

legal rights and due process; political prisoners; killings of and threats against journalists; official corruption and abuse of power; threats of violence against human rights activists; violence against women; and forced labor.”;

Whereas, on February 23, 2017, an arrest warrant was issued for Philippine Senator Leila De Lima for allegations related to drug trafficking, and as of April 4, 2019, Senator De Lima had been detained for 770 days;

Whereas the charges brought against Senator De Lima followed a history of criticizing extrajudicial killings in the Philippines and the Rodrigo R. Duterte administration’s antidrug campaign, including—

(1) in 2009, in her capacity as Chair of the Commission on Human Rights, Senator De Lima investigated the alleged involvement of then-Mayor of Davao City Rodrigo R. Duterte in the extrajudicial killings executed by the so-called “Davao Death Squad”;

(2) on December 15, 2014, then-Secretary of Justice De Lima led a raid of the national penitentiary which resulted in the confiscation of drugs, firearms, and contraband items and the extraction of 19 drug lords and high-profile inmates involved in the facility’s drug network;

(3) on July 13, 2016, Senator De Lima, in her capacity as Chair of the Senate Committee on Justice and Human Rights, filed Senate Resolution No. 9 calling for an investigation into extrajudicial killings and summary executions of suspected drug offenders arising from President Duterte’s “War on Drugs”;

(4) on August 22, 2016, Senator De Lima conducted Senate hearings during which alleged former death squad members detailed extrajudicial killings executed as part of the antidrug campaign and one member testified that Duterte participated in extrajudicial killings as mayor of Davao City; and

(5) on August 2, 2016, and September 19, 2016, Senator De Lima delivered two privileged speeches on the Senate floor calling on President Duterte to end the killings;

Whereas President Duterte vowed to publicly destroy Senator De Lima;

Whereas the charges against Senator De Lima were supported by testimony from inmates whose illegal activities were disrupted by her 2014 raid;

Whereas the United Nations Human Rights Council’s Working Group on Arbitrary Detention adopted an Opinion on August 24, 2018, finding several categories of arbitrary detention and concluding, “Ms. De Lima’s political views and convictions are clearly at the centre of the present case and that the authorities have displayed an attitude towards her that can only be characterized as targeted and discriminatory. Indeed, she has been the target of partisan persecution and there is no explanation for this other than her exercise of the right to express such views and convictions as a human rights defender.”;

Whereas the Department of State’s 2017 Human Rights Report highlighted due process obstructions in the case of Senator De Lima, stating, “During the year prosecutors used a variety of legal tactics, including filing new and amending previous charges, to delay arraignment.”;

Whereas the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended that the Government of the Philippines adopt certain measures, including—

(1) the immediate release of Senator De Lima;

(2) an independent investigation of the circumstances surrounding the arbitrary detention; and

(3) the provision of compensation and other reparations, including reinstatement to the positions from which she was ousted;

Whereas, on July 20, 2017, the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission of the United States Congress held a hearing on The Human Rights Consequences of the War on Drugs in the Philippines, during which Human Rights Watch testified about the “relentless government campaign” against Senator De Lima “in evident response to her outspoken criticism of Duterte’s ‘war on drugs’ and her calls for accountability”;

Whereas Amnesty International finds Senator De Lima’s detention to be based solely on her criticism of the Government of the Philippines, her political beliefs, and her peaceful defense of human rights, and considers her a Prisoner of Conscience; and

Whereas the immediate release of Senator De Lima has been called for by nongovernmental organizations, human rights groups, parliamentary bodies, and individuals including the European Parliament, the Australian Parliament, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Liberal International, ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, and many of Senator De Lima’s colleagues in the Senate minority bloc;

Whereas Maria Ressa, an investigative journalist who founded the online news platform *Rappler*, has been arrested several times on charges against her and her news organization widely viewed by human rights observers and a number of governments as part of a pattern of “weaponizing the rule of law” to repress independent media; and

Whereas Ms. Ressa has been released on bail, but she and *Rappler* still face charges and will soon be standing trial: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns—

(A) the Government of the Philippines for its role in state-sanctioned extrajudicial killings by police and other armed individuals as part of the “War on Drugs”;

(B) the arrest and detention of human rights defenders and political leaders who exercise their rights to freedom of expression;

(C) the harassment, arrest, and unjustified judicial proceedings against the media and journalists, in particular, the proceeding against *Rappler* and Maria Ressa; and

(D) the continued detention of Senator Leila De Lima;

(2) considers Senator De Lima to be a prisoner of conscience, detained solely on account of her political views and the legitimate exercise of her freedom of expression;

(3) calls on the Government of the Philippines to immediately release Senator De Lima, drop all charges against her, remove restrictions on her personal and work conditions, and allow her to fully discharge her legislative mandate, especially as Chair of the Committee on Social Justice;

(4) urges the Government of the Philippines to recognize the importance of human rights defenders and their work and allow them to operate freely without fear of reprisal; and

(5) urges the Government of the Philippines to guarantee the right to the freedom of the press, and to drop all the charges against Maria Ressa and *Rappler*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 143—RECOGNIZING ISRAELI-AMERICAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ISRAELI-AMERICAN COMMUNITY TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 143

Whereas Israeli-Americans are a vibrant immigrant community contributing to the diversity of the United States;

Whereas Israeli-Americans, including those on college campuses in the United States, have been subject to forms of discrimination and desire to connect with their culture and celebrate their heritage free from bigotry and bias;

Whereas the United States is a nation of immigrants, and Israeli-Americans contribute invaluable skills that promote the economy and protect the national security of the United States;

Whereas the contributions of Israeli-Americans in the fields of astrophysics, mathematics, chemistry, aerospace engineering, biotech, agriculture, and Internet technologies have been invaluable to the United States;

Whereas Israeli-Americans have helped to form a strong bond between the people of the United States and the people of Israel, reinforcing the shared values and interests between the two countries; and

Whereas countless Israeli-Americans have enriched the society of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the Israeli-American community has contributed immensely to the society and culture of the United States; and

(2) condemns all forms of discrimination that aim to marginalize or disenfranchise members of the Israeli-American community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 144—DESIGNATING MAY 5, 2019, AS THE “NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR MISSING AND MURDERED NATIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS”

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 144

Whereas, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Justice, in some Tribal communities, American Indian women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average murder rate;

Whereas, according to the most recently available data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2017, homicide was the sixth leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native females between 1 and 44 years of age;

Whereas little data exist on the number of missing American Indian and Alaska Native women in the United States;

Whereas, on July 5, 2013, Hanna Harris, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, was reported missing by her family in Lame Deer, Montana;

Whereas the body of Hanna Harris was found 5 days after she went missing;

Whereas Hanna Harris was determined to have been raped and murdered, and the individuals accused of committing those crimes were convicted;

Whereas the case of Hanna Harris is an example of many similar cases; and

Whereas Hanna Harris was born on May 5, 1992: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 5, 2019, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls”;

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to commemorate the lives of missing and murdered American Indian and Alaska Native women whose cases are documented and undocumented in public records and the media; and

(B) to demonstrate solidarity with the families of victims in light of those tragedies.

SENATE RESOLUTION 145—COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF RABBI ISAAC MAYER WISE AND THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 145

Whereas March 29, 2019, marks the bicentennial of the birth of Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise (referred to in this preamble as “Rabbi Wise”) on March 29, 1819;

Whereas Rabbi Wise—

(1) moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854; and
(2) resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, until his death in 1900;

Whereas Rabbi Wise is widely recognized as—

(1) the pioneering architect of Reform Judaism in the United States; and
(2) the founding organizer of Reform Jewish institutions in the United States;

Whereas the United States is home to the largest Reform Jewish community in the world, which considers Rabbi Wise to be 1 of the preeminent founders;

Whereas in 1873, Rabbi Wise founded the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, now known as the Union for Reform Judaism;

Whereas in 1875, Rabbi Wise founded Hebrew Union College, now known as Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion, which, as of March 2019—

(1) has campuses in—

- (A) Cincinnati, Ohio;
- (B) Los Angeles, California;
- (C) New York, New York; and
- (D) Jerusalem;

(2) is the premier Jewish seminary in North America; and

(3) is the academic, spiritual, and professional leadership development center of Reform Judaism;

Whereas in 1889, Rabbi Wise founded the Central Conference of American Rabbis;

Whereas in 2019—

(1) the annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis shall be held in Cincinnati, Ohio; and

(2) the Central Conference of American Rabbis shall celebrate the 130th anniversary of the founding of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at that convention;

Whereas the Senate congratulates the Central Conference of American Rabbis for reaching the significant milestone of 130 years as an organization; and

Whereas, for 130 years, the Central Conference of American Rabbis has made invaluable contributions to the cultural and religious fabric of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes March 29, 2019, as the bicentennial of the birth of Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise (referred to in this resolving clause as “Rabbi Wise”);

(2) recognizes the outstanding accomplishments of Rabbi Wise, which have had an en-

during effect on life, culture, and religion in the United States;

(3) recognizes the extraordinary role of Rabbi Wise in the history of the United States; and

(4) congratulates the Central Conference of American Rabbis on the 130th anniversary of the founding of the conference by Rabbi Wise.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—RECOGNIZING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 146

Whereas 2019 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of International Education (referred to in this preamble as the “IIE”), the oldest educational exchange organization in the United States;

Whereas the trustees of the IIE and the students and scholars associated with the IIE have contributed to their societies in numerous ways and have been recognized with 108 Nobel Prizes;

Whereas the IIE was founded by former Secretary of State Elihu Root, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and Professor Stephen Duggan, Sr., of the College of the City of New York, with support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York;

Whereas the IIE was established to demonstrate that the international exchange of people and ideas can transcend borders and promote greater understanding and peace;

Whereas the IIE is privileged to administer 200 programs that promote mutual understanding and enhance the national security and economic competitiveness of the United States, including—

(1) the Fulbright Program, the flagship international exchange program sponsored by the United States Government;

(2) the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, which enables high-performing United States undergraduate students of limited financial means to study or intern abroad;

(3) the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, which provides a year of enrichment in the United States for experienced professionals from designated countries undergoing development or political transition;

(4) Open Doors, the comprehensive information resource on—

(A) international students and scholars studying or teaching at higher education institutions in the United States; and

(B) students from the United States studying abroad for academic credit at their home colleges or universities;

(5) EducationUSA, the network of over 425 international student advising centers in 178 countries that promotes higher education in the United States to students around the world;

(6) the International Visitor Leadership Program, the premier professional exchange program of the Department of State;

(7) TechWomen, a mentorship and exchange program pairing emerging international women leaders in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics with women professionals in the United States;

(8) the Boren Awards and The Language Flagship, initiatives of the National Security Education Program that invests in the next generation of leaders in the United States by supporting United States undergraduate and graduate students in learning

languages critical to United States interests; and

(9) Project Global Officer, a Department of Defense initiative providing summer scholarships and year-round language training to Reserve Officers’ Training Corps students for critical language study and cultural learning;

Whereas the IIE has been rescuing scholars, artists, and students threatened by war, civil and religious conflict, terrorism, and dictatorships and other forms of repression continuously since 1920;

Whereas, in 2002, the IIE endowed a permanent Scholar Rescue Fund (referred to in this preamble as the “IIE-SRF”) to aid scholars threatened by conflict and repression in their home countries by—

(1) vetting the scholars;

(2) providing the scholars with funding; and

(3) placing the scholars at host institutions;

Whereas, since the endowment of the IIE-SRF in 2002, the IIE-SRF has—

(1) placed 793 scholars from 59 countries at 393 host institutions in 44 countries; and

(2) saved entire national academies;

Whereas building economies, helping governments and corporations develop an educated workforce, and preparing students and professionals for success in the global economy is fundamental to the work of the IIE;

Whereas there are more than 27,000 annual participants in programs developed, managed, and implemented by the IIE; and

Whereas the IIE is at the foundation of a network of colleges, universities, and communities that host over 1,000,000 international students annually, at a benefit of over \$42,000,000,000 to the economy of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Institute of International Education (referred to in this resolution as the “IIE”) the many accomplishments of—

(A) the members and staff of the IIE; and
(B) the participants in programs administered by the IIE;

(2) the contributions of the members and staff of the IIE to—

(A) national security;

(B) economic development;

(C) advancement of cultural awareness; and

(D) cooperation among nations;

(3) the effectiveness of the IIE at promoting opportunity by—

(A) providing scholarships and administering programs that benefit underserved populations;

(B) rescuing and assisting threatened and displaced scholars, students, and artists; and

(C) encouraging teaching and learning across cultures into the future; and

(4) the important role of the IIE as a distinguished partner with the—

(A) United States Government;

(B) private sector; and

(C) nonprofit and philanthropic communities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13—REAFFIRMING THE UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN AND TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

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