

to commemorate the tremendous contributions of African Americans to the history of the United States;

(4) encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past and understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(5) agrees that, while the United States began as a divided country, the United States must—

(A) honor the contribution of all pioneers in the United States who have helped to ensure the legacy of the great United States; and

(B) move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as a nation “indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 517—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF JUDGE NATHANIEL R. JONES

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

S. RES. 517

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones was born on May 13, 1926, in Youngstown, Ohio, and died on January 26, 2020, at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, surrounded by family and loved ones;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones served honorably in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones attended Youngstown State University, where he earned an undergraduate degree in 1951 and a law degree in 1955;

Whereas, in 1957, Judge Nathaniel Jones was admitted to the Ohio Bar;

Whereas, from 1956 to 1959, Judge Nathaniel Jones served as the Executive Director for the Fair Employment Practices Commission, where he led efforts to ensure equal access to employment opportunities for African Americans;

Whereas, in 1962, Judge Nathaniel Jones became the first African American to be appointed as Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio;

Whereas, in 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Judge Nathaniel Jones to serve as the Assistant General Counsel for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, also known as the Kerner Commission, which found racism as the root cause for the civil unrest that occurred in the cities of the United States during the 1960s and determined that the United States was “moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal”;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones served as the General Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1969 to 1979, directing efforts to desegregate public schools in Northern cities, defended affirmative action, and fought against discrimination against African-American soldiers in the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas, in 1979, President Jimmy Carter nominated and the Senate confirmed Judge Nathaniel Jones as a judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, making him the 11th African American to serve as a Federal circuit court judge;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones served on the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit until his retirement in 2002;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones was known as the “great dissenter” because he was often in the minority, siding with plaintiffs seeking redress in the courts for violations

of housing and employment law and civil rights protections;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones assisted the Republic of South Africa in drafting a new constitution following decades of apartheid rule and served as an official election monitor for the country’s first free and fair election, which ushered in the presidency of Nelson Mandela;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones received 19 honorary degrees and numerous awards of distinction, such as the Spingarn Medal, the highest honor awarded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the International Freedom Conductor Award from the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, the Charles Hamilton Houston Medallion of Merit from the Washington Bar Association, and the Pillar of Justice Award from the Federal Bar Association;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones was inducted into the National Bar Association Hall of Fame and the Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame, and, in 2014, the Nathaniel R. Jones American Inn of Court was chartered in Youngstown, Ohio;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones was an initiate of the Beta Pi Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and was the 65th Laurel Wreath Laureate of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity;

Whereas, in 2003, Congress passed legislation to name the newly constructed Federal building in Youngstown, Ohio, the “Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse”;

Whereas, in 2019, the University of Cincinnati College of Law renamed its Center for Race, Gender, and Social Justice after Judge Nathaniel R. Jones to signify its “commitment to and alignment with the principles of Judge Jones’ impressive career as a champion for justice”;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones devoted his life to answering “the Call” for racial justice, first sounded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909, stating in his memoir, “[A]nswering calls for racial justice has not been confined to a specific time in the past or the history of a particular organization, but has been defined by the imperatives that guided my life. As I enter the twilight of my life, I offer this chronicle of the steps I have taken in an effort to advance the baton of justice handed to me by forebears who were much more surefooted and fearless than me in answering the Call.”;

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones inspired generations of lawyers who served as his law clerks, as well as the countless leaders who sought his wise counsel as they worked to address inequality in their communities; and

Whereas Judge Nathaniel Jones will be remembered for his dedication to upholding the Constitution of the United States and as a tireless advocate for justice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the life and legacy of Judge Nathaniel R. Jones and his unwavering commitment to upholding justice and civil rights.

SENATE RESOLUTION 518—HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

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

S. RES. 518

Whereas Disabled American Veterans was founded on September 25, 1920, and chartered

by Congress on June 17, 1932, in recognition of the role of Disabled American Veterans as the official voice of the wartime-disabled veterans of the United States;

Whereas, in 2020, Disabled American Veterans celebrates 100 years of serving veterans of the Armed Forces, their families, survivors, and communities;

Whereas Disabled American Veterans is the largest wartime veterans service organization in the United States comprised exclusively of men and women who became disabled while defending the United States, with approximately 1,000,000 service-disabled veterans in its membership;

Whereas the National Headquarters of Disabled American Veterans is located in Kentucky, and the National Service and Legislative Headquarters of Disabled American Veterans is located in Washington, D.C., and Disabled American Veterans has 52 departments and 1344 chapters located throughout the United States;

Whereas, since its founding, Disabled American Veterans has served veterans of the United States who have become wounded, injured, or ill due to service in the Armed Forces by advocating for the establishment of the Department of Veterans Affairs and urging Congress to pass legislation to provide benefits and services for service-disabled veterans;

Whereas, in 1920, Disabled American Veterans began representing the interests of veterans and subsequently developed a professional national service officer corps, which has made Disabled American Veterans the preeminent provider of claims assistance to injured and ill veterans of the United States, their families, and survivors;

Whereas Disabled American Veterans continues to provide direct onsite assistance to injured and ill members of the Armed Forces on active duty through 30 Transition Service Officers, who provide benefits counseling and assistance to separating members of the Armed Forces seeking to file initial claims for benefits administered through the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas Disabled American Veterans copresents the National Disabled Veterans Winter Sports Clinic and the National Disabled Veterans Training Exposure Experience Tournament, has organized a nationwide transportation network providing free transportation to medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs for injured and ill veterans, operates an active Charitable Service Trust that funds the needs of local providers assisting at-risk local veterans, maintains an active volunteer corps providing millions of hours of service to veterans and communities, and created the Jesse Brown Memorial Youth Scholarship Program to contribute to the lives of young people in the United States;

Whereas Disabled American Veterans has championed important initiatives for improving the lives of all veterans, such as—

(1) the establishment of—

(A) a cabinet-level Department of Veterans Affairs;

(B) the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims;

(C) a modernized appeals process for disability claims;

(D) an advance appropriation to ensure adequate and timely funding for health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(E) benefits for family caregivers; and

(F) the model for present-day Vet Centers; and

(2) the elimination of the offset between military retired pay based on years of service and veterans’ disability compensation; and

Whereas Disabled American Veterans continues to advocate and create awareness for

many issues affecting veterans of the United States, such as equitable benefits and services for women veterans, appropriate resources for mental health and suicide prevention services, and benefits for all veterans exposed to toxic substances: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that, throughout 100 years of service, Disabled American Veterans has made significant contributions to veterans, both with and without disabilities, and the communities of veterans, “fulfilling our promises to the men and women who served”;

(2) honors the vital and ongoing role Disabled American Veterans plays in supporting the needs of veterans and their families in the United States; and

(3) commemorates the legacy of Disabled American Veterans in the provision of services and advocacy for veterans throughout 100 years of history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 519—HONORING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF KATHERINE COLEMAN GOBLE JOHNSON

MR. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 519

Whereas Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson, an African-American physicist and mathematician, was born on August 26, 1918, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia;

Whereas, in 1937, Katherine Johnson graduated from West Virginia State College, doing so with highest honors at age 18;

Whereas Katherine Johnson and 2 other students were the first African Americans to be admitted to graduate school at West Virginia University;

Whereas, in 1953, Katherine Johnson began her career in aeronautics as a computer in the segregated West Area Computing unit at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA);

Whereas, as a member of the Flight Research Division at NACA, Katherine Johnson analyzed data from flight tests;

Whereas, after NACA was incorporated into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Katherine Johnson—

(1) calculated the trajectory for the Freedom 7 mission crewed by Alan Shepard in 1961, which was the first human spaceflight by an individual from the United States;

(2) co-authored a report that provided the equations for describing orbital spaceflight with a specified landing point, which made her the first woman to be recognized as an author of a report from the Flight Research Division;

(3) was asked to verify the calculations of the electronic computers at NASA that were used to calculate the orbit for the Friendship 7 mission crewed by John Glenn; and

(4) provided calculations for NASA throughout her career, including for the Apollo missions;

Whereas Katherine Johnson broke the barriers of race and gender by completing groundbreaking work at NASA;

Whereas, in 1986, Katherine Johnson retired from NASA;

Whereas, in 2015, Katherine Johnson received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Barack Obama at age 97;

Whereas, in 2017, NASA dedicated a building in honor of Katherine Johnson at Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia;

Whereas NASA dedicated the Katherine Johnson Independent Verification and Vali-

dation Facility in Fairmont, West Virginia, after a bipartisan bill authored by Senator Shelley Moore Capito and Senator Joe Manchin to redesignate the facility was signed into law in 2018; and

Whereas, on February 24, 2020, Katherine Johnson passed away at 101 years of age: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life of Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson and her achievements as a pioneer, physicist, mathematician, and cultural icon;

(2) extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family of Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson;

(3) honors and, on behalf of the United States, expresses deep appreciation for the outstanding and important service of Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson to the United States; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson.

SENATE RESOLUTION 520—DESIGNATING MARCH 6, 2020, AS “NATIONAL SPEECH AND DEBATE EDUCATION DAY”

MR. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Ms. ERNST, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. KING, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. COTTON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 520

Whereas it is essential for youth to learn and practice the art of communicating with and without technology;

Whereas speech and debate education offers students myriad forms of public speaking through which students may develop talent and exercise unique voice and character;

Whereas speech and debate education gives students the 21st-century skills of communication, critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration;

Whereas critical analysis and effective communication allow important ideas, texts, and philosophies the opportunity to flourish;

Whereas personal, professional, and civic interactions are enhanced by the ability of the participants in those interactions to listen, concur, question, and dissent with reason and compassion;

Whereas students who participate in speech and debate have chosen a challenging activity that requires regular practice, dedication, and hard work;

Whereas teachers and coaches of speech and debate devote in-school, afterschool, and weekend hours to equip students with life-changing skills and opportunities;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the lifelong impact of providing people of the United States with the confidence and preparation to both discern and share views;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day acknowledges that most achievements, celebrations, commemorations, and pivotal moments in modern history begin, end, or are crystallized with public address;

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day recognizes that learning to research, construct, and present an argument is integral to personal advocacy, social movements, and the making of public policy;

Whereas the National Speech & Debate Association, in conjunction with national and local partners, honors and celebrates the importance of speech and debate through National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

Whereas National Speech and Debate Education Day emphasizes the importance of speech and debate education and the integration of speech and debate education across grade levels and disciplines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 6, 2020, as “National Speech and Debate Education Day”;

(2) strongly affirms the purposes of National Speech and Debate Education Day; and

(3) encourages educational institutions, businesses, community and civic associations, and all people of the United States to celebrate and promote National Speech and Debate Education Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 521—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 24 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 2020, AS “PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK”

MS. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. REED, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KING, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ERNST, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. JONES, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WARNER, Ms. HARRIS, and Mrs. FISCHER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 521

Whereas public education is a significant institution in a 21st-century democracy;

Whereas public schools in the United States are where students come to be educated about the values and beliefs that hold the individuals of the United States together as a nation;

Whereas public schools prepare young individuals of the United States to contribute to the society, economy, and citizenry of the country;

Whereas 90 percent of children in the United States attend public schools;

Whereas Federal, State, and local lawmakers should—

(1) prioritize support for strengthening the public schools of the United States;

(2) empower superintendents, principals, and other school leaders to implement, manage, and lead school districts and schools in partnership with educators, parents, and other local education stakeholders; and

(3) support services and programs that are critical to helping students engage in learning, including counseling, extracurricular activities, and mental health supports;

Whereas public schools should foster inclusive, safe, and high-quality environments in which children can learn to think critically, problem solve, and build relationships;

Whereas public schools should provide environments in which all students have the opportunity to succeed beginning in their earliest years, regardless of who a student is or where a student lives;

Whereas Congress should support—

(1) efforts to advance equal opportunity and excellence in public education;

(2) efforts to implement evidence-based practices in public education; and