

African-American communities have celebrated Juneteenth as Emancipation Day as far back as 1886 in Texas, but it was not until June 2021 that Congress voted to make Juneteenth a Federal holiday, which President Biden signed into law.

Maryland has had its own complicated history when it comes to the abolition of slavery. Indeed, President Lincoln limited the application of the Emancipation Proclamation only to States that had seceded from the Union during the Civil War. Maryland itself was divided on the issue of slavery in the Civil War.

According to the 1860 census numbers taken before the Civil War, Maryland's population contained almost an equal number of free and enslaved African Americans. Slavery had deep roots in Southern Maryland and Eastern Shore. As described by the University of Maryland historian Ira Berlin, the "Free State" even saw cases of its own households divided, where brothers were fighting in battle on different sides of the Civil War.

Baltimore was growing into a center of trade and industry. It was populated by a mostly free workforce, with one of the largest urban populations of free Blacks in the United States, larger than in Philadelphia or New York, Professor Berlin said. And it was the political epicenter of the Maryland abolition movement, with a leading newspaper, the Baltimore American, instrumental in the push to end slavery.

But outside the city, in the vast agricultural areas of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, slavery was a way of life, much as it was in the rest of the White South, where tobacco was giving way to labor-intensive crops such as cotton, rice, and sugar.

Professor Berlin goes on to say:

Southern Maryland was certainly a southern state; it is agriculture, plantations . . . in some ways it is not much different from Mississippi, both in size and in their lucrative nature. Slaveholders' determination to maintain their human property was a crucial element in the white southern culture.

Let me just go on and point out, other large swaths of Maryland, from Prince George's to Montgomery County, north to Frederick and west, were also pro-slavery, although Frederick itself was a divided community.

After the Civil War broke out, President Lincoln called for soldiers to be raised from the militias of the States in order to put down the insurrection. According to an account from the National Park Service:

These troops were to be transported to Washington, D.C., so that they might protect the Capitol. At this time, the most efficient means to transport such large numbers of men was by rail, and the only routes to Washington passed through Baltimore.

Marylanders were divided in their sympathies. While many disliked the idea of secession, they felt that it was a state's right to secede from the union if it chose to. Many also felt that Maryland should not permit troops to pass through the state to attack a sister state, and others mistrusted the President's intentions, suspecting that the troops

would be used to force Maryland to remain in the Union.

On April 19, 1861, only five days after the surrender of Fort Sumter, the situation in Baltimore exploded into violence. The 6th Massachusetts Infantry arrived at the President Street Station and began the process of changing trains. The cars were disconnected and pulled by horses down Pratt Street to Camden Station. As the process continued, a crowd gathered and with each moment it became more and more unruly. All but two of the cars had been transferred when the crowd blocked the tracks with timbers and anchors.

The two cars returned to the President Street Station and the soldiers disembarked to the howls and jeers of the mob. The troops then marched back down Pratt Street, led by a man carrying a rebel flag, and followed by the mob. At Gay Street some of the mob began tearing up paving stones and throwing them at the soldiers. Other men were seen brandishing pistols and muskets. Someone fired a shot.

The frightened officers ordered the troops to fire into the crowd. This angered the mob further, and they began to attack the soldiers with considerable ferocity. Citizens threw stones and bricks and fired shots at the soldiers. The soldiers returned the fire. Rioters, soldiers, and innocent bystanders fell dead and wounded. The Mayor bravely attempted to stop the battle without success. Then the police arrived.

[Baltimore police intervened and placed policemen] between the two groups and escorted the troops to Camden Station, where they boarded the train and left Baltimore. The Pratt Street Riot was over. The riot resulted in the first casualty list of the war. Eight rioters, one innocent bystander and three soldiers were killed, twenty four soldiers and an unknown number of civilians wounded.

The city of Baltimore was later placed under military rule, with military positions strengthened in Federal Hill and Fort McHenry. As you see, we had divided paths in our State and in Baltimore.

Maryland later very narrowly approved a constitutional amendment in 1864 which abolished slavery, by a vote of over 30,000 to just under 30,000. Soldiers voted both in person and by absentee ballot, but Marylanders supporting or fighting for the Confederacy who would not sign loyalty oaths were not permitted to vote. This amendment took effect in November of 1864, just a few months before Congress proposed the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in January of 1865, which was ratified in December of 1865.

On a holiday that celebrates our fundamental right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all Americans, it is important to remember that those rights have not and are not always applied equally to every American. Redlining, health disparities, police brutality, and other areas of disenfranchisement are relics of our Nation's original sin and the Jim Crow laws that followed. These inequalities shape the African-American experience today.

Celebrating Juneteenth, or Freedom Day, means not only celebrating the victory but also understanding and reconciling with the hard truths. This Freedom Day comes at a time when

there have been targeted attacks on facts and truth. Censoring textbooks, banning conversations about race and gender, and misrepresenting the truth systematically sanitizes our Nation's history.

As a society, we must stand together to resist hiding from the darkest parts of our past. Confronting a difficult past and having an uncomfortable conversation allows us to better address issues of inequality head-on so we can move forward, creating a culture of inclusion and belonging.

As we join the country in recognizing the importance of this anniversary, we should also celebrate how far we have come. In my home State of Maryland, for the first time ever, the first Black Governor, the first Black attorney general, and the first Black speaker of the house are all serving at the same time. The election of Vice President KAMALA HARRIS and the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Jackson show that this country more broadly wants to see the diversity of America reflected in the highest levels of government.

Embracing diversity is in the best interest of our country. It is how we get landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and President Biden's historic Executive order to advance effective, accountable policing and strengthen public safety.

My faith teaches me that we have a responsibility to make the world a better place. That can only be done through civility, understanding, and respecting each other. As we come together to participate in a longstanding tradition of celebrating freedom, let us also celebrate knowledge, hope, and continuing to work toward a more perfect Union and a better future for every American as promised by the preamble to our Constitution.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

TAX CONVENTION WITH CHILE

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, today, the Senate is considering the Chile tax convention. This treaty has been approved by substantial bipartisan majorities in the Foreign Relations Committee in four separate Congresses and has been pending since 2012. It is past time to approve it and provide needed relief to U.S. investors and businesses in Chile.

Without ratifications, Chilean taxes on U.S. company operations in Chile will rise up to 44 percent in 2027 when the special waiver expires. Meanwhile, our competitors with Chilean operations would only pay a 35-percent rate. That includes companies with headquarters in Japan, Canada, Australia, Britain, and, of course, China.

Tax treaties help the business community by minimizing uncertainty and promoting a favorable business environment. A tax convention with Chile eliminates double taxation, provides certainty, and is a natural counterpart to our free-trade agreement with Chile.

This treaty provides tools to ensure U.S. taxpayers will be treated equally and fairly in Chile. It allows them to invest and compete with the knowledge that they will not face discriminatory barriers. The treaty provides tools to help resolve tax disputes between the United States and our tax treaty partners. Without such tools, U.S. investors would have limited ability to resolve these problems on their own. It is not just businesses that will benefit from this treaty; the convention imposes reasonable limits on the amount of tax Chile can impose on U.S. persons who might live or work in Chile. Finally, this treaty will help us prevent tax fraud in Chile.

The tax convention has been held up for a decade. I am pleased that we are finally moving it forward today. I urge my colleagues to approve this Chile convention. It is a treaty, of course, and requires two-thirds vote.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this treaty is not getting much attention, but it is one of the more important things we are doing in the Senate in the last month—in the last few months—because it is very important for U.S. leadership, in the things we care about in terms of climate change, clean tech, EV batteries, that we have this treaty.

The treaty is going to have lasting benefits for the United States and Chile. It expands investment in one of the most mineral-rich regions in the world—critical for making EV batteries and other clean tech. It will ensure that Chinese competitors won't continue to have the edge over U.S. companies in the race for lithium and other minerals when it comes to Chile.

The Chilean people want to be close to the United States. I see some of our Chilean representatives in the Gallery. This treaty makes us much closer because there is no double taxation for American companies when they want to invest in Chile.

Let's not forget that Chile has more lithium than any other country in the world, and lithium is one of those key elements that we need to make EV batteries and make solar panels and so many other things.

So this Chile tax treaty is very good news for American jobs, American clean energy transition, and we are strengthening our economic bonds with

a crucial ally, a vital ally, in South America.

I just had the opportunity to meet with the representatives of the Chilean Government—the Foreign Minister, the Ambassador.

I want to thank you for being here on this wonderful occasion.

I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for doing this—Chairman MENENDEZ, Ranking Member RISCH.

This is a very important treaty that will serve the United States, Chile, and the world economy very well in the years to come.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

The amendment (No. 136) was withdrawn.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification?

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 172 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Hagerty	Ricketts
Barrasso	Hassan	Risch
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blackburn	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Britt	Johnson	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schmitt
Budd	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cardin	King	Scott (SC)
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Lee	Smith
Collins	Lujan	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lummis	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Cotton	Markey	Thune
Cramer	Marshall	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Tuberville
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Vance
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Mullin	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Murray	Whitehouse
Fischer	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Grassley	Reed	

NAYS—2

Hawley Paul

NOT VOTING—3

Booker Capito Coons

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 95, the nays are 2.

Two-thirds of the Senators present, a quorum being present, having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

The resolution of ratification agreed to is as follows:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed at Washington February 4, 2010, with a Protocol signed the same day, as corrected by exchanges of notes effected February 25, 2011, and February 10 and 21, 2012, and a related agreement effected by exchange of notes on February 4, 2010 (the "Convention") (Treaty Doc. 112-8), subject to the reservations of section 2 and the declarations of section 3.

SECTION 2. RESERVATIONS

The advice and consent of the Senate under Section 1 is subject to the following reservations, which shall be included in the instrument of ratification:

(1) Nothing in the Convention shall be construed as preventing the United States from imposing a tax under section 59A, entitled the "Tax on Base Erosion Payments of Taxpayers with Substantial Gross Receipts," of the Internal Revenue Code (as it may be amended from time to time) on a company that is a resident of the United States or the profits of a company that is a resident of Chile that are attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States.

(2) Paragraph 1 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"1. In accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the law of the United States (as it may be amended from time to time without changing the general principle thereof):

a) the United States shall allow to a resident or citizen of the United States as a credit against the United States tax on income applicable to residents and citizens the income tax paid or accrued to Chile by or on behalf of such citizen or resident. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the taxes referred to in subparagraph b) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of Article 2 (Taxes Covered), excluding taxes on capital, shall be considered income taxes; and

b) in the case of a United States company owning at least 10 percent of the aggregate vote or value of the shares of a company that is a resident of Chile and from which the United States company receives dividends, the United States shall allow a deduction in the amount of such dividends in computing the taxable income of the United States company."

SECTION 3. DECLARATIONS

The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following declarations:

(1) The Convention is self-executing.

(2) In light of substantial changes made to the international provisions of the Internal Revenue Code in 2017, the Senate declares that future tax treaties need to reflect such changes appropriately, including in Article 23. Therefore, based on discussions with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, additional work is required to evaluate the policy of Article 23 in addressing relief of double taxation and to agree on whether further changes to the terms of the Article are necessary for future income tax treaties.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

REMEMBERING KARON KAYE TINSLEY GOOLSBY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today to honor an extraordinary Texan and