

Nazi official and another about Allied intelligence near the end of World War II;

(12) a world-renowned psychosexual therapist, radio and television personality, professor, and author who escaped Nazi Germany as a child and fought in the Israeli War of Independence; and

(13) the winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, an author, professor, and activist, whose memoir *Night* is an internationally acclaimed account of the terrors of the Holocaust;

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes May 2014 as Jewish American Heritage Month;

(2) expresses appreciation for the substantial and varied contributions made to the United States by the survivors of the Holocaust;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to learn about the efforts and achievements of Holocaust survivors who immigrated to the United States in the years following World War II;

(4) expresses admiration for the more than 100,000 Holocaust survivors living in the United States who continue to bear witness to their personal stories and educate the world; and

(5) understands the hardships Holocaust survivors have endured, and supports their desire to age with dignity and comfort in their homes and communities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 459—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO CHILDHOOD STROKE AND RECOGNIZING MAY 2014 AS “NATIONAL PEDIATRIC STROKE AWARENESS MONTH”

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

S. RES. 459

Whereas a stroke, also known as cerebrovascular disease, 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 a stroke occurs in approximately 1 out of every 3,500 live births, and 4.6 out of 100,000 children ages 19 and under experience a stroke each year;

Whereas a stroke can occur before birth;

Whereas stroke is among the top 12 causes of death for children between the ages of 1 and 14 in the United States;

Whereas 20 to 40 percent of children who have suffered a stroke die as a result;

Whereas a stroke recurs within 5 years in 10 percent of children who have had an ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke;

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

Whereas there are no approved therapies for the treatment of acute stroke in infants and children;

Whereas approximately 60 percent of infants and children who have a pediatric stroke will have serious, permanent neurological disabilities, including paralysis, seizures, speech and vision problems, and attention, learning, and behavioral difficulties;

Whereas such disabilities may require ongoing physical therapy and surgeries;

Whereas the permanent health concerns of and treatments for strokes that occur during

childhood and young adulthood have considerable impacts on children, families, and society;

Whereas more information is necessary regarding the cause, treatment, and prevention of pediatric strokes;

Whereas medical research is the only means by which the people of the United States can identify and develop effective treatment and prevention strategies for pediatric strokes; and

Whereas early diagnosis and treatment of pediatric strokes greatly improves the chances that an affected child will recover and not experience a recurrence of a stroke: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes May 2014 as “National Pediatric Stroke Awareness Month”;

(2) urges the people of the United States to support the efforts, programs, services, and organizations that enhance public awareness of pediatric stroke;

(3) supports the work of the National Institutes of Health in pursuit of medical progress on pediatric stroke; and

(4) urges continued coordination and cooperation between the Federal Government, State and local governments, researchers, families, and the public to improve treatments and prognoses for children who suffer from strokes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 460—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MAY 2014 AS ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AS AN IMPORTANT TIME TO CELEBRATE THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF ASIAN AMERICANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. REID, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. HELLER, Mr. KIRK, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 460

Whereas the United States joins together each May to pay tribute to the contributions of generations of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who have enriched the history of the United States;

Whereas the history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States is inextricably tied to the story of the United States;

Whereas the Asian American and Pacific Islander community is an inherently diverse population comprised of more than 45 distinct ethnicities and more than 100 language dialects;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of the Census, the Asian American population grew faster than any other racial or ethnic group in the United States during the last decade, surging nearly 46 percent between 2000 and 2010, which is a growth rate 4 times faster than that of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the 2010 decennial census estimated that there are approximately 17,300,000 residents of the United States who identify as Asian and approximately 1,200,000 residents of the United States who identify themselves as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, making up approximately 5.5 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively, of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the month of May was selected for Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month be-

cause the first immigrants from Japan arrived in the United States on May 7, 1843, and the first transcontinental railroad was completed on May 10, 1869, with substantial contributions from immigrants from China;

Whereas section 102 of title 36, United States Code, officially designates May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month and requests the President to issue an annual proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities;

Whereas Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, such as Daniel K. Inouye, a Medal of Honor and Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient who, as President Pro Tempore of the Senate, was the highest-ranking Asian American government official in United States history, Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian American Congressman, Patsy T. Mink, the first woman of color and Asian American woman to be elected to Congress, Hiram L. Fong, the first Asian American Senator, and others have made significant contributions in both our government and our military including the first Asian American cabinet member in 2000 and the first female Asian American cabinet member in 2001;

Whereas the year 2014 marks several important milestones for the Asian American and Pacific Islander community, including—

(1) the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders under Executive Order 13125 by President William J. Clinton;

(2) the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, a bicameral caucus of Members of Congress advocating on behalf of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; and

(3) the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the creation of the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies;

Whereas in 2014, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, a bicameral caucus of Members of Congress advocating on behalf of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, is composed of 41 Members, including 13 Members of Asian or Pacific Islander descent;

Whereas in 2014, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are serving in State legislatures across the United States in record numbers, including in the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington;

Whereas the number of Federal judges who are Asian Americans or Pacific Islanders doubled between 2001 and 2008 and more than tripled between 2009 and 2014, reflecting a commitment to diversity in the Federal judiciary that has resulted in the confirmations of high caliber Asian American and Pacific Islander judicial nominees;

Whereas there remains much to be done to ensure that Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have access to resources and a voice in the Government of the United States and continue to advance in the political landscape of the United States; and

Whereas celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, and history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and to appreciate the challenges faced by Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the significance of May 2014 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month

as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; and

(2) recognizes that the Asian American and Pacific Islander community enhances the rich diversity of and strengthens the United States.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 461—HONORING JAMES L. OBERSTAR AS A REMARKABLE PUBLIC SERVANT WHO SERVED IN CONGRESS WITH EXTRAORDINARY DEDICATION AND PURPOSE

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 461

Whereas James L. Oberstar was born on September 10, 1934, in Chisholm, Minnesota;

Whereas James L. Oberstar was a distinguished legislator who served 36 years in Congress, from 1975 to 2011, as a member of the House of Representatives from northern Minnesota, making him the longest serving Congressman for the State of Minnesota;

Whereas James L. Oberstar was an expert on public works and transportation issues and devoted his public career to improving transportation and infrastructure, including through his work as a staff member for John Blatnik, member of the House of Representatives from Minnesota, from 1963 to 1974;

Whereas James L. Oberstar was a staunch supporter of the iron ore industry in Minnesota and fought tirelessly to keep the mines open, protect the rights of workers, and improve safety conditions;

Whereas, throughout his career, James L. Oberstar secured Federal funding for local communities for the development of bike lanes, sidewalks, biking trails, and hiking trails across Minnesota and the United States;

Whereas James L. Oberstar was the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives during the 110th and 111th Congress;

Whereas James L. Oberstar was a supporter of the Federal Safe Routes to School Program which improves safety on walking and bicycling routes to school and encourages children and families to travel between home and school by walking or biking;

Whereas James L. Oberstar introduced H.R. 3311 during the 110th Congress to provide emergency funding to replace the I-35W bridge in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after its tragic collapse in 2007;

Whereas James L. Oberstar was a strong advocate for improving aviation safety and served as Chair of the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives from 1989 to 1994; and

Whereas James L. Oberstar was a tireless champion of maritime issues, particularly those on the Great Lakes, and on May 24, 2011, the shipping vessel the Honorable James L. Oberstar was christened in Duluth, Minnesota: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors James L. Oberstar as a remarkable public servant who served in Congress with extraordinary dedication and purpose;

(2) remembers the work James L. Oberstar accomplished to improve transportation, infrastructure, and mine safety; and

(3) recognizes the indelible legacy James L. Oberstar has left on the State of Minnesota and the United States.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 462—RECOGNIZING THE KHMER AND LAO/HMONG FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF CAMBODIA AND LAOS FOR SUPPORTING AND DEFENDING THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES DURING THE CONFLICT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT AND DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RUBIO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 462

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters (also known as the “Khmer and Lao/Hmong veterans”) fought and died with United States Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia;

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters rescued United States pilots shot down in enemy-controlled territory and returned the pilots to safety;

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters retrieved and prevented from falling into enemy hands secret and sensitive information, technology, and equipment;

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters captured and destroyed enemy supplies and prevented enemy forces from using the supplies to kill members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters gathered and provided to the United States Armed Forces intelligence about enemy troop positions, movement, and strength;

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters provided food, shelter, and support to the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters facilitated the evacuation of the United States Embassy in Phnom Penh on April 12, 1975, by continuing to fight Khmer Rouge forces as the forces advanced upon the capital;

Whereas, in 2014, the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters are still subject to intimidation, ridicule, discrimination, and death if identified in Cambodia or Laos;

Whereas veterans of the Khmer Mobile Guerrilla Forces, the Lao/Hmong Special Guerrilla Units, and the Khmer Republic Armed Forces defended human rights, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of representation and association; and

Whereas the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters have not yet received official recognition from the United States Government for their heroic efforts and support: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate affirms and recognizes the Khmer and Lao/Hmong Freedom Fighters and the people of Cambodia and Laos for their support and defense of the United States Armed Forces and freedom of democracy in Southeast Asia.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 463—HONORING THE LIFE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND LEGACY OF BILLY FRANK, JR., AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES ON HIS PASSING

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 463

Whereas in the 1850s, the United States Government signed a series of treaties with Washington State tribes under which the

tribes granted millions of acres of land to the United States in exchange for the establishment of reservations and the recognition of traditional hunting and fishing rights;

Whereas Billy Frank, Jr. was born to Willie Frank, Sr. and Angeline Frank on March 9, 1931, at Frank's Landing on the banks of the Nisqually River in Washington State;

Whereas the tireless efforts and dedication of Billy Frank, Jr. led to a historic legal victory that ensured that the United States would honor promises made in treaties with the Washington tribes;

Whereas Billy Frank, Jr. was first arrested in December of 1945, at the age of 14, for fishing for salmon in the Nisqually River;

Whereas Billy Frank, Jr. was subsequently arrested more than 50 times for exercising his treaty-protected right to fish for salmon;

Whereas over the years, Billy Frank, Jr. and other tribal members staged “fish-ins” that often placed the protestors in danger of being arrested or attacked;

Whereas during these fish-ins, Billy Frank, Jr. and others demanded that they be allowed to fish in historically tribal waters, a right the Nisqually had reserved in the Treaty of Medicine Creek;

Whereas declining salmon runs in Washington waters resulted in increased arrests of tribal members exercising their fishing rights under the Treaty;

Whereas on February 12, 1974, in the case of *United States v. Washington*, Judge George Hugo Boldt of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a decision that affirmed the right of Washington treaty tribes to take up to half of the harvestable fish in tribal fishing waters and reaffirmed that the United States must honor treaties made with Native American tribes;

Whereas the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the Boldt decision, and the treaty tribes became co-managers of the salmon resource in the State of Washington;

Whereas after the Boldt decision, Billy Frank, Jr. continued his fight to protect natural resources, salmon, and a healthy environment;

Whereas the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, where Billy Frank, Jr. served as chairman, works to establish working relationships with State agencies and non-Indian groups to manage fisheries, restore and protect habitats, and protect tribal treaty rights;

Whereas Billy Frank, Jr. refused to be bitter in the face of jail, racism, and abuse, and his influence was felt not just in Washington State but around the world;

Whereas Billy Frank, Jr. was awarded the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism, the Common Cause Award for Human Rights Efforts, the American Indian Distinguished Service Award, the Washington State Environmental Excellence Award, and the Wallace Stegner Award for his years of service and dedication to his battle;

Whereas the legacy of Billy Frank, Jr. will live on in stories, in memories, and every time a tribal member exercises his or her right to harvest salmon in Washington State; and

Whereas the legacy of Billy Frank, Jr. transcends his 83 years and will provide inspiration to those still around today and those still to come: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, legacy, and many accomplishments of Billy Frank, Jr.; and

(2) extends its heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the family of Billy Frank,