

Government of the United States of America, done at Sydney August 12, 2014, enables closer security and defense cooperation between the two allies;

Whereas the United States and Australia conduct diverse joint military exercises and training to enhance capabilities throughout the world, and Australia hosts United States Marines at its bases in the Northern Territory;

Whereas nearly 600 Australian defense personnel work alongside the United States military in 31 states and the District of Columbia;

Whereas the United States and Australia continue to strengthen their mutual security interests, including through the biennial Talisman Sabre exercise, a joint bilateral military exercise most recently concluded in July 2021, which included forces from other important allies and partners, such as New Zealand;

Whereas in 2020, Australia committed to \$438,000,000,000 in defense funding over 10 years, including \$206,000,000,000 to grow the Australian Defense Force's self-reliance and to enhance its combined deterrent capabilities with the United States military;

Whereas approximately 60 percent of Australia's defense capability is sourced from the United States;

Whereas the United States and Australia work closely in a number of international fora, including the Group of Twenty;

Whereas the United States and Australia address shared strategic and security concerns through the Quad, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-centered regional architecture and emerging groupings, including the East Asia Summit, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Trilateral Strategic Dialogue;

Whereas cooperation between the United States and Australia is vital to the security of our digital information and critical infrastructure from the malicious activities of state and non-state actors, through deep operational collaboration and policy innovation;

Whereas the United States and Australia work to improve outcomes for women and girls in conflict areas and to ensure that the perspectives of women are included in peace and security efforts, through the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-68; 131 Stat. 1202) and Australia's National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security of 2021;

Whereas the United States and Australia have further integrated their economies since entering into the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement on January 1, 2005, after which 2-way investment has tripled and 2-way trade has doubled, benefitting both countries;

Whereas the United States and Australia have remained steadfast partners in space for more than 60 years, including through collaboration between the Australian Space Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

Whereas the United States and Australia have maintained strong bilateral research linkages, collaborating in key areas such as astronomical and space sciences, materials engineering, mathematics, biochemistry, psychology and medicine, with over 80,000 co-authored publications during the past 5 years;

Whereas the United States and Australia share strong people-to-people linkages, with the United States providing the third largest number of tourists to Australia in 2019;

Whereas on May 13, 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken reaffirmed the United States' "unshakeable commitment" to the United States-Australia alliance as "an an-

chor for peace, security, and stability in the Indo-Pacific for decades";

Whereas New Zealand and the United States have enjoyed strong ties for decades, bolstered by shared cultural traditions, values, and common interests;

Whereas on November 5, 2010, the United States and New Zealand signed the Wellington Declaration, which was then enhanced in 2012 by the signing of the Washington Declaration, strengthening the defense relationship by providing a framework and strategic guidance for security cooperation and defense dialogues;

Whereas in November 2016, the destroyer USS Sampson visited New Zealand at the request of the New Zealand Government, the first bilateral ship visit in more than 30 years, providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to affected communities in the aftermath of the 7.8-magnitude Kaikoura earthquake;

Whereas the United States', Australia's, and New Zealand's shared values of democracy, respect for human rights, and adherence to the rule of law provide a strong foundation for broad multilateral cooperation;

Whereas the United States, Australia, and New Zealand share information essential for security and defense through the Five Eyes Intelligence Oversight and Review Council, a partnership that has expanded to include collaboration on economic and homeland security initiatives;

Whereas the United States, Australia, and New Zealand remain resolute partners in addressing environmental issues;

Whereas bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the United States, Australia, and New Zealand has evolved to meet contemporary challenges, including global health security and pandemic preparedness and response, supply chain resilience, environmental and climate-related challenges, and the development, promotion and protection of emerging technologies;

Whereas the United States, Australia, and New Zealand are committed to free and fair trade and the international rules-based trading system by working in collaboration through various mechanisms, including bilateral trade and investment agreements, the World Trade Organization, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and by continuing to address future challenges such as digital trade;

Whereas the United States, Australia, and New Zealand have worked together within the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS to counter terrorism, restore regional stability and combat the spread of violent extremist ideology;

Whereas the United States, Australia, and New Zealand strive for a free, open, prosperous, and secure Indo-Pacific, unimpeded by economic coercion;

Whereas on April 22, 2021, Secretary Blinken stated, "Since 1915, U.S., Australian, and New Zealand service members have served alongside one another in many global conflicts. Through our strong and deep interpersonal ties, the partnership between our nations continues to grow each year along with the realization that the kinship our armed forces share is more important than ever in helping ensuring a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific."; and

Whereas September 1, 2021 marks 70 years since the signing of the ANZUS Treaty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 70th anniversary of the signing of the ANZUS Treaty;

(2) recognizes the value of the longstanding security commitments between the United States and Australia, and reaffirms the United States' commitments under the ANZUS Treaty;

(3) supports new opportunities to deepen and broaden military and security relations among the United States, Australia, and New Zealand;

(4) supports continued diplomatic, security, and scientific cooperation among the United States, Australia, and New Zealand to advance a free and open Indo-Pacific region; and

(5) supports new opportunities to deepen and broaden economic ties among the United States, Australia, and New Zealand to boost our respective competitiveness and to respond to attempts at economic coercion through mutual action and building resilience in the Indo-Pacific region.

SENATE RESOLUTION 342—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PRACTICE OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED IMPRISONMENT OF WOMEN AROUND THE WORLD AND CALLING ON GOVERNMENTS FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF WOMEN WHO ARE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Markey, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Van Hollen, Mrs. Shaheen, and Mr. Coons) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 342

Whereas Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to life, liberty, and security of person, Article 9 of the Declaration prohibits arbitrary arrests or detentions, and Article 18 of the Declaration guarantees the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion;

Whereas women around the world face enormous risks when seeking to advance human rights and pursue progress for their communities, including—

- (1) discriminatory policies and attitudes;
- (2) repressive governments;
- (3) abusive authorities; and
- (4) critical threats to their health, especially amid the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas women activists around the world are being unjustly or wrongfully detained in order to silence their voices and end their activism;

Whereas women journalists are being unjustly or wrongfully detained for speaking truth to power and exposing corruption and abuses by governments and other authorities;

Whereas according to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, many women detainees face inhumane and degrading treatment upon arrest, including threats of rape, invasive body searches, and humiliations of a sexual nature, and once unjustly imprisoned, many women are subjected to sexual violence and other forms of torture at the hands of security forces;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic presents a severe threat to women who are detained unjustly and who are often housed in overcrowded prisons with limited access to medical care, which can convert unjust prison sentences into death sentences for vulnerable, detained women;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has waged a brutal campaign to suppress political dissent and vibrant ethnic minority communities;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has suppressed and detained human rights defenders and journalists, including—

(1) Li Yuhan, a human rights lawyer jailed for representing cases concerning freedom of belief and access to government information, who has been subject to verbal abuse and other mistreatment while held in extended pre-trial detention; and

(2) Zhang Zhan, a citizen-journalist sentenced to 4 years in prison for reporting on COVID-19 in Wuhan;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has subjected Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang to mass surveillance, forced labor, forced birth control, forced sterilization, coerced abortion, sexual assault, rape, unjust or wrongful detainment, and extrajudicial internment, including—

(1) Rahile Dawut, a professor of traditional Uyghur culture and recipient of the 2020 "Courage to Think" award, who has been held incommunicado since her disappearance in December 2017;

(2) Gulmira Imin, a former Uyghur-language website administrator and writer, who is serving out a 19 year sentence for her alleged role in organizing demonstrations in 2009 and her online criticism of Chinese repression of the Uyghurs; and

(3) Nigare Abdushukur, who was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment after calling her brother in Germany to tell him about their mother's detention;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has targeted Tibetans for peaceful political or cultural expression, including—

(1) Bonkho Kyi, who was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for organizing a picnic celebration for His Holiness the Dalai Lama's 80th birthday; and

(2) Yeshe Choedron, who was sentenced in 2008 to 15 years imprisonment for allegedly contacting the Tibetan government in exile after participating in the 2008 Lhasa protests;

Whereas the pro-democracy movement in Hong Kong has been subjected to harsh government persecution at the direction of the People's Republic of China, and activists have been unjustly jailed, including Quinn Moon, who was among 12 activists captured while trying to flee persecution in Hong Kong and was subsequently sentenced to 2 years in prison;

Whereas, in Iran, human rights defenders have been steadfast in their advocacy despite repeated abuse and arrest by authorities, including currently detained human rights activists—

(1) Nasrin Sotoudeh, who spoke out against the death penalty and laws forcing women to wear hijabs and who has recently been returned to prison after a medical leave despite serious health conditions; and

(2) Atena Daemi, a human rights activist who has been sentenced to an additional 2 years in prison and 74 lashes for participating in a peaceful sit-in protest in Evin prison during her initial 5-year sentence;

Whereas Iranian authorities have also recently arrested and imprisoned environmentalists working for the Persian Wildlife Heritage Foundation, including Sepideh Kashani and Niloufar Bayani, who previously worked for the United Nations Environment Programme, subjecting them to torture and threats of sexual assault;

Whereas Turkey is the world's second worst jailer of journalists, with 37 journalists imprisoned in 2020 alone, including—

(1) Hatice Duman, owner and editor at Atilim, which published editorials condemning President Erdogan's policies; and

(2) Ayşenur Parıldak, journalist for Zaman;

Whereas the Government of Egypt has attempted to quash dissent by jailing and abusing human rights defenders, including Sanaa Seif, who was detained while filing a

complaint at the Public Prosecutor's office regarding her violent assault outside Cairo's Tora prison, which houses her brother, who is a political activist;

Whereas Belarusian authorities, as a means of silencing popular protests, have attacked and jailed journalists, human rights defenders, and members of civil society, including—

(1) Katsiaryna Bakhvalova and Darya Chultsova, 2 members of the media covering anti-Lukashenko protests who were sentenced to 2 years in prison for "organizing and preparing actions that grossly violate public order";

(2) Yulia Slutskaia, founder of a non-governmental organization that investigates government persecution of journalists covering protests;

(3) Maryia Kalesnikava, a prominent Belarusian opposition leader abducted and charged with incitement to undermine national security for her pro-democracy advocacy; and

(4) Marfa Rabkova, a human rights defender targeted for observing demonstrations and documenting evidence of law enforcement officials torturing peaceful protestors;

Whereas Saudi Arabian women's rights and human rights activist Maya'a al-Zahrani remains wrongfully imprisoned;

Whereas the Government of Nicaragua has detained human rights defenders Maria Esperanza Sanchez and Karla Vanessa Escobar Maldonado in terrible conditions for their participation in demonstrations in 2018;

Whereas Senator Leila de Lima remains unjustly imprisoned in the Philippines for her vocal criticism of extrajudicial killings carried out during President Duterte's "war on drugs";

Whereas the Government of Vietnam has jailed civil and human rights activist Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hanh and journalist Pham Thi Doan Trang for their peaceful work to preserve and expand rights afforded to Vietnamese citizens; and

Whereas in Eritrea, political dissident Aster Fissehatsion and dual United States-Eritrean national Ciham Ali have been held incommunicado without charge or trial since 2001 and 2012, respectively: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports women who are being unjustly or wrongfully detained around the world;

(2) affirms that a government should never detain its citizens for exercising the rights of freedom of assembly, association, and speech;

(3) calls on governments that are unjustly or wrongfully detaining women for exercising their fundamental rights to immediately and unconditionally release these political prisoners; and

(4) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with foreign governments—

(A) to raise individual cases of women political prisoners; and

(B) to press for the immediate release of such political prisoners.

SENATE RESOLUTION 343—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE MAURICE ROBERT GRAVEL, FORMER SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO,

Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. Kaine, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 343

Whereas Maurice Robert Gravel was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and graduated from Columbia University before making his home in Alaska;

Whereas Maurice Robert Gravel served in the United States Army from 1951 to 1954;

Whereas Maurice Robert Gravel was elected to the Alaska House of Representatives in 1962 and served as Speaker of the House from 1965 to 1966;

Whereas Maurice Robert Gravel was elected to the United States Senate in 1968 and served the people of Alaska honorably for 2 terms;

Whereas legislation sponsored by Maurice Robert Gravel helped ensure the timely approval and construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, resulting in decades of economic and other benefits to the State and country; and

Whereas Maurice Robert Gravel dedicated his life to public service and passionately advocated for the State of Alaska: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Maurice Robert Gravel, former Senator from the State of Alaska;

(2) the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the Honorable Maurice Robert Gravel; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Maurice Robert Gravel.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2628. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2137 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr.