

Tiger growth and prosperity now shared across the region. When a proponent of welfare statism queried progrowth economist Melvyn B. Krauss, “But how many Hong Kongs can the world have?” the professor responded, “As many as the world will allow itself.”

The 7 million citizens of Hong Kong are looking to us for a voice and for leadership, and with today’s vote, we will deliver. I call on President Trump to sign this important measure into law with expediency and show the world that America supports the people of Hong Kong, their right to free expression, and their democratic governance guaranteed under the five-decade arrangement agreed to in 1997 by the People’s Republic of China and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SMITH for his leadership, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I will close when the gentleman has closed on his side, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the United States’ and the world’s response to the Tiananmen Square massacre 30 years ago and the massive crackdown that was unleashed after that, because of that weak response, has enabled unrelenting and pervasive human rights abuses ever since.

Had we been strong and predictable and said that human rights matter, had we linked it to MFN, most-favored-nation status, and stuck to it, we would have had a different China today that, at least more than it does today, would have respected the rule of law and human rights.

We cannot recommit that mistake by being weak and vacillating in the face of this terrible, terrible attack on the people of Hong Kong and on their autonomy.

Remember, what we are asking Xi Jinping, Carrie Lam, and all the other leaders in Hong Kong and in Beijing to do is just honor your promises; you made solemn promises that you are violating now with impunity.

We have to be very clear that if we enable that, if we look the other way, then we become unwittingly, perhaps, but complicit in this terrible degrading of the human rights situation for the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I want to remind my colleagues as well, and I think we all know this, but this bill is the work of so many who deeply care, many Members across the aisle, bipartisanship at a time when that seems to be pretty much a rare commodity, but when it comes to Hong Kong, we are all there joined together arm-in-arm speaking out on behalf of these tremendous leaders who suffer and go to prison and endure tear gas and worse each and every day.

I want to mention some of the staff members, and there are many. When

we had the bill up on the 15th, I mentioned even more. But these members were instrumental in working on the legislation over the past 5 years. Remember, this is the fourth time I introduced it, and I have worked with MARCO RUBIO and others. This is a bicameral and bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank former staff directors of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Paul Protic and Elise Anderson, for their important work on Hong Kong and China. I want to thank Piero Tozzi of my staff for his focus on human rights in China and around the world. I particularly want to mention the contribution made to this legislation by Scott Flipse of the CECC, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China.

In 2014, Dr. Flipse first convinced me. We had met, and he said that we have a problem in Hong Kong and that we need to address it. I was co-chair of the China Commission. Then we had meetings with Chinese leaders and Hong Kong leaders. We began to see that what was taking place in somewhat slow motion before our eyes was that there was a long-term Beijing plan to undermine Hong Kong’s autonomy and that the U.S. needed to focus its efforts on countering that plan. He has been a stalwart advocate for the people of Hong Kong ever since, and I, again, want to thank him for his critical contributions to this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

We vote today on S. 1838, but this is not just a Senate bill. This is a bill very similar to the one introduced in this House by the gentleman from New Jersey. This House has already voted on this bill and supported it overwhelmingly. Today, once again, we show the world our commitment to the people of Hong Kong and to the preservation and protection of Hong Kong’s autonomy, given China’s aggressive attempts to undermine the “one country, two systems” approach.

With this important legislation, we send a clear signal that the United States will hold those undermining Hong Kong’s rights and autonomy accountable and that the American people stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of Hong Kong. With few exceptions, the people of Hong Kong have fought for their rights through peaceful protest, and we stand with them.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all Members will join me in supporting the passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McGOVERN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1838.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PROHIBITING THE COMMERCIAL EXPORT OF COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS TO THE HONG KONG POLICE FORCE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2710) to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2710

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS.—The term “covered munitions items” means tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, foam rounds, bean bag rounds, pepper balls, water cannons, handcuffs, shackles, stun guns, and tasers.

(3) HONG KONG.—The term “Hong Kong” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5702).

(4) HONG KONG POLICE FORCE.—The term “Hong Kong Police Force” means—

(A) the Hong Kong Police Force; and

(B) the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON COMMERCIAL EXPORT OF COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS TO THE HONG KONG POLICE FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prohibit the issuance of licenses to export covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition set forth in subsection (a) shall not apply to the issuance of a license with respect to which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees, not fewer than 30 days before the date of such issuance, a written notice—

(1) certifying that the exports to be covered by such license are important to the national interests and foreign policy goals of the United States; and

(2) describing the manner in which such exports will promote such interests and goals.

SEC. 3. SUNSET.

The prohibition under section 2 shall expire one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on S. 2710.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me start by thanking Senator MERKLEY for his hard work on this legislation. The House a few weeks before passed a similar measure, the PROTECT Hong Kong Act, authored by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN), whom I was about to refer to as the Chair but has now joined us here in the regular seats of the House.

Such bipartisan, bicameral legislation supporting the people of Hong Kong is a testament to the relationship between our two peoples, but it is also an indication of Congress' deep concern over the growing violence in Hong Kong.

In recent weeks, we have seen an escalation in the conflict between Hong Kong's security forces and the people of Hong Kong. The same police forces sworn to protect the people are now indiscriminately targeting people with tear gas, pepper spray, and water cannons. I am particularly heartbroken over the images of students under siege and parents begging the police not to shoot their children.

We have seen similar images before, just 30 years ago in Beijing. The fact that these horrors are now taking place in Hong Kong, a beacon of democracy and human rights, is worrisome. I am deeply concerned by the recent escalation of violence, and I call on all parties to exercise restraint and seek a peaceful solution to address the very legitimate concerns of the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important measure and ensure that U.S. companies are not contributing to the suppression of Hong Kong's people in their fight to secure their freedoms and their democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2710, a bill that would prohibit the commercial export of covered munition items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

Mr. Speaker, I especially want to thank my good friend and colleague, Chairman McGOVERN, for his legislation, which is pretty much a companion bill that passed a little over 1 month ago, again, on the whole idea of U.S.-originated equipment being exploited in Hong Kong against these protesters. I thank him for doing that. We have raised this at hearings, and his bill was a great bill.

As the largest protest movement Hong Kong has ever seen continues, major concerns have arisen about the

Hong Kong police's independence and professionalism. The people of Hong Kong are rightfully furious about well-documented cases of excessive force, brutal tactics, and tolerance of violence against protesters. The Hong Kong police themselves are now a cause of the protests.

There has been widespread police misuse of crowd control equipment and less-lethal weaponry, including incidents that have seriously injured journalists.

I am glad this bill is before us. After it passes, it goes to the President, and I fully expect he will sign it into law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Members of this House will remember that, just a few months ago, we passed very similar legislation in the House to the bill that is in front of us today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN), who is an important leader on this issue. The gentleman wrote the House version of this bill.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for his leadership on this and so many other important issues to uphold a high standard of human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2710, the Placing Restrictions on Tear-gas Exports and Crowd Control Technology to Hong Kong Act, otherwise known as the PROTECT Hong Kong Act.

I am proud to have introduced this bipartisan legislation, along with my colleagues CHRIS SMITH from New Jersey and RO KHANNA from California, in the House. Senator MERKLEY and Senator CORNYN introduced it in the Senate.

This bill responds to the excessive and unnecessary use of force by the Hong Kong police targeting those engaged in peaceful protests.

The PROTECT Hong Kong Act prohibits U.S. exports of police equipment to Hong Kong, including tear gas, pepper spray, grenades, rubber bullets, foam rounds, beanbag rounds, pepper balls, water cannons, stun guns, and tasers.

The Hong Kong Police Force is simply out of control. The reckless and escalating use of violence flies in the face of manufacturer guidelines and international standards on the use of force. In recent days, the world has seen eyewitness evidence showing protesters sprayed with tear gas directly in the face at short distances, rampant beatings and arbitrary arrests of people ages 11 to 74, police driving at high speeds into crowds, and unarmed protesters shot with live rounds.

The British Government already suspended export licenses for the sale of tear gas and crowd control equipment until concerns about human rights abuses are addressed. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights called for an investigation of

the use of crowd control tactics in Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. It is time for American companies to stop selling police equipment that is being used to suppress peaceful protests.

Mr. Speaker, today, we will cast votes on two pieces of legislation that will make it crystal clear to Beijing that we in this Congress in a bipartisan manner stand in solidarity with the protesters of Hong Kong, and we also stand with them in their demands, among which is there needs to be an independent investigation and inquiry into the brutal tactics of the Hong Kong Police Force.

It is absolutely outrageous. It is unacceptable. It goes beyond the pale. We have all seen the pictures, the photographs, and the videos that are on social media. Anybody who cares about human rights will stand with us proudly and vote for these two pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this PROTECT Hong Kong Act.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, we have watched as the Chinese Communist Party works to break down and undermine the "one country, two systems" framework that has paved the way for a strong relationship between Hong Kong and the United States.

This has motivated millions of Hong Kongers, the people of Hong Kong, to take to the streets for months to protest in defense of their basic human rights. These prodemocracy activists have faced tear gas, pepper spray, and rubber bullets by a police force sworn to protect them, and now they face lethal force as well.

□ 1615

The passage of this bill demonstrates, once again, to the people of Hong Kong that the United States stands with them in their protest of China's erosion of the autonomy and the way of life that was promised them back in 1997.

It takes a step to ensure that U.S. companies demonstrate a commitment to U.S. values in this regard, making sure that U.S. companies aren't facilitating violence against the protesters by selling what we, sadly, know can be lethal crowd control mechanisms.

This bill is an important part of Congress' response by the effort of Beijing to deprive Hong Kong of the autonomy and democracy that it was promised back in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from

California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2710.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 713;

Adoption of House Resolution 713, if ordered; and

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 737,
S. 1838, and
S. 2710.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1309, WORKPLACE VIOLENCE PREVENTION FOR HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS ACT; PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 22, 2019, THROUGH DECEMBER 2, 2019; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 713) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1309) to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes; providing for proceedings during the period from November 22, 2019, through December 2, 2019; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 194, not voting 13, as follows:

		[Roll No. 632]			
	YEAS—223				
Adams	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez	Fortenberry	LaHood	Rouzer
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)	Omar	Foxx (NC)	LaMalfa	Roy
Allred	Gottheimer	Pallone	Fulcher	Lamborn	Rutherford
Axne	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta	Gaetz	Lesko	Scalise
Barragán	Grijalva	Pappas	Gianforte	Gibbs	Schweikert
Bass	Haaland	Pascrill	Gohmert	Long	Scott, Austin
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne	Gonzalez (OH)	Loudermilk	Sensenbrenner
Bera	Hastings	Perlmutter	Gooden	Lucas	Shimkus
Beyer	Hayes	Peters	Granger	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
Blumenauer	Heck	Peterson	Graves (GA)	Marchant	Smith (MO)
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Phillips	Graves (LA)	Marshall	Smith (NE)
Bonamici	Himes	Pingree	Griffith	Massie	Smith (NJ)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horn, Kendra S.	Pocan	Grothman	McCarthy	Smucker
Brindisi	Horsford	Pressley	Guest	McCaul	Spano
Brown (MD)	Houlihan	Price (NC)	Guthrie	Stauber	Stefanik
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Quigley	Hagedorn	Miller	Steil
Bustos	Huffman	Raskin	Harris	Moolenaar	Steube
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)	Hartzler	Mooney (WV)	Tipton
Carbajal	Jayapal	Rose (NY)	Hern, Kevin	Mullin	Turner
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Rouda	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (NC)	Upton
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Royal-Allard	Hice (GA)	Newhouse	Wagner
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz	Higgins (LA)	Hollingsworth	Walberg
Case	Kaptur	Ruppersberger	Hill (AR)	Hudson	Walden
Casten (IL)	Keating	Rush	Holding	Olson	Walker
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan	Hollingsworth	Palazzo	Walorski
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	Sánchez	Huizinga	Pearce	Watkins
Chu, Judy	Khanna	Sarbanes	Hunter	Ratcliffe	Weber (TX)
Cicilline	Kildee	Scanlon	Hurd (TX)	Reed	Webster (FL)
Cisneros	Kilmer	Schakowsky	Johnson (LA)	Jordan	Wenstrup
Clark (MA)	Kim	Schiff	Johnson (OH)	Joyce (OH)	Westerman
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schneider	Johnson (SD)	Joyce (PA)	Wright
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Schrader	Johnson (VA)	Katko	Watkins
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier	King (MS)	Keller	Wilson (SC)
Clyburn	Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)	King (PA)	Kelly (MS)	Wittman
Cohen	Lamb	Scott, David	King (NY)	Rodgers (WA)	Womack
Connolly	Langevin	Sewell (AL)	Kinzinger	Rogers (AL)	Woodall
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Shalala	Maloney	Rogers (KY)	Yoho
Costa	Larson (CT)	Sherman	Malone, Sean	Rooney (FL)	Young
Courtney	Lawrence	Sherrill	Matsui	Rose, John W.	Zeldin
Cox (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Sires	McGovern		
Craig	Lee (CA)	Slotkin	McNerney		
Crist	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)	Meeks		
Crow	Levin (CA)	Soto	Titus		
Cuellar	Levin (MI)	Spanberger	Traband		
Cunningham	Lieu, Ted	Speier	Trone		
Davids (KS)	Lipinski	Stanton	Takano		
Davids, Danny K.	Loebback	Stevens	Thompson (CA)		
Dean	Lofgren	Suozzi	Thompson (MS)		
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)	Takano		
DeGette	Luján	Takano	Torres (CA)		
DeLauro	Luria	Thompson (CA)	Torres Small		
DelBene	Lynch	Thompson (MS)	Torres Small		
Delgado	Malinowski	Titus			
Demings	Maloney	Trahan			
DeSaulnier	Carolyn B.	Trone			
Deutch	Maloney, Sean	Underwood			
DeGette, Michael F.	Matsui	Van Drew			
Dingell	McAdams	Vargas			
Doggett	McBath	Vela			
Doyle, Michael F.	McCollum	Veasey			
Engel	McGovern	Velázquez			
Escobar	McNerney	Visclosky			
Eshoo	Meeks	Wasserman			
Espallat	Meng	Schultz			
Evans	Moore	Waters			
Finkenauer	Morelle	Watson Coleman			
Fletcher	Moulton	Welch			
Foster	Mucarsel-Powell	Wexton			
Frankel	Murphy (FL)	Wild			
Gallego	Nadler	Wilson (FL)			
Garamendi	Napolitano	Yarmuth			
Garcia (IL)	Neal				
Garcia (TX)	Neguse				
Golden	Norcross				
	O'Halleran				
		NAYS—194			
Abraham	Bost	Collins (GA)			
Aderholt	Brady	Comer			
Allen	Brooks (AL)	Conaway			
Amash	Brooks (IN)	Cook			
Amodei	Buchanan	Crawford			
Armstrong	Buck	Crenshaw			
Arrington	Bucshon	Curtis			
Babin	Budd	Davidson (OH)			
Bacon	Burchett	Davis, Rodney			
Baird	Burgess	DesJarlais			
Balderson	Byrne	Diaz-Balart			
Banks	Calvert	Duncan			
Barr	Carter (GA)	Dunn			
Bergman	Chabot	Emmer			
Biggs	Cheney	Estes			
Bilirakis	Cline	Ferguson			
Bishop (NC)	Cloud	Fitzpatrick			
Bishop (UT)	Cole	Fleischmann			
		YEAS—209			
Adams	Bustos	Cleaver			
Aguilar	Butterfield	Clyburn			
Allred	Carbajal	Cohen			
Axne	Cárdenas	Connolly			
Barragán	Carson (IN)	Costa			
Bass	Cartwright	Courtney			
Beatty	Case	Cox (CA)			
Bera	Casten (IL)	Craig			
Beyer	Castor (FL)	Crist			
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	Crow			
Blunt Rochester	Chu, Judy	Cuellar			
Bonamici	Cicilline	Davids (KS)			
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cisneros	Davis (CA)			
Brown (MD)	Clark (MA)	Dean			
Brownley (CA)	Clarke (NY)	DeFazio			
	Clay				

NOT VOTING—13

Bishop (GA)	Gabbard	Richmond
Carter (TX)	Gallagher	Serrano
Cooper	Lewis	Timmons
Flores	McEachin	
Fudge	Porter	

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Mr. KENNEDY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 205, not voting 16, as follows:

	[Roll No. 633]	
	YEAS—209	
Adams	Bustos	Cleaver
Aguilar	Butterfield	Clyburn
Allred	Carbajal	Cohen
Axne	Cárdenas	Connolly
Barragán	Carson (IN)	Costa
Bass	Cartwright	Courtney
Beatty	Case	Cox (CA)
Bera	Casten (IL)	Craig
Beyer	Castor (FL)	Crist
Blumenauer	Castro (TX)	Crow
Blunt Rochester	Chu, Judy	Cuellar
Bonamici	Cicilline	Davids (KS)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cisneros	Davis (CA)
Brown (MD)	Clark (MA)	Dean
Brownley (CA)	Clarke (NY)	DeFazio
	Clay	