

to strengthen United States-Japan cooperation around the world to tackle common global challenges;

Whereas, on April 29, 2015, the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, declared before a Joint Session of the United States Congress that the United States and Japan have forged “an alliance of hope” resting on a foundation of shared democratic values and common interests; and

Whereas the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program has been a cornerstone of United States-Japan cooperation and has made important contributions to strengthening security, economic, and cultural ties between the 2 allies; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 25th anniversary of the passage of the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Act (Public Law 103-236; 108 Stat. 428) creating the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program;

(2) remembers the contributions of Senator Mike Mansfield and his wife Maureen to the United States Senate and to the United States-Japan alliance;

(3) thanks more than 150 alumni of the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program for bringing the expertise garnered during their time in Japan back to the United States Government to advance the interests of the United States;

(4) conveys its appreciation to the people of Japan for the warm welcome they have given to each class of Mansfield Fellows;

(5) commends the Government of Japan for opening its doors to Mansfield Fellows and for providing steadfast and generous support to the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program; and

(6) encourages the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and the Government of Japan to sustain their support for the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, which in turn strengthens the “alliance of hope” and the important work of the program to further peace, stability, and prosperity in the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 398—RECOGNIZING THE NATIONAL PEANUT FESTIVAL HELD ANNUALLY IN DOTHAN, ALABAMA, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PEANUT INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JONES submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 398

Whereas Dr. George Washington Carver, an African-American scientist, inventor, educator, and former slave—

(1) proposed the planting of peanuts and soybeans to restore nitrogen to soil left barren from cotton production;

(2) invented more than 300 products made from peanuts; and

(3) became the first guest speaker in the history of the National Peanut Festival;

Whereas the Incas of Peru began cultivating peanuts as early as 1500 B.C., and peanuts were spread from South America to Spain, Asia, and Africa;

Whereas, in the 1700s, Africans were the first to introduce peanuts to North Americans;

Whereas, beginning in the early 1800s, the steady growth of peanut production allowed peanuts to transition from being a food primarily for livestock and the poor to a high-protein and well-liked source of food for soldiers during the Civil War;

Whereas, in the early 1900s, demand for peanuts grew due to advances in harvesting and production methods that made peanuts and peanut products more easily available;

Whereas Dr. Carver recommended peanuts as a crop to rival the top commercial position of Southern cotton, following the near destruction of the cotton crop due to the boll weevil;

Whereas, in 1938, the first National Peanut Festival was held in Dothan, Alabama;

Whereas, as a result of his instrumental work in promoting the peanut in the Wiregrass area of the State of Alabama, Dr. Carver was invited to serve as the first guest speaker at the National Peanut Festival;

Whereas 2 awards were established at the first National Peanut Festival—

(1) the Miss Peanut Award, first won by Elizabeth Johnson from Headland, Alabama; and

(2) the Volunteer of the Year Award, named in honor of the first president of the National Peanut Festival, Harry P. Hall, and awarded annually since its establishment;

Whereas the National Peanut Festival has become an established event over the past 81 years and became a nonprofit organization in 1952 through a resolution passed by the local chamber of commerce;

Whereas, in 1996, the statue of Dr. Carver in Dothan, Alabama, was dedicated to honor the famed peanut pioneer and first guest speaker at the National Peanut Festival;

Whereas, in 2010, the National Peanut Festival moved to its current location at the fairgrounds on US Highway 231 South in Dothan, Alabama;

Whereas peanuts remain a significant cash crop grown in the United States that is valued at more than \$1,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas children and adults in the United States consume an average of 6 pounds of peanut products, including snack nuts and candy, per person each year;

Whereas, each year, individuals in the United States consume approximately 133,000,000 metric tons of peanut oil, a high-quality cooking oil;

Whereas approximately half of all peanuts grown in the United States originate within a 100-mile radius of Dothan, Alabama; and

Whereas, in 2018, peanut farmers in Alabama, of which there are close to 900—

(1) produced runner peanuts, the variety of peanut that makes up 80 percent of all peanut production in the United States;

(2) harvested 189,000 acres of peanuts; and

(3) produced 400,000,000 pounds of peanuts valued at approximately \$118,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the National Peanut Festival held in Dothan, Alabama, is of remarkable importance to the State of Alabama, the United States, and the peanut industry due to—

(1) the attendance of approximately 200,000 fairgoers over the course of a 10-day event;

(2) the economic impact of the National Peanut Festival to the town of Dothan, Alabama; and

(3) the celebration in the National Peanut Festival of one of the most important, useful, and well-loved cash crops in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 399—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2, 2019, AS “NATIONAL BISON DAY”

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ENZI, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. BALDWIN,

Mr. THUNE, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 399

Whereas on May 9, 2016, the North American bison was adopted as the national mammal of the United States;

Whereas bison are considered a historical symbol of the United States;

Whereas bison were integrally linked with the economic and spiritual lives of many Indian Tribes through trade and sacred ceremonies;

Whereas there are more than 60 Indian Tribes participating in the InterTribal Buffalo Council, which is a Tribal organization incorporated pursuant to section 17 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”) (25 U.S.C. 5124);

Whereas numerous members of Indian Tribes are involved in bison restoration on Tribal land;

Whereas members of Indian Tribes have a combined herd of bison on more than 1,000,000 acres of Tribal land;

Whereas bison can play an important role in improving the types of grasses found in landscapes to the benefit of grasslands;

Whereas bison hold significant economic value for private producers and rural communities;

Whereas, as of 2017, the Department of Agriculture estimates that 182,780 head of bison were under the stewardship of private producers, creating jobs and contributing to the food security of the United States by providing a sustainable and healthy meat source;

Whereas a bison has been depicted on the official seal of the Department of the Interior since 1912;

Whereas a bison is portrayed on 2 State flags;

Whereas the bison has been adopted by 3 States as the official mammal or animal of those States;

Whereas the buffalo nickel played an important role in modernizing the currency of the United States;

Whereas several sports teams have the bison as a mascot, which highlights the iconic significance of bison in the United States;

Whereas a small group of ranchers helped save bison from extinction in the late 1800s by gathering the remaining bison of the diminished herds;

Whereas on December 8, 1905, William Hornaday, Theodore Roosevelt, and others formed the American Bison Society in response to the near extinction of bison in the United States;

Whereas on October 11, 1907, the American Bison Society sent 15 captive-bred bison from the New York Zoological Park, now known as the “Bronx Zoo”, to the first big game refuge in the United States, now known as the “Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge”;

Whereas, in 2005, the American Bison Society was reestablished, bringing together bison ranchers, managers from Indian Tribes, Federal and State agencies, conservation organizations, and natural and social scientists from the United States, Canada, and Mexico to create a vision for the North American bison in the 21st century;

Whereas there are bison herds in national wildlife refuges, national parks, and national forests, and on other Federal land;

Whereas there are bison in State-managed herds across 11 States;

Whereas private, public, and Tribal bison leaders are working together to continue bison restoration throughout North America;

Whereas there is a growing effort to celebrate and officially recognize the historical, cultural, and economic significance of the North American bison to the heritage of the United States; and

Whereas members of Indian Tribes, bison producers, conservationists, sportsmen, educators, and other public and private partners have celebrated the annual National Bison Day since 2012 and are committed to continuing this tradition annually on the first Saturday of November: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2, 2019, the first Saturday of November, as “National Bison Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 400—RECOGNIZING OCTOBER 2019 AS “NATIONAL WOMEN’S SMALL BUSINESS MONTH”

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. KING, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. ERNST, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WICKER, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HOEVEN, and Ms. MCSALLY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 400

Whereas the National Women’s Business Council has declared October 2019 “National Women’s Small Business Month”;

Whereas there are more than 12,900,000 women-owned small businesses in the United States;

Whereas women-owned small businesses generate \$1,900,000,000,000 in total receipts, which is a 21 percent increase since 2014;

Whereas the growth rate for women-owned employer firms is more than double the growth rate of all other small businesses;

Whereas, in comparison to 2014, there are nearly 2,250,000 additional women-owned employer firms and nearly 700,000 additional jobs;

Whereas Congress continues to support the National Women’s Business Council and its focus on alleviating obstacles women face as business owners and entrepreneurs;

Whereas the celebration of “National Women’s Small Business Month” would—

(1) honor women small business owners and women entrepreneurs; and

(2) recognize the significance of the contributions of women to the small business community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes October 2019 as “National Women’s Small Business Month”;

(2) honors the vital role of women small business owners and women entrepreneurs in the United States during “National Women’s Small Business Month”;

(3) recognizes the significant contributions of women small business owners and women

entrepreneurs to the small business community;

(4) supports and encourages young women entrepreneurs to pursue their passions and create more start-up businesses;

(5) recognizes the importance of creating policies that promote a business-friendly environment for small business owners that is free of unnecessary and burdensome regulations and red tape; and

(6) supports efforts to—

(A) encourage consumers to shop locally; and

(B) increase awareness of the value of locally-owned small businesses and the impact of women-owned small businesses on the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 401—RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2019 AS FILIPINO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF FILIPINO AMERICANS AND THEIR IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. SANDERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 401

Whereas the earliest documented Filipino presence in the continental United States was October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios” arrived in Morro Bay, California, on board the Nuestra Señora de Esperanza, a Manila-built galleon ship;

Whereas the Filipino American National Historical Society recognizes 1763 as the year in which the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States was established in St. Malo, Louisiana;

Whereas the recognition of the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States adds a new perspective to the history of the United States by bringing attention to the economic, cultural, social, and other notable contributions made by Filipino Americans to the development of the United States;

Whereas the Filipino American community is the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in the United States, with a population of approximately 4,000,000;

Whereas, from the Civil War to the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts, Filipinos and Filipino Americans have a longstanding history of serving in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas more than 250,000 Filipinos fought under the United States flag during World War II to protect and defend the United States in the Pacific theater;

Whereas a guarantee to pay back the service of Filipinos through veterans benefits was reversed by the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-301; 60 Stat. 6) and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-391; 60 Stat. 221), which provided that the wartime service of members of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and the new Philippine Scouts shall not be deemed to have been active service and, therefore, those members did not qualify for certain benefits;

Whereas 26,000 Filipino World War II veterans were granted United States citizenship

as a result of the Immigration Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-649; 104 Stat. 4978), which was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush on November 29, 1990;

Whereas, on February 17, 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5; 123 Stat. 115), which established the Filipino Veterans Equity Compensation Fund to compensate Filipino World War II veterans for their service to the United States;

Whereas, since June 8, 2016, the Filipino World War II Veterans Parole Program has allowed Filipino World War II veterans and certain family members to be reunited more expeditiously than the immigrant visa process allowed at that time, but, on August 2, 2019, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services announced its intention to terminate the program;

Whereas, on December 14, 2016, President Barack Obama signed into law the Filipino Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-265; 130 Stat. 1376) to award Filipino veterans who fought alongside troops of the United States in World War II the highest civilian honor bestowed by Congress;

Whereas, on October 25, 2017, the Congressional Gold Medal was presented to Filipino World War II veterans in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Building, a recognition for which the veterans had waited for more than 70 years;

Whereas Filipino Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that may be bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces, and continue to demonstrate a commendable sense of patriotism and honor in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the late Thelma Garcia Buchholdt, born in Claveria, Cagayan, on the island of Luzon in the Philippines—

(1) moved with her family to Alaska in 1965;

(2) was elected to the House of Representatives of Alaska in 1974;

(3) was the first Filipino woman elected to a State legislature; and

(4) authored a comprehensive history book entitled “Filipinos in Alaska: 1788-1958”;

Whereas Filipino American farmworkers and labor leaders, such as Philip Vera Cruz and Larry Itliong, played an integral role in the multiethnic United Farm Workers movement, alongside Cesar Chávez, Dolores Huerta, and other Latino workers;

Whereas Filipino Americans play an integral role in the healthcare system of the United States as nurses, doctors, and other medical professionals;

Whereas Filipino Americans have contributed greatly to music, dance, literature, education, business, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, science, technology, the fine arts, and other fields that enrich the United States;

Whereas, as mandated in the mission statement of the Filipino American National Historical Society, efforts should continue to promote the study of Filipino American history and culture because the roles of Filipino Americans and other people of color have largely been overlooked in the writing, teaching, and learning of the history of the United States;

Whereas it is imperative for Filipino American youth to have positive role models to instill—

(1) the significance of education, complemented by the richness of Filipino American ethnicity; and

(2) the value of the Filipino American legacy; and