115TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

# S. 1050

## AN ACT

To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese-American Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- This Act may be cited as the "Chinese-American
- 3 World War II Veteran Congressional Gold Medal Act".
- 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

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- 5 Congress finds that—
- (1) Chinese Americans served the United States
  in every conflict since the Civil War, and distinguished themselves in World War II, serving in
  every theater of war and every branch of service,
  earning citations for their heroism and honorable
  service, including the Medal of Honor;
  - (2) Chinese nationals and Chinese Americans faced institutional discrimination in the United States since before World War II, limiting the size of their population and their ability to build thriving communities in the United States;
- 17 (3) the Act entitled "An Act to execute certain 18 treaty stipulations relating to Chinese", approved 19 May 6, 1882 (commonly known as the "Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882") (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126), 20 21 was the first Federal law that broadly restricted im-22 migration and a specific nationality, making it illegal 23 for Chinese laborers to immigrate to the United 24 States and limiting the Chinese population in the 25 United States for over 60 years;

- 1 (4) major court decisions such as the decisions
  2 in Lum v. Rice, 275 U.S. 78 (1927), and People v.
  3 Hall, 4 Cal. 399 (1854), found "yellow" races to be
  4 equal to African Americans with regard to "separate
  5 but equal" school facilities, and prohibited Chinese
  6 Americans, along with "Black, mulatto, or Indian"
  7 persons, from testifying against White men;
  - (5) Chinese Americans were harassed, beaten, and murdered because of their ethnicity, including the Chinese Massacre of 1871, where 17 Chinese immigrants in Los Angeles, California, were tortured and murdered, the Rock Springs Massacre of 1885 where White rioters killed 28 Chinese miners and burned 75 of their homes in Rock Springs, Wyoming, and the Hells Canyon Massacre of 1887 where 34 Chinese gold miners were ambushed and murdered in Hells Canyon, Oregon;
    - (6) there were only 78,000 Chinese Americans living on the United States mainland, with 29,000 living in Hawaii, at the start of World War II as result of Federal and State legislation and judicial decisions;
  - (7) despite the anti-Chinese discrimination at the time, as many as 20,000 Chinese Americans served in the Armed Forces during World War II,

- 1 of whom, approximately 40 percent were not United 2 States citizens due to the laws that denied citizen-3 ship to persons of Chinese descent; 4 (8) Chinese Americans, although small in num-5 bers, made important contributions to the World 6 War II effort; 7 (9) of the total Chinese Americans serving, ap-8 proximately 25 percent served in the United States 9 Army Air Force, with some sent to the China-10 Burma-India Theater with the 14th Air Service 11 Group; 12 (10) the remainder of Chinese Americans who 13 served in World War II served in all branches of the 14 Armed Forces in all 4 theaters of war; 15 (11) the first all Chinese-American group was 16 the 14th Air Service Group in the China-Burma-17 India Theater which enabled extensive and effective 18 operations against the Japanese military in China; 19 (12) Chinese Americans are widely acknowl-20 edged for their role in the 14th Air Force, widely 21 known as the Flying Tigers;
  - (13) Chinese Americans assigned to the China-Burma-India Theater made transoceanic journeys through hostile territories and were subject to enemy attack while at sea and in the air:

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- 1 (14) in the Pacific Theater, Chinese Americans 2 were in ground, air, and ocean combat and support 3 roles throughout the Pacific including New Guinea, 4 Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, 5 Philippines, Mariana Islands, and Aleutian Islands; 6 (15) throughout the Pacific and China-Burma-7 India theaters, Chinese Americans performed vital 8 functions in translating, coordinating Nationalist 9 Chinese and United States combat operations, serv-10 icing and repairing aircraft and armaments, training 11 Nationalist Chinese troops and sailors, delivering 12 medical care, providing signal and communication 13 support, gathering and analyzing intelligence, par-14 ticipating in ground and air combat, and securing 15 and delivering supplies; 16 (16) Chinese Americans also served in combat 17 and support roles in the European and African thea-18 ters, serving in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, the Nor-19 mandy D-Day invasion, which liberated Western 20 Europe, and the Battle of the Bulge, occupying 21
  - (17) Chinese Americans flew bomber missions, served in infantry units and combat ships in the Battle of the Atlantic, including aboard Merchant

Western Germany while helping to liberate Central

Europe;

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1 Marines convoys vulnerable to submarine and air at-2 tacks; 3 (18) many Chinese-American women served in 4 the Women's Army Corps, the Army Air Forces, and 5 the United States Naval Reserve Women's Reserve, 6 and some became pilots, air traffic controllers, flight 7 trainers, weather forecasters, occupational thera-8 pists, and nurses; 9 (19) Captain Francis B. Wai is the only Chi-10 nese American who served in World War II to have 11 been awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest mili-12 tary award given by the United States 13 (20) Chinese Americans also earned Combat In-14 fantry Badges, Purple Hearts, Bronze Stars, Silver 15 Stars, Distinguished Service Cross, and Distin-16 guished Flying Cross; 17 (21) units of the Armed Forces with Chinese 18 Americans were also awarded unit citations for valor 19 and bravery; 20 (22) the United States remains forever indebted 21 to the bravery, valor, and dedication that the Chi-22 nese-American Veterans of World War II displayed; 23 and 24 (23) the commitment and sacrifice of Chinese Americans demonstrates a highly uncommon and 25

1	commendable sense of patriotism and honor in the
2	face of discrimination.
3	SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
4	In this Act—
5	(1) the term "Chinese-American Veterans of
6	World II" includes individuals of Chinese ancestry
7	who served—
8	(A) honorably at any time during the pe-
9	riod December 7, 1941, and ending December
10	31, 1946; and
11	(B) in an active duty status under the
12	command of the Armed Forces; and
13	(2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary
14	of the Treasury.
15	SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.
16	(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The President Pro Tem-
17	pore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Rep-
18	resentatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the
19	award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of
20	appropriate design to the Chinese-American Veterans of
21	World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service
22	during World War II.
23	(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the
24	award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall

- 1 strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and
- 2 inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.
- 3 (c) Smithsonian Institute.—
- 4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the
  5 gold medal in honor of the Chinese-American Vet6 erans of World War II, the gold medal shall be given
  7 to the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be
  8 available for display as appropriate and made avail9 able for research.
- 10 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
  11 Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should
  12 make the gold medal received under paragraph (1)
  13 available for display elsewhere, particularly at other
  14 locations associated with the Chinese-American Vet15 erans of World II or with World War II.
- 16 (d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—Under regulations that
  17 the Secretary may promulgate, the Secretary may strike
  18 and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck
  19 under this Act, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of
  20 the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machin21 ery, and overhead expenses.

### 22 SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDAL.

23 (a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—The gold medal struck 24 under this Act shall be a national medal for the purposes 25 of chapter 51 of title 31, Unites States Code.

- 1 (b) Numismatic Items.—For purpose of section
- 2 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck
- 3 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

Passed the Senate September 12, 2018.

Attest:

Secretary.

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