

Whereas family service learning has added benefits for English language learners by helping individuals and families to—

(1) feel more connected with their communities; and

(2) practice language skills;

Whereas family service learning is particularly important for at-risk families because family service learning—

(1) provides opportunities for leadership and civic engagement; and

(2) helps build the capacity to advocate for the needs of children and families; and

Whereas the value that parents place on civic engagement and relationships within the community has been shown to transfer to children who, in turn, replicate important values, such as responsibility, empathy, and caring for others: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of November 19 through November 23, 2018, as “National Family Service Learning Week” to raise public awareness about the importance of family service learning, family literacy, community service, and 2-generational learning experiences;

(2) encourages people across the United States to support family service learning and community development programs;

(3) recognizes the importance that family service learning plays in cultivating family literacy, civic engagement, and community investment; and

(4) calls upon public, private, and nonprofit entities to support family service learning opportunities to aid in the advancement of families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 689—ACKNOWLEDGING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SHIRLEY ANITA ST. HILL CHISHOLM, THE FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN IN CONGRESS

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 689

Whereas November 5, 2018, marks the 50th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm, the first African-American woman in Congress;

Whereas Shirley Anita St. Hill was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 30, 1924, to Caribbean immigrant parents, Charles and Ruby Seale St. Hill;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm graduated from Brooklyn College in 1946 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology and from Columbia University in 1952 with a Master of Arts degree in early childhood education;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was the second African American elected to the New York State Legislature in 1964 and served honorably until 1968;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm overcame the twin obstacles of racism and sexism to win election to the House of Representatives in 1968;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm served 7 terms as a Member of Congress, from 1969 until 1983;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a fierce critic of the seniority system in Congress, protested her assignment in 1969 to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and won reassignment to a congressional committee on which she could better serve her inner-city district in Brooklyn, New York;

Whereas, after serving on the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives for several years, Congresswoman Chisholm accepted a prestigious seat on the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, becoming the first African American and second woman ever to serve on the powerful committee;

Whereas, in 1972, Congresswoman Chisholm was the first woman and the first African American to seek a nomination from a major political party for President of the United States, which she sought on the Democratic ticket;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm campaigned in the presidential primaries of 12 States, won 28 delegates, and received 152 first-ballot votes at the national convention for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a trailblazer, who fought tirelessly to end the draft and the Vietnam War;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm fought to end apartheid in South Africa;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm spoke fluent Spanish and fought for immigrant rights;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a progressive champion for struggling families;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a tireless advocate for women's employment in Congress and for civil rights, women's rights, and the poor;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm worked to expand the Food Stamp Program (later renamed as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) and was instrumental in the establishment of the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (commonly known as “WIC”);

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm was a cofounder of the Congressional Black Caucus in 1971;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm served as the Secretary of the House Democratic Caucus;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was a cofounder of the National Organization for Women;

Whereas Congresswoman Chisholm retired honorably from Congress in 1983;

Whereas, in addition to her service as a legislator, Shirley Chisholm worked to improve society as a nursery school teacher, a director of a childcare facility, a consultant for the New York Department of Social Services, and an educator;

Whereas, from 1983 to 1987, Shirley Chisholm taught sociology and politics at Mount Holyoke College;

Whereas, in 1993, President Bill Clinton nominated Shirley Chisholm to serve as United States Ambassador to Jamaica, but her health prevented her from accepting the position;

Whereas, in 1993, Shirley Chisholm was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame;

Whereas, on January 1, 2005, Shirley Chisholm died at the age of 80 in Ormond Beach, Florida;

Whereas, in 2014, the United States Postal Service issued the Shirley Chisholm Forever Stamp as part of the Black Heritage stamp series;

Whereas, on November 24, 2015, Shirley Chisholm was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the country's highest civilian honor;

Whereas, on June 12, 2001, the House of Representatives unanimously agreed to H. Res. 97, recognizing the enduring contributions and heroic achievements of Shirley Chisholm; and

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was an “unbossed and unbought” woman, who not

only pioneered the way for minorities and women, but also embodied the true definition of leadership which transcends the political arena: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the 50th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm, the first African-American woman in Congress;

(2) pays tribute to the service of Congresswoman Chisholm, her work to improve the lives of women and minorities, her steadfast commitment to demonstrating the power of compassion, and her dedication to justice and equality;

(3) recognizes the dedicated work of Congressman Chisholm in promoting the rights of all individuals in the United States, particularly in the areas of education, employment, and health care; and

(4) appreciates the extraordinary work of Congressman Chisholm, the example of her life, and her legacy which have inspired and empowered many to devote their lives to public service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 690—AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ORPHAN DRUG ACT, APPLAUDING THE LIFE-SAVING ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ACT DURING ITS 35-YEAR HISTORY, AND RECOGNIZING THE NEED TO CONTINUE SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW THERAPIES FOR RARE DISEASES

Mr. HATCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 690

Whereas 30,000,000 people in the United States, or nearly 1 out of every 10 individuals in the United States, live with at least 1 of more than 7,000 known rare diseases;

Whereas, in 1983, the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049) was enacted to provide research and development incentives to encourage the development of new therapies for diseases affecting less than 200,000 people in the United States;

Whereas, in the 10 years prior to the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act, only 10 therapies for rare diseases were developed by private industry and approved for patients;

Whereas, since the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act, research and development of therapies for rare diseases has resulted in more than 650 new therapies for rare diseases;

Whereas experts estimate that without the tax credit for testing expenses for drugs for rare diseases, known as the “Orphan Drug Tax Credit”, one of the incentives of the Orphan Drug Act, at least ⅓ of those new therapies would likely not have been developed;

Whereas the Orphan Drug Act continues to lead to increased research and successful therapeutic development along the full range of rare diseases, including the rarest diseases;

Whereas new therapies for rare diseases benefit the individuals affected by such diseases through increased life expectancy and improved quality of life;

Whereas new therapies for rare diseases benefit society through increased productivity of the individuals affected by such diseases and a potential decline in the resources devoted to health care, disability, caregiving, and related spending; and

Whereas, despite the success of the Orphan Drug Act, only approximately 5 percent of

the more than 7,000 identified rare diseases have at least one treatment option approved by the Food and Drug Administration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms the importance of the Orphan Drug Act;

(2) applauds the significant, life-saving accomplishments of the Orphan Drug Act during the course of the 35-year history of the Act, including the tremendous growth in research and development of new therapies for rare diseases and the resulting number of therapies approved by the Food and Drug Administration for people living with rare diseases;

(3) recognizes that significant research and development efforts and related investments are needed to develop therapies to treat and cure thousands of rare diseases for which no treatment options are currently available; and

(4) recognizes the need to continue supporting public investment, and encouraging private investment, in research and development of new therapies for rare diseases.

SENATE RESOLUTION 691—RE-AFFIRMING THE CENTRALITY OF PRESS FREEDOM AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION TO DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES AND TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND STABILITY

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 691

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States enshrines press freedom as a foundational element of the democracy of the United States when it declares, “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press”;

Whereas Thomas Jefferson famously and wisely wrote in 1787, “were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter”, underscoring the enduring importance of independent and professional journalism as a check on government authority in every society;

Whereas Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted December 10, 1948, by the United Nations General Assembly, enshrines press freedom as a vital aspect of universal human rights;

Whereas the use of threatening rhetoric by President Donald J. Trump, including false declarations that the media are “the enemy of the American people”, and the repeated disparagements of specific journalists and outlets by President Trump have undermined public trust in fact-based journalism;

Whereas, on November 7, 2018, in the first press conference by President Trump after the 2018 elections, President Trump accused Yamiche Alcindor of PBS Newshour of asking a “racist question” when Yamiche Alcindor asked about the support that the President receives from white nationalists;

Whereas the White House has withdrawn the press credentials of CNN White House reporter Jim Acosta in clear retaliation for questioning of the President by Jim Acosta;

Whereas White House Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders falsely claimed, and distributed a doctored video purporting

to show, that Jim Acosta placed “his hands on a young woman” as the basis for the withdrawal of press credentials from Jim Acosta;

Whereas, on November 9, 2018, President Trump threatened to revoke the press credentials of other journalists as well;

Whereas, on October 18, 2018, President Trump praised Congressman Greg Gianforte for the misdemeanor assault charges to which the Congressman pled guilty for physically assaulting a reporter on the eve of a special election in 2017;

Whereas independent survey research has recently found that the trust of the people of the United States in professional media outlets remains strong despite repeated attacks by the President;

Whereas the respected nonprofit organization Committee to Protect Journalism reports that, as of November 15, 2018, 45 journalists have been killed around the globe in 2018 while doing their jobs;

Whereas Myanmar journalists Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo, while working for Reuters, a highly reputable worldwide news gathering organization, were unjustly convicted and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment for their reporting on the August 2017 campaign by Burmese security forces to assault, kill, rape, and burn the villages of the Rohingya people and to force the Rohingya people to flee from Myanmar to Bangladesh, which led approximately 700,000 Rohingya people to flee their homeland;

Whereas more and more leaders in other countries are emulating attacks that President Trump has made on professional journalism and investigative journalism, leading to corruption and repression;

Whereas credible reports indicate that Saudi Arabia targeted Washington Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi because of his critiques of the Government of Saudi Arabia and his push for a free press in the Middle East;

Whereas credible reports indicate that agents of Saudi Arabia brutally tortured and killed Jamal Khashoggi within the Saudi Arabian consulate in Istanbul when he came to pick up a legal document necessary for his planned marriage;

Whereas the Government of Saudi Arabia has engaged in a series of brazen lies and attempted cover-ups of the murder of Jamal Khashoggi; and

Whereas the public statements of President Trump have led many people to conclude that President Trump does not intend to hold senior Saudi Arabian officials accountable or to demand an independent and impartial investigation into the brutal death of Jamal Khashoggi: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the central role that independent and professional journalism plays in—

(A) strengthening democratic governance;

(B) upholding the rule of law;

(C) mitigating conflict; and

(D) informing public opinion in the United States and around the world;

(2) condemns the consistent use by President Trump of rhetoric meant to celebrate and publicize acts of violence and aggression against the press;

(3) concurs with the statement of CNN that the withdrawal of press credentials from Jim Acosta is “a threat to our democracy and the country deserves better”;

(4) supports an independent and impartial investigation by the United Nations Secretary-General into the death of Jamal Khashoggi, with the full cooperation of the United States Government; and

(5) expresses support for and solidarity with independent journalists around the globe working—

(A) to expose uncomfortable truths;

(B) to shine a light on systemic corruption; and

(C) to provide accountability in societies yearning for democracy and development.

SENATE RESOLUTION 692—RECOGNIZING NOVEMBER 24, 2018, AS “SMALL BUSINESS SATURDAY” AND CELEBRATING THE VITAL ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESSES, ALONG WITH THE EFFORTS OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, TO HELP PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES START, BUILD, AND GROW BUSINESSES

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. ERNST, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MORAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. UDALL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TESTER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. PERDUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 692

Whereas, as of November 2018, there are more than 30,200,000 small businesses in the United States;

Whereas small businesses in the United States—

(1) represent 99.9 percent of all businesses in the United States;

(2) employ nearly 48 percent of private sector employees in the United States;

(3) constitute almost 2 of every 3 new jobs; and

(4) constitute 97.6 percent of firms that export goods; and

Whereas November 24, 2018, is an appropriate day to recognize “Small Business Saturday”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate joins the Small Business Administration in—

(1) supporting the designation of November 24, 2018, as “Small Business Saturday”;

(2) celebrating the entrepreneurial spirit of small business owners in the United States;

(3) recognizing the importance of creating policies that promote a business-friendly environment for small business owners that is free of unnecessary and burdensome regulations and red tape;

(4) supporting and encouraging young entrepreneurs to pursue passions and create more startup businesses; and

(5) celebrating the invaluable contribution that small businesses make to the United States as the backbone of the economy.

SENATE RESOLUTION 693—CELEBRATING OCTOBER 25, 2018, AS THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASSAGE OF THE WOMEN’S BUSINESS OWNERSHIP ACT OF 1988, WHILE COMMENDING THE UNIQUE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT SHARED BY WOMEN SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs.