

The resolution my colleagues and I offer today recognizes the continued injustices in Burma, and it states unequivocally that we deplore and condemn the show trial of Suu Kyi. The resolution sends a clear message to Suu Kyi and her supporters that the Senate remains squarely on the side of freedom and justice in Burma.

I agree with Secretary Clinton that more can and should be done on a bilateral and multilateral basis to secure the release of Suu Kyi and all prisoners of conscience in Burma today. The resolution calls for the Secretary to reinvigorate such efforts, and I intend to continue to work with her in support of human rights in Burma.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 160) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 160

Whereas the military regime in Burma, headed by General Than Shwe and the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), has carried out a longstanding and brutal campaign of persecution against Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters in the National League for Democracy, ethnic minorities, and ordinary citizens of Burma who publicly and courageously speak out against the regime's many injustices, abuses, and atrocities;

Whereas the military regime in Burma is solely responsible for failing to provide for the basic needs of the people of Burma and has restricted the activities and movement of United Nations agencies and humanitarian nongovernmental organizations operating in Burma today;

Whereas Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been imprisoned in Burma for 13 of the last 19 years, and many members of the National League for Democracy have been similarly jailed, tortured, or killed;

Whereas Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi currently faces criminal charges by the military regime for breaking the terms of her house arrest, which arose from the uninvited visit of an American citizen; and

Whereas these criminal charges are consistent with other past actions by the military regime to harass and persecute Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns and deplores the show trial of Burmese democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi;

(2) condemns and deplores the criminal actions by the State Peace and Development Council against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy;

(3) recognizes that currently conditions do not exist in Burma for the conduct of credible and participatory elections;

(4) calls for the immediate and unconditional release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all prisoners of conscience in Burma;

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State to reinvigorate efforts with regional governments

and multilateral organizations (including the People's Republic of China, India, and Japan as well as the Association of South-east Asian Nations and the United Nations Security Council) to secure the immediate and unconditional release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all prisoners of conscience in Burma; and

(6) calls upon the State Peace and Development Council to establish, with the full and unfettered participation of the National League for Democracy and ethnic minorities, a genuine roadmap for the peaceful transition to civilian, democratic rule.

RECOGNIZING JUNE 2009 AS THE  
FIRST HHT MONTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to S. Res. 161.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 161) recognizing June 2009 as the first National Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT) month, established to increase awareness of HHT, which is a complex genetic blood vessel disorder that affects approximately 70,000 people in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 161) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 161

Whereas according to the HHT Foundation International, Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT), also referred to as Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome, is a long-neglected national health problem that affects approximately 70,000 (1 in 5,000) people in the United States and 1,200,000 worldwide;

Whereas HHT is an autosomal dominant, uncommon complex genetic blood vessel disorder, characterized by telangiectases and artery-vein malformations that occurs in major organs including the lungs, brain, and liver, as well as the nasal mucosa, mouth, gastrointestinal tract, and skin of the face and hands;

Whereas left untreated, HHT can result in considerable morbidity and mortality and lead to acute and chronic health problems or sudden death;

Whereas according to the HHT Foundation International, 20 percent of those with HHT, regardless of age, suffer death and disability;

Whereas according to the HHT Foundation International, due to widespread lack of knowledge of the disorder among medical professionals, approximately 90 percent of the HHT population has not yet been diagnosed and is at risk for death or disability due to sudden rupture of the blood vessels in major organs in the body;

Whereas the HHT Foundation International estimates that 20 to 40 percent of complications and sudden death due to these "vascular time bombs" are preventable;

Whereas patients with HHT frequently receive fragmented care from practitioners

who focus on 1 organ of the body, having little knowledge about involvement in other organs or the interrelation of the syndrome systemically;

Whereas HHT is associated with serious consequences if not treated early, yet the condition is amenable to early identification and diagnosis with suitable tests, and there are acceptable treatments available in already-established facilities such as the 8 HHT Treatment Centers of Excellence in the United States; and

Whereas adequate Federal funding is needed for education, outreach, and research to prevent death and disability, improve outcomes, reduce costs, and increase the quality of life for people living with HHT: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need to pursue research to find better treatments, and eventually, a cure for HHT;

(2) recognizes and supports the HHT Foundation International as the only advocacy organization in the United States working to find a cure for HHT while saving the lives and improving the well-being of individuals and families affected by HHT through research, outreach, education, and support;

(3) supports the designation of June 2009 as National Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT) month, to increase awareness of HHT;

(4) acknowledges the need to identify the approximately 90 percent of the HHT population that has not yet been diagnosed and is at risk for death or disability due to sudden rupture of the blood vessels in major organs in the body;

(5) recognizes the importance of comprehensive care centers in providing complete care and treatment for each patient with HHT;

(6) recognizes that stroke, lung, and brain hemorrhages can be prevented through early diagnosis, screening, and treatment of HHT;

(7) recognizes severe hemorrhages in the nose and gastrointestinal tract can be controlled through intervention, and that heart failure can be managed through proper diagnosis of HHT and treatments;

(8) recognizes that a leading medical and academic institution estimated that \$6,600,000,000 of 1-time health care costs can be saved through aggressive management of HHT in the at-risk population; and

(9) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups to observe and support the month through appropriate programs and activities that promote public awareness of HHT and potential treatments for it.

RECOGNIZING LANGSTON GOLF  
COURSE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to S. Res. 162.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 162) recommending that the Langston Golf Course, located in northeast Washington, DC and owned by the National Park Service, be recognized for its important legacy and contributions to African-American golf history, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to,

the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, that there be no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 162) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 162

Whereas the Langston Golf Course was designated for construction by the Department of the Interior in the 1930s as a safe and expanded recreational facility for the local and national African-American communities;

Whereas Langston Golf Course was named for John Mercer Langston, the first African-American Representative elected to Congress from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and who also was a founder of the Howard University School of Law;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course is believed to be the first regulation course in the United States to be built almost entirely on a refuse landfill;

Whereas Langston Golf Course has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Capital City Open golf tournament has made Langston Golf Course its home for the past 40 years;

Whereas the first American-born golf professional of African-American ancestry was John Shippen, who was born circa 1878 in the Anacostia area of Washington, DC, placed fifth in the second United States Open golf tournament in 1896 when he was 16 years old, and helped found the Capitol City Golf Club in 1925;

Whereas the Capitol City Golf Club, eventually renamed the Royal Golf Club and Wake Robin Women's Club, historically has promoted a safe golf facility for African Americans in Washington, DC, especially during an era when few facilities were available, and these 2 clubs remain the oldest African-American golf clubs in the United States;

Whereas the Langston facility continues to provide important recreational outlets, instructional forums, and a "safe haven center" for the enhancement of the lives of Washington, DC's inner-city youth;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course and related recreational facilities provide a home for the Nation's important minority youth "First Tee" golf instruction and recreational program in Washington, DC;

Whereas Langston Golf Course's operations and its related facilities seek to increase course-based educational opportunities under the auspices of the National Park Service for persons under 18 years of age, particularly those from populations of the inner-city and historically underrepresented among visitors to units of the National Park System;

Whereas the preservation and ecologically-balanced enhancements via future public and private funding for the lands making up the 212 acres of the Langston Golf Course will benefit the National Park System's Environmental Leadership projects program, the Anacostia River Watershed, the city of Washington, and the entire Washington, DC metropolitan area;

Whereas Federal funds for enhancements to the Langston Golf Course have perennially been promised but rarely provided, even after the designation of Langston Golf Course as a "Legacy Project for the 21st Century", and after significant private funding and contributions were committed and provided; and

Whereas the Langston Golf Course and related recreational facilities traditionally have provided additional quality of life value to all residents of Washington, DC, and will do more so once upgraded to meet its obvious athletic and historical promise: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Langston Golf Course, its general management, and the Royal Golf and Wake Robin Golf Clubs are to be commended for their historical and ongoing contributions to the local Washington, DC community and the Nation;

(2) the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior should give appropriate consideration to the future budget needs of this important park in the National Park System that is a historical site, recreational facility, and educational center; and

(3) the Secretary of the Senate should transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the general manager of the Langston Golf Course.

DESIGNATING "NATIONAL CHILDHOOD STROKE AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 163.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 163) expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to childhood stroke and designating an appropriate date as "National Childhood Stroke Awareness Day."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table; that there be no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 163) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 163

Whereas a stroke, also known as a cerebrovascular accident, is an acute neurologic injury that occurs when the blood supply to a part of the brain is interrupted by a clot in the artery or a burst of the artery;

Whereas a stroke is a medical emergency that can cause permanent neurologic damage or even death if not promptly diagnosed and treated;

Whereas 26 out of every 100,000 newborns and almost 3 out of every 100,000 children have a stroke each year;

Whereas an individual can have a stroke before birth;

Whereas stroke is among the top 10 causes of death for children in the United States;

Whereas 9 percent of all children who experience a stroke die as a result;

Whereas stroke recurs in 20 percent of children who have experienced a stroke;

Whereas the death rate for children who experience a stroke before the age of 1 year is the highest out of all age groups;

Whereas the average time from onset of symptoms to diagnosis of stroke is 24 hours, putting many affected children outside the window of 3 hours for the most successful treatment;

Whereas many children who experience a stroke will suffer serious, long-term neurological disabilities, including—

(1) hemiplegia, which is paralysis of 1 side of the body;

(2) seizures;

(3) speech and vision problems; and

(4) learning difficulties;

Whereas such disabilities may require ongoing physical therapy and surgeries;

Whereas the permanent health concerns and treatments resulting from strokes that occur during childhood and young adulthood have a considerable impact on children, families, and society;

Whereas very little is known about the cause, treatment, and prevention of childhood stroke;

Whereas medical research is the only means by which the citizens of the United States can identify and develop effective treatment and prevention strategies for childhood stroke;

Whereas early diagnosis and treatment of childhood stroke greatly improves the chances that the affected child will recover and not experience a recurrence; and

Whereas The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia should be commended for its initiative in creating the Nation's first program dedicated to pediatric stroke patients: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of an appropriate date as "National Childhood Stroke Awareness Day"; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to support the efforts, programs, services, and advocacy of organizations that work to enhance public awareness of childhood stroke.

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND A CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 133.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 133) providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 133) was agreed to, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 133

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, May 21, 2009, through Sunday, May 24, 2009, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his