

service of the United States while serving the people of the United States abroad;

Whereas the presence of the Foreign Service abroad gives the United States a competitive advantage in advancing the interests of the United States;

Whereas the knowledge and expertise of members of the Foreign Service are invaluable in shaping the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas, through diplomatic engagement, the Foreign Service promotes partnerships that further good governance, the rule of law, and democratic institutions; and

Whereas the contributions of the Foreign Service are extraordinarily valuable to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) highlights—

(A) the nonpartisan nature of the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this resolution as the “Foreign Service”); and

(B) the oath taken by members of the Foreign Service—

(i) to defend the Constitution of the United States;

(ii) to advance the foreign policy of the democratically elected officials of the United States; and

(iii) to serve the people of the United States;

(2) recognizes the importance of a nonpartisan Foreign Service in advancing the foreign policy of the United States;

(3) calls on all people of the United States to respect the nonpartisan, nonpolitical work of the Foreign Service;

(4) condemns political retaliation against members of the Foreign Service; and

(5) urges all people of the United States to support a strong Foreign Service as essential to the national security and interests of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 377—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2019, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 377

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017; and

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

Whereas a time capsule for a national day of remembrance has been crossing the United States, collecting stories and artifacts of workers of the nuclear weapons program that relate to the nuclear defense era of the United States, and a remembrance quilt has been constructed to memorialize the contribution of those workers;

Whereas the stories and artifacts reflected in the time capsule and the remembrance quilt reinforce the importance of recognizing the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2019, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2019, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD, CONSISTENT WITH LONG-STANDING PRACTICE AND PRECEDENT, PRIOR TO PROCEEDING ANY FURTHER WITH ITS IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION INTO PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP, VOTE TO OPEN A FORMAL IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY AND PROVIDE PRESIDENT TRUMP WITH FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SASSE, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.:

S. RES. 378

Whereas one of the cornerstones of the American Constitution is due process: the

right to confront your accuser, call witnesses on your behalf, and challenge the accusations against you;

Whereas the House of Representatives is abandoning more than a century’s worth of precedent and tradition in impeachment proceedings and denying President Trump basic fairness and due process accorded every American;

Whereas, in our nation’s history, the House has on three occasions moved to formally investigate whether sufficient grounds exist to impeach a President, and in all three of these cases, the full House voted on a resolution authorizing the House Judiciary Committee to determine whether to impeach the President;

Whereas, in the case of President Trump, a formal impeachment process involving debate and a vote by the full House prior to taking each step in the process has been replaced by a press conference by the Speaker of the House;

Whereas the proposition that the Speaker acting alone may direct committees to initiate impeachment proceedings without any debate or a vote on the House floor is unprecedented and undemocratic;

Whereas the House is denying President Trump due process within the “inquiry” itself;

Whereas, for the impeachment investigations of President Richard M. Nixon and President William J. Clinton, the House Judiciary Committee adopted rules of procedure to provide due process rights and ensure fairness;

Whereas these rights included—

(1) allowing the President to be represented by counsel;

(2) permitting the President’s counsel to be present at all hearings and depositions;

(3) permitting the President’s counsel to present evidence and object to the admission of evidence;

(4) allowing the President’s counsel to call and cross-examine witnesses; and

(5) giving the President’s counsel access to, and the ability to respond to, the evidence adduced by the Committee;

Whereas, by contrast, the House’s current impeachment “inquiry” provides none of these basic rights and protections to President Trump;

Whereas the main allegations against President Trump are based on assertions and testimony from witnesses whom he is unable to confront, as part of a process in which he is not able to offer witnesses in his defense or have a basic understanding of the allegations lodged against him;

Whereas all witness interviews that have been conducted thus far in the House have been behind closed doors with limited minority participation;

Whereas the House’s current impeachment “inquiry” ignores the procedural rights given to the investigating committee’s minority in previous Presidential impeachments, including granting equal subpoena power to both the chair and ranking member of the committee;

Whereas, the House is denying President Trump the same basic pre-inquiry rights afforded to President Clinton;

Whereas the Whitewater Investigation involved nearly five years of painstaking investigative work by a special counsel and an independent counsel before the House even voted to have the Judiciary Committee open an impeachment inquiry;

Whereas President Clinton vigorously fought that investigation, including by raising multiple privilege claims and he was permitted to fully litigate those claims through the courts;