

Tribal self-governance and self-determination and the commitment of the United States to improving the lives of all Native Americans by—

(1) enhancing health care and law enforcement resources; and

(2) improving the housing and socioeconomic status of Native Americans;

Whereas the United States is committed to strengthening the government-to-government relationship that the United States has maintained with the various Indian Tribes;

Whereas Congress has recognized the contributions of the Iroquois Confederacy and the influence of the Iroquois Confederacy on the Founding Fathers in the drafting of the Constitution of the United States with the concepts of—

(1) freedom of speech;

(2) the separation of governmental powers; and

(3) the system of checks and balances between the branches of government;

Whereas, with the enactment of the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-33; 123 Stat. 1922), Congress—

(1) reaffirmed the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Native American governments; and

(2) recognized the important contributions of Native Americans to the culture of the United States;

Whereas Native Americans have made distinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including the fields of agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas Native Americans have distinguished themselves as inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, and scholars;

Whereas Native Americans have served with honor and distinction in the Armed Forces and continue to serve in the Armed Forces in greater numbers per capita than any other group in the United States;

Whereas the United States has recognized the contribution of the Native American code talkers in World War I and World War II, who used indigenous languages as an unbreakable military code, saving countless lives in the United States; and

Whereas the people of the United States have reason to honor the great achievements and contributions of Native Americans and their ancestors: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the month of November 2019 as “National Native American Heritage Month”;

(2) recognizes the Friday after Thanksgiving as “Native American Heritage Day” in accordance with section 2(10) of the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-33; 123 Stat. 1923); and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National Native American Heritage Month and Native American Heritage Day with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 415—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE SHOULD ISSUE A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SERIES HONORING WOMEN VETERANS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THAT THE CITIZENS’ STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD RECOMMEND TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL THAT SUCH A STAMP SERIES BE ISSUED

Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. MCSALLY,

Mr. TESTER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, and Mrs. CAPITO)) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 415

Whereas there are approximately 2,000,000 women veterans of the Armed Forces living in the United States, who have served the United States with honor and distinction, yet the service of those women is often forgotten and they become “invisible veterans”;

Whereas women veterans of the Armed Forces have made invaluable contributions to the United States since the American Revolution;

Whereas Deborah Sampson of Massachusetts and Margaret Corbin of New York served during the American Revolution and were wounded in combat, and Congress granted pensions to both pioneering women for their service;

Whereas Dr. Mary Edwards Walker served as a surgeon during the American Civil War and is the only woman to have been awarded the Medal of Honor;

Whereas Cathay Williams, who was born a slave, enlisted in the Regular Army disguised as a man and served in the American West for 3 years;

Whereas Lenah Sutcliffe Higbee, a nurse in the Navy who served during World War I, was the first woman to receive the Navy Cross;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Charity Adams Earley, Women’s Army Corps, commanded the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion during World War II, which was the only all-African-American unit of the Women’s Army Corps to serve overseas during that war;

Whereas Hazel Lee, the first Asian-American woman to become a pilot in the Armed Forces, flew with the Women Airforce Service Pilots during World War II;

Whereas Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson enlisted in the Army as a private during World War II as part of an effort to use women as military professionals, continued to serve after the war, was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as Director of the Women’s Army Corps in 1957 and reappointed by President John F. Kennedy in 1961, was awarded the Legion of Merit for her work to successfully integrate Black women into the Women’s Army Corps, increased the strength of the Women’s Army Corps by nearly 25 percent, ensured that the Army opened 26 new military occupational specialties for active duty enlisted women and 50 such specialties for women reservists, and successfully fought for legislation to approve active duty credit for service in the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps, the precursor to the Women’s Army Corps, to correct inequities for reserve officers of the Women’s Army Corps;

Whereas Margaret Zane Fleming and her 12 colleagues with the 1st Mobile Army Surgical Hospital who landed at Inchon, Korea, on September 15, 1950, and the many other nurses, physical therapists, pharmacists, and other women who saved lives were on the front lines of not only the Korean War but also of medical trauma care;

Whereas 8 women gave their lives while serving in the Armed Forces in Vietnam, including First Lieutenant Sharon Ann Lane, Second Lieutenant Pamela Dorothy Donovan, Lieutenant Colonel Annie Ruth Graham, Captain Mary Therese Klinker, Second Lieutenant Carol Ann Elizabeth Drazba, Second Lieutenant Elizabeth Ann Jones, Captain Eleanor Grace Alexander, and First Lieutenant Hedwig Diane Orlowski;

Whereas Specialist Lori Piestewa, a member of the Hopi Tribe, was the first Native-American woman in history to die in combat while serving in the Armed Forces and the first woman member of the Armed Forces killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas First Lieutenant Ashley White and Captain Jennifer Moreno, both soldiers and members of the Cultural Support Teams of the Army, gave their lives for the United States while serving in action alongside the special operations forces they supported in Afghanistan;

Whereas United States Navy Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon Kent, cryptologic technician, wife, and mother, was killed in action in Manbij, Syria;

Whereas all women who have served in the Armed Forces throughout our Nation’s history, whether at the front, in support positions behind the lines, or here at home have marked a trail of honor for those who will follow them; and

Whereas these women warriors and millions of others should be honored for their service and recognized for their important contributions to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States Postal Service should issue a commemorative postage stamp series honoring women veterans of the Armed Forces; and

(2) the Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp series be issued.

SENATE RESOLUTION 416—CALLING FOR THE PEACEFUL RETURN TO CAMBODIA OF OPPOSITION PARTY MEMBERS AND DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 416

Whereas the people of the United States seek to strengthen relations with the People of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and ensure that they enjoy free and fair democratic elections, the rule of law, and the fundamental freedoms of expression, association, and assembly;

Whereas the Government of Cambodia has taken a series of steps to undermine democratic institutions, human rights, and freedom of expression;

Whereas, on several occasions since 2017, the Prime Minister of Cambodia, Hun Sen, has urged opposition lawmakers to defect and join the ruling Cambodian People’s Party (CPP), and security forces coerced many such defections under threat and duress;

Whereas Cambodian authorities arrested the Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) opposition leader Kem Sokha on September 3, 2017, for allegedly committing treason, and continue to restrict his movements and communications to conditions amounting to house arrest over two years later;

Whereas, having outlawed the CNRP on November 16, 2017, having banned 118 of its members from politics, and having passed amendments to its Law on Political Parties that were intended to stifle independent political parties, the CPP won all 125 National Assembly seats in the July 29, 2018, national election;

Whereas the Department of State noted in its 2018 Human Rights Report on Cambodia