

yet to be brought to justice; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the life of United States citizen Luis Alejandro “Alex” Villamayor and offers condolences to his family and friends;

(2) expresses profound concern about the lack of justice achieved in Alex Villamayor’s case, more than two and one half years after his rape and murder;

(3) urges Paraguayan authorities to invite the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide technical assistance for the investigation into Alex Villamayor’s death;

(4) calls on the Department of State to prioritize justice for Alex Villamayor in its diplomatic engagement with the Government of Paraguay; and

(5) calls on the Department of State to review its procedures for providing services to the families of United States citizens slain or assaulted abroad.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 411—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST 9-1-1 CALL IN THE UNITED STATES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BURR, and Mr. NELSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 411

Whereas, prior to the 1960s, the United States did not have a single designated telephone number for the people of the United States to call for help in times of emergency;

Whereas, in late 1967 and early 1968, the Federal Communications Commission and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company developed a proposal to make the digits 9-1-1 the emergency code throughout the United States;

Whereas, on February 16, 1968, the first 9-1-1 call was placed in Haleyville, Alabama;

Whereas, in 1999, Congress passed the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615 et seq.), designating 9-1-1 as the national emergency telephone number;

Whereas, by the end of the 20th century, nearly 93 percent of the population of the United States, and 96 percent of the land area of the United States, was covered by some type of 9-1-1 service;

Whereas the availability of 9-1-1 as a national emergency number has contributed to the saving of an untold number of lives in the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States are educated from a young age to rely upon the 9-1-1 systems of the United States to reach help in an emergency;

Whereas the takers of 9-1-1 calls, known as public safety telecommunicators, dedicate their lives to answering 9-1-1 calls and helping others;

Whereas those public safety telecommunicators are critical to ensuring the safety of the general public and first responders;

Whereas, every day, public safety telecommunicators—

(1) help to save and to protect lives;

(2) direct help to where it is needed most; and

(3) provide medical instruction, comfort, and reassurance; and

Whereas ongoing efforts to modernize 9-1-1 systems—

(1) will ensure the 9-1-1 infrastructure of the United States remains resilient, robust, and innovative; and

(2) will empower public safety telecommunicators to make increasingly critical con-

tributions to the safety and security of the general public, as well as first responders: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the 50th anniversary of the first 9-1-1 call and the establishment of 9-1-1 as the nationwide emergency number;

(2) praises public safety telecommunicators for their lifesaving work;

(3) recognizes the importance of the 9-1-1 systems of the United States and the need for robust and reliable access to those systems; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to celebrate the 50th anniversary of 9-1-1 and the lifesaving contributions of public safety telecommunicators and first responders facilitated by 9-1-1 systems.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 412—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE 6888TH CENTRAL POSTAL DIRECTORY BATTALION AND CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. MORAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 412

Whereas, since 1976, the United States has celebrated Black History Month each February to seize the opportunity to honor the accomplishments of African Americans in every area of endeavor throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States honor the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion (referred to in this preamble as the “6888th”), which was the first and only African-American unit in the Women’s Army Corps to deploy overseas during World War II;

Whereas the 6888th served honorably during World War II from January 1945 to March 1946;

Whereas the 6888th trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and deployed overseas to operate in Birmingham, England, Rouen, France, and Paris, France;

Whereas, while in Europe, the 6888th worked around-the-clock sorting millions of pieces of mail;

Whereas a new monument honoring the women of the 6888th will be erected in the Buffalo Soldier Memorial Park in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas;

Whereas the monument will—

(1) feature the commanding officer of the 6888th, Lieutenant Colonel Charity Adams Earley;

(2) list the names of more than 700 soldiers in the Women’s Army Corps assigned to the 6888th; and

(3) celebrate the deeds of and sacrifices made by those who served in the 6888th; and

Whereas Black History Month provides all individuals in the United States an opportunity to celebrate the contributions of African Americans, including the remarkable service of the 6888th: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for—

(A) the monument recognizing the service of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion; and

(B) the mission of the Buffalo Soldier Educational and Historical Committee;

(2) during Black History Month and throughout 2018, encourages all individuals in the United States to celebrate the history of the United States and the important accomplishments and contributions of African Americans; and

(3) appreciates the contributions of and sacrifices made by the soldiers of the Wom-

en’s Army Corps assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion during World War II, who served honorably and are members of the “Greatest Generation”.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 413—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. JONES, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. NELSON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 413

Whereas, in 1776, people envisioned the United States as a new nation dedicated to the proposition stated in the Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness . . .”;

Whereas Africans were first brought involuntarily to the shores of the United States as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of the basic and fundamental rights of citizenship;

Whereas, in 2018, the vestiges of those injustices and inequalities remain evident in the society of the United States;

Whereas, in the face of injustices, people of good will and of all races in the United States have distinguished themselves with a commitment to the noble ideals on which the United States was founded and have fought courageously for the rights and freedom of African Americans and others;

Whereas African Americans, such as Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth, Maya Angelou, Arthur Ashe, Jr., James Baldwin, James Beckwourth, Clara Brown, Blanche Bruce, Ralph Bunche, Shirley Chisholm, Holt Collier, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Ralph Ellison, Medgar Evers, Alex Haley, Dorothy Height, Jon Hendricks, Lena Horne, Charles Hamilton Houston, Mahalia Jackson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, B.B. King, Martin Luther King, Jr., Coretta Scott King, Thurgood Marshall, Constance Baker Motley, Rosa Parks, Walter Payton, Bill Pickett, Homer Plessy, Bass Reeves, Hiram Revels, Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Aaron Shirley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington, the Greensboro Four, the Tuskegee Airmen, Prince Rogers Nelson, Recy Taylor, Fred Shuttlesworth, Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Muhammad Ali, Ella Fitzgerald, Mamie Till, and Edith Savage-Jennings, along with many others, worked against racism to achieve success and to make significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, athletic, literary, scientific, and technological advancement of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of African Americans from all walks of life throughout the history of the United States reflect the greatness of the United States;

Whereas many African Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition those individuals deserved, and yet paved the way for future generations to succeed;