless and penniless;

(4) condemns the participants of the Tulsa Race Massacre, including white municipal officials and law enforcement who directly participated in or who aided and abetted the unlawful violence;

(5) condemns past and present efforts to cover up the truth and shield the white community, and especially State and local officials, from accountability for the Tulsa Race Massacre and other instances of violence at the hands of law enforcement;

(6) condemns the continued legacy of racism, including systemic racism, and white supremacy against Black people in the United States, particularly in the form of police brutality;

(7) encourages education about the Tulsa Race Massacre, including the horrors of the massacre itself, the history of white supremacy that fueled the massacre, and subsequent attempts to deny or cover up the Massacre, in all elementary and secondary education settings and in institutions of higher education in the United States; and

(8) recognizes the commitment of Congress to acknowledge and learn from the history of racism and racial violence in the United States, including the Tulsa Race Massacre, to reverse the legacy of white supremacy and fight for racial justice.

SENATE RESOLUTION 648—DESIGNATING AUGUST 2020 AS "NATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MONTH"

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. ERNST, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.:

S. RES. 648

Whereas Congress passed the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, guided by the shared ideals of freedom, sovereignty, democracy, civil liberty, and individual rights;

Whereas, from 1919 to 1920, the 66th Congress debated, and State legislatures considered, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide suffrage for women;

Whereas the ratification of the 19th Amendment was the culmination of decades of work and struggle by advocates for the rights of women across the United States and worldwide;

Whereas the ratification of the 19th Amendment ensured women could more fully participate in the democracy of the United States and fundamentally changed the role of women in the civic life of the Nation;

Whereas August 18, 2020, marks the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the States, providing the support necessary under article V of the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas August 26, 2020, marks the centennial of the 19th Amendment becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States, providing for women's suffrage; and

Whereas the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment represents a historical milestone to be lauded and celebrated: Now, therefore, be it