

Whereas, on January 15, 1866, the State Normal School opened in the Red Men's Hall, located at 24 North Paca Street, in Baltimore, Maryland;

Whereas, in 1875, a law was enacted to authorize construction of a new building for the State Normal School, known as the Carrollton Building;

Whereas the Carrollton Building was erected in West Baltimore at the corner of Lafayette Avenue and Carrollton Avenue;

Whereas the State Normal School remained in the Carrollton Building for almost 40 years;

Whereas, on June 10, 1910, the General Assembly enacted a law to create the Maryland State Normal School Building Commission, which was responsible for—

(1) selecting a new site for the State Normal School; and

(2) preparing plans and estimates for the construction of new buildings;

Whereas, in April of 1912, the General Assembly enacted a law to authorize a \$600,000 bond for the purchase of a new site for the State Normal School;

Whereas, in August of 1912, the Maryland State Normal School Building Commission selected the new site for the State Normal School in Towson, Maryland, where Towson University is located as of the date of adoption of this resolution;

Whereas the new campus of the State Normal School was constructed on 88 acres of farmland and included 3 buildings, which were known as—

(1) the Administration Building (known on the date of adoption of this resolution as "Stephens Hall");

(2) Newell Hall; and

(3) the Power Plant;

Whereas, on September 15, 1915, the doors of the State Normal School were opened for more than 300 students at its new location in Towson, Maryland;

Whereas, in June of 1935, the name of the State Normal School was changed to the State Teachers College at Towson (referred to in this preamble as the "State Teachers College");

Whereas the name of the State Normal School was changed to the State Teachers College because, in 1935, the General Assembly enacted a law to require teachers to earn a 4-year baccalaureate degree, rather than requiring teachers to earn a 2-year certificate;

Whereas, in 1936, the State Teachers College met standards of accreditation set forth by—

(1) the American Association of Teachers Colleges; and

(2) the American Council on Education;

Whereas the Governor of Maryland, Theodore McKeldin, submitted a capital improvement budget of \$1,172,500 for the State Teachers College—

(1) to construct buildings; and

(2) to acquire 40 acres;

Whereas, in 1963, the State of Maryland—

(1) made the State Teachers College a liberal arts college; and

(2) changed the name of the State Teachers College to Towson State College;

Whereas, from 1960 through 1970, Towson State College carried out a construction program funded by more than \$35,000,000 in Federal and State funds, which necessitated the purchase of land and construction of new buildings;

Whereas, on July 1, 1976, the name of Towson State College was changed to Towson State University;

Whereas, in 1988, higher education in Maryland was restructured to consolidate the State College and University System, of which Towson State University was a part, within the University System of Maryland;

Whereas, in 1996, U.S. News & World Report ranked Towson State University in categories for institutions in the North—

(1) second in the "Most Efficient Schools" category; and

(2) fourth in the "Best Sticker Price" category;

Whereas, in 1997, after years of discussion and debate, the name of Towson State University changed to Towson University, which was considered a step that would—

(1) elevate Towson University in the minds of individuals; and

(2) allow Towson University to develop an identity while remaining in the University System of Maryland;

Whereas, in 1998, U.S. News & World Report ranked Towson University among the top 10 public institutions in the North;

Whereas, between January 1, 2000, and the date of adoption of this resolution, 14 new structures were constructed on the campus of Towson University;

Whereas, in 2001, Towson University joined the Colonial Athletic Association, which is a collegiate conference affiliated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association (commonly known as the "NCAA");

Whereas Towson University has 19 Division I athletic teams;

Whereas, in 2003, the name of Minnegan Stadium at Towson University was changed to Johnny Unitas Stadium in honor of former Baltimore Colts quarterback, Johnny Unitas;

Whereas, in 2013, Towson University in Northeastern Maryland opened, which allows a student of Harford Community College or Cecil College to complete a 4-year degree in any of 6 programs;

Whereas the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security designated Towson University as a National Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance and Cyber Defense;

Whereas the College of Education at Towson University is the oldest, largest, and pre-eminent producer of teachers in the State of Maryland;

Whereas an economic impact study entitled "Towson University's Economic Impact", published in 2015, found that Towson University had a \$139,400,000 total economic impact on the economy of the State of Maryland between 1866 and 2014;

Whereas Towson University evolved from the State Normal School with 11 students to 1 of the largest universities in Maryland, comprised of 6 distinct colleges with a total enrollment of more than 22,000 students; and

Whereas the sustained commitment of Towson University to teacher education and workforce development has made Towson University—

(1) a driving force for the economy of Maryland; and

(2) a positive influence on the lives of graduates of Towson University and students of graduates of Towson University: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Towson University on the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the university;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the administrators, professors, students, and staff of Towson University, who have contributed to the success of Towson University; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the president of Towson University; and

(B) the interim provost and vice president for academic affairs of Towson University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 339—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA COLLEGE OF LAW FOR 150 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE STATE OF IOWA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE WORLD

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 339

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law was founded in 1865, embodies the motto of Iowa, "our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain", and has shaped generations of lawyers who exemplify that motto;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law is the oldest law school in continuous operation west of the Mississippi River;

Whereas, in 1873, the University of Iowa College of Law graduated what is believed to be the first female law student in the United States, Mary Beth Hickey;

Whereas the second female to graduate from the University of Iowa College of Law, Mary Humphrey Haddock, became the first woman admitted to practice before the District and Circuit Courts of the United States;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law was one of the first law schools to grant a degree to an African-American student when Alexander Clark, Jr., who graduated in 1879 and is believed to be the second African-American to graduate from a public law school in the United States, graduated from the University of Iowa College of Law;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law graduated the first United States Attorney of American Indian ancestry;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law has been ranked consistently among the top law schools in the United States since the founding of the College of Law 150 years ago and is currently ranked the 22nd best law school in the United States according to U.S. News and World Report;

Whereas the law journal of the University of Iowa College of Law, the Iowa Law Review, ranks among the high impact legal periodicals in the United States;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law is home to a law library that houses the second largest collection of volumes and volume equivalents among all law school libraries, containing over 1,000,000 volumes and volume equivalents, making it one of the most comprehensive collections of print, microgram, and electronic legal materials in the United States;

Whereas the Law Library at the University of Iowa College of Law is open to the public and provides valuable legal resources for all Iowans;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law serves as the only public law school in Iowa and pursues a mission of providing a legal education that is accessible, affordable, and inclusive;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law provides clinics that offer real-world experience in a wide range of legal fields and pro bono counsel to members of the community;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law strives to produce students that are well-suited for the legal profession, resulting in 99 percent of students of the College of Law completing degrees and 92 percent of students of the College of Law passing the bar exam on the first attempt;

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law ranks in the top 15 law schools in the United States for graduates in full-time,

long-term jobs that require passage of the bar exam; and

Whereas the University of Iowa College of Law has produced hundreds of notable alumni that have contributed to the legal community in the State of Iowa and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Iowa College of Law for 150 years of outstanding service to the State of Iowa, the United States, and the world; and

(2) requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Dean of the College of Law and the President of the University of Iowa.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 340—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE SO-CALLED ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND AL-SHAM (ISIS OR DA'ESH) IS COMMITTING GENOCIDE, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, AND WAR CRIMES, AND CALLING UPON THE PRESIDENT TO WORK WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS TO PROVIDE PHYSICAL PROTECTION FOR ISIS' TARGETS, TO SUPPORT THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL WITH JURISDICTION TO PUNISH THESE CRIMES, AND TO USE EVERY REASONABLE MEANS, INCLUDING SANCTIONS, TO DESTROY ISIS AND DISRUPT ITS SUPPORT NETWORKS**

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 340

Whereas communities of Assyrian Chaldean Syriac, Armenian, Evangelical, and Melkite Christians; Kurds; Yezidis; Shia and Sunni Muslims; Turkmen; Sabea-Mandaeans; Kaka'e; and Shabaks have been an integral part of the cultural fabric of the Middle East for millennia;

Whereas Article I of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, signed at Paris December 9, 1948 (in this resolution referred to as the "Convention") states that "the contracting parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and punish";

Whereas Article II of the Convention declares, "In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.";

Whereas Article III of the Convention affirms, "The following acts shall be punishable: (a) Genocide; (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide; (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) Attempt to commit genocide; (e) Complicity in genocide.";

Whereas section 1091 of title 18, United States Code, declares that "genocide" occurs

when any person "whether in time of peace or in time of war and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group as such (1) kills members of that group; (2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group; (3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques; (4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part; (5) imposes measures intended to prevent births within the group; or (6) transfers by force children of the group to another group";

Whereas subsection (c) of section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, defines a "war crime" as conduct "(1) defined as a grave breach in any of the international conventions signed at Geneva 12 August 1949, or any protocol to such convention to which the United States is a party; (2) prohibited by Article 23, 25, 27, or 28 of the Annex to the Hague Convention IV, Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed 18 October 1907; (3) which constitutes a grave breach of common Article 3 [defined in subsection (d) of such section as torture, cruel or inhuman treatment, performing biological experiments, murder, mutilation or maiming, intentionally causing serious bodily injury, rape, sexual assault or abuse, or taking hostages] when committed in the context of and in association with an armed conflict not of an international character; or (4) of a person who, in relation to an armed conflict and contrary to the provisions of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended at Geneva on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996), when the United States is a party to such Protocol, willfully kills or causes serious injury to civilians";

Whereas the United States has ratified the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which defines "trafficking in persons" to mean "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation" and defines exploitation as including, "at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs";

Whereas section 2331 of title 18, United States Code, defines "international terrorism activities" as "activities that (A) involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimi-

date or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum";

Whereas section 2332b of title 18, United States Code, defines "terrorism transcending national boundaries" to include "(A) kill[ings], kidnap[ings], maim[ings], commit[ing] an assault resulting in serious bodily injury, or assaults with a dangerous weapon [of or on] any person within the United States; or (B) creat[ing] a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to any other person by destroying or damaging any structure, conveyance, or other real or personal property within the United States or by attempting or conspiring to destroy or damage any structure, conveyance, or other real or personal property within the United States; in violation of the laws of any State, or the United States,";

Whereas the President, with the assistance of the Secretary of State and the Ambassador at Large for War Crimes Issues, is obligated under section 2113(b) of the ADVANCE Democracy Act of 2007 (22 U.S.C. 8213(b)) to "collect information regarding incidents that may constitute crimes against humanity, genocide, slavery, or other violations of international humanitarian law" and "shall consider what actions can be taken to ensure that any government of a country or the leaders or senior officials of such government who are responsible for crimes against humanity, genocide, slavery, or other violations of international humanitarian law identified [pursuant to such collection of information] are brought to account for such crimes in an appropriately constituted tribunal";

Whereas Article I of the Convention and the law of nations confirm that government authorities are obligated to prevent and punish acts constituting genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes;

Whereas, on July 10, 2015, Pope Francis, Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church, declared that the pattern of crimes committed by ISIS and its affiliates against Christians are part of a "third world war, waged piecemeal, which we are now experiencing," and that "a form of genocide is taking place, and it must end";

Whereas the 2011 Presidential Study Directive on Mass Atrocities declares, "Preventing mass atrocities and genocide is a core national security interest and a core moral responsibility of the United States. . . [and that] our options are never limited to either sending in the military or standing by and doing nothing. . . The actions that can be taken are many—they range from economic to diplomatic interventions, and from non-combat military actions to outright intervention.";

Whereas, on August 7, 2014, President Barack Obama authorized military action to stop ISIS' advance in northern Iraq, and "to prevent a potential act of genocide" against Yazidis stranded on Mount Sinjar;

Whereas, on August 7, 2014, Secretary of State John Kerry, stated that ISIS' "campaign of terror against the innocent, including Yezedi and Christian minorities, and its grotesque and targeted acts of violence bear all the warning signs and hallmarks of genocide";

Whereas, on March 27, 2015, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that its mission to Iraq had "gathered reliable information about acts of violence perpetrated against civilians because of their affiliation or perceived affiliation to an ethnic or religious group," that the "[e]thnic and religious groups targeted by ISIL include Yezidis, Christians, Turkmen, Sabea-Mandaeans, Kaka'e, Kurds and Shia," and stated, "It is reasonable to conclude, in the light of the information gathered overall, that some of