

and education. She introduced the first childcare bill in the House. Patsy's name is forever linked with the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which she coauthored and fought for relentlessly. This act is now named the Patsy T. Mink and Louise M. Slaughter Gender Equity in Education Act. Title IX provides women and girls equal access to higher education and protection from sexual harassment, and prohibits gender discrimination in all educational activities, notably in athletics. Representative Mink often said, "It is easy enough to vote right and be consistently with the majority. But it is more often more important to be ahead of the majority." I know our country can remain forward-thinking by ensuring that young women and minorities are given equal opportunity.

Representative Mink was one of only eleven women to serve in the House of Representatives in 1964, and she became one of the longest-serving women in Congress. She shattered the glass ceiling during a time when women were not seen as leaders, especially not in Congress. Representative Mink continues to be an inspiration to many, and her legacy lives on in schools, universities, and here, in Congress. Last year, a record number of women ran for public office and were elected. With 102 women elected to serve in the House of Representatives and 25 women in the Senate, the 116th Congress is the most diverse yet. Patsy would have been delighted.

In 2007, upon my election to the U.S. House, I was proud to cast my first vote in support of NANCY PELOSI for speaker and did so in memory of Patsy Mink. Earlier, Speaker PELOSI told me that Representative Mink was the first person to tell her that "one day, you're going to be speaker." Patsy would have loved to have been there to see her words come true for her friend, NANCY.

The last time I saw Patsy was when both of us were in the Kailua 4th of July parade in 2002. She asked me to have lunch with her. I have a picture of us from that day and it is a poignant reminder of my friend Patsy and her attitude of never giving up and persevering because our work is not done. She is a continuing inspiration to me.

I yield the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 220—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2019 AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH" AND JUNE 27, 2019, AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs.

SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 220

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the people of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas more than 2,770,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas since the events of September 11, 2001, and have served in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the current generation of men and women in the Armed Forces has sustained a high rate of operational deployments, with many members of the Armed Forces serving overseas multiple times, placing those members at high risk of experiencing combat stress;

Whereas, when left untreated, exposure to traumatic combat stress can lead to post-traumatic stress, sometimes referred to as post-traumatic stress disorder (in this preamble referred to as "PTSD") or post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas men and women of the Armed Forces and veterans who served before September 11, 2001, remain at risk for post-traumatic stress;

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that approximately—

(1) 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom have PTSD in a given year;

(2) 12 percent of veterans who served in the Persian Gulf War have PTSD in a given year; and

(3) 30 percent of veterans who served in the Vietnam era have had PTSD in their lifetimes;

Whereas many combat stress injuries remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions;

Whereas exposure to trauma during service in the Armed Forces can lead to post-traumatic stress;

Whereas post-traumatic stress significantly increases the risk of anxiety, depression, suicide, homelessness, and drug- and alcohol-related disorders and deaths, especially if left untreated;

Whereas public perceptions of post-traumatic stress or other mental health disorders create unique challenges for veterans seeking employment;

Whereas the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and veterans service organizations, as well as the larger medical community, both private and public, have made significant advances in the identification, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of post-traumatic stress and the symptoms of post-traumatic stress, but many challenges remain;

Whereas increased understanding of post-traumatic stress can help eliminate the stigma attached to this mental health issue;

Whereas additional efforts are needed to find further ways to eliminate the stigma associated with post-traumatic stress, including—

(1) an examination of how post-traumatic stress is discussed in the United States; and

(2) a recognition that post-traumatic stress is a common injury that is treatable;

Whereas post-traumatic stress can result from any number of stressors other than combat, including rape, sexual assault, battery, torture, confinement, child abuse, car accidents, train wrecks, plane crashes, bombings, or natural disasters, and affects approximately 8,000,000 adults in the United States annually;

Whereas the diagnosis now known as PTSD was first defined by the American Psychiatric Association in 1980 to commonly and more accurately understand and treat veterans who had endured severe traumatic combat stress;

Whereas the word "disorder" perpetuates the stigma associated with combat stress; and

Whereas the designation of a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month and a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day will raise public awareness about issues related to post-traumatic stress, reduce the associated stigma, and help ensure that those individuals suffering from the invisible wounds of war receive proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2019 as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month" and June 27, 2019, as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day";

(2) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, as well as the entire medical community, to educate members of the Armed Forces, veterans, the families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and the public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of post-traumatic stress;

(3) supports efforts by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to foster cultural change around the issue of post-traumatic stress, understanding that personal interactions can save lives and advance treatment;

(4) welcomes the efforts of the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder of the Department of Veterans Affairs and local Vet Centers (as defined in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United States Code) to provide assistance to veterans who are suffering from the effects of post-traumatic stress;

(5) encourages officers of the Armed Forces to support appropriate treatment of men and women of the Armed Forces who suffer from post-traumatic stress;

(6) recognizes the impact of post-traumatic stress on the spouses and families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

(7) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense.

SENATE RESOLUTION 221—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE AND CONDEMNING THE INTENSIFYING REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE USE OF SURVEILLANCE BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 221

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle that all persons are endowed with certain unalienable rights;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on December 10, 1948, enshrined the rights of freedom of expression, assembly, and association;

Whereas, after the death on April 15, 1989, of former General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang, who was compelled to resign in 1987 for expressing support of students demanding political reform, thousands of people gathered to mourn him and demonstrate peacefully in Beijing;

Whereas, throughout April and May 1989, peaceful demonstrations continued in Tiananmen Square and in an estimated 400 other cities across China, with total numbers of demonstrators reaching into the millions;

Whereas, on May 9, 1989, prompted by discontent over censorship of the coverage of protests, more than 1,000 Chinese journalists signed a petition calling for freedom of the press;

Whereas, by May 18, 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 Chinese citizens from all walks of life, including students, teachers, workers, writers and other individuals, gathered peacefully in Tiananmen Square to call for political and economic reforms;

Whereas several Chinese individuals in positions of authority, including the presidents of 8 Chinese universities and the central committees of the Communist Youth League of China, called for the Government of the People's Republic of China to accept the demands of the Tiananmen Square protesters;

Whereas Chinese students abroad, including in the United States, organized rallies in support of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations;

Whereas, on May 20, 1989, the Government of the People's Republic of China declared martial law in Beijing and deployed troops of the People's Liberation Army within the city;

Whereas, on June 4, 1989, troops of the People's Liberation Army, at the behest of Chinese Communist Party leadership, attacked Tiananmen Square to repress demonstrators, crushing defenseless protesters with tanks and firing on them indiscriminately, killing hundreds or possibly thousands of individuals;

Whereas troops of the People's Liberation Army also suppressed protests in other cities in China;

Whereas protestors braved the brutal repression ordered by the Government of the People's Republic of China, including by facing down a column of tanks sent to intimidate unarmed civilians;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China dishonestly portrayed the individuals gathered as rioters;

Whereas, in 2019, the Government of the People's Republic of China censors any mention of Tiananmen Square and imprisons its own citizens who attempt to discuss Tiananmen Square;

Whereas, in recent years, Chinese Communist Party leadership, especially under President Xi Jinping, has tightened its control over the lives of Chinese citizens and suppressed beliefs and activities it views as threatening to its rule, including through—

(1) the “709 Crackdown”, in which the Government of the People's Republic of China, on July 9, 2015, detained and imprisoned hundreds of lawyers working to uphold the rule of law;

(2) the imprisonment of Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and outspoken advocate for political reform, until his death in 2017; and

(3) the internment of 800,000 to possibly more than 2,000,000 Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and other Muslims in internment camps in Xinjiang;

Whereas the 2018 Department of State annual Country Report on Human Rights Practices for the People's Republic of China detailed the continued violations of fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of speech, the press, religion, association, and assembly, by the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas Congress has passed numerous measures articulating the longstanding and bipartisan commitment to support for human rights in China, including—

(1) the sanctions imposed in response to the Tiananmen Square massacre under section 902 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note);

(2) the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-383; 22 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.);

(3) the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292; 22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.);

(4) the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (division B of Public Law 106-286; 22 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);

(5) the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note);

(6) the Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act (Public Law 109-287; 31 U.S.C. 5111 note);

(7) the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-333; 22 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.);

(8) the North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-346);

(9) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note);

(10) the North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-198); and

(11) the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-330);

Whereas, on December 31, 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed into law the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), which condemned the “forced disappearances, extralegal detentions, invasive and omnipresent surveillance, and lack of due process in judicial proceedings” in China and authorized funding to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in China;

Whereas the full, complete, and timely implementation of all relevant laws of the United States that address democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in China, including the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), is critical to demonstrating the unwavering support of the United States for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Chinese people and to providing full support for human rights defenders in China;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has passed and implemented sweeping laws that provide the Government of the People's Republic of China with broad authority to suppress the legitimate freedoms and activities of Chinese citizens, civil society, and international entities operating inside China, including—

(1) the 2014 Counterespionage Law;

(2) the 2015 National Security Law;

(3) the 2015 Counterterrorism Law;

(4) the 2016 Charity Law;

(5) the 2017 Law of the People's Republic of China on Administration of Activities of Overseas Nongovernmental Organizations in the Mainland of China; and

(6) the 2017 Cybersecurity Law;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has used surveillance since the founding of the

People's Republic of China in 1949 to maintain tight political and social control;

Whereas the ability of the Government of the People's Republic of China to monitor its citizens and otherwise violate their fundamental rights and liberties has been accelerated by the proliferation of closed-circuit security cameras, the adoption of new technologies such as facial recognition, and the use of big data and artificial intelligence;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has turned Xinjiang into a testing ground for these intrusive, Orwellian surveillance measures;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China is promoting a state-controlled model of Internet governance that is used to justify government repression of expression online;

Whereas Chinese companies are exporting surveillance technologies to other countries with poor human rights records, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is providing training to officials in these countries; and

Whereas, despite this long and intensifying record of oppression by the Government of the People's Republic of China, selfless Chinese human rights defenders continue their work and advocacy because, in the words of Liu Xiaobo, there is “no force that can put an end to the human quest for freedom, and China will in the end become a nation ruled by law, where human rights reign supreme”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its deepest sympathy with the family, friends, colleagues, and classmates of the victims of the Tiananmen Square massacre;

(2) condemns the use of violence as a means to repress the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people to speak and associate freely, including to petition the government and challenge the policies and ideology of the Chinese Communist Party;

(3) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to invite full and independent investigations into the Tiananmen Square massacre by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(4) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to release all political prisoners, including prisoners held because of their participation in the Tiananmen Square protest or actions pursuing reforms called for by the individuals gathered in Tiananmen Square;

(5) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to refrain from intimidating protest participants who fled China and allow them to return to China without fear of detention or other repercussions;

(6) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to cease its current repression of the Chinese people, including of lawyers and activists who stand up for the rights of their fellow citizens;

(7) urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to cease the use of emerging technologies as tools of oppression;

(8) calls on the United States Government and Members of Congress to mark the 30th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square protests, including by—

(A) meeting with participants of the Tiananmen Square protests who now live outside of China;

(B) meeting with others outside of China who have been blacklisted by the Government of the People's Republic of China as a result of their peaceful protest activities;

(C) supporting calls for accountability for the officials who ordered the Tiananmen Square massacre; and

(D) supporting individuals who continue to call for reforms in China to further the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom

of the press, freedom to petition the government, and freedom of religion; and

(9) calls on the international community to cooperate in addressing the Government of the People's Republic of China's continued persecution of its own citizens, including the use of intrusive mass surveillance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 222—RECOGNIZING VISION TO LEARN AS A NATIONAL LEADER IN IMPROVING ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTION EYEGLASSES FOR STUDENTS IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES, THEREBY HELPING THOSE STUDENTS SUCCEED IN SCHOOL, AND FOR PROVIDING VISION EXAMS TO 200,000 STUDENTS SINCE ITS FOUNDING

Mr. COONS (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WICKER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BURR, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. UDALL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 222

Whereas, on March 27, 2012, Vision To Learn was founded by Austin and Virginia Beutner in Los Angeles, California, to address the problem of students in low-income communities lacking the glasses needed for those students to succeed in school and in life;

Whereas Vision To Learn began with a single mobile vision clinic, staffed with an eye doctor and an optician—

(1) visiting Napa Street Elementary, a Los Angeles Unified School District campus in Northridge, California; and

(2) providing 5 students with vision exams and prescription eyeglasses free of charge;

Whereas Vision To Learn operates 25 mobile vision clinics, which have provided vision exams to 200,000 students in 13 States, including—

- (1) California;
- (2) Delaware;
- (3) Georgia;
- (4) Hawaii;
- (5) Iowa;
- (6) Louisiana;
- (7) Maryland;
- (8) Michigan;
- (9) Mississippi;
- (10) New Jersey;
- (11) North Carolina;
- (12) Pennsylvania; and
- (13) Virginia;

Whereas Vision To Learn has leveraged partnerships with State Medicaid programs and other organizations, including the United Way of Iowa, Prevent Blindness Iowa, and the Longwood Foundation in Delaware, to increase program stability and further expand access to vision services;

Whereas Vision To Learn is leading an effort by educators and eye care professionals to raise awareness of the inability of some students to see clearly due to correctable

myopia or hyperopia, a basic educational hurdle impacting over 2,000,000 students nationwide that can be solved by providing students with a basic vision exam and a pair of prescription glasses;

Whereas the innovative mobile vision clinic model developed by Vision To Learn delivers basic eye care to students at school, where the students are every day, thereby bypassing common hurdles preventing children from seeing an eye doctor, such as—

- (1) the inability of a parent or guardian to take time off of work;
- (2) a lack of transportation;
- (3) a shortage of eye care providers accepting Medicaid; and
- (4) a misunderstanding of the cost or necessity of eye care;

Whereas Vision To Learn has demonstrated the ability of mobile vision clinics to provide access to care for students in both urban and rural communities;

Whereas, by reaching students who have never visited an eye doctor and providing those students with a first pair of glasses, Vision To Learn introduces students and parents to the need for ongoing eye care, making it more likely that those students and parents will seek out regular exams from a local optometrist or ophthalmologist;

Whereas the program developed by Vision To Learn identifies thousands of students with more serious eye conditions and refers those students to local eye doctors for follow-up exams, in many cases intervening before students experience permanent vision loss;

Whereas, in an effort to quantify the impact of Vision To Learn on the ability of students to access optometric care, the performance of students in school, and the behavior of students in the classroom, the program developed by Vision To Learn has been studied by health and educational researchers at—

(1) the University of California, Los Angeles, Mattel Children's Hospital (referred to in this preamble as "UCLA Mattel Children's Hospital");

(2) the California Health and Human Services Agency, Department of Health Care Services; and

(3) The Johns Hopkins Wilmer Eye Institute;

Whereas the study carried out by UCLA Mattel Children's Hospital found that—

(1) after receiving glasses, students "were able to pay better attention in class, were more engaged, and were more willing to complete their schoolwork, all of which contributed to better overall school performance"; and

(2) "Serving students in school rather than referring them to an outside optometrist increased both access to and use of glasses by both making it easier for families to obtain glasses and changing the school culture to decrease the stigma associated with wearing glasses.";

Whereas Vision To Learn seeks to make the experience of getting glasses fun for children—

(1) by partnering with sports teams, such as—

- (A) the Los Angeles Dodgers;
- (B) the Los Angeles Clippers;
- (C) the Golden State Warriors;
- (D) the Atlanta Hawks;
- (E) the Detroit Pistons;
- (F) the San Jose Sharks; and
- (G) the Baltimore Ravens; and

(2) by having professional athletes participate in events at schools where children get glasses;

Whereas the service level of Vision To Learn has grown an average of 50 percent every year, bringing critical vision services to thousands of additional children, with the

ultimate goal that no child in the United States go to school without the glasses needed for that child to see clearly;

Whereas Vision To Learn is a public-private partnership combining funding from community and corporate foundations and private donors, reimbursement from Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program, and State and local matching funds to support a sustainable program that will help students for years to come;

Whereas Vision To Learn has demonstrated that the program model developed and used by Vision To Learn represents a realistic, affordable pathway to eliminating lack of glasses as an educational barrier to students nationwide;

Whereas Vision To Learn has collaborated with partners in the eye-health and education sectors who have greatly aided Vision To Learn in reaching the milestone of helping 200,000 students, including—

- (1) Rotary International Clubs;
- (2) The Johns Hopkins Wilmer Eye Institute;
- (3) the Essilor Vision Foundation;
- (4) Warby Parker;
- (5) Helen Keller International ChildSight;
- (6) the University of California, Los Angeles, Stein Eye Institute;
- (7) Project Vision Hawaii;
- (8) Western University College of Optometry;
- (9) Prevent Blindness Northern California;
- (10) Classic Optical Laboratories;
- (11) Capital Optical;
- (12) Klauer Optical;
- (13) the California School Nurses Organization;
- (14) Hawaii Keiki: Healthy & Ready to Learn;
- (15) Conexus;
- (16) the Baltimore City Health Department;
- (17) the Detroit Health Department;
- (18) the Kent County Health Department;
- (19) the California Teachers Association; and
- (20) school nurses throughout the areas served by Vision To Learn;

Whereas Vision To Learn has been recognized as a leader in the field—

(1) by the Campaign For Grade-Level Reading, which named Vision To Learn a "Pacesetter Program" in 2014;

(2) by the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanics, which named Vision To Learn a "Bright Spot in Hispanic Education" in 2015;

(3) by the California Teachers Association, which presented the "State Gold Award" to Vision To Learn in 2013;

(4) in letters of commendation from—

- (A) House Speaker Nancy Pelosi;
- (B) Representative Maxine Waters; and
- (C) the Ronald Reagan Library; and
- (5) in newspaper op-eds by—
- (A) Senator Chris Coons;
- (B) Delaware Governor Jack Markell;
- (C) Richmond, Virginia, Mayor Levar Stoney;
- (D) Long Beach, California, Mayor Robert Garcia;
- (E) Detroit, Michigan, Mayor Mike Duggan;
- (F) Wilmington, Delaware, Mayor Michael Furzycki; and
- (G) former Mississippi Governor Haley Barbour;

Whereas, according to the American Optometric Association, uncorrected vision conditions affect 1 in every 4 children, yet only 39 percent of students referred to an eye exam through a routine vision screening actually end up seeing an eye doctor, and this discrepancy is far worse in high-poverty communities of color; and

Whereas addressing the basic eye care needs of students is an often overlooked but