

quorum requirement, 2, 20  
 record of, 21, 35  
 right to, 31  
 secrecy, 21  
 sworn, 31  
 transcripts, 34  
 travel  
 Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, 13  
 foreign travel authorization during recess, 24  
 vacancies in the membership, (1)  
 violations  
 inadvertent, 5, 27  
 of law, 3, 25, 37  
 of Title 39, United States Code, 10  
 technical, 5, 27  
 votes  
 majority, 3, 4, 21, 22, 32, 35, 40, 44, 46, 47  
 recorded, 5, 21, 23, 27, 43, 46  
 waiver  
 authority for, 45  
 description required, 9  
 procedure for, 45  
 publicly available, 46  
 request for, 46  
 witnesses  
 authority to call, 7  
 swearing of, 32  
 written notice to respondent, 28  
 written rules, authorization to adopt, 6, 48

## ENDNOTES

1. As amended by S. Res. 4, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977), S. Res. 110, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977), S. Res. 204, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977), S. Res. 230, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977), S. Res. 312, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977), S. Res. 271, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. (1979), S. Res. 78, 97th Cong., 1st Sess. (1981). Brackets reflect renumbering of paragraphs in Senate Rule XXXVII effected by S. Res. 236, 101st Cong., 2d Sess. (1990). Amended by S. Res. 222, 106th Cong., 1st Sess. (1999). The amendments made by S. Res. 222, Senate Ethics Procedure Reform Resolution of 1999, shall take effect on November 5, 1999, except that the amendments shall not apply with respect to further proceedings in any preliminary inquiry, initial review, or investigation commenced before November 5, 1999, under Senate Resolution 338, agreed to July 24, 1964.
2. Subsection (c) was amended by S. Res. 222, 106th Cong., 1st Sess. (1999).
3. Subsection 3 was amended by S. Res. 78, 97th Cong., 1st Sess. (1981).
4. Subsection d(1)–(3) was added by S. Res. 110, §203, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977) and amended by S. Res. 222, 106th Cong., 1st Sess. (1999).
5. Reference to Senate Code of Official Conduct was added by S. Res. 110, §201, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977).
6. Subsections (b)–(h) were added by and subsection (i) was amended by S. Res. 110, §202, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977). Subsections (a)–(e) and (g)–(h) were amended by S. Res. 222, 106th Cong., 1st Sess. (1999).
7. Paragraph 7 was amended by S. Res. 110, §204, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977).
8. Paragraph 8 was added by S. Res. 230, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977).
9. Subsection (b)(1) was added by S. Res. 110 §204, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977).
10. Subsection (b)(2) was amended by S. Res. 222, 106th Cong., 1st Sess. (1999).
11. Subsection (c) was added by S. Res. 110, §204, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977).
12. Subsection (d) was added by S. Res. 312, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977) and was amended by S. Res. 222, 106th Cong., 1st Sess. (1999).
13. Subsection was added by S. Res. 110, §206, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977).
14. As amended 145 Cong. Rec. S14203 (daily ed. Nov. 5, 1999).

# RECOGNIZING THE DEFENDERS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, we must never forget the “first to fire”

troops from the United States and the Philippines who bravely defended Bataan, Corregidor, and other critical locations throughout the Pacific theater in the early months of World War II before enduring some of the most harrowing prisoners of war experiences in history.

Their combat experiences began hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii Territory, on December 7, 1941. Imperial Japanese forces launched coordinated attacks throughout Asia, striking Malaya, Thailand, Singapore, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and the American Territories of Guam, Midway, Wake Island, Howland Island, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

By December 22, 1941, the American Territories of Guam and Wake Island were surrendered to Imperial Japan. The Commonwealth of the Philippines was under a full-scale invasion.

By March 10, 1942, the U.S. Asiatic Fleet was destroyed, and U.S. Army Forces on Java in the Dutch East Indies were surrendered, and General Douglas MacArthur was evacuated from Corregidor to Australia.

By June 9, 1942, all of the Philippines was surrendered. The Japanese occupied the Alaskan islands of Kiska and Attu. Japanese forces threw three captured American aviators from the Battle of Midway into the sea.

Only in the Philippine Islands did U.S. Armed Forces under the command of the United States Army Forces Far East—USAFFE—wage a prolonged, 6-month resistance to Imperial Japan's invasion in contrast to other Allied encounters with Japan throughout Southeast Asia.

In the Philippines, the “first to fire” at the Japanese invaders on December 8, 1941, were the New Mexico National Guardsmen from the 200th and 515th Coast Artillery (AA) regiments, who were stationed at Fort Stotsenburg north of Manila with the mission of protecting Clark Field.

With the activation of War Plan Orange (WPO-3) on December 24, 1941, USAFFE forces on the island of Luzon in the Philippines withdrew into the Bataan Peninsula to defend Manila Bay and await for reinforcements, which were never to come.

The withdrawal was covered by 26th Cavalry Regiment (Philippine Scouts) and the Provisional Tank Group commanded by Brigadier General James R. N. Weaver that was composed of the 192nd GHQ Light Tank Battalion made up of Company A from Janesville, WI, Company B from Maywood, IL, Company C from Port Clinton, OH, and Company D from Harrodsburg, KY, and the GHQ 194th Light Tank Battalion made up of Company A from Brainerd, MN, Company B from Saint Joseph, MO, and Company C from Salinas, CA, and the 17th Ordnance Company (Armored).

On January 16, 1942, when Troop G of the 26th Cavalry encountered Japanese forces at an escape route to Bataan, Lieutenant Edwin P. Ramsey ordered

the last cavalry charge in American history.

For the next 4 months, an estimated 12,000 American troops, 76,000 Filipino troops, and 20,000 Filipino civilians endured siege conditions marked by hunger, disease, and confusion with dwindling and antiquated war materiel.

The Japan's successful command of the air and sea in Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific combined with Washington and London's “Europe First” strategy foreclosed sending reinforcements and supplies to the besieged islands in the Pacific.

Despite the combat prowess, dedication, and pure heroism of the American and Filipino troops on Bataan, Commanding General Edward B. King understood his seriously degraded force could not continue. He surrendered the Bataan Peninsula on April 9, 1942.

With surrender, thousands of troops and civilians were assembled at the Port of Mariveles at the tip of Bataan for a 65-mile merciless march in the tropical sun up the peninsula to a train station at San Fernando where they were packed standing into small unventilated boxcars for the 24 miles to Capas. From there, the survivors were forced to march 6 miles to Camp O'Donnell, a makeshift POW camp with only one source of water.

This forced trek came to be known as the Bataan Death March as it was marked by the Japanese capturers' conscious cruelty of withholding food, water, and medicine, for looting and murder, and for inflicting capricious abuse and torture upon defenseless prisoners.

For the next month, the Japanese under the command of General Masaharu Homma unleashed a continual air and artillery assault on the fortress islands of Corregidor (Ft. Mills), Ft. Frank, Ft. Hughes, and Ft. Drum in Manila Bay.

After Japanese forces breached beach defenses on Corregidor, Commanding General Jonathan Wainwright surrendered Corregidor and its associated islands on May 6, 1942.

General Homma refused to accept the surrender and kept the men and women held on the islands in Manila Bay as hostages until he received assurance on June 9, 1942, that all the USAFFE troops throughout the Philippines had surrendered.

On June 7, 1942, the Imperial Japanese Army occupied the Aleutian Island of Attu, capturing the population of 42 Unangax (Aleut) and two American citizens, one of whom was executed and the other taken to Japan with the Alaska Natives as prisoners of war.

Included in the surrenders in the Philippines were female nurses of U.S. Army, Navy, Philippine Army, and civilian volunteers who became the first large group of American women in combat and, alongside the five Navy nurses surrendered on Guam in December 1941, comprised the first group of American military women taken captive and imprisoned by an enemy.

Between January of 1942 and December of 1944, thousands of prisoners of war from the United States who had survived the surrenders throughout the Pacific were shipped in unmarked transports, known as "hellships" for forced labor, often with private companies, throughout the Japanese Empire.

By the war's end, more than 12,000 Americans had died in squalid POW camps, in the fetid holds of the "hellships," or in forced labor camps owned by Japanese companies where they were denied food, water, sanitation, clothing, and medical care. As a result, the death rate for American POWs of Japan was 40 percent. Less than half of the men of New Mexico Coast Artillery and the members of the 192nd and 194th Provisional Tank Battalions returned home after the war.

Surviving as a POW of Japan and returning home was the beginning of new battles: finding acceptance in society and living with serious mental and physical ailments that the Veterans Administration was unprepared to address, resulting in death rates that were more than twice those of the comparably aged White male population of the time.

The veterans of the early defensive battles in the Pacific represented all States, Tribes, and Territories of the United States, a diversity of ethnicities and religions embodying the American spirit of perseverance, faith, and optimism.

President Ronald Reagan first proclaimed National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day in 1988, which was established to coincide with April 9, the anniversary of the surrender of Bataan and the start of the Bataan Death March.

The U.S. Navy has honored the service and heroism of the veterans of early battles in the Pacific by naming several ships after the 1942 fighting in the Philippines and other places in the Pacific, including one still in service, the USS *Bataan* (LHD-5), homeported in Norfolk, VA; as well as the now decommissioned USS *Corregidor* (CVE-58); USS *Antrim* (FFG-20); USS *Bangust* (DE-739), USS *Baron* (DE-739), USS *Elrod* (FFG-55), and USS *Rooks* (DD-804).

It is time to recognize the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor: ordinary men and women who found uncommon courage in extraordinary circumstances to fight the impossible and endure the unimaginable for freedom from tyranny and oppression.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### RECOGNIZING WAVES

• Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, in 1973 the citizens of Fairview, TN set out to solve a problem. Their community was growing, but individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities were being left behind. Not content to ignore their plight, a small

group of families and local leaders put their heads together. After much deliberation, Waves was born.

50 years later, what started as a small but significant passion project has blossomed into a pillar of the Williamson County community. Each day, close to 100 full-time and part-time employees and volunteers serve more than 700 children and adults through early learning, adult day service, adult residential, and employment programs.

Here in Washington, we provide what support we can to community programs like these. But, as the people at Waves and other places like it will tell you, what keeps these organizations going is the support of their friends and neighbors and the belief in the possibility of a loving and more supportive world.

As they celebrate their 50th anniversary, I want to thank the dedicated team at Waves for giving so much of themselves to this cause. On behalf of all Tennesseans, I wish you the very best and look forward to seeing what you do next.●

#### MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 424. A bill to protect the seniors of the United States, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-479. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revised Jurisdictional Thresholds for Section 8 of the Clayton Act" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-480. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revised Jurisdictional Thresholds for Section 7A of the Clayton Act" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-481. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "2019 Annual Report of the National Institute of Justice"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-482. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Literature Review and Data Analysis on Deaths in Custody"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-483. A communication from the President of the United States Capitol Historical Society, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Society's fiscal year 2022 annual report and the Uniform Resource Locator (URL); to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-484. A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to notifying Congress that the Commission did not complete or initiate competitive sourcing for conversion in fiscal year 2022, nor do they plan to do so in fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-485. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modifications of Approval Requirements for Courses Designed to Prepare Individuals for Licensure or Certifications" (RIN2900-AQ91) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-486. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Amendments" (RIN2900-AR79) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-487. A communication from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Emergent Suicide Care" (RIN2900-AR50) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-488. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-489. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Withdrawal of the Statement of Enforcement Principles Regarding 'Unfair Methods of Competition' under Section 5 of the FTC Act" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-490. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Policy Statement of the Federal Trade Commission on Rebates and Fees in Exchange for Excluding Lower-Cost Drug Products" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-491. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Telemarketing Sales Rule Fees" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-492. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustments to Civil Penalty Amounts" received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.