

Americans, especially people whom we represent.

Madam Speaker, I am so grateful for this opportunity. I will now conclude, Madam Speaker. I would like to thank my colleagues who could not be here today or are here today.

And I would like to reiterate that we will defend the Affordable Care Act and make sure that Latinos across America are not further harmed by this administration or partisan politics.

We are committed to lowering the cost of prescription drugs and making sure that insulin remains available and affordable to all communities across America and particularly communities of color that are disproportionately affected by diabetes. And we will raise hell every time that we find another instance of capricious price inflation or market consolidation or an obvious attempt to shift the blame.

With that, Madam Speaker, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus will not cease in our advocacy for the healthcare and the well-being of our communities that we represent here in the Congress and across our country.

This is a crucial time in America where the Affordable Care Act, as presented by the past administration, not only provided access to healthcare for people with preexisting conditions and not only did it allow our children up to the age of 26 to be part of our health plan, but it also provided funding for Medicaid and Medicare. It also provided funding for mental health services, an arena that has, for far too long, been left aside with not having the appropriate funding that it needs, and for people suffering from opioid addiction.

□ 1445

These are the services that were provided by the ACA. This administration has moved forward to dismantle it and to put people's lives in jeopardy.

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

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join with Representative BOBBY RUSH, who reserved the time to talk about an event that occurred 50 years ago when I guess BOBBY was pretty much still a teenager and I was a young adult.

The event took place in our city, the city of the big shoulders, the city of Chicago, the city that sits on a lake founded by an African American, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable. An event took place where the Chicago police, led by an assistant State's attorney, invaded the province of a group of young leaders known to be members of the Black Panther Party. They raided the group

while they were inside asleep. They shot up the building and killed two of the leaders.

One was a young gentleman, 21 years old, Fred Hampton, articulate, graduated from high school with honors, head of the youth NAACP, but a member of the Black Panther Party. Another young fellow was an outstanding American, the son of ministers and churchgoing people. The apartment was raided, and these two individuals were killed, assassinated.

It is my understanding that one of the reasons that Congressman BOBBY RUSH is alive today—he was supposed to have been there but had gone home to his apartment rather than spending the night where the Panthers were. As a result, he was spared.

Obviously, there was a hue and cry, and there were years of activity and litigation.

Madam Speaker, it is good to see that BOBBY has arrived. I just said that fate is such that he is here today, as opposed to being where Fred Hampton and Mark Clark are, wherever that is, because as fate would have it, he went someplace else.

Of course, as fate would also have it, I can't help but note that I spoke with one of Father George Clements' sons the other day, who I understand helped to kind of conceal and hide him out while the police were looking for him. Fortunately, fate intervened.

The activity caused a big hue and cry from the community. As a result of that, people began to look differently at what was known as law enforcement misconduct, police brutality. Sometimes law enforcement individuals take matters into their own hands, not worrying about what judges might do or judges might say, or courts of law, but would sometimes become executioners.

As a result of that, the African American community, of Chicago especially, changed its approach to politics. While there was a big Democratic voting bloc, they decided—we decided, because I was voting age. BOBBY may not have been, but I was voting age. We elected a Republican, Bernard Carey, to be the State's attorney for Cook County.

That also led to, ultimately, the changes that elected Harold Washington, the first Black mayor of Chicago, which evolved, ultimately, into the election of Barack Obama as President of the United States of America, because that is where his beginning was. That was the base.

I just happen to have represented the Hampton family in the congressional district that I represent. Until recently, not a year went by that I didn't spend some time with the Hampton family, that is, with Fred's mother, his father, and his brother, Bill, who carried on the work. As a result of that, that work is still going on.

I know that, on Sunday, in the community where I live, there is going to be a demonstration or an acknowledg-

ment. I wouldn't call it a demonstration. A group of people is going to go to the location where Fred and Mark were killed, and they are simply going to pay tribute.

I pay tribute now, and I pay tribute to my colleague U.S. Representative BOBBY RUSH because it was BOBBY who initiated this Special Order. Madam Speaker, because of the Congressman, I am here.

It has been a pleasure to know that our paths have been crossing one way or another for more than 50 years because I sat in the funeral home that night after Fred and Mark had been assassinated. My brother happened to be a friend of Trey Rayner, and we sat kind of keeping vigil.

My other good friend Frank Lipscomb and I, we were both young schoolteachers. We went over to the house that afternoon after we left school and peered and peeked and walked through. We were, quite frankly, afraid but wanted to see with our own eyes, and so we did see.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) and thank him for initiating this Special Order.

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, it goes without saying that the love and respect that I have for my colleague from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, my good friend Congressman DANNY K. DAVIS, a man who is such an inspiration to us all, a man who is steadfast in all that is good as it relates to what an elected official and public servant should look like, should be like, should walk like, and, hopefully, if they are giving it, should talk like, speak like. If we all could have the voice of Congressman DAVIS, we would be much better off. But if we can't have his voice, maybe we can aspire to the heart that Congressman DAVIS possesses.

Madam Speaker, I am here this afternoon, as I have been many years now, speaking from the well of this Congress in this institution that is the envy of all governments throughout the world.

I am here for one purpose today and one purpose only, and that is to commemorate the life of a young man who was killed on this very day, December 4, in 1969. His murder was not an accident. His murder was planned by the highest levels of law enforcement in our Nation.

Madam Speaker, the Federal Bureau of Investigation collaborated on, conspired on, and coordinated the assassination of Frank Hampton and Mark Clark. Fred's and Mark's assassinations, if not the only, were two of a few instances of proven political assassination by police forces or law enforcement agencies of this country.

I say that because toxicologists' reports concluded after the autopsy on the body of Fred Hampton that he had the barbiturate Seconal in his body. He had been drugged with Seconal. They said he had enough Seconal in his body to immobilize an elephant.

They came into that apartment, Madam Speaker, on a cold December morning at 4:30 a.m. Nobody was moving on the streets. They came into the West Side community camouflaged in Commonwealth Edison trucks.

□ 1500

They came into that community with machine guns, with a definite purpose of killing Fred Hampton and anybody else who was in that apartment.

They came using public utility trucks, not marked police cars, but trucks that would not look out of place at that hour in the morning.

They knocked on the door when they got to that apartment. Half the police officers went to the front door. Half went to the rear door.

They knocked on the door, and Mark Clark, who was in the apartment, asked, "Who is it?" at 4:30 in the morning. He got a response from one of the police officers, who answered by saying, "Tommy." When he said, "Tommy," he came in shooting.

When they heard the first round of gunfire at the front door, the other half of the raiding team, the assassination team, came in through the rear door, shooting also.

There were 12 people in that apartment, including the pregnant wife of Fred Hampton, who was asleep in the bed with him. He had been drugged. She didn't know that he was drugged.

He came home late that evening, had a meal. Fred loved Kool-Aid. His Kool-Aid was laced with the aforementioned Seconal.

They came in shooting from the front of that apartment and the back, the rear of that apartment.

Someone, a Panther on the inside by the name of Louis Truelock, shouted out: Stop shooting. Stop shooting. There is a pregnant woman in here.

The shooting stopped. A patrolman by the name of Daniel Groth went into that apartment where Fred had been shot, blood all over the mattress. They heard two other shots of gunfire from a handgun. Groth came out and said: "He is good and dead now."

This was a political hit by the FBI, by the Chicago Police Department, by the Cook County State's attorney.

Why did they kill Fred? Why was this 21-year-old young man such a threat that the law enforcement agencies of this entire Nation would conspire to murder him and drug him? Because Fred Hampton was a young man who had remarkable, extraordinary gifts.

He was a charismatic individual. He could speak and was considered a great orator for his time and for his age. He could move masses through his charisma and through the strength of his conviction and ideas and through his courage.

Fred Hampton, at age 21, was a leader of men and women. Adults followed him. But more than anything else, Fred Hampton was a man who everybody knew said what he meant and meant what he said.

There was a conspiracy, an assassination, a political assassination because the FBI, Edward Hanrahan, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, and the Chicago Police Department knew that Fred had been convicted of armed robbery. They said he had held up a Good Humor ice cream truck and took \$71 of ice cream on a hot August day and had given the ice cream sandwiches, ice cream bars, and Dreamsicles away to the children in the community because it was so hot.

That is what he was convicted of. He was sentenced to 5 years in prison for stealing, according to them, \$71 worth of ice cream.

He had been out on appeal, and his appeal had been denied. The FBI, State's attorneys, Edward Hanrahan, and the Chicago Police Department knew that on December 13, some 9 days later, Fred was going to report back to the Illinois Department of Corrections to finish off his sentence. They knew that Fred would not be on the streets.

Why did they kill him? Because of his courage, his charisma, his commitment. Fred was committed, not just to Black people, and he was committed to Black people, but to all poor people.

Fred used to say that you cannot kill racism with racism. You kill racism with racial solidarity.

Madam Speaker, on this day, the 50th anniversary of the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, I remember so well so many things that Fred said, and one thing that he said really stands out to me on this very day. He used to say: "You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill a revolution."

Madam Speaker, that ought to mean something to this body because no matter where we are today, this body, this United States of America, was founded on the premise of a revolution.

Fred was right. Revolution continues even to this day. Fred's blood still is producing fruit. Congressman DAVIS mentioned it. Look at the people who were inspired by Fred and his ultimate sacrifice:

Harold Washington, elected the first African American mayor of the city of Chicago, in direct response to the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the wounding of seven other Panthers;

Carol Moseley Braun, the first female African American U.S. Senator in the history of this Nation;

And the mayors from Baltimore to Seattle to New York and other places inspired by Harold Washington's election, which was inspired and which was founded on the blood of Fred Hampton.

All these things would not have existed had Fred not given his life for the cause of freedom, justice, and equality.

Yes, Madam Speaker, even the 44th President of the United States, Barack Obama, Fred Hampton's life was given so that Barack Obama could come from Chicago, from the State of Illinois, and become a U.S. Senator and then the President of the United States.

Even now, young protest groups, Black Lives Matter and others, were founded on the premise of and came into existence because of the blood of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

Madam Speaker, I am here today because he was my friend. He was my colleague. I remember December the 4th, 1969. I couldn't sleep last night because my mind kept going back to 1969, the calls that I got, waiting in the basement of an apartment, listening to news radio, trying to figure out what really was going on, what was happening.

I identified Fred's body in the morgue that very morning, later that morning. I remember going to the morgue and identifying Fred's body. I identified his body.

They came to my apartment the very next morning. I was supposed to have been in the same apartment with Fred on December 4. The very next morning, at 5 a.m., they came to my apartment looking for me. I had gone underground.

If I hadn't been in that apartment with my wife and my children, if we hadn't been in that apartment, I wouldn't be here today, speaking in the well of this Congress.

"You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill a revolution."

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative RUSH so much.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have left.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first, I would like to thank Congressman BOBBY RUSH for leading this effort in the memory of the late beloved Fred Hampton.

Madam Speaker, fifty years ago, the people of Illinois and the world lost a devoted public servant with the untimely brutal murder of Fred Hampton. A man whose reputation followed him. I knew of Fred Hampton during my time as a community worker with the Black Panther Party in Oakland, California. Fred's fight for freedom and justice were known throughout the country including in my district. Fred took the Black Panther's Party motto to heart—he fought to end widespread poverty, increase economic and educational opportunities, and ensure peace and justice for all.

Promoting the idea of "All Power to the People", and unwilling to wait for the political leaders of the time to address the needs of the African American community, the Panthers—and Fred—took action themselves to force change and bring about liberation from all forms of human exploitation and oppression.

Above all, Fred was deeply dedicated to the Black Panther Party's Free Breakfast Program, which gave thousands of children the necessary nutrition to focus and excel before their school day. He understood the importance of meeting the needs in the community while fighting for a fair chance to overcome structural and oppressive barriers.

Years ago, I was lucky enough to also work on the Party's Free Breakfast Program in Oakland, California. And as many of my colleagues know, it was the success of the program that pressed the Federal government to

increase funding for free breakfast for public school children.

Madam Speaker, above all—Fred was a leader and worked to form a, a more peaceful world. His unparalleled leadership as former Chair of the Illinois Black Panther Party and as a warrior for peace and justice will always be his legacy.

The legacy of Fred Hampton shall never die, and may he continue to rest in peace.

□ 1515

#### COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FRED HAMPTON

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

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, I want to first thank Congressmen RUSH and DAVIS for allowing us to be here to honor the legacy of Fred Hampton.

Fifty years ago today, a 21-year-old American revolutionary was murdered in his own home by 14 Chicago police officers who were found to be colluding with the FBI as part of the COINTELPRO initiative.

Scholars now widely believe that the Hampton death was under the FBI's initiative. This initiative was a series of covert and often illegal projects aimed at surveilling, infiltrating, and disrupting civil rights organizations, feminist organizations, peace activists, the environmentalist movement, and native groups.

Common tactics used by COINTELPRO were perjury, witness intimidation, and withholding evidence to falsely imprison and assassinate leaders of the Panther Party. Among those on the list was the young Fred Hampton.

Fred actively fought against the corruption and injustice Black and Brown people were being subjected to on a daily basis. He sought to build a multicultural movement, the Rainbow Coalition, seeking to end the violence among street gangs.

Let us teach our children and the new generation of his legacy and fight against racial inequalities, police violence, and mass incarceration.

Yes, the same problems Black and Brown men and women face today still continue as they did back then. Today, our criminal justice system and the failed war on drugs continue to disproportionately impact communities of color, and it is time we join together to fight continuously for a more just society.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

#### CHINA'S 100-YEAR PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHIO) for 30 minutes.

Mr. YOHIO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to address the House on a very important topic. I am doing part three in a series of Special Orders on China. This includes the Chinese Communist Party complex, which is comprised of Xi Jinping, their emperor or ruler; the PLA, the People's Liberation Army; and the Chinese Communist Party and members of its politburo, their ruling class.

China has an amazing history that spans thousands of years. Its culture has stayed, for the most part, intact until the 19th century. There have been multiple rulers and emperors recorded in the history books, and, at one point, China and most of Eurasia were under the control of Genghis Khan and the Mongolian Empire.

China went from a major economic power in the 18th century to a nation addicted to opium and entered their century of shame.

China is entering another century of shame, and it is too sad because China should be applauded for the success they have had, to go from where they were in the 1960s to where they are today; yet it was done at the expense of coercion, corruption, a squashing of human rights, and just not being nice neighbors in the world.

The purpose of this Special Order is to bring awareness to Members of Congress and the American people and other Western-style democracies around the world to the true intent of China and what China is doing.

Today, China has become the second largest economy in the world, and they will soon eclipse the United States of America. In order to understand where China is going, one needs to know where modern-day China started.

Mao Zedong, in 1949, was a Communist Army fighter, and he became the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and set out a 100-year plan. He had a vision for China. Unfortunately, their vision was to be the ruler of the modern world.

That 100 years is 2049. They are 70 years into that plan, and they have worked it very astutely; and, like I said, they should be applauded. Yet it was done at the expense of other countries.

As we know today, in the 21st century, with an over \$300 billion trade deficit with the United States of America, that China has gained a lot of their gains in technology, in science, and in economics by the theft of intellectual property.

Just the other day, my son was trying to download a movie. It was a brand-new movie. It had all Chinese captions in it, and it was a pirated movie that is brand new. And China has already—people from China have already black-marketed it.

What they have done is they have become so astute at the black market and stealing intellectual property that it has cost this country, alone, over \$600 billion, annually.

We have had workshops up here, through the Department of Homeland Security, where they show bearings from different companies that are American companies that have gone to China, where China has copied the product identically. It is not the same quality, but it looks identical. They copied the product name, the logo, the packaging, and they are selling it cheaper than the manufacturers can produce it here.

So what they are doing is they are ruining an American manufacturer. They are selling their cheap products here that break down, and it ruins the reputation of that company, and they eventually go out.

I can't tell you how many times I have had people come into our office, and I had the privilege of being the chairman of the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee last Congress. We had businesses come from all over the world. A lot of them have gone to China, and they tell us: Our game plan in China is to go there and to plan on making our profits in 5 years and get out because, by then, the Chinese businesspeople and the Chinese Government have copied our products and we are competing against our own product.

This is something that we have created an initiative in our office, and we hope it becomes a foreign policy, and it is Manufacture the ABC model. That is, Manufacture Anywhere But China. Because, again, China—when you hear what I have to say here, China is taking that money to take over the world as far as militarily and economically.

We are going through a major tectonic shift in world power we haven't seen since World War II. This is something that we have heard from our generals, we have heard from our business people, and it is happening right in front of us.

And yet every time we buy something from China, it is benefiting the Chinese Communist Government.

There is a real clear distinction that I want to make, or definition: There is not a separation between a Chinese business and the Communist Party; it is all one and the same. Members of the Chinese Communist Party have to be—by mandate, have to be—on their board of directors.

When we have an American company that goes over there, they have to have members of the Chinese Communist Party embedded on their board. When we have an American company that goes over there, we have to give up—our companies give up about 51 percent of our companies so that the Chinese Government has the controlling interest.

In addition, they have to give up intellectual property to have the right. It boggles my mind that an American