

in desperate need of revitalizing infrastructure. The American people and businesses are rightly concerned with the infrastructure.

In the 117th Congress, we must show our constituents that the next Congress is determined to build America back better.

CONGRATULATING MARILYN BLACK ON HER RETIREMENT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Marilyn Black of Oil City, Pennsylvania, and congratulate her on her retirement.

I cannot possibly overstate Marilyn's impact on Oil City and the surrounding area. Marilyn served as the vice president for Heritage Development of the Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry & Tourism for 15 years.

In those 15 years, Marilyn worked tirelessly to preserve the region's heritage in some of the region's most precious historical sites, including: the Tarbell House, Neilltown Church, and Coal Oil Johnny House, just to name a few.

Marilyn's hard work and dedication has not gone unnoticed. Earlier this year, Bill Moon, the mayor of Oil City, Pennsylvania, declared June 13 to be Marilyn Black Day.

I think Betsy Kellner, secretary of the Oil Region Alliance's board of directors, summed it up best: "When you look around the community at the many accomplishments that have happened, you can see Marilyn's touch."

When Marilyn is not hard at work for the oil region, she enjoys the outdoors, spending time fishing, boating, kayaking, hiking, and more.

I would like to send my very best wishes to Marilyn as she begins her much-deserved retirement.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

CONDEMNING ACTS BY PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION THAT VIOLATE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF HONG KONG RESIDENTS

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1033) condemning acts by the People's Republic of China and

the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region that violate fundamental rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents as well as acts that undermine Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1033

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China ("PRC") is legally bound to guarantee the civil liberties of the people of Hong Kong through 2047 and the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong" (hereafter the "Joint Declaration"), in which the People's Republic of China committed that for 50 years, the basic policies would remain unchanged, including keeping the "social and economic systems in Hong Kong" unchanged;

Whereas Article 39 of the Basic Law of Hong Kong mandates that: "The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and international labour conventions as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force and shall be implemented through the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region";

Whereas the Joint Declaration states that "Rights and freedoms, including those of the person, of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of travel, of movement, of correspondence, of strike, of choice of occupation, of academic research and of religious belief will be ensured by law in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" and that those rights are reiterated in Chapter III of the Basic Law;

Whereas Chapter III of the Basic Law of Hong Kong guarantees Hong Kong residents other specific rights and freedoms, including—

- (1) freedom of speech, of the press, and of publication;
- (2) freedom of association, of assembly, of procession, and of demonstration;
- (3) the right and freedom to form and join trade unions and to strike;
- (4) freedom from arbitrary or unlawful arrest, detention, or imprisonment;
- (5) freedom from arbitrary or unlawful search of, or intrusion into, a Hong Kong resident's home or other premises;
- (6) freedom and privacy of communication;
- (7) freedom of movement within the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR");
- (8) freedom of emigration to other countries and regions;
- (9) freedom of conscience; and
- (10) the right to institute legal proceedings in the courts against the acts of the executive authorities and their personnel;

Whereas the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee (NPCSC) has inserted a national security law directly into Annex III of the Basic Law of Hong Kong, and said national security law is purportedly intended to prevent and punish acts of "separating the country, subverting state power, and organizing terroristic activities";

Whereas said action is a flagrant violation of Hong Kong's autonomy and rule of law in that Article 18 of the Basic Law provides that laws included in Annex III are "confined to those relating to defense and foreign affairs as well as other matters outside the limits of the autonomy of the Region as specified by this Law";

Whereas Article 11 of the Joint Declaration states that "The maintenance of public order

in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be the responsibility of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region";

Whereas the national security law promulgated by the NPCSC violates Article 11 of the Joint Declaration by establishing PRC entities in Hong Kong with powers over public order;

Whereas Article 23 further specifies that "[Hong Kong] shall enact laws on its own to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central People's Government";

Whereas through a similar abuse of Annex III of the Basic Law of Hong Kong, the PRC Government caused the adoption of the National Anthem Law in Hong Kong, which curtails the freedom of speech and carries a maximum sentence of 3 years, mirroring the extent of sentence under the People's Republic of China Criminal Law;

Whereas the PRC Government's repeated and heavy-handed actions to undermine the rule of law in Hong Kong and Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy will only further escalate the ongoing protests and increase public disapproval of the PRC and the HKSAR Government, jeopardizing Hong Kong's future as an open and prosperous international city;

Whereas the full Chinese-language text of the national security legislation was not revealed until the Hong Kong Chief Executive promulgated the law in Hong Kong at 11 p.m. on June 30, 2020, making it only the second law since 2008 that the NPCSC has passed without releasing a draft for public comment; and

Whereas the imposition of this national security legislation, which undermines the established rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents provided in the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, constitutes a violation of commitments made by the PRC under international law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) underscores that democratic societies around the world stand in solidarity with the people of Hong Kong, who face grave threats to their inviolable rights and freedoms;

(2) condemns the action by the People's Republic of China's National People's Congress to advance national security legislation for Hong Kong through irregular procedures, which constitutes a violation of the letter and spirit of the Joint Declaration, and the Basic Law which is the implementing document of the Joint Declaration;

(3) asserts that such actions by the People's Republic of China undermine its credibility within the international community, including the People's Republic of China's credibility in honoring its commitments to international agreements and respecting internationally recognized human rights;

(4) calls on the People's Republic of China to immediately rectify provisions of the national security law inconsistent with the Joint Declaration and other provisions of the Basic Law including—

(A) the judicial processes for national security cases; and

(B) the law's asserted extraterritorial jurisdiction; and

(5) advises the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Treasury to coordinate with allies and partners to respond to developments in Hong Kong, including by—

(A) appointing a United Nations Special Envoy for Hong Kong;

(B) encouraging all relevant United Nations special rapporteurs to closely monitor and report on People's Republic of China's policies in Hong Kong, including the Special

Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture, and the Working Group on arbitrary detention;

(C) providing Hong Kong residents who face well-founded fears of persecution an opportunity to emigrate from, or not be compelled to return to, Hong Kong;

(D) condemning the People's Republic of China for promulgating national security legislation in Hong Kong which contravenes the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law; and

(E) establishing other measures, including economic sanctions, to hold the People's Republic of China accountable for contravention of international law and human rights norms with respect to Hong Kong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include in the RECORD extraneous material on H. Res. 1033, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have authored this bipartisan resolution with my friend, Ranking Member MCCAUL. This summer, Beijing imposed a national security law in Hong Kong, the latest step in Xi Jinping's campaign to undermine Hong Kong's autonomy and criminalize any opposition.

In the last few weeks, we have seen China escalate efforts to squash all dissent and attack Hong Kongers' rights. They have rounded up and arrested prodemocracy activists in Hong Kong and even issued an arrest warrant for a U.S. citizen. They have purged prodemocracy duly elected leaders from the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, one of the most important democratic institutions in the city and the single greatest example of the one country, two systems framework under attack from Beijing.

The Chinese Government's actions violate the will of the Hong Kong people and Beijing's commitment to the international community made under the Sino-British Joint Declaration. H. Res. 1033 condemns Beijing's effort to further erode Hong Kong's autonomy, undermine its independent judiciary, and oppress its people.

This measure urges the administration to work with our allies and partners to hold China accountable for its flagrant violations of international law

and assaults on Hong Kongers and their fundamental rights.

It also pushes for emigration options for Hong Kongers facing well-founded fears of persecution. This resolution is an important demonstration of our bipartisan commitment to democratic freedoms in Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in supporting its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1033, Chairman ENGEL's resolution condemning the violation of Hong Kong's freedom. On June 30, the Chinese Communist Party, or the CCP, used its sham legislature to enforce a dystopian national security law on Hong Kong.

This law criminalizes basic civil liberties, destroyed the one country, two systems model of autonomy for Hong Kong, and inserts the CCP's police state in Hong Kong to crush dissent. After more than a year of a prodemocracy movement that inspired people around the world to fight for liberty over tyranny, this law was the CCP's response.

Rather than tolerate criticism and consider reform, they doubled down on totalitarianism. The CCP violated their international obligations, obliterated Hong Kong's freedom, and shredded the Sino-British Treaty that guaranteed human rights in Hong Kong.

Since the law was enacted, we have seen countless young people arrested for free speech. Others have disappeared into mainland Chinese black prisons. The CCP has canceled elections to prevent opposition victories. Just last week, the CCP used its sham legislature to assert full control over the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, destroying Hong Kong's last remaining shreds of self-government.

They know that the Communist Party cannot survive with free-thinking people. The CCP's human rights abuses in Hong Kong are far from over, but neither is Hong Kong's fight for freedom.

Chairman ENGEL's resolution continues our bipartisan work to call out the CCP's abuse and stand with Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank the ranking member. I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for joining with me to introduce this measure condemning Beijing's violations of international law and attacks on Hong Kong's democratic freedoms. It is really important that we speak with one voice—both Democrats and Republicans—to let Beijing know that we are not just going to close our eyes to what they are doing to the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this very important resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, sadly, we no longer see American flags flying over the thousands of protesters in the streets of Hong Kong. Displaying our symbol of liberty has become a criminal act punishable by life in prison. But even though the freedom-loving people of Hong Kong can no longer ask for our support, we still hear their call. It is more important than ever to continue to stand with Hong Kong.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ENGEL for offering this resolution, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1033, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "A resolution Condemning acts by the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region that violate fundamental rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents as well as acts that undermine Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING SIGNIFICANCE OF GENUINE AUTONOMY OF TIBET AND TIBETAN PEOPLE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 697) recognizing the significance of the genuine autonomy of Tibet and the Tibetan people and the work His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama has done to promote global peace, harmony, and understanding, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 697

Whereas the Dalai Lama's principal commitments include cultivation of warmth and compassion and such human values as compassion and forgiveness; promotion of religious harmony; and preservation of Tibetan language and culture and protection of Tibet's natural environment;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has stated, "I remain convinced that most human conflicts can be solved through genuine dialogue conducted with the spirit of openness and reconciliation";

Whereas, in 1989, the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his non-violent struggle for the liberation of Tibet, his advocacy for peaceful solutions to preserve Tibetans' historical and cultural heritage, and his constructive, forward-looking