

1969, a bill to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

S. 2112

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2112, a bill to enhance the rights of domestic workers, and for other purposes.

S. 2633

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2633, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for wigs as durable medical equipment under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 2671

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2671, a bill to build safer, thriving communities, and save lives by investing in effective violence reduction initiatives.

S. 2673

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2673, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for eating disorders treatment for members and certain former members of the uniformed services, and dependents of such members, and for other purposes.

S. 2842

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2842, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 to expand and expedite access to cardiac rehabilitation programs and pulmonary rehabilitation programs under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3613

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3613, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to strengthen existing benefits for certain descendants of veterans exposed to herbicide agents, and for other purposes.

S. 4190

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4190, a bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes.

S. 4613

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4613, a bill to amend

the Fairness to Contact Lens Consumers Act to prevent certain automated calls and to require notice of the availability of contact lens prescriptions to patients, and for other purposes.

S. 4715

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mrs. LOEFFLER) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4715, a bill to grant Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans, Incorporated.

S. 4717

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4717, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to streamline enrollment of certain Medicaid providers across State lines, and for other purposes.

S. 4720

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4720, a bill to amend the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 to modify certain agricultural exemptions for hours of service requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 4730

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4730, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue quarter dollars in commemoration of the Nineteenth Amendment, and for other purposes.

S. 4757

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4757, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 4777

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4777, a bill to restore leave lost by Federal employees during certain public health emergencies, and for other purposes.

S. 4791

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4791, a bill to provide for a Community-Based Emergency and Non-Emergency Response Grant Program.

S. 4805

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.

4805, a bill to create a point of order against legislation modifying the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

S.J. RES. 76

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 76, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices.

S. RES. 684

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 684, a resolution calling on the Government of Cameroon and separatist armed groups from the English-speaking Northwest and Southwest regions to end all violence, respect the human rights of all Cameroonian, and pursue a genuinely inclusive dialogue toward resolving the ongoing civil conflict in Anglophone Cameroon.

S. RES. 689

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 689, a resolution condemning the crackdown on peaceful protesters in Belarus and calling for the imposition of sanctions on responsible officials.

S. RES. 754

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 754, a resolution requesting information on the Government of Azerbaijan's human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. RES. 755

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 755, a resolution requesting information on the Government of Turkey's human rights practices pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 760—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AGAINST UYGHURS, ETHNIC KAZAKHS, KYRGYZ, AND MEMBERS OF OTHER MUSLIM MINORITY GROUPS IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION CONSTITUTES GENOCIDE

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 760

Whereas Article 2 of the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which both the United States and the People's Republic of China have ratified, defines genocide as "any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life, calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; [or] forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.";

Whereas the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-441) states that it is the policy of the United States to "regard the prevention of atrocities as in its national interest";

Whereas, since 2017, the Government of the People's Republic of China has detained an estimated 1,800,000 Turkic Muslims, mostly Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups, in internment camps without due process;

Whereas detained Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups are tortured, coerced to disavow their religious beliefs and cultural practices, compelled to work in forced labor programs, and, in some cases, raped, subjected to involuntary forced abortion, sterilization, and forced organ harvesting;

Whereas, as a direct result of the Government of the People's Republic of China's targeted and coercive population control campaign against Uyghurs, the birthrate of the Uyghur population in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region plummeted by 24 percent from 2017 to 2018, with birthrates in the Uyghur majority regions of Hotan and Kashgar decreasing by more than 60 percent from 2015 to 2018;

Whereas sterilization rates in Xinjiang grew seven-fold from 2016 to 2018 to more than 60,000 procedures;

Whereas, in 2018, 80 percent of all net added IUD placements in China (calculated as placements minus removals) were performed in Xinjiang, despite the fact that the region only makes up 1.8 percent of the nation's population;

Whereas nearly 500,000 Muslim children in Xinjiang have been forcibly separated from their families and subjected to indoctrination and inhumane and degrading treatment in state-run boarding schools;

Whereas, since 2017, the Government of the People's Republic of China has destroyed or damaged approximately 16,000 mosques and over 30 percent of Islamic shrines, cemeteries, and pilgrimage routes across the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

Whereas Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are subjected to constant, unwarranted, and intrusive mass surveillance through the use of new and emerging technologies, including facial recognition software, artificial intelligence, and genetic testing;

Whereas, between 2017 and 2019, an estimated 80,000 Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups were forcibly transferred out of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to work in factories across China, which raises serious concerns of forced labor being used in global supply chains; and

Whereas the policies of the Government of the People's Republic of China are in contravention of international human rights in-

struments signed by that government, including—

(1) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People's Republic of China has signed but not yet ratified;

(2) the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, ratified by the People's Republic of China in 2001; and

(3) the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), to which the People's Republic of China has been a state party since February 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that the atrocities perpetrated by the Government of the People's Republic of China against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region constitute genocide;

(2) demands that the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately—

(A) adhere to its commitments under the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

(B) halt the genocide it is perpetrating against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(C) release individuals from internment camps, forced labor programs, and state-run boarding schools;

(D) reunite families and rebuild or repair mosques; and

(E) guarantee freedom of religion, including Islam;

(3) urges the Administration to take all appropriate measures, including working with like-minded states and multilateral coalitions, to compel, induce, or otherwise oblige the Government of the People's Republic of China to immediately take the actions described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (2);

(4) urges all national governments and international organizations, including the United Nations and its Office of the Secretary-General, to call the Government of the People's Republic of China's atrocity crimes by their rightful name: "genocide";

(5) urges the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations to take steps to coordinate with other members of the United Nations to enact measures to prevent atrocity crimes by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and to punish those responsible for these ongoing crimes, including by the collection and preservation of evidence, imposing sanctions against perpetrators, and if necessary, the establishment and operation of appropriate tribunals;

(6) urges member states of the United Nations to use their votes to bar the Government of the People's Republic of China from membership of any United Nations councils or other component overseeing human rights until an independent commission established by the United Nations verifies that the People's Republic of China has returned to adhering to its commitments under the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and

(7) encourages the United States Government and United States companies to lead global coalitions ensuring businesses are not enabling, supporting, or profiting off the mass surveillance and forced labor, which is a form of human trafficking, of Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 761—RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2020 AS FILIPINO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF FILIPINO AMERICANS AND THEIR IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KAINES, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 761

Whereas the earliest documented Filipino presence in the continental United States was October 18, 1587, when the first "Luzones Indios" arrived in Morro Bay, California, on board the Nuestra Señora de Esperanza, a Manila-built galleon ship;

Whereas the Filipino American National Historical Society recognizes 1763 as the year in which the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States was established in St. Malo, Louisiana;

Whereas the recognition of the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States adds a new perspective to the history of the United States by bringing attention to the economic, cultural, social, and other notable contributions made by Filipino Americans to the development of the United States;

Whereas the Filipino American community is the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in the United States, with a population of approximately 4,100,000;

Whereas, from the Civil War to the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts, Filipinos and Filipino Americans have a longstanding history of serving in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas more than 250,000 Filipinos fought under the United States flag during World War II to protect and defend the United States in the Pacific theater;

Whereas a guarantee to pay back the service of Filipinos through veterans benefits was reversed by the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-301; 60 Stat. 6) and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-391; 60 Stat. 221), which provided that the wartime service of members of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and the new Philippine Scouts shall not be deemed to have been active service, and, therefore, those members did not qualify for certain benefits;

Whereas 26,000 Filipino World War II veterans were granted United States citizenship as a result of the Immigration Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-649; 104 Stat. 4978), which was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush on November 29, 1990;

Whereas, on February 17, 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5; 123 Stat. 115), which established the Filipino Veterans Equity Compensation Fund to compensate Filipino World War II veterans for their service to the United States;

Whereas, since June 8, 2016, the Filipino World War II Veterans Parole Program has allowed Filipino World War II veterans and certain family members to be reunited more expeditiously than the immigrant visa process allowed at that time, but, on August 2,