

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;