

## 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,

2019, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services announced its intention to terminate the program;

Whereas, on December 14, 2016, President Barack Obama signed into law the Filipino Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-265; 130 Stat. 1376) to award Filipino veterans who fought alongside troops of the United States in World War II the highest civilian honor bestowed by Congress;

Whereas, on October 25, 2017, the Congressional Gold Medal was presented to Filipino World War II veterans in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Building, a recognition for which the veterans had waited for more than 70 years;

Whereas Filipino Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that may be bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces, and continue to demonstrate a commendable sense of patriotism and honor in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the late Thelma Garcia Buchholdt, born in Claveria, Cagayan, on the island of Luzon in the Philippines—

(1) moved with her family to Alaska in 1965;

(2) was elected to the House of Representatives of Alaska in 1974;

(3) was the first Filipino woman elected to a State legislature; and

(4) authored a comprehensive history book entitled “Filipinos in Alaska: 1788-1958”;

Whereas Filipino American farmworkers and labor leaders, such as Philip Vera Cruz and Larry Itliong, played an integral role in the multiethnic United Farm Workers movement, alongside Cesar Chávez, Dolores Huerta, and other Latino workers;

Whereas, on April 25, 2012, President Barack Obama nominated Lorna G. Schofield to be a United States District Judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and she was confirmed by the Senate on December 13, 2012, to be the first Filipino American in United States history to serve as an Article III Federal judge;

Whereas Filipino Americans play an integral role on the frontlines of the COVID-19 pandemic in the healthcare system of the United States as nurses, doctors, first responders, and other medical professionals;

Whereas Filipino Americans contribute greatly to music, dance, literature, education, business, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, science, technology, the fine arts, and other fields that enrich the United States;

Whereas, as mandated in the mission statement of the Filipino American National Historical Society, efforts should continue to promote the study of Filipino American history and culture because the roles of Filipino Americans and other people of color have largely been overlooked in the writing, teaching, and learning of the history of the United States;

Whereas it is imperative for Filipino American youth to have positive role models to instill—

(1) the significance of education, complemented by the richness of Filipino American ethnicity; and

(2) the value of the Filipino American legacy; and

Whereas it is essential to promote the understanding, education, and appreciation of the history and culture of Filipino Americans in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the celebration of Filipino American History Month in October 2020 as—

(A) a testament to the advancement of Filipino Americans;

(B) a time to reflect on and remember the many notable contributions that Filipino Americans have made to the United States; and

(C) a time to renew efforts toward the research and examination of history and culture so as to provide an opportunity for all people of the United States to learn more about Filipino Americans and to appreciate the historic contributions of Filipino Americans to the United States; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to observe Filipino American History Month with appropriate programs and activities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 762—RECOGNIZING THE DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WOMEN AND GIRLS GLOBALLY**

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

**S. RES. 762**

Whereas the COVID-19 crisis exacerbates existing vulnerabilities for women and girls and has an outsized effect on health, safety, and livelihoods for marginalized communities;

Whereas it is estimated that the disruption of sexual and reproductive health care services and supply chains caused by the COVID-19 crisis caused an estimated 49,000,000 women to stop using contraceptives between April and October 2020, likely resulting in approximately 7,000,000 unintended pregnancies, 1,700,000 major obstetric complications, 28,000 maternal deaths, 168,000 newborn deaths, and 3,300,000 unsafe abortions;

Whereas lockdowns, quarantines, and other movement restrictions related to COVID-19 have disrupted access to legal and social services, as well as access to counseling, safe shelters, and medical treatment, exacerbating vulnerabilities for women and girls;

Whereas gender-based violence such as domestic violence, child marriage, and female genital mutilation has increased, and is expected to continue to increase, as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, including—

(1) an estimated 31,000,000 more gender-based violence cases between April and October 2020;

(2) an additional 13,000,000 child marriages by 2030; and

(3) an increase of approximately 2,000,000 cases of female genital mutilation between 2020 and 2030;

Whereas women play significant roles in the health care workforce, comprising 70 percent of health care workers globally, yet often are not prioritized for the receipt of personal protective equipment, disproportionately exposing them to contracting COVID-19;

Whereas women and girls perform 3 times the amount of unpaid care work in homes and in their communities as men, a burden that has increased during the COVID-19 crisis as women and girls are disproportionately responsible for caring for sick and elderly family and community members and children who are out of school, limiting the ability of women and girls to perform income-generating work, pursue education or skills building, or avoid exposure to COVID-19;

Whereas, globally, women living in poverty will endure specific economic effects as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, largely due to the overrepresentation of those women in the informal economy, the increase in their unpaid care burdens, and the particular hardships facing female entrepreneurs, such as—

(1) loss of jobs or pressure to turn to exploitative work, as women workers dominate in industries most affected by layoffs caused by the COVID-19 crisis, including hospitality, childcare, and tourism, and comprise 92 percent of individuals in the informal sector, which lacks social and legal protections in most countries;

(2) loss of business, as market closures, disruptions in global trading, and the collapse of supply chains have disproportionate effects on female-led businesses and female farmers, and enduring gaps in financial inclusion will have significant ramifications as women entrepreneurs continue to be considered high risk for bank services, formal loans, and credit;

(3) financial insecurity, as women have much lower, if any, pensions, retirement savings, or other assets to mitigate shocks as compared to men; and

(4) loss of necessary income that female-headed households depend on, such as remittances, which the World Bank expects will decrease by nearly 20 percent in 2020;

Whereas the COVID-19 crisis will uniquely affect women in agriculture, who provide more than 43 percent of the agricultural labor around the world and more than 60 percent of such labor in Africa yet whose ability to harvest, sell, and buy food and other products necessary for their food security and nutrition will worsen due to travel restrictions related to the crisis, ongoing discrimination in access to agricultural inputs and markets, and wage gaps and disproportionate unpaid care burdens for female farmers;

Whereas food insecurity will have unique effects on the nutrition and health of women and girls, who already comprise 60 percent of individuals experiencing hunger in the world, often rely on getting at least 1 nutritious meal each day from feeding programs at schools that may be shut down due to the COVID-19 crisis, and face shortages in nutritious food and nutrients given social norms that dictate that women and girls eat last and least when food is scarce;

Whereas girls, particularly adolescent girls, will be especially affected by the closures of schools resulting from the COVID-19 crisis, and it is estimated that, as of March 2020, nearly 743,000,000 girls, not including the approximately 132,000,000 girls who were already out of school before the onset of the crisis, are out of school due to such closures;

Whereas closures of schools due to the COVID-19 crisis will decrease the ability of girls to access education and skills building, increase the exposure of girls to gender-based violence, such as child marriage, exacerbate the vulnerability of girls to early pregnancy and childbirth-related complications, and impede access of girls to information about the prevention of COVID-19, protection services, and pathways to report abuse;

Whereas the COVID-19 crisis will place particular burdens on women and girls in humanitarian emergencies given challenges including overcrowded conditions, restrictions on travel and movement, already strained health, hygiene, and sanitation infrastructure, food shortages and malnutrition, already heightened exposure to gender-based violence, systematic and targeted attacks on health infrastructure and aid workers by parties to conflicts, politicization of aid and service delivery, and restricted humanitarian access, all of which exacerbates the spread and effect of infectious diseases;

Whereas the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the Department of State have expressed concern about an increase in human trafficking and smuggling as traffickers take advantage of