

based international trading system that promotes innovation and growth, lowers input costs for goods manufactured in the United States, reduces consumer prices, supports supply chain resiliency, and enables the United States to maintain an export market valued at more than \$3,000,000,000,000; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) observes the 95th anniversary of the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930 (commonly known as the “Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930”) as a moment of historical reflection on the consequences of protectionist economic policies;

(2) views the Tariff Act of 1930 as a significant contributor to the Great Depression;

(3) affirms the importance of rules-based trade policy that reduces production costs for farmers, manufacturers, and construction firms in the United States, strengthens international economic cooperation, helps provide consumers in the United States with a larger variety of affordable goods, and opens up vast foreign markets to exports from the United States; and

(4) commits to encouraging trade and economic policies that encourage economic growth and avoid the repetition of historic policy mistakes.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I am here too to focus on some history and a resolution. Today is the 95th anniversary of one of the worst economic policies our country ever made: the Smoot-Hawley tariffs.

Don't just take my word for it. The Senate Historical Office has characterized it as “among the most catastrophic acts in congressional history.”

So today I am introducing a resolution that commemorates this anniversary as a moment to reflect on the devastating impact and the consequences. It shows you what we can learn from history, and at its peak, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act placed an average rate of 20 percent tariffs on goods imported into the United States—just 20 percent. So we have had this big discussion about many other things, definitely well above 20 percent.

The goal then was to bolster U.S. farmers and manufacturers by protecting them from foreign competition. But that goal, as we all know, if you study history, was not met. What it did instead was widen and deepen the Great Depression.

My resolution recounts our major trading partners, including Canada and countries in Europe, responded to those tariffs placed on by the United States by raising tariffs on the United States' exported goods. So yes, let's say a trade war. And anti-United States sentiment rapidly intensified in foreign countries, leading to a consumer boycott of American products in Canada, France, Spain, Italy, and many other countries.

The retaliatory tariffs and consumer boycotts caused farm and manufacturing exports from the United States to plunge from 68 percent, basically \$5.24 billion, in 1929, to basically \$1.6 billion—so from \$5 billion to basically \$1 billion in 1933, so a big drop in what the United States was able to do.

The U.S. gross domestic product fell nearly in half, from \$104 billion in 1929

to just \$57 billion in 1932. And the unemployment rate rose from 3.2 percent to a peak of around 23 percent in 1932. So the Great Depression had arrived.

In my State, the State of Washington, we have always been dependent on trade. Back then, lumber was our main export, and the trade war essentially destroyed that industry. Production dropped 70 percent, and the board feet dropped down to just 2 billion board feet in 1932—more than cutting in half what we had done before. More than half of our State's loggers lost their jobs. The unemployment rate in my State was 33 percent much higher than the national average. And where do we stand 95 years later? Do we want to take a moment and understand the lessons of Smoot-Hawley?

The administration is running a very high tariff playbook. The world's economy is much more interconnected now than it was in the 1930s. Uncertainty is the enemy of continued economic growth. And at least the Smoot-Hawley tariffs were set at an established rate. American businesses knew what they were standing up against and could make forecasts and plans accordingly.

These tariffs in the Trump administration change at the discretion of the President, creating huge uncertainty. Small business owners in my State tell me that while the tariffs are a challenge, the uncertainty is what keeps them up at night. The administration's tariffs are on par with Smoot-Hawley era tariffs. On that, the economic historians agree: That was a prolonged and deepened global depression. Last week, the President said the tariffs on China would be set at 55 percent.

So what have we learned from this historical date? Before President Hoover signed the Smoot-Hawley Act, he got a signed letter from more than 1,000 economists—1,000 economists sent a letter. The economists warned that raising tariffs would cause the cost to rise on consumers; farmers and manufacturers would suffer; and retaliatory tariffs would make exports dry up. And they said that starting a trade war would damage our foreign relations.

As early as 1934, Congress tried to right the ship. That year, we passed the Reciprocal Tariff Act directing Presidents to reduce us and world tariff rates. This year, my colleague Senator GRASSLEY and I are trying to stop the administration by introducing the Trade Review Act of 2025 that establishes limits on the President's ability to impose tariffs. Why? Because this is the constitutional power given to Congress, not to the President. The courts have already said at certain levels that this President, as it relates to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, does not have this authority.

So out of the ashes of World War Two, the U.S. led in a way of creating an open and rules-based international trading system. Tariffs were lowered in the U.S. and abroad—falling in the

U.S.—from a trade weighted average of 20 percent in '33 to 7 percent in 1950 and continuing to fall afterward with trade agreements.

So it means we established rules. That is what trade needs. We don't need a President whose authority isn't in this particular area to start trade wars with no end in sight. The rules-based trading system provided the stability we needed to drive investment and to drive growth.

So the resolution I am introducing today asked the Senate to affirm the importance of a rules-based trade policy that reduces production costs for American farmers, for manufacturers, and one that opens markets to US exports.

It is time for us to commit to encouraging trade policies, particularly when so many other countries are getting their products on the shelves in foreign markets, leaving our products at home.

Let's avoid the repetition of this historical policy mistake and instead do something that reaffirms this institution's oversight of this issue and recognize the problems that tariffs are causing.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—COMMEMORATING JUNE 17, 2025, AS THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOTHER EMANUEL AME CHURCH SHOOTING

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 282

Whereas, on June 17, 2015, a peaceful Wednesday evening prayer meeting at the Mother Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in Charleston, South Carolina, ended in tragedy as an armed gunman killed 9 African-American parishioners;

Whereas the killer, Dylann Roof, a White supremacist, sat in the Mother Emanuel AME Church, the oldest African Methodist church in the South, for more than an hour before opening fire, shooting 12 people and killing 9 before escaping;

Whereas the “Emanuel Nine” includes the Reverend Clementa Pinckney, Cynthia Hurd, the Reverend Sharonda Coleman-Singleton, Tywanza Sanders, Ethel Lance, Susie Jackson, the Reverend DePayne Middleton-Doctor, the Reverend Daniel Simmons, Sr., and Myra Thompson;

Whereas Reverend Clementa Pinckney, elected to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1996 at the age of 23, becoming the youngest African-American elected to the South Carolina State Legislature, was a 15-year member of the South Carolina Senate from the 45th District, a beloved husband of Jennifer Benjamin and father of Eliana and Malana, and was a recipient of a bachelor's degree from Allen University in 1995 and a master of public administration degree from the University of South Carolina in 1999;

Whereas Cynthia Hurd served as a librarian in the Charleston, South Carolina library system for 31 years, worked at the St. Andrews Regional Library since 2011, had previously worked as the branch manager of the John L. Dart Library in downtown Charleston, and after her death, was honored by the Charleston County Public Library system,

which renamed St. Andrews Library the Cynthia Graham Hurd St. Andrews Regional Library;

Whereas Reverend Sharonda Coleman-Singleton was a member of the ministerial staff at Mother Emanuel AME Church, spent her life making a long-lasting difference in the lives of those around her, was a speech and language pathologist, and was a girls' track and field coach for Goose Creek High School;

Whereas Tywanza Sanders, who was only 26 years old when his young life was taken, earned a bachelor's degree in business administration from Allen University, played instruments such as the keyboard and was in the process of writing his own book of poetry, and in his last moment, stepped in front of Susie Jackson, giving his life in an attempt to save his great-aunt;

Whereas both Tywanza Sanders and Susie Jackson were celebrated in a joint funeral attended by hundreds of mourners;

Whereas Ethel Lance, whose favorite gospel song was "One Day at a Time", was born in Charleston, where she and her husband, Nathaniel Lance, raised their family, and she was a lifelong member of Mother Emanuel AME Church, where she worked as a custodian to help keep the facilities clean for 5 years;

Whereas Susie Jackson, a longtime member of the Mother Emanuel AME Church, served as a trustee and an usher at her church, sang in the adult choir for many years, and was 87 years old when she was killed on that tragic day;

Whereas Reverend DePayne Middleton-Doctor earned a bachelor's degree in biology from Columbia College in 1989, and a master's degree in organizational management from Southern Wesleyan University in 1994, served as a minister at Mount Moriah Missionary Baptist Church in North Charleston before joining Mother Emanuel AME as a minister in March 2015, and was the loving mother of 4 daughters—Gracyn, Kaylin, Hali, and Czana;

Whereas Reverend Daniel Simmons, Sr. was a fourth-generation preacher who assisted Reverend Pinckney with pastoral duties, was nicknamed "Super Simmons from the Super Seventh", earned a bachelor's degree in education administration from Allen University, a master's degree in social work from the University of South Carolina, and a master of divinity degree with a concentration in leadership and theology from the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary in Columbia, was a loving husband to his wife, Annie Graham Simmons, and was a devoted father to his 2 children, Daniel L. Simmons, Jr. and Rose Ann Simmons;

Whereas Myra Thompson was a Charleston native and longtime member of the Mother Emanuel AME Church, earned a bachelor's degree in english education from Benedict College, received a master of education degree in reading and a second degree of master of education in school counseling from the Citadel Military College of Charleston, was married to Reverend Anthony B. Thompson, Vicar of Holy Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church in Charleston, and was a loving mother to her 2 children, Kevin and Denise, and her 2 grandchildren;

Whereas, on December 15, 2016, Roof was convicted in Federal court of all 33 Federal charges against him (including hate crimes) that stemmed from the shooting;

Whereas, on January 11, 2017, he was sentenced to death for those crimes;

Whereas, on March 31, 2017, Roof agreed to plead guilty in South Carolina State court to all state charges pending against him—9 counts of murder, 3 counts of attempted murder, and possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony—to avoid a second death sentence;

Whereas, as part of the plea agreement, Roof accepted a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole;

Whereas, on April 10, 2017, Roof was sentenced to 9 consecutive sentences of life without the possibility of parole after formally pleading guilty to the state charges; and

Whereas Roof is currently on death row at United States Penitentiary, Terre Haute, awaiting execution for the Federal convictions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates June 17, 2025, as the tenth anniversary of the Mother Emanuel AME Church shooting;

(2) remembers that in the face of unimaginable pain, the church stood firm in faith, a living reminder that—

(A) as Romans 8:28 says, "in all things God works for the good of those who love him"; and

(B) as Matthew 18:21-22 teaches, "Peter came up and said to him, 'Lord, how often will my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? As many as seven times?' [and] Jesus said to him, 'I do not say to you seven times, but seventy-seven times'";

(3) honors the victims' memory, their legacy, and the enduring hope that evil never has the final word; and

(4) remembers each victim of the shooting—

(A) Reverend Clementa Pinckney;

(B) Reverend Sharonda Coleman-Singleton;

(C) Cynthia Hurd;

(D) Susie Jackson;

(E) Ethel Lance;

(F) Reverend DePayne Middleton-Doctor;

(G) Tywanza Sanders;

(H) Reverend Daniel Simmons Sr.;

(I) Myra Thompson;

(J) Polly Sheppard;

(K) Jennifer Pinckney;

(L) Felicia Sanders; and

(M) two minor children.

SENATE RESOLUTION 283—COMMEMORATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF HIS HOLINESS THE 14TH DALAI LAMA ON JULY 6, 2025, AS "A DAY OF COMPASSION" AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DISTINCT RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL, LINGUISTIC, AND HISTORICAL IDENTITY OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CURTIS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 283

Whereas July 6, 2025, marks the 90th birthday of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama;

Whereas the 14th Dalai Lama was born in northeastern Tibet in 1935, was enthroned as the 14th incarnation in 1940, and was called upon to assume temporal leadership of Tibet in 1950 in response to a tumultuous time as the newly established People's Republic of China sent its military to seize control of Tibet;

Whereas the leader of the People's Republic of China, Mao Zedong, assured the Dalai Lama that "the Tibetan people have the right of exercising national regional autonomy" under Chinese rule and conveyed to the Dalai Lama that Tibet's distinct religious and cultural traditions would be respected, as reflected in the Seventeen Point Agreement of 1951;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China, led by the Chinese Com-

munist Party, steadily eroded the Tibetan autonomy to which it committed in the Seventeen Point Agreement through repressive political and military actions, leading to tension, resistance, and ultimately the Dalai Lama's exile in 1959;

Whereas, in March 1959, the Dalai Lama fled Tibet after Chinese Communist forces began shelling Lhasa and has since been residing in India, along with tens of thousands of Tibetan refugees;

Whereas, for more than 7 decades, His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has significantly advanced greater understanding, tolerance, harmony, and respect among the religious faiths of the world;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has led the effort to preserve the rich and distinct cultural, religious, historical, and linguistic heritage of the people of Tibet while working to safeguard other endangered cultures throughout the world;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has been gravely concerned by the degraded state of the environment of Tibet and the unchecked exploitation of the natural resources of Tibet, including fresh water, because they have implications not only for Tibetans, but also for the whole of Asia;

Whereas, beginning in 1979, the Dalai Lama has visited various parts of the United States and subsequently gained the admiration of all levels of society in the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States have consistently expressed their appreciation for the culture and religion of Tibetan Buddhists, including through their support of its preservation, and political and diplomatic support for the Dalai Lama in his capacity as a spiritual leader;

Whereas there is strong bipartisan support from successive Congresses and Administrations for the Dalai Lama's vision for Tibet and the world and for a negotiated resolution that leads to meaningful autonomy for Tibetans that ensures they are able to freely practice their religion, culture, and language;

Whereas, on October 17, 2007, Congress awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to the Dalai Lama, finding in the Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act (Public Law 109-287; 120 Stat. 1231) that he is recognized around the world as "a leading figure of moral and religious authority" and is "the unrivaled spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people";

Whereas, wherever followers of Tibetan Buddhism reside, including Tibet, the United States, Bhutan, India, Mongolia, Nepal, the Russian Federation, and other countries around the world, those followers look to the Dalai Lama for religious leadership and spiritual guidance;

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights holds that "[e]veryone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion," including the freedom to change religion or belief and to practice it in private or public;

Whereas at least 159 Tibetans in Tibet are known to have self-immolated, with statements or records left by many of them calling for freedom for Tibet and the return of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in 1991, section 355 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-138; 105 Stat. 713) expressed the sense of Congress that Tibet "is an occupied country under the established principles of international law" and that "Tibet's true representatives are the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile as recognized by the Tibetan people";