

rights activists and dissidents ahead of the 25th anniversary of the June 4 Tiananmen Square Massacre and was sentenced to 7 years in jail on April 17, 2015, on charges of “leaking state secrets overseas”;

(6) Aster Yohannes of Eritrea, the wife of an imprisoned political activist, who—  
(A) was arrested in 2003 upon returning from the United States;

(B) was never publicly accused of a crime or tried in a court of law; and

(C) is of unknown whereabouts;

(7) Matlyuba Kamilova of Uzbekistan, who—

(A) was jailed in September 2010 for alleged drug possession;

(B) was arrested under highly suspicious circumstances in the midst of efforts to expose police corruption; and

(C) remains in prison;

(8) Leyla Yunus of Azerbaijan, who—

(A) was arrested with her husband in August 2014 during a broad crackdown on civil society activists;

(B) was sentenced to an 8½-year prison term on August 13, 2015;

(C) was named by France as a Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honour in 2013 in recognition of her human rights work; and

(D) received the Polish Prize of Sérgio Vieira de Mello in 2014;

(9) Phyo Aung of Burma, who was arrested in March 2015, with over 100 participants, for leading protests advocating for reform to the education system of Burma;

(10) Ta Phong Tan of Vietnam, who was arrested in 2011 for “anti-state propaganda” for writing online articles alleging government corruption and was sentenced in 2012 to 10 years in prison with 2 years of house arrest to follow;

(11) Liu Xia of China, who—

(A) has been under house arrest since the 2010 announcement that her husband received the Nobel Peace Prize;

(B) is confined to her Beijing apartment without internet or phone access;

(C) is allowed only weekly trips to buy groceries and visit her parents;

(D) is allowed to visit Liu Xiaobo once a month; and

(E) reportedly suffers from heart problems and severe depression;

(12) Sanaa Seif of Egypt, who was sentenced in October 2014, with 23 other people, to 3 years in prison for conducting a peaceful demonstration without permission, a sentence which was reduced to 2 years in December 2014;

(13) Judge María Lourdes Afuini Mora of Venezuela, who—

(A) was imprisoned in December 2009 on charges of corruption and abuse of authority for releasing an imprisoned banker, was placed on house arrest until June 2013, and, according to President Chavez, “must pay for what she has done”;

(B) is on conditional release awaiting trial and is forbidden to leave the country or speak publicly;

(14) Naw Ohn Hla of Burma, who—

(A) is the co-founder of the Democracy and Peace Women Network and a prominent land rights and political prisoners advocate;

(B) was sentenced to a 4 years and 4 month term in prison on May 15, 2015, for protesting, in front of the Chinese Embassy in Rangoon, the deadly police crackdown at the Chinese company Wanbao’s Letpadaung copper mine; and

(C) was, on June 29, 2015, given an additional 6 month prison term with hard labor for conducting a peaceful prayer service in 2007 protesting against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi’s house arrest;

(15) Nadiya Savchenko of Russia, who—

(A) is a member of the parliament of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada, and a helicopter pilot in the Ukrainian military;

(B) was seized in Ukraine by Russian-backed separatists in 2014; and

(C) was illegally transferred to Russian custody, where she remains;

(16) serving as a composite for prisoners of concern worldwide, an estimated 80,000 to 120,000 political prisoners, including men, women, and children, who are detained in the brutal political prison camps of North Korea where starvation, forced labor, executions, rape, sexual violence, forced abortions, and torture are commonplace and whose offenses, according to defectors, include—

(A) burning old currency or criticizing the currency revaluation of the Government;

(B) sitting on newspapers bearing the picture of Kim Il Sung or Kim Jong Il;

(C) mentioning the limited formal education of Kim Il Sung; and

(D) defacing photographs of the Kims;

(17) Bui Thi Minh Hang of Vietnam—

(A) is an active anti-China demonstrator and vocal supporter of human rights and democracy, with a particular focus on helping victims and their families;

(B) was arrested on February 12, 2014 and is serving a 3 year sentence for “disrupting public order”;

(C) was detained without trial for 6 months at a “reeducation center” prior to her arrest in February of 2014; and

(18) Rasha Chorbaji of Syria—

(A) who was arrested trying to obtain a passport in 2014 with 3 of her children because her husband opposed the regime during the revolution; and

(B) whose children were taken by the Government of Syria and placed in an orphanage, and whose husband drowned in the Mediterranean Sea while fleeing Syria: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as the high level conference in September 2015 at the United Nations to empower women;

(2) recognizes that many women will not be able to participate in the dialogue about the conference in September 2015 because they are imprisoned unjustly;

(3) reiterates support for efforts to empower women and secure universal human rights for women;

(4) reminds governments attending the conference that unjustly imprisoning women is inconsistent with the Beijing Declaration and does not empower women;

(5) welcomes the release of Ta Phong Tan of Vietnam on September 19, 2015, whose release was called for as part of the campaign;

(6) calls for the immediate release of the women mentioned in the preamble of this resolution, most of whom remain wrongfully imprisoned or under house arrest; and

(7) encourages conference attendees to fulfill previous commitments related to the empowerment of women and to commit to meaningful and concrete steps to advance women’s rights, for the betterment of all people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 263—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL RETIREMENT SECURITY WEEK, INCLUDING RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE VARIOUS TAX-PREFERRED RETIREMENT VEHICLES, INCREASING PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY, AND ENGAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE KEYS TO SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING RETIREMENT SECURITY THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFETIMES

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 263

Whereas people in the United States are living longer, and the cost of retirement is increasing significantly;

Whereas Social Security remains the bedrock of retirement income for the great majority of the people of the United States but was never intended by Congress to be the sole source of retirement income for families;

Whereas recent data from the Employee Benefit Research Institute indicates that, in the United States—

(1) only approximately ⅔ of workers or the spouses of the workers are saving for retirement; and

(2) the amount that workers have saved for retirement is much less than the amount the workers need to adequately fund their retirement years;

Whereas the financial literacy of workers in the United States is important for the workers to understand the need to save for retirement;

Whereas saving for retirement is a key component of overall financial health and security during retirement years, and the importance of financial literacy in planning for retirement must be advocated;

Whereas many workers may not—

(1) be aware of the various options in saving for retirement; or

(2) have focused on the importance of, and need for, saving for retirement and successfully achieving retirement security;

Whereas, although many employees have access through their employers to defined benefit and defined contribution plans to assist the employees in preparing for retirement, many of the employees may not be taking advantage of those plans at all or to the full extent allowed by Federal law;

Whereas saving for retirement is necessary even during economic downturns or market declines, which makes continued contributions all the more important;

Whereas all workers, including public and private sector employees, employees of tax-exempt organizations, and self-employed individuals, can benefit from developing personal budgets and financial plans that include retirement savings strategies that take advantage of tax-preferred retirement savings vehicles;

Whereas effectively and sustainably withdrawing retirement resources throughout the retirement years of an individual is as important and crucial as saving and accumulating funds for retirement; and

Whereas the week of October 18 through October 24, 2015 has been designated as “National Retirement Security Week”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Retirement Security Week, including

raising public awareness of the importance of saving adequately for retirement;

(2) acknowledges the need to raise public awareness of a variety of tax-preferred retirement vehicles that are used by many people in the United States but could be used by more; and

(3) calls on States, localities, schools, universities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe National Retirement Security Week with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing the retirement savings and personal financial literacy of all people in the United States, thereby enhancing the retirement security of the people of the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 264—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 23, 2015, AS “NATIONAL FALLS PREVENTION AWARENESS DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGE THE PREVENTION OF FALLS AMONG OLDER ADULTS**

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

**S. RES. 264**

Whereas older adults, 65 years of age and older, are the fastest-growing segment of the population in the United States;

Whereas the number of older adults in the United States will increase from 35,000,000 in 2000 to 82,300,000 in 2040;

Whereas 1 out of 3 adults over age 65 in the United States falls each year;

Whereas falls are the leading cause of both fatal and nonfatal injuries among older adults;

Whereas, in 2013, approximately 2,500,000 older adults were treated in hospital emergency departments for fall-related injuries, and more than 734,000 were subsequently hospitalized;

Whereas, in 2013, more than 25,500 older adults died from injuries related to unintentional falls, and the death rates from falls among older adults in the United States have risen sharply in the last decade;

Whereas, in 2013, the total direct medical cost of fall-related injuries for older adults, adjusted for inflation, was \$34,000,000,000;

Whereas if the rate of increase in falls is not slowed, the annual cost of fall injuries will reach \$67,700,000,000 by 2020; and

Whereas evidence-based programs show promise in reducing falls by utilizing cost-effective strategies, such as exercise programs to improve balance and strength, medication management, vision improvement, reduction of home hazards, and fall prevention education: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 23, 2015, as “National Falls Prevention Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes that there are proven, cost-effective falls prevention programs and policies;

(3) commends the 72 member organizations of the Falls Free Coalition and the falls prevention coalitions in 43 States and the District of Columbia for their efforts to work together to increase education and awareness about preventing falls among older adults;

(4) encourages businesses, individuals, Federal, State, and local governments, the public health community, and health care providers to work together to raise awareness of falls in an effort to reduce the incidence of falls among older adults in the United States;

(5) urges the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to continue developing and evaluating interventions to prevent falls among older adults that will translate into effective community-based falls prevention programs;

(6) urges the Administration for Community Living, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and partners to continue to promote evidence-based programs and services in communities across the United States to reduce the number of older adults at risk for falls;

(7) encourages State health departments and State Units on Aging, which provide significant leadership in reducing injuries and related health care costs by collaborating with organizations and individuals, to reduce falls among older adults; and

(8) encourages experts in the field of falls prevention to share their best practices so that their success can be replicated by others.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 265—HONORING THE LIFE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND LEGACY OF CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES**

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

**S. RES. 265**

Whereas Louis Stokes was born on February 23, 1925, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Charles and Louise Cinthy Stokes;

Whereas, in 1943, Louis Stokes graduated from Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio;

Whereas, from 1943 to 1946, Louis Stokes served as a personnel specialist in the United States Army;

Whereas, following these years of military service, Louis Stokes returned to Cleveland and attended the Cleveland College of Western Reserve University from 1946 to 1948 and earned a Juris Doctor from the Cleveland Marshall School of Law in 1953;

Whereas Louis Stokes practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio for 14 years and was one of the founders of the Stokes, Stokes, Character and Terry law firm;

Whereas, during his time at his law firm, Louis Stokes became involved in a number of civil rights related cases, often working pro bono on behalf of poor clients and activists;

Whereas Louis Stokes argued 3 cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, including the landmark case of *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), which defined the legality of police search and seizure procedures;

Whereas, on November 6, 1968, Louis Stokes was elected to the House of Representatives, representing the 21st (later the 11th) District of Ohio;

Whereas, upon his election, Louis Stokes became the first African-American to represent Ohio in the House of Representatives;

Whereas Congressman Stokes was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, an organization comprised of the Black Members of the Congress and created to be the voice for people of color and vulnerable communities;

Whereas Congressman Stokes served as the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus for 2 terms;

Whereas, in 1971, Congressman Stokes was the first African-American to serve on the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and, by his retirement in 1998, had earned the distinguished rank of “Cardinal” as chairman of the Sub-

committee on VA-HUD-Independent Agencies;

Whereas Congressman Stokes chaired a number of historic committees, including—

(1) the House Select Committee on the Assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the 95th Congress;

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the 100th Congress; and

(3) the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the 97th and 98th Congresses;

Whereas Congressman Stokes also served on the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and gained national prominence as a member of the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran in 1987;

Whereas, in 1998, Congressman Stokes successfully led the House of Representatives in passing H.R. 1635, the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, which was his final major piece of legislation;

Whereas, after serving 15 consecutive terms in the House of Representatives, Congressman Stokes ranked 11th out of 435 Members of Congress in seniority and was the dean of the Ohio delegation;

Whereas few Members have left such an indelible mark in the House of Representatives;

Whereas with kindness, integrity, and diligence, Congressman Stokes worked hard with both sides of the aisle to serve the constituents of his Congressional District, the city of Cleveland, the State of Ohio, and citizens of the United States;

Whereas Congressman Stokes worked tirelessly for minorities, the poor, and disadvantaged persons;

Whereas Congressman Stokes played a pivotal role in the quest for civil rights, equality, and justice;

Whereas the Christian faith of Congressman Stokes was the foundation of his service to others;

Whereas Congressman Stokes often expressed gratitude for the sacrifices of his mother—a young widow, former sharecropper, and daughter of slaves—who inspired her sons to get an education so that her sons would not have to work with their hands as she had done as a domestic worker;

Whereas Congressman Stokes received numerous awards and honors during his lifetime that recognize his leadership and his commitment to public service;

Whereas there are several landmarks in the city of Cleveland that bear the name of Congressman Stokes, including the Louis Stokes Wing of the Cleveland Public Library, the Louis Stokes Health Sciences Center at Case Western Reserve University, and the Louis Stokes Cleveland Veterans Affairs Medical Center;

Whereas nationally, buildings named in honor of Congressman Stokes include the Louis Stokes Laboratories at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland and the Louis Stokes Health Sciences Library at Howard University in Washington, DC;

Whereas, given his commitment to education, the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation (LSAMP) in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) at the National Science Foundation also bears the name of Congressman Stokes;

Whereas LSAMP assists universities and colleges in increasing the number of students completing high quality degree programs in the STEM disciplines in order to diversify the STEM workforce;

Whereas Louis Stokes received 26 honorary doctorate degrees from colleges and universities; and

Whereas, on July 8, 2003, Congressman Stokes was honored by the Congress with the