

that Israel has used in Gaza since October 7, 2023 have been unguided “dumb bombs”;

Whereas the Wall Street Journal reports that the United States has provided at least 15,000 bombs and 57,000 155mm artillery shells to Israel since October 7, 2023, including more than 5,000 Mark 82 unguided 500-pound bombs, more than 5,400 Mark 84 2,000-pound bombs, and thousands of smaller munitions and targeting kits;

Whereas these munitions were delivered with the knowledge that they would likely be used in Gaza, a densely populated urban area with a large civilian presence;

Whereas the entire Gaza Strip is the physical size of Las Vegas but has more than 3 times the population, and Gaza City is more densely populated than New York City;

Whereas, on December 1, 2023, United States officials told the Wall Street Journal that “Israel used an American-provided bomb with a large payload in one of the deadliest strikes of the entire war, an attack that leveled an apartment block in Gaza’s Jabalia refugee camp, killing more than 100 people” in its effort to eliminate a Hamas leader, also reported killed in the strike; and

Whereas Amnesty International has found, based on photographic and satellite evidence, as well as on-the-ground investigation and analysis of bomb fragments, that United States-made Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) were used in 2 deadly Israeli airstrikes on homes in Gaza in which 43 civilians were killed: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON ISRAEL’S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.

(a) STATEMENT REQUESTED.—The Senate requests that the Secretary of State, not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), a statement regarding Israel’s human rights practices that has been prepared in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Office of the Legal Adviser.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The statement submitted under subsection (a) should include—

(1) all available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Government of Israel, including—

(A) the denial of the right to life in the context of the armed conflict in Gaza and the West Bank caused by indiscriminate or disproportionate operations; and

(B) the denial of the right to life and the security of the person by the blanket denial of basic humanitarian needs, including food, water, medical care, fuel, and shelter;

(2) a description of the steps that the United States Government has taken to—

(A) promote respect for and observance of human rights as part of the Government of Israel’s activities, including in the context of the armed conflict in Gaza and the West Bank;

(B) limit the risk to civilian life and civilian infrastructure caused by Israeli military action in Gaza and the West Bank;

(C) discourage any practices that are inimical to internationally recognized human rights; and

(D) publicly or privately call attention to, and disassociate the United States and any security assistance provided for the Government of Israel from any practices described in subparagraph (C);

(3) an assessment, notwithstanding any practices described in paragraph (2)(B), of whether extraordinary circumstances exist

that necessitate a continuation of security assistance for the Government of Israel, and if so, a description of the circumstances and the extent to which security assistance should be continued (subject to such conditions as Congress may impose under section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304));

(4) a certification that no unit of the Israeli security forces receiving United States assistance since January 1, 2018, has—

(A) committed any gross violations of human rights; or

(B) continued to receive United States assistance in violation of section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) or section 362 of title 10, United States Code;

(5) a description of the manner and extent to which the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense has determined, for purposes of compliance with the vetting requirements of section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362 of title 10, United States Code, that any information relating to the commission of human rights violations by units of Israeli security forces is credible; and

(6) other information, including—

(A) a summary and list of United States weapons and munitions provided to Israel since October 7, 2023;

(B) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the likelihood that United States security assistance (as defined in section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d))) will be used in support of Israeli activities related to the armed conflict in Gaza and the West Bank;

(C) a detailed assessment of the compliance of the Government of Israel with international human rights and humanitarian law during its operations in Gaza and the West Bank since October 7, 2023; and

(D) a description and assessment of the actions that the United States Government is taking to ensure end use monitoring protocols for all weapons sold or transferred to the Government of Israel for use in Gaza and the West Bank.

(c) GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “gross violations of human rights” has the meaning given the term “gross violations of internationally recognized human rights” in section 502B(d)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304).

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 505—CONDEMNING THE USE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND RAPE AS A WEAPON OF WAR BY THE TERRORIST GROUP HAMAS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mrs. BRITT, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WARNER, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 505

Whereas on October 7, 2023, the terrorist organization Hamas—

(1) attacked communities, military installations, and a music festival in southern Israel;

(2) killed approximately 1,200 people; and

(3) seized more than 200 hostages;

Whereas evidence that emerged in the first days after such attacks indicates that Hamas fighters deliberately used sexual violence against women and children;

Whereas Israeli police have gathered evidence from more than 1,500 women and men in Israel—

(1) who reported being sexually assaulted during such attacks;

(2) who were witness to such sexual assaults; or

(3) whose sexual assaults have been medically documented;

Whereas while gender-based violence is prevalent in many conflict settings—

(1) such violence is almost always severely underreported during and after a conflict; and

(2) the United Nations estimates that, in conflict areas, for every rape that is reported, between 10 and 20 cases of sexual violence are not reported;

Whereas the Civil Commission on October 7 Crimes by Hamas Against Women And Children, which seeks to document the sexual and gender-based atrocities committed on October 7, 2023, reported that it is unable to accurately estimate the number of such victims in part because many of them were killed during the Hamas attacks;

Whereas the victims of the deliberate use of sexual violence as a weapon to wage war against Israel are men and women of all ages, including children, teenagers, and the elderly;

Whereas eyewitness testimony reports that women at the Tribe of Nova music festival were gang-raped, tortured, mutilated, and executed;

Whereas Israeli officials have documented extensive sexual abuse of corpses;

Whereas reports from released hostages held by Hamas for more than a month indicate that women and men were subjected to sexual violence while in captivity;

Whereas the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (commonly referred to as the “Fourth Geneva Convention”) recognizes rape in conflict settings as a war crime; and

Whereas sexual violence is used in many conflict settings as a tool to humiliate, control, oppress, and defeat women and the communities to which they belong: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Senate—

(1) honors the memories of all the victims of the October 7, 2023, terrorist attacks perpetrated by Hamas, including those who were victims of sexual violence, and stands with the survivors, their families, and the families of all the deceased;

(2) condemns in the strongest terms the deliberate use of gender-based violence against women and children in Israel during the terrorist attacks on October 7, 2023;

(3) calls upon the international community—

(A) to prioritize the elimination of gender-based violence in conflict settings;

(B) to respond to the testimonials of victims and recognize and condemn gender-based violence in conflict settings as soon as it is reported; and

(C) to take every possible step to end the widespread use of rape as a weapon of war;

(4) demands accountability for the perpetrators of rape as a weapon of war and justice for their victims; and

(5) stands with the women and girls of Israel, the victims of the heinous attacks of October 7, and all who have suffered rape as a weapon of war.

SENATE RESOLUTION 506—COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPEAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT OF 1882

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 506

Whereas many Chinese people came to the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries, as did people from other countries, in search of the opportunity to create a better life;

Whereas the contributions of Chinese Americans in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, canning, and other industries were critical to shaping the history of the United States and strengthening the United States in the present;

Whereas Chinese people faced racial ostracism and violent assaults in the United States from the middle of the 19th century through the early 20th century, and Chinese people continue to experience anti-Asian hate in the present;

Whereas, on October 19, 1868, the United States ratified the Burlingame Treaty, which permitted the free movement of Chinese people to, from, and within the United States, and made China a “most favored nation”;

Whereas, in 1878, Congress introduced a joint resolution requesting that President Rutherford B. Hayes renegotiate the Burlingame Treaty so Congress could limit Chinese immigration to the United States;

Whereas, on February 22, 1879, Congress passed the “Fifteen Passenger Bill”, which would have only permitted 15 Chinese passengers on board any ship traveling to the United States;

Whereas, on March 1, 1879, President Hayes vetoed the “Fifteen Passenger Bill” as being incompatible with the Burlingame Treaty;

Whereas, on May 9, 1881, the United States ratified the Angell Treaty, which—

(1) allowed the United States to suspend, but not to prohibit, the immigration of Chinese laborers;

(2) declared that “Chinese laborers who are now in the United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will”; and

(3) reaffirmed that Chinese persons possessed “all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation”;

Whereas Congress passed legislation that adversely affected and limited the civil rights of Chinese people in the United States, including—

(1) on March 23, 1882, the first Chinese Exclusion Act, which would have excluded skilled and unskilled Chinese laborers for 20 years and expressly denied Chinese people the right to be naturalized as citizens of the United States, and which was vetoed by President Chester A. Arthur on April 4, 1882, as incompatible with the terms and the spirit of the Angell Treaty;

(2) on May 3, 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126), which—

(A) prohibited Chinese workers from entering the United States for 10 years instead of 20;

(B) required certain Chinese laborers already legally present at that time in the United States who later wished to reenter the United States to obtain “certificates for return”;

(C) prohibited courts from naturalizing Chinese individuals;

(D) was signed into law by President Arthur on May 6, 1882; and

(E) was the first Federal law that excluded a single group of people in the United States on the basis of race;

(3) on July 3, 1884, an expansion of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 (23 Stat. 115, chapter 220), which—

(A) applied the Act to all people of Chinese descent, “whether subjects of China or any other foreign power”; and

(B) was signed into law by President Arthur on July 5, 1884;

(4) on September 13, 1888, the Scott Act (25 Stat. 504, chapter 1064), which—

(A) prohibited legal Chinese laborers from reentering the United States, and cancelled all previously issued “certificates for return”;

(B) was signed into law by President Grover Cleveland on October 1, 1888; and

(C) was determined by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Chae Chan Ping v. United States*, 130 U.S. 581 (1889), to have abrogated the Angell Treaty; and

(5) on May 4, 1892, the Geary Act (27 Stat. 25, chapter 60), which—

(A) reauthorized the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 for another 10 years;

(B) denied Chinese immigrants the right to be released on bail on application for a writ of habeas corpus;

(C) authorized the deportation of Chinese people who could not produce a certificate of residence unless they could establish residence through the testimony of “at least one credible white witness”, contrary to customary legal standards regarding the presumption of innocence; and

(D) was signed into law by President Benjamin Harrison on May 5, 1892;

Whereas, in 1894, the United States and China agreed to the Gresham-Yang Treaty, within which the Chinese government consented to a prohibition of Chinese immigration and the enforcement of the Geary Act in exchange for readmission to the United States of Chinese people who were residents of the United States;

Whereas, in 1898, the United States—

(1) annexed Hawaii;

(2) took control of the Philippines; and

(3) excluded only the residents of Chinese ancestry of Hawaii and the Philippines from entering the mainland of the United States;

Whereas, on April 29, 1902, as the Geary Act was expiring, Congress indefinitely extended all laws regulating and restricting Chinese immigration and residence, to the extent consistent with Treaty commitments;

Whereas, on April 27, 1904, after the Chinese government withdrew from the Gresham-Yang Treaty, Congress permanently extended “without modification, limitation, or condition” the prohibition on Chinese naturalization and immigration in the United States;

Whereas these Federal statutes enshrined in law the exclusion of Chinese people in the United States from the democratic process and the promise of freedom;

Whereas, in an attempt to undermine the alliance between the United States and China during World War II, enemy forces used the Chinese exclusion legislation passed by Congress as evidence of anti-Chinese attitudes in the United States;

Whereas, on November 26, 1943, in furtherance of the war objectives of the United States and at the urging of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Congress passed the Magnuson Act (57 Stat. 600, chapter 344), which—

(1) repealed previously enacted Chinese exclusion legislation;

(2) permitted Chinese people to become naturalized citizens of the United States; and

(3) was signed into law by President Roosevelt on December 17, 1943;

Whereas, on October 6, 2011, the Senate unanimously agreed to a resolution sponsored by Senator Scott Brown which formally expressed regret for the passage of discriminatory laws against Chinese Americans, including the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882;

Whereas, on June 18, 2012, the House of Representatives unanimously agreed to a resolution sponsored by Representative Judy Chu which formally expressed regret for the passage of laws that adversely affected Chinese Americans, including the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882;

Whereas Chinese Americans continue to play a significant role in the success of the United States; and

Whereas the United States must continue to reject anti-Asian hate and to build a country that does not perpetuate racist or xenophobic rhetoric or policies that have long profiled Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 80th anniversary of the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126);

(2) celebrates Chinese American communities who have enriched the fabric of the United States;

(3) acknowledges that historic and current frameworks of anti-Chinese legislation, including the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, are incompatible with the basic founding principles recognized in the Declaration of Independence and with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States; and

(4) reaffirms its commitment to preserving the same civil rights and constitutional protections for people of Chinese or other Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander descent in the United States accorded to all other people in the United States, regardless of race or ethnicity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 507—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 25, 2023, AS “NATIONAL ATAXIA AWARENESS DAY”, AND RAISING AWARENESS OF ATAXIA, ATAXIA RESEARCH, AND THE SEARCH FOR A CURE

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 507

Whereas ataxia is a clinical manifestation indicating degeneration or dysfunction of the brain that negatively affects the coordination, precision, and accurate timing of physical movements;

Whereas ataxia can strike individuals of all ages, including children;

Whereas the term “ataxia” is used to classify a group of rare, inherited neurodegenerative diseases including—

(1) ataxia telangiectasia;

(2) episodic ataxia;

(3) Friedreich’s ataxia; and

(4) spinocerebellar ataxia;

Whereas there are many known types of genetic ataxia, but the genetic basis for ataxia in some patients is still unknown;

Whereas all inherited ataxias affect fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States and, therefore, are recognized as rare diseases under the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049);

Whereas some genetic ataxias are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner while