

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

others are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner;

Whereas ataxia symptoms can also be caused by noninherited health conditions and other factors, including stroke, tumor, cerebral palsy, head trauma, multiple sclerosis, alcohol addiction or misuse, and certain medications;

Whereas ataxia can present physical, psychological, and financial challenges for patients and their families;

Whereas symptoms and outcomes of ataxia progress at different rates and can include—

- (1) lack of coordination;
- (2) slurred speech;
- (3) cardiomyopathy;
- (4) scoliosis;
- (5) eye movement abnormalities;
- (6) difficulty walking;
- (7) tremors;
- (8) trouble eating and swallowing;
- (9) difficulties with other activities that require fine motor skills; and
- (10) death;

Whereas many patients with ataxia require the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, to aid in their mobility, and many individuals may need physical and occupational therapy;

Whereas few treatments and no cures have been approved for ataxia; and

Whereas clinical research to develop safe and effective treatments for ataxia is ongoing; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the need for greater public awareness of ataxia;

(2) designates September 25, 2023, as “National Ataxia Awareness Day”;

(3) supports the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day, which are—

(A) to raise awareness of the causes and symptoms of ataxia among the general public and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis of ataxia and access to care for patients affected by ataxia; and

(C) to accelerate ataxia research, including on safe and effective treatment options and, ultimately, a cure;

(4) recognizes the individuals in the United States who face challenges due to having ataxia, and the families of those individuals; and

(5) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals of National Ataxia Awareness Day.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 508—RECOGNIZING INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATORS’ DAY ON DECEMBER 14, 2023

Mr. BRAUN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 508

Whereas, each December, the Senate recognizes the positive contributions of interscholastic athletic administrators;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the position of interscholastic athletic administrator as an important contributor to the education of students in the United States that helps foster the development of students physically, mentally, socially, and emotionally;

Whereas, for students, interscholastic athletic participation is an integral part of the educational experience and enhances the learning and maturation process;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators serve as guardians of education-based athletics, which includes ensuring the safety and well-being of all student-athletes;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators have stewardship over more than

7,800,000 students in high schools across the United States;

Whereas the existence of well-trained and supported interscholastic athletic administrators is essential to the operation of the education system in the United States;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators are often among the first individuals to arrive at school each morning so that student-athletes have opportunities to use athletic facilities, stay later in the evening as various sports teams practice, and often work weekends during interscholastic competitions;

Whereas interscholastic athletic administrators are committed to developing and maintaining comprehensive education-based athletic programs that seek to achieve the highest development of all student-athletes;

Whereas State interscholastic athletic administrator associations report that the field is experiencing high turnover rates;

Whereas the retention of the interscholastic athletic administrator workforce in the United States is essential to protecting school-based athletics as part of a robust educational experience; and

Whereas the athletic programs run by interscholastic athletic administrators have impacts that extend well beyond playing fields, athletic venues, and even schools: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the annual recognition of Interscholastic Athletic Administrators’ Day on December 14, 2023;

(2) commends interscholastic athletic administrators for the commitment and leadership provided to student-athletes at the secondary school level; and

(3) commends the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association as the leading organization that prepares individuals who lead secondary school athletics throughout the United States, providing continuous learning, professional development, and resources to assist interscholastic athletic administrators.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 509—RECOGNIZING THE FIRST COMMEMORATION OF THE ANTI-LGBTQ+ ATTACK THAT OCCURRED ON NOVEMBER 19–20, 2022, AT CLUB Q, AN LGBTQ+ BAR IN COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 509

Whereas, on November 19–20, 2022, a mass shooting took place at Club Q, an LGBTQ+ bar in Colorado Springs, Colorado;

Whereas 5 innocent victims were killed, 17 community members were injured by gunshot wounds, and 32 other community members sustained injuries, including mental and emotional trauma from witnessing this violent event;

Whereas the 5 innocent victims killed in the shooting were—

- (1) Raymond Green Vance;
- (2) Ashley Paugh;
- (3) Daniel Aston;
- (4) Kelly Loving; and
- (5) Derrick Rump;

Whereas the State of Colorado came together for medical and funeral expenses for those affected by the shooting;

Whereas, at the time of the mass shooting, Club Q was a dedicated LGBTQ+ safe space in Colorado Springs, Colorado;

Whereas the shooting brought further trauma and a feeling of loss of safety and se-

curity to members of the LGBTQ+ community;

Whereas the perpetrator of the attack had a history of homicidal behavior and hatefully targeted the individuals at Club Q because of their affiliation with the LGBTQ+ community;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2022, there were more than 48,000 firearm-related deaths in the United States, of which 40 percent were firearm homicides, according to provisional mortality data;

Whereas transgender people are over 4 times more likely than the broader public to experience violent victimization, including rape, sexual assault, and aggravated or simple assault;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation compiled reports of 622 anti-LGBTQ+ hate crimes in 2022;

Whereas violence against LGBTQ+ people of the United States remains an evil and destructive form of identity-based hate that destroys lives and runs contrary to the values of the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States commend the club patrons Richard M. Fierro, Drea Norman, and Petty Officer Thomas James, whose bravery in disarming the perpetrator undoubtedly saved countless lives;

Whereas the people of the United States commend the service of the Colorado Springs Police Department that responded to and investigated the shooting and the prosecution team from the District Attorney’s Office of Colorado’s Fourth Judicial District that worked to bring the perpetrator to justice;

Whereas Club Q plans to reopen at a new location, and local community organizations, the city of Colorado Springs, survivors, and victims’ families are working together to establish a plan for a public memorial; and

Whereas the LGBTQ+ community of Colorado Springs, local social service organizations, and clinical partners are collaborating to open a new resource center to provide long term support for those impacted by the attack on Club Q, and the greater LGBTQ+ community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 1 year remembrance of the anti-LGBTQ+ attack that occurred on November 19–20, 2022, at Club Q, an LGBTQ+ bar in Colorado Springs, Colorado; and

(2) expresses continued solidarity and support to the survivors of the Club Q shooting, the Colorado Springs LGBTQ+ community in the wake of this attack, and the families, friends, and loved ones affected by the tragedy.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 510—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE SCIENTIFIC JUDGEMENT OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION THAT MIFEPRISTONE IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE SHOULD BE RESPECTED, AND LAW AND POLICY GOVERNING ACCESS TO LIFE-SAVING, TIME-SENSITIVE MEDICATION ABORTION CARE IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE EQUITABLE AND BASED ON SCIENCE

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr.