

Whereas, in 1956, the 65th Infantry Regiment was deactivated from the regular United States Army and, in 1959, its units and regimental number were assigned to the Puerto Rico National Guard;

Whereas, in 1982, the United States Army Center of Military History officially authorized designating the 65th Infantry Regiment as the “Borinqueneers”; and

Whereas, on April 13, 2016, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment in recognition of the Borinqueneers’ numerous contributions to American history and outstanding military service from World War I through the recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 13, 2020, as “National Borinqueneers Day”;

(2) recognizes the bravery, service, and sacrifice of the Puerto Rican soldiers of the 65th Infantry Regiment in the armed conflicts of the United States in the 20th and 21st centuries;

(3) expresses deep gratitude for the contributions to the Armed Forces that have been made by hundreds of thousands of patriotic United States citizens from Puerto Rico; and

(4) urges individuals and communities across the United States to participate in activities that are designed—

(A) to celebrate the distinguished service of the military veterans who served in the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the “Borinqueneers”;

(B) to pay tribute to the sacrifices made and adversities overcome by Puerto Rican and Hispanic military service members; and

(C) to recognize the significant contributions to American history made by the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the “Borinqueneers”.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 642—HONORING THE LIFE, LEGACY, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANNIE GLENN

Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 642

Whereas Anna “Annie” Margaret Castor was born on February 17, 1920, in Columbus, Ohio, and grew up attending public schools in New Concord, Ohio, with her late husband, Senator John Glenn;

Whereas Annie and John met at ages 2 and 3, respectively, grew up as friends and playmates, and never knew life without the other;

Whereas Annie grew up as a competitive swimmer and a lifeguard in her community;

Whereas Annie was a skilled musician and, in 1942, received and turned down an offer from The Julliard School so she could marry John Glenn;

Whereas Annie earned a Bachelor’s degree in music with a minor in secretarial science from Muskingum College in 1942;

Whereas Annie and John married on April 6, 1943, in their hometown of New Concord, Ohio;

Whereas, whenever the family moved, Annie Glenn would serve as a church organist in her new community;

Whereas Annie Glenn gave birth to a son, David, in 1945, and a daughter, Lynn, in 1947;

Whereas Annie Glenn battled a severe stuttering impediment for more than 5 decades;

Whereas, to manage her speech impediment, Annie Glenn developed creative strat-

egies that allowed her to function in public life;

Whereas, in 1973, at the age of 53, Annie Glenn participated in an intensive speech program at the Communications Research Institute at Hollins University in Roanoke, Virginia, that gave her the skills to transform the stutter and become an avid public speaker;

Whereas, following the speech program, Annie Glenn played a leading role during the subsequent political campaigns of her husband, John Glenn;

Whereas, in 1983, Annie Glenn received an award from the American Speech and Hearing Association for “providing an inspiring model for people with communicative disorders”;

Whereas, in 1987, the National Association for Hearing and Speech honored Annie Glenn by presenting the first annual “Annie Glenn Award” for achieving distinction despite having a communicative disorder to actor James Earl Jones;

Whereas other notable recipients of the Annie Glenn Award include actress Julie Andrews, Representative Gabby Giffords, journalist Bob Woodruff, and Vice President Joe Biden;

Whereas Annie Glenn, as an active community member, advocated on behalf of children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities;

Whereas Annie Glenn served—

(1) as a member of the advisory board for the National Center for Survivors of Childhood Abuse;

(2) on the advisory board for the National First Ladies’ Library;

(3) on the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Advisory Council of the National Institutes of Health; and

(4) as a member of the advisory panel of the Central Ohio Speech and Hearing Association;

Whereas Annie Glenn and John Glenn served on the Board of Trustees of Muskingum University and on the Advisory Board of the John Glenn School of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University;

Whereas Annie Glenn served as a member of the Ohio Women’s Hall of Fame and, in 1999, was inducted into the Hall of Excellence of the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges;

Whereas Annie Glenn had the distinguishing quality of making everyone she encountered feel heard, important, and empowered;

Whereas Annie Glenn made Ohio and the United States proud all her life as an advocate, philanthropist, mother, grandmother, partner, mentor, and friend, and will be remembered for her work to lift others up, including individuals who struggled with communicative disorders; and

Whereas Annie Glenn died on May 19, 2020, at the age of 100 and will be remembered for her legacy in speech and hearing therapy and for her dedication to—

(1) people with communicative disorders;

(2) her family; and

(3) her community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate honors the life, legacy, and achievements of Annie Glenn, a leading advocate for people with communicative disorders.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 643—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2020 AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JONES, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 643

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions of African slavery in the United States and expressed the longing of slaves for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of African Americans in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of “West End Blues” by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and “So What” by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nathaniel Adams Coles recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50,000,000 records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, a winner of 13 Grammys, is epitomized by a rendition of “Summertime”, a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nathaniel Adams Coles, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits “This Will Be” and “Unforgettable”;

Whereas, in the 1940s, bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, that were held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton’s Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known African-American vocalists, and other early African-American singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen, paved the way for the female African-American concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term “rhythm and blues” originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to African Americans and replaced the term “race music”;