

(2) set the team record for field goals made, with 1,105 field goals made during the 2018–2019 season; and

(3) set the team record for 3-point field goals made, with 404 3-point field goals made during the 2018–2019 season;

Whereas Joey Witthus and Trevor Hudgins were named to the All-MIAA First Team;

Whereas Ryan Hawkins—
(1) was named to the All-MIAA Second Team; and

(2) was named to the MIAA All-Defensive Team;

Whereas Diego Bernard—
(1) was named to the MIAA All-Defensive Team; and

(2) was an All-MIAA honorable mention;

Whereas Ryan Welty—
(1) was an All-MIAA honorable mention; and

(2) is the active career leader in 3-point field goal percentage in the United States, with a 3-point field goal percentage of 50.8; and

Whereas Coach Ben McCollum—

(1) earned the John McLendon Collegiate Basketball Coach of the Year award, making Coach Ben McCollum the first non-Division I head coach to receive the award;

(2) was named NCAA Division II Coach of the Year by Basketball Times;

(3) was named Coach of the Year by the MIAA; and

(4) led the Bearcats to a 100–5 record over 3 seasons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men’s basketball team for another National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II national championship victory in men’s basketball;

(2) recognizes the athletic prowess, hard work, and dedication exhibited by the players, coaches, support staff, and student body of Northwest Missouri State University; and

(3) congratulates—
(A) the city of Maryville, Missouri;

(B) the fans of the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men’s basketball team; and

(C) the alumni of Northwest Missouri State University throughout the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—RECOGNIZING APRIL 30, 2019, AS “EL DÍA DE LOS NIÑOS-CELEBRATING YOUNG AMERICANS”

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 186

Whereas, each year in the United States, El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans is recognized as a day to affirm and recognize the importance of young children and adolescents in the United States;

Whereas children and adolescents represent the hopes and dreams of the people of the United States, and the well-being of children and adolescents is emphasized as a top priority in the United States;

Whereas, according to data of the Bureau of the Census, the Hispanic population in the United States is the youngest major racial or ethnic group in the United States, as—

(1) more than 18,100,000 Hispanics in the United States, a group that represents nearly ⅓ of the Hispanic population in the

United States, are younger than 18 years of age; and

(2) in 2017, more than 15,600,000 Hispanics in the United States, a group that represents more than ¼ of the Hispanic population in the United States, were individuals between 18 and 34 years of age (commonly referred to as “millennials”);

Whereas the Hispanic population in the United States continues to grow and is a significant part of the workforce in the United States, and children in that population will be consumers, taxpayers, and voters in the future;

Whereas, as the United States becomes more culturally and ethnically diverse, the people of the United States must strive to bring about cultural understanding and celebrate a tradition that honors all children and adolescents on El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans, a day that acknowledges and shares traditions and customs with all people in the United States;

Whereas parents are at the center of teaching children about family values, morality, life preparation, health, survival, and culture;

Whereas the designation of a day of special recognition to honor children and adolescents in the United States—

(1) will help affirm the significance of family, education, health, and community among the people of the United States; and

(2) will provide an opportunity for those children and adolescents to reflect on their futures, to articulate their aspirations, to find comfort and security in the support of their family members, communities, and schools, and to grow to contribute to the United States;

Whereas the National Latino Children’s Institute, which serves as an advocate and a voice for young Latino children—

(1) will celebrate its 21st anniversary in 2019;

(2) has partnered with States and cities throughout the United States since 1998; and

(3) will declare April 30, 2019, as “El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans”, a day to bring communities and Latinos together across the United States to celebrate and uplift children; and

Whereas April 30, 2019, would be an appropriate day to recognize as “El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 30, 2019, as “El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans”;

(2) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to nurture and invest in children and adolescents in order to preserve and enhance economic prosperity, democracy, and the free and open exchange of ideas, which are concepts that are essential to the spirit of the United States; and

(B) to celebrate the gifts of children and adolescents and to help them take their rightful place in the future of the United States; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to join with children, families, communities, schools, churches, cities, and States across the United States to observe El Día de los Niños–Celebrating Young Americans with appropriate ceremonies, including activities that—

(A) center on children and are free or of minimal cost so as to facilitate full participation by all people;

(B) uplift and help children positively envision a path to their futures by allowing children to voice their hopes and dreams;

(C) offer opportunities for children of diverse backgrounds to learn about the cultures of one another and to share ideas;

(D) include family members, especially extended and elderly family members, so as to—

(i) promote understanding and communication among generations within families; and

(ii) enable young people to learn from, and respect and benefit from the experiences of, their family elders;

(E) enable diverse communities to build relationships of understanding; and

(F) provide children with safe schools, homes, and communities that give them the long-term support they need to learn, develop, and become confident young adults who are ready and eager to believe in and contribute to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—RECOGNIZING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CINCO DE MAYO HOLIDAY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. MCSALLY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 187

Whereas May 5, or “Cinco de Mayo” in Spanish, is celebrated each year as a date of importance by Mexican and Mexican-American communities;

Whereas the Cinco de Mayo holiday commemorates May 5, 1862, the date on which Mexicans defeated the French at the Battle of Puebla, one of the many battles that the Mexican people won in their long and brave fight for independence, freedom, and democracy;

Whereas the victory of Mexico over France at Puebla represented a historic triumph for the Mexican government during the Franco-Mexican war fought between 1861 and 1867 and bolstered the resistance movement;

Whereas the success of Mexico at the Battle of Puebla reinvigorated the spirits of the Mexican people and provided a renewed sense of unity and strength;

Whereas the French army, which had not experienced defeat against any of the finest troops of Europe in more than half a century, sustained a disastrous loss at the hands of an outnumbered and ill-equipped, but highly spirited and courageous, Mexican army;

Whereas the courageous spirit that Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza and his men displayed during that historic battle can never be forgotten;

Whereas, in a larger sense, Cinco de Mayo symbolizes the right of a free people to self-determination, just as Benito Juárez, the president of Mexico during the Battle of Puebla, once said, “El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz”, meaning “respect for the rights of others is peace”;

Whereas the sacrifice of Mexican fighters was instrumental in keeping Mexico from falling under European domination while, in the United States, the Union Army battled Confederate forces in the Civil War;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo serves as a reminder that the foundation of the United States was built by people from many countries and diverse cultures who were willing to fight and die for freedom;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo also serves as a reminder of the close ties between the people of Mexico and the people of the United States;

Whereas Cinco de Mayo encourages the celebration of a legacy of strong leaders and a sense of vibrancy in communities; and