

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. KAINA, 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

Whereas it is essential to promote the understanding, education, and appreciation of the history and culture of Filipino Americans in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the celebration of Filipino American History Month in October 2019 as—
(A) a testament to the advancement of Filipino Americans;

(B) a time to reflect on and remember the many notable contributions that Filipino Americans have made to the United States; and

(C) a time to renew efforts toward the research and examination of history and culture so as to provide an opportunity for all people of the United States to learn more about Filipino Americans and to appreciate the historic contributions of Filipino Americans to the United States; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to observe Filipino American History Month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 402—HONORING THE LIFE, WORK, AND LEGACY OF TONI MORRISON

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

S. RES. 402

Whereas Toni Morrison, born Chloe Ardelia Wofford on February 18, 1931, in Lorain, Ohio, to George Wofford and Ramah Willis Wofford, was a pioneering novelist, writer, editor, and professor;

Whereas Toni Morrison graduated from Lorain High School in Lorain, Ohio, with honors in 1949;

Whereas, in 1953, Toni Morrison graduated from Howard University in Washington, D.C., with a bachelor of arts degree in English and a minor in Classics;

Whereas, in 1955, Toni Morrison graduated from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, with a master of arts degree in English;

Whereas, in 1955, Toni Morrison became a professor at Texas Southern University in Houston, Texas;

Whereas, from 1957 to 1964, Toni Morrison taught at Howard University in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas, from 1965 to 1968, Toni Morrison was a senior editor with textbook publisher L.W. Singer in Syracuse, New York;

Whereas, from 1968 to 1983, Toni Morrison was the first African-American woman senior editor in the history of Random House, Inc., in New York City;

Whereas, in 1970, Holt, Rhinehart and Winston published “The Bluest Eye”, the first novel by Toni Morrison;

Whereas, in 1973, Knopf published the novel “Sula” by Toni Morrison;

Whereas, in 1975, Toni Morrison received the Ohioana Book Award for “Sula”, which was also nominated for the American Book Award;

Whereas, from 1975 to 1977, Toni Morrison was a visiting professor at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut;

Whereas, in 1977, Knopf published the novel “Song of Solomon” by Toni Morrison, which was chosen as a Book-of-the-Month selection the same year;

Whereas, in 1978, Toni Morrison received, for “Song of Solomon”—

(1) the National Book Critics Circle Award;
(2) the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters Award;

(3) the Oscar Micheaux Award; and
(4) the Cleveland Arts Prize for Literature;

Whereas, in 1979, Toni Morrison was awarded the Barnard Medal of Distinction from Barnard College in New York City;

Whereas, from 1979 to 1980, Toni Morrison was a Distinguished Visiting Lecturer at Bard College in Annandale-on-Hudson, New York;

Whereas, in 1980, Toni Morrison was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to serve on the National Council on the Arts, a position Morrison held through 1987;

Whereas, in 1981—

(1) Knopf published the novel “Tar Baby” by Toni Morrison; and

(2) Toni Morrison—

(A) was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters; and

(B) received the Langston Hughes Award from the City College of New York in New York City;

Whereas, in 1983, “Recitatif”, the only short story by Toni Morrison, was published in “Confirmations: An Anthology of African American Women Writers”;

Whereas, from 1983 to 1984, Toni Morrison was a Distinguished Visiting Professor at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey;

Whereas, from 1984 to 1989, Toni Morrison was the Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities, College of the Humanities and Fine Arts, at State University of New York in Albany, New York;

Whereas, in 1985, Toni Morrison joined the board of trustees of the New York Public Library;

Whereas, in 1986, Toni Morrison wrote “Dreaming Emmett”, an unpublished play commissioned by the New York State Writers Institute, for which Morrison received the New York State Governor’s Arts Award in the same year;

Whereas, in 1987, Knopf published the novel “Beloved” by Toni Morrison, a portrait of a woman haunted by the legacy of slavery in post-Civil War Ohio, for which Morrison received the Anisfield Wolf Book Award in Race Relations in 1988;

Whereas, in 1988, Toni Morrison—

(1) won the Pulitzer Prize for “Beloved”;
(2) received, for “Beloved”—

(A) the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award;
(B) the Melcher Book Award; and

(C) the Elmer Holmes Bobst Award for Fiction;

(3) received the Ohioana Career Medal Award; and

(4) delivered the Robert C. Tanner Lecture on Human Values at the University of Michigan;

Whereas, from 1989 to 2006, Toni Morrison was the Robert F. Goheen Professor in the Council of the Humanities at Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey, where she was recognized with emeritus status in 2006;

Whereas, in 1990, Toni Morrison delivered—

(1) the Massey Lectures at Harvard University;

(2) the first Chazen Lecture at the University of Wisconsin;

(3) a Charter Lecture at the University of Georgia; and

(4) the Clark Lectures at Trinity College in Cambridge, England;

Whereas, in 1991, Toni Morrison was awarded the Rosenberger Medal at the University of Chicago in Chicago, Illinois;

Whereas, in 1992—

(1) Knopf published the novel “Jazz” by Toni Morrison;

(2) Pantheon published “Race-ing Justice, En-gendering Power: Essays on Anita Hill, Clarence Thomas, and the Construction of Social Reality”, a collection edited by Toni Morrison; and

(3) Harvard University Press published “Playing in the Dark: Whiteness and the Literary Imagination” by Toni Morrison;

Whereas, in 1993, Toni Morrison—

(1) received the honor of Commandeur de l’Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, a prestigious award for distinguished contributions to French and world culture;

(2) became the first African-American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature for being an author “who in novels characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality”;

(3) wrote the lyrics for the song cycle “Honey and Rue” with composer André Previn for Kathleen Battle, a work commissioned by Carnegie Hall; and

(4) founded the Princeton Atelier, a studio arts program at Princeton University that brings together students and visiting artists to explore the collaborative creative process;

Whereas, in 1994, Toni Morrison—

(1) received—

(A) the Condorcet Medal from the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, France; and

(B) the Pearl Buck Award from the Pearl Buck Foundation;

(2) held the International Condorcet Chair at the Ecole Normale Supérieure and the College de France in Paris, France; and

(3) wrote lyrics for “Four Songs” with composer André Previn, which was performed by Sylvia McNair at Carnegie Hall;

Whereas, in 1996, Toni Morrison—

(1) was awarded the National Book Foundation Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters in New York City;

(2) was named the Jefferson Lecturer in the Humanities by the National Endowment for the Humanities; and

(3) delivered the keynote address at the 250th Anniversary Convocation of Princeton University;

Whereas, in 1997, Toni Morrison—

(1) co-edited “Birth of a Nation’hood: Gaze, Script, and Spectacle in the O.J. Simpson Case”, a collection of essays on the O.J. Simpson case published by Pantheon; and

(2) wrote the lyrics for “Sweet Talk” with composer Richard Danielpour, which was performed by Jessye Norman at Carnegie Hall;

Whereas, from 1997 to 2003, Toni Morrison was the A.D. White Professor-At-Large at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York;

Whereas, in 1998—

(1) Knopf published the novel “Paradise” by Toni Morrison; and

(2) Toni Morrison wrote the lyrics for “Spirits in the Well” with composer Richard Danielpour, which was performed by Jessye Norman at Avery Fisher Hall;

Whereas, in 1999—

(1) the audio book “Beloved”, which was recorded by Toni Morrison, received a Grammy nomination for Best Spoken Word Album; and

(2) Toni Morrison delivered—

(A) the Moffitt Lecture at Princeton University; and

(B) the Berliner Lektionen at the Theater Berlin;

Whereas, in 1999, Toni Morrison—

(1) received the Ohioana Book Award for Fiction; and

(2) co-authored with her son, Slade Morrison, “The Big Box”, which was published by Hyperion;

Whereas, in 2000, Toni Morrison—

(1) wrote the lyrics for “woman.life.song” with composer Judith Weir, which was performed by Jessye Norman at Carnegie Hall; and

(2) was awarded the National Humanities Medal;

Whereas, in 2001, Toni Morrison—

(1) received—

(A) the Pell Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Arts; and

(B) the Cavore Prize in Turin, Italy;