

be established through the testimony of “at least one credible white witness”;

Whereas in the 1894 Gresham-Yang Treaty, the Chinese government consented to a prohibition of Chinese immigration and the enforcement of the Geary Act in exchange for the readmission of previous Chinese residents;

Whereas in 1898, the United States—  
(1) annexed Hawaii;  
(2) took control of the Philippines; and  
(3) excluded thousands of racially Chinese residents of Hawaii and of the Philippines from entering the United States mainland;

Whereas on April 29, 1902, Congress—  
(1) indefinitely extended all laws regulating and restricting Chinese immigration and residence; and  
(2) expressly applied such laws to United States insular territories, including the Philippines;

Whereas in 1904, after the Chinese government exercised its unilateral right to withdraw from the Gresham-Yang Treaty, Congress permanently extended, “without modification, limitation, or condition”, all restrictions on Chinese immigration and naturalization, making the Chinese the only racial group explicitly singled out for immigration exclusion and permanently ineligible for American citizenship;

Whereas between 1910 and 1940, the Angel Island Immigration Station implemented the Chinese exclusion laws by—

(1) confining Chinese persons for up to nearly 2 years;  
(2) interrogating Chinese persons; and  
(3) providing a model for similar immigration stations at other locations on the Pacific coast and in Hawaii;

Whereas each of the congressional debates concerning issues of Chinese civil rights, naturalization, and immigration involved intensely racial rhetoric, with many Members of Congress claiming that all persons of Chinese descent were—

(1) unworthy of American citizenship;  
(2) incapable of assimilation into American society; and  
(3) dangerous to the political and social integrity of the United States;

Whereas the express discrimination in these Federal statutes politically and racially stigmatized Chinese immigration into the United States, enshrining in law the exclusion of the Chinese from the political process and the promise of American freedom;

Whereas wartime enemy forces used the anti-Chinese legislation passed in Congress as evidence of American racism against the Chinese, attempting to undermine the Chinese-American alliance and allied military efforts;

Whereas, in 1943, at the urging of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and over 60 years after the enactment of the first discriminatory laws against Chinese immigrants, Congress—

(1) repealed previously enacted anti-Chinese legislation; and  
(2) permitted Chinese immigrants to become naturalized United States citizens;

Whereas despite facing decades of systematic, pervasive, and sustained discrimination, Chinese immigrants and Chinese-Americans persevered and have continued to play a significant role in the growth and success of the United States;

Whereas 6 decades of Federal legislation deliberately targeting Chinese by race—

(1) restricted the capacity of generations of individuals and families to openly pursue the American dream without fear; and  
(2) fostered an atmosphere of racial discrimination that deeply prejudiced the civil rights of Chinese immigrants;

Whereas diversity is one of our Nation's greatest strengths, and, while this Nation

was founded on the principle that all persons are created equal, the laws enacted by Congress in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that restricted the political and civil rights of persons of Chinese descent violated that principle;

Whereas although an acknowledgment of the Senate's actions that contributed to discrimination against persons of Chinese descent will not erase the past, such an expression will acknowledge and illuminate the injustices in our national experience and help to build a better and stronger Nation;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the importance of addressing this unique framework of discriminatory laws in order to educate the public and future generations regarding the impact of these laws on Chinese and other Asian persons and their implications to all Americans; and

Whereas the Senate deeply regrets the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act and related discriminatory laws that—

(1) resulted in the persecution and political alienation of persons of Chinese descent;  
(2) unfairly limited their civil rights;  
(3) legitimized racial discrimination; and  
(4) induced trauma that persists within the Chinese community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

The Senate—

(1) acknowledges that this framework of anti-Chinese legislation, including the Chinese Exclusion Act, is incompatible with the basic founding principles recognized in the Declaration of Independence that all persons are created equal;

(2) deeply regrets passing 6 decades of legislation directly targeting the Chinese people for physical and political exclusion and the wrongs committed against Chinese and American citizens of Chinese descent who suffered under these discriminatory laws; and

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

#### SEC. 2. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in this resolution may be construed—

(1) to authorize or support any claim against the United States; or  
(2) to serve as a settlement of any claim against the United States.

#### RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration en bloc of the following resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 288, S. Res. 289, and S. Res. 290.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate, and any related statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

S. RES. 288

Designating the week beginning October 9, 2011, as “National Wildlife Refuge Week”

Whereas in 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt established the first national wildlife refuge on Florida's Pelican Island;

Whereas in 2011, the National Wildlife Refuge System, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, is the premier system of lands and waters to conserve wildlife in the world, and has grown to more than 150,000,000 acres, 553 national wildlife refuges, and 38 wetland management districts in every State and territory of the United States;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are important recreational and tourism destinations in communities across the Nation, and these protected lands offer a variety of recreational opportunities, including 6 wildlife-dependent uses that the National Wildlife Refuge System manages: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation;

Whereas more than 370 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have hunting programs and more than 350 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have fishing programs, averaging more than 2,500,000 hunting visits and more than 7,100,000 fishing visits;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System experiences 28,200,000 wildlife observation visits annually;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are important to local businesses and gateway communities;

Whereas for every \$1 appropriated, national wildlife refuges generate \$4 in economic activity;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System experiences approximately 45,700,000 visits every year, generating nearly \$1,700,000,000 and 27,000 jobs in local economies;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System encompasses every kind of ecosystem in the United States, including temperate, tropical, and boreal forests, wetlands, deserts, grasslands, arctic tundras, and remote islands, and spans 12 time zones from the Virgin Islands to Guam;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are home to more than 700 species of birds, 220 species of mammals, 250 species of reptiles and amphibians, and more than 1,000 species of fish;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are the primary Federal lands that foster production, migration, and wintering habitat for waterfowl;

Whereas since 1934, more than \$750,000,000 in funds, from the sale of the Federal Duck Stamp to outdoor enthusiasts, has enabled the purchase or lease of more than 5,300,000 acres of waterfowl habitat in the National Wildlife Refuge System;

Whereas 59 refuges were established specifically to protect imperiled species, and of the more than 1,300 federally listed threatened and endangered species in the United States, 280 species are found on units of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are cores of conservation for larger landscapes and resources for other agencies of the Federal Government and State governments, private landowners, and organizations in their efforts to secure the wildlife heritage of the United States;

Whereas 39,000 volunteers and more than 220 national wildlife refuge “Friends” organizations contribute nearly 1,400,000 hours annually, the equivalent of 665 full-time employees, and provide an important link with local communities;

Whereas national wildlife refuges provide an important opportunity for children to discover and gain a greater appreciation for the natural world;

Whereas because there are national wildlife refuges located in several urban and suburban areas and 1 refuge located within an hour's drive of every metropolitan area in the United States, national wildlife refuges employ, educate, and engage young people from all backgrounds in exploring, connecting with, and preserving the natural heritage of the Nation;

Whereas since 1995, refuges across the Nation have held festivals, educational programs, guided tours, and other events to celebrate National Wildlife Refuge Week during the second full week of October;

Whereas the Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to seek stakeholder input on the implementation of the recommendations in the document entitled "Conserving the Future: Wildlife Refuges and the Next Generation", which is an update to the strategic plan of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the future of the National Wildlife Refuge System;

Whereas the week beginning on October 9, 2011, has been designated as "National Wildlife Refuge Week" by the Fish and Wildlife Service;

Whereas in 2011, the designation of National Wildlife Refuge Week would recognize more than a century of conservation in the United States and would serve to raise awareness about the importance of wildlife and the National Wildlife Refuge System and to celebrate the myriad recreational opportunities available to enjoy this network of protected lands: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning on October 9, 2011, as "National Wildlife Refuge Week";

(2) encourages the observance of National Wildlife Refuge Week with appropriate events and activities;

(3) acknowledges the importance of national wildlife refuges for their recreational opportunities and contribution to local economies across the United States;

(4) pronounces that national wildlife refuges play a vital role in securing the hunting and fishing heritage of the United States for future generations;

(5) identifies the significance of national wildlife refuges in advancing the traditions of wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation;

(6) recognizes the importance of national wildlife refuges to wildlife conservation and the protection of imperiled species and ecosystems, as well as compatible uses;

(7) acknowledges the role of national wildlife refuges in conserving waterfowl and waterfowl habitat pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755, chapter 128);

(8) reaffirms the support of the Senate for wildlife conservation and the National Wildlife Refuge System; and

(9) expresses the intent of the Senate—

(A) to continue working to conserve wildlife; and

(B) to manage the National Wildlife Refuge System for current and future generations.

S. RES. 289

*Celebrating the life and achievements of  
Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth*

Whereas the Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth was born on March 18, 1922, in Mount Meigs, Alabama;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth, a former truck driver who studied theology at night, was ordained in 1948;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth became pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in Bir-

mingham, Alabama, in 1953, and was an outspoken leader in the fight for racial equality;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth worked alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and was hailed by Dr. King for his courage and energy in the fight for civil rights;

Whereas, in May 1956, Reverend Shuttlesworth established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was banned from Alabama by court injunction;

Whereas, in a brazen attempt to threaten Reverend Shuttlesworth's resolve and commitment to the fight for equality and justice, 6 sticks of dynamite were detonated outside Reverend Shuttlesworth's bedroom window on Christmas Day, 1956;

Whereas, on the day after the attack on his home, on December 26, 1956, an undeterred Reverend Shuttlesworth courageously continued the fight for equal rights, leading 250 people in a protest of segregated buses in Birmingham;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth was beaten with chains and brass knuckles by a mob of Ku Klux Klansmen in 1957 when he tried to enroll his children in a segregated school in Birmingham;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth co-founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957, serving as the first secretary of the organization from 1958 to 1970 and as its president in 2004;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth participated in protesting segregated lunch counters and helped lead sit-ins in 1960;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth worked with the Congress of Racial Equality to organize the Freedom Rides against segregated interstate buses in the South in 1961;

Whereas it was Reverend Shuttlesworth who called upon Attorney General Robert Kennedy to protect the Freedom Riders;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth freed a group of Freedom Riders from jail and drove them to the Tennessee State line to safety;

Whereas, in 1963, Reverend Shuttlesworth persuaded Dr. King to bring the civil rights movement to Birmingham;

Whereas, in the spring of 1963, Reverend Shuttlesworth designed a mass campaign that included a series of nonviolent sit-ins and marches against illegal segregation by Black children, students, clergymen, and others;

Whereas, in 1963, while leading a non-violent protest against segregation in Birmingham, Reverend Shuttlesworth was slammed against a wall and knocked unconscious by the force of the water pressure from fire hoses turned on demonstrators at the order of Bull Connor, the Commissioner of Public Safety;

Whereas the televised images of Connor directing the use of firefighters' hoses and police dogs to attack nonviolent demonstrators, and to arrest those undeterred by violence, had a profound effect on the view of the civil rights struggle by citizens of the United States;

Whereas as a result of those violent images, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy called the fight for equality a moral issue;

Whereas those violent images helped lead to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352; 78 Stat. 241);

Whereas, in his 1963 book "Why We Can't Wait", Dr. King called Reverend Shuttlesworth "one of the nation's most courageous freedom fighters . . . a wiry, energetic, and indomitable man";

Whereas, in March 1965, Reverend Shuttlesworth helped organize the historic march from Selma to Montgomery to protest voting discrimination in Alabama;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth became pastor of the Greater New Light Baptist

Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1966 and served as pastor until his retirement in 2006;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth advocated for racial justice in Cincinnati and for increased minority representation in the public institutions of Cincinnati, including the police department and city council;

Whereas, in the 1980s, Reverend Shuttlesworth established the Shuttlesworth Housing Foundation in Cincinnati, which helped low-income families in Cincinnati become homeowners;

Whereas, in 2001, President William Jefferson Clinton awarded Reverend Shuttlesworth a Presidential Citizens Medal for his leadership in the "nonviolent civil rights movement of the 1950s and 60s, leading efforts to integrate Birmingham, Alabama's schools, buses, and recreational facilities";

Whereas the Birmingham international airport was named for Reverend Shuttlesworth in 2008, and is now known as the Birmingham-Shuttlesworth International Airport;

Whereas Reverend Shuttlesworth was inducted into the Ohio Civil Rights Commission Hall of Fame in 2009;

Whereas in Reverend Shuttlesworth's final sermon he said "the best thing we can do is be a servant of God . . . it does good to stand up and serve others"; and

Whereas upon the death of Reverend Shuttlesworth, President Barack Hussein Obama said of Reverend Shuttlesworth that he "dedicated his life to advancing the cause of justice for all Americans. He was a testament to the strength of the human spirit. And today we stand on his shoulders, and the shoulders of all those who marched and sat and lifted their voices to help perfect our union": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate celebrates the life and achievements of Reverend Fred Lee Shuttlesworth and honors him for his tireless efforts in the fight against segregation and his steadfast commitment to the civil rights of all people.

S. RES. 290

Supporting the designation of October 6, 2011, as "Jumpstart's Read for the Record Day"

Whereas Jumpstart, a national early education organization, is working to ensure that all children in the United States enter school prepared to succeed;

Whereas, year-round, Jumpstart recruits and trains college students and community members to serve preschool children in low-income neighborhoods, helping them to develop the key language and literacy skills necessary to succeed in school and in life;

Whereas, since 1993, Jumpstart has engaged more than 20,000 adults in service to more than 90,000 young children in communities across the United States;

Whereas Jumpstart's Read for the Record, presented in partnership with the Pearson Foundation, is a national campaign that mobilizes adults and children in an effort to close the early education achievement gap in the United States by setting a reading world record;

Whereas the goals of the campaign are to raise awareness in the United States of the importance of early education, provide books to children in low-income households through donations and sponsorship, and celebrate the commencement of Jumpstart's program year;

Whereas October 6, 2011, would be an appropriate date to designate as "Jumpstart's Read for the Record Day" because it is the date Jumpstart aims to set the world record for the largest shared reading experience; and

Whereas Jumpstart hopes to engage more than 2,100,000 children in reading Anna

Dewdney's "Llama Llama Red Pajama" during this record-breaking celebration of reading, service, and fun, all in support of preschool children in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 6, 2011, as "Jumpstart's Read for the Record Day";

(2) commends Jumpstart's Read for the Record in its sixth year;

(3) encourages adults, including grandparents, parents, teachers, and college students—

(A) to join children in creating the world's largest shared reading experience; and

(B) to show their support for early literacy and Jumpstart's early education programming for young children in low-income communities; and

(4) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to Jumpstart, one of the leading non-profit organizations in the United States in the field of early education.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7  
THROUGH TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11,  
2011

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12:00 p.m. on Friday, October 7, 2011, for a pro forma session only, with no business conducted, and that following the pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, October 11, 2011; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that following morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session under the previous order; further, following the vote on confirmation of the Triche-Milazzo nomination, the Senate resume

legislative session and consideration of S. 1619, and the Senate immediately vote on passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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#### PROGRAM

Mr. REID. There will be three votes starting at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday. The first vote will be on confirmation of the judge I previously mentioned. The second vote will be on the passage of S. 1619, the China currency bill. Finally, there will be a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1660.

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#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10 p.m., adjourned until Friday, October 7, 2011, at 12 noon.