

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, we mark the beginning of Gun Violence Awareness Month clouded in tragedy and heartbreak as our Nation yet again mourns the loss of innocent life and confronts another act of senseless gun violence.

As a Nation, we grieve with the Virginia Beach community. We must now ask ourselves how many more lives will be allowed to be lost before we finally say enough is enough? How many children, how many neighbors, how many colleagues and friends must we lose before we finally take action to make commonsense gun reform a reality?

“Run, hide, and fight” should no longer be a phrase our children must learn along with their ABCs. Each day that passes without universal background checks, without a ban on military-style assault weapons, without safe storage and red flag laws, we risk the loss of more innocent life.

This Gun Violence Awareness Month should serve as a wake-up call to all Americans. What are we waiting for? The time to act is now.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH: ACT NOW TO STOP GUN VIOLENCE

(Mr. SCHNEIDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, June is Gun Violence Awareness Month, a time for extra reflection on the immeasurable cost of lives lost and destroyed in senseless shootings. And it is another chance to demand that Congress act to stop the bloodshed.

Once more, last Friday, a gunman attacked a local government building in Virginia Beach, killing 12 and wounding many more.

This was the 150th mass shooting in America since the start of the year, on the 151st day of the year. Let that sink in: 150 days, 151 mass shootings. Enough is enough.

But it is not just mass shootings. This past weekend, in Chicago alone, at least 52 people were shot, and eight people died. Enough is enough.

It is long past time for the Congress to take concrete action to reduce gun violence. As a House, we did that this year, passing H.R. 8, a bipartisan universal background check bill, but it has been more than 100 days since we sent that legislation to the Senate and, still, no vote.

How many more shootings, how many more lives lost, before Leader MCCONNELL ends the obstruction and allows a vote on this commonsense bill? Congress is not powerless. Congress has the ability to save lives. Let's act now.

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IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE VIRGINIA BEACH MASS SHOOTING

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, Mr. LaQuita Brown, Ryan Keith Cox, Tara Welch Gallagher, Mary Louise Gayle, Alexander Mikhail Gusev, Joshua O. Hardy, Michelle “Missy” Langer, Richard H. Nettleton, Katherine A. Nixon, Christopher Kelly Rapp, Robert Williams, Herbert Snelling—these are the victims of Friday's mass shooting in Virginia Beach.

That phrase, “Friday's mass shooting,” should sound bizarre, but it doesn't. This year is averaging more than one mass shooting per day in our country.

How long would it take to read all of the victim's names?

How long would it take to process the grief, to wrap our hearts around the scale of this tragedy?

And how long will it take for our leaders to act?

This year, the House passed legislation to require universal background checks and to close the Charleston loophole, but these measures have gone to the graveyard of bills that the Senate has created.

Each of these reforms will save lives; none of them threatens our Second Amendment rights.

I will close with the words of John Donne: Do not ask “for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.”

EXTEND A WELCOME MAT TO THE DREAMERS

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of over 15,000 Dreamers and TPS holders who live in the heart of Las Vegas. They ask for nothing more than a shot at the American Dream.

They are teachers, nurses, entrepreneurs, and, more importantly, they are our neighbors, our friends, our colleagues.

These courageous individuals contribute so much to our communities where they have spent most of their lives and they call home. They have made the United States their own country and their own home.

Yet, over the last 2 years, the Trump administration has attacked Dreamers and TPS holders by rolling back immigration protections and tearing families apart.

That has got to stop.

By passing the American Dream and Promise Act, this House is going to be standing up to the hateful anti-immigration policies that have come to define the Trump administration.

The symbol of the United States must always remain the Statue of Lib-

erty. We should be putting out a welcoming mat, not building a wall.

PROTECTIONS FROM TERRORIST THREATS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today because not nearly enough is being done by our social media companies to take down terrorist content from their platforms.

It has been months now since the Christchurch massacre which was streamed on Facebook because its artificial intelligence, or IA, was not able to or capable of taking it down quickly enough. Now that video has been uploaded and re-uploaded hundreds of thousands of times.

In fact, instead of preventing terrorist content from spreading on their platform, as reported by the Associated Press, recently, Facebook has been making videos and promoting terrorist content on its own system.

For instance, an al-Qaida-linked terrorist group has an auto-generated Facebook that has nearly 4,500 likes. The case was profiled in the AP story and served as yet another glaring example of Facebook's inability to police itself.

But what is even more striking, is that before coming to speak on the House floor today, I checked, and this profile is still up there. This profile that the AP reported to Facebook is still up there. Facebook does not care right now about our own safety. They are putting their own profit before the safety or national security of this very country.

Madam Speaker, I push for aggressive action here. We need a strong public-private partnership, and Facebook has got to come to its senses today. It is so important.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 4, 2019, at 9:17 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1328.

Appointment:

Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE VIOLENT SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY PROTESTS IN TIANANMEN SQUARE AND ELSE- WHERE IN CHINA

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 393) remembering the victims of the violent suppression of democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China on June 3 and 4, 1989, and calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the universally recognized human rights of all people living in China and around the World, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 393

Whereas, on June 4, 1989, a violent crackdown on peaceful demonstrations held in and around Beijing's Tiananmen Square was carried out by the People's Liberation Army, following orders given by the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas an estimated 1,000,000 people joined the protests in Tiananmen Square and citizens in over 400 Chinese cities staged similar protests calling for democratic reform, including not only students, but also government employees, journalists, workers, police officers, members of the armed forces, and other citizens;

Whereas the peaceful demonstrations of 1989 called upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to eliminate corruption, accelerate economic and political reform, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly, issues that remain relevant in United States-China relations 30 years later;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China takes active measures to deny its citizens the truth about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including the blocking of uncensored internet sites and social media commentary on microblog and other messaging services, and the placement of misleading information on the events of June 3 and 4, 1989, on internet sites available in China;

Whereas, on May 20, 1989, martial law was declared in Beijing, China, after authorities had failed to persuade demonstrators to leave Tiananmen Square;

Whereas during the late afternoon and early evening hours of June 3, 1989, thousands of armed troops, supported by tanks and other armor, moved into Beijing and surrounding streets;

Whereas, on the night of June 3, 1989, and continuing into the morning of June 4, 1989, soldiers fired into crowds, inflicting high casualties on the demonstrators and injuring many unarmed civilians;

Whereas tanks crushed to death some protesters and onlookers and seriously injured many others;

Whereas independent observers reported that hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed and wounded by People's Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces in Beijing and other cities in China;

Whereas tens of thousands were detained and sent to prison or reeducation through labor, often without trial and many were tortured and imprisoned for decades;

Whereas the Tiananmen Mothers is a group of relatives and friends of those killed in June 1989 whose demands include the right to mourn victims publicly and who call for a full, public, and independent accounting of the wounded, dead, and those imprisoned for participating in the spring 1989 demonstrations;

Whereas members of the Tiananmen Mothers group have faced arrest, harassment, and discrimination, with the group's website blocked in China and the freezing by Chinese authorities of international cash donations made to the group to support families of victims;

Whereas despite the Government of the People's Republic of China's integration into the international economic system and its obligations under international treaties and covenants, the political reforms and the protection of universally recognized rights sought by the Tiananmen demonstrators have not been realized during the past 30 years;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to actively suppress universally recognized rights by imprisoning or restricting the activities of pro-democracy activists, human rights lawyers, citizen journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, members of ethnic minorities, and individuals in the Xinjiang and Tibetan regions, among many others who seek to express their political or religious views or their ethnic identity in a peaceful manner, including in Hong Kong where the Government of the People's Republic of China has increasingly exerted influence, eroding freedoms there, and placing its special status at risk;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to harass, disappear, and detain peaceful advocates for human rights, religious freedom, ethnic minority rights and the rule of law, and their family members, such as Ilham Tohti, Gao Zhisheng, Wang Bingzhang, Lobsang Tsering, Yang Maodong (also known as Guo Feixiong), Liu Xianbin, Qin Yongmin, Wu Gan, Zhang Haitao, Wang Quanzhang, Tashi Wangchug, Tang Jingling, Liu Feiyue, Wang Yi, Jiang Rong, Cao Yuguang, Abdurehim Heyit, Eziz Emet, Hebibulla Tohti, Drugdra, Lobsang Gephel, Sonam Dargye, Thardoe Gyaltzen, Gulmira Imin, and Huang Qi, among many others;

Whereas according to the Political Prisoner Database maintained by the United States Congressional-Executive Commission on China, the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to detain over 1,500 political and religious prisoners, though the number is presumed to be much higher;

Whereas Nobel Peace Prize laureate and prominent advocate for human rights and political reform Liu Xiaobo died in state custody in 2017, the first Nobel Peace Prize laureate to die in state custody since Carl Von Ossietzky died in 1938 after being detained by the Nazi German government;

Whereas over a million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other ethnic and religious minorities are interned in political reeducation camps in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and elsewhere in China and are subjected to the forced renunciation of faith, torture, and forced assimilation of their language and culture through actions that may constitute crimes against humanity;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China harasses, detains, and tortures human rights lawyers who take on cases deemed politically sensitive; prevents Chinese workers from forming independent unions and engages in an ongoing crackdown on labor advocates, organizations, and their supporters; restricts severely the religious activity of Protestants, Catholics, Tibetan Buddhists, and Turkic Muslims and has sought to eradicate Falun Gong practice in China; vilifies publicly and refuses to negotiate with His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives over Tibetan issues and asserts control over the reincarnation process through which the next Dalai Lama will be recognized; repatriates forcibly refugees to North Korea and pressures neighboring governments to repatriate refugees from China who reach their territory in contravention of the international legal principle of non-refoulement; restricts the activities of and detains citizen journalists; and continues to limit the size of Chinese families;

Whereas the protection of universally recognized human rights, in law and practice, would allow the Government of the People's Republic of China to establish more stable economic, political, and security relations with its neighbors and the United States; and

Whereas this historical episode has had an enduring impact on United States-China relations—

(1) because there has been no justice for those who lost their lives seeking freedom and political reform during the Spring of 1989;

(2) because the Government of the People's Republic of China censors research, discussion and commemoration of Tiananmen in China;

(3) because the demonstrations showed that the ideas of democracy and freedom, human rights and the rule of law are not foreign to the people of China;

(4) because the demonstrations and their violent suppression showed the lengths to which the leaders of the Government of the People's Republic of China will go to suppress universally recognized rights and to maintain their hold on power; and

(5) because, despite persistent, ongoing, and sometimes brutal repression, there continue to be Chinese citizens bravely seeking to exercise universally recognized human rights, ensure the rule of law, and promote political reform thus carrying on the legacy of the Tiananmen demonstrations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses sympathy and solidarity to the families of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned for their participation in the pro-democracy demonstrations during the spring of 1989 in Beijing and in other cities across the People's Republic of China;

(2) supports the leaders of the Tiananmen demonstrations and all those who peacefully sought political reform, democratic transparency, the rule of law, and protections for universally recognized human rights in China;

(3) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to—

(A) support a full, transparent, and independent accounting of the government's actions and number of deaths that occurred during the violent suppression of the spring 1989 Tiananmen demonstrations;

(B) rehabilitate the reputations of those who participated in the demonstrations and those detained for seeking to commemorate the anniversary of the demonstrations; and