

Whereas Minor League Baseball is the first touchpoint with the “national pastime” for millions of youth, and the only touchpoint for youth located in communities far from cities in which Major League Baseball clubs are located;

Whereas Congress has enacted numerous statutory exemptions and immunities to preserve and sustain—

(1) a system for Minor League Baseball; and

(2) the relationship between Minor League Baseball and Major League Baseball;

Whereas the proposed abandonment of 42 Minor League Baseball clubs by Major League Baseball would devastate communities, bond purchasers, and other stakeholders that rely on the economic stimulus that those Minor League Baseball clubs provide;

Whereas Minor League Baseball facilities not only house the affiliated team, but also serve as venues for community events and other sporting competitions;

Whereas Minor League Baseball clubs enrich the lives of millions of people in the United States each year through economic, social, cultural, and charitable contributions; and

Whereas the preservation of Minor League Baseball clubs in 160 communities across the United States is in the public interest, as those clubs will continue to provide affordable, family-friendly entertainment to those communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the preservation of Minor League Baseball clubs in 160 communities across the United States;

(2) recognizes the unique social, economic, and historical contributions that Minor League Baseball has made to the lives and culture of the people of the United States; and

(3) encourages the continuation in 160 communities across the United States of the 117-year foundation of Minor League Baseball through the continued affiliation of the Minor League Baseball clubs in those communities with Major League Baseball.

SENATE RESOLUTION 508—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC SEATING OF HIRAM RHODES REVELS AS THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR

Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER,

Mr. TILLIS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 508

Whereas Hiram Rhodes Revels (referred to in this preamble as “Hiram Revels”) was born a free African American on September 27, 1827, in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina;

Whereas Hiram Revels understood the importance of education from an early age in North Carolina, where he received a secondary school education at a school run by a free black woman;

Whereas, after being denied the ability to advance his education in North Carolina, Hiram Revels attended postsecondary schools where he cultivated his faith, including Beech Grove Quaker Seminary in Union County, Indiana, Darke County Seminary in Ohio, and, later, Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois;

Whereas Hiram Revels served as an ordained minister to African Methodist Episcopal congregations across the United States, including congregations in Maryland and Missouri, which were both slave States at the time of his service;

Whereas Hiram Revels, a talented orator and preacher, practiced and promoted his faith, which informed and encouraged his efforts to advance education for free African Americans;

Whereas Hiram Revels—

(1) was dedicated to the fight for freedom;

(2) served in the military;

(3) aided in the recruitment of members for regiments of the United States Colored Troops, including 2 regiments established in Maryland and 1 regiment established in Missouri; and

(4) served as the chaplain for members of the United States Colored Troops in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1864;

Whereas Hiram Revels courageously stepped forward to engage in civic life in the aftermath of the Civil War by serving as—

(1) an alderman for Natchez, Mississippi, in 1868;

(2) a Mississippi State senator in 1870; and

(3) the Secretary of State ad interim of Mississippi in 1873;

Whereas the State legislature of Mississippi elected Hiram Revels to fill a vacancy in 1 of its 2 seats in the United States Senate with 1 year remaining on the term of the seat;

Whereas, despite challenges to his credentials, Hiram Revels was seated in the United States Senate on February 25, 1870, becoming the first African American to serve as a Member of Congress;

Whereas Hiram Revels represented Mississippi in the United States Senate for a period of 1 year from February 25, 1870, until March 3, 1871;

Whereas Hiram Revels was the first of only 10 African American Senators to serve among the nearly 2,000 men and women who have served as Senators in the history of the United States Senate as of the date of introduction of this resolution;

Whereas Hiram Revels was a Reconstruction era Republican Senator who helped to advance the United States, including in education, military service, civic engagement, and community service;

Whereas February 25, 2020, marks the 150th anniversary of the United States Senate—

(1) rejecting the challenges to the credentials of Hiram Revels; and

(2) voting 48 to 8 to seat Hiram Revels as the first African American to serve in Congress;

Whereas, following his engagement in civic life, Hiram Revels—

(1) served as the first president of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College in Claiborne County, Mississippi, which was the first African American land grant college in the United States; and

(2) later taught theology and served as a member of the Board of Trustees at Rust College, formerly known as Shaw College, in Holly Springs, Mississippi;

Whereas Hiram Revels died on January 16, 1901, in Aberdeen, Mississippi and was laid to rest in Hill Crest Cemetery in Holly Springs, Mississippi; and

Whereas the life and service of Hiram Rhodes Revels remain a symbol of the ideals of the United States, including the principle that all men are created equal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, accomplishments, and legacy of Hiram Rhodes Revels;

(2) recognizes the commitment of Hiram Rhodes Revels to fighting for equality and social justice;

(3) celebrates the legacy that Hiram Rhodes Revels left to guide and inspire future generations; and

(4) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the historic seating of Hiram Rhodes Revels as the first African American United States Senator.

SENATE RESOLUTION 509—CALLING UPON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION ON IRAN THAT EXTENDS THE DATES BY WHICH ANNEX B RESTRICTIONS UNDER RESOLUTION 2231 ARE CURRENTLY SET TO EXPIRE

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 509

Whereas, on July 20, 2015, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2231;

Whereas Annex B of Resolution 2231 imposed a number of restrictions on Iran and on arms technology suppliers to Iran that will soon begin expiring;

Whereas the Government of Iran has never accepted the Annex B restrictions as legitimate and has not agreed to abide by them;

Whereas Annex B of Resolution 2231 imposed an arms embargo on Iran that requires Security Council approval for, among other things, the sale or transfer to Iran of battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large-caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles, and missile systems including man-portable air-defense systems;

Whereas the arms embargo has limited the flow of advanced conventional weapons to Iran;

Whereas some United Nations member states are already preparing to provide Iran with advanced weapons systems upon expiration of the arms embargo;

Whereas Russian state news services have reported that the Russian Federation and Iran are negotiating an arms sale that will provide Iran with artillery systems, helicopters, combat aircraft, and tanks;

Whereas the arms embargo in Annex B of Resolution 2231 will expire on October 18, 2020;