

113<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. RES. 599

Urging the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the freedom of assembly, expression, and religion and all fundamental human rights and the rule of law for all its citizens and to stop censoring discussion of the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations and their violent suppression.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 27, 2014

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. PITTENGER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## RESOLUTION

Urging the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the freedom of assembly, expression, and religion and all fundamental human rights and the rule of law for all its citizens and to stop censoring discussion of the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations and their violent suppression.

Whereas on June 4, 1989, peaceful demonstrations held in and around Beijing's Tiananmen Square were brutally crushed by the People's Liberation Army, carrying out the orders of China's Communist Party leadership;

Whereas the peaceful demonstrations of 1989 called upon the Chinese Communist Party to eliminate corruption, accel-

erate economic and political reforms, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly;

Whereas by early May 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 people joined the protests in Tiananmen Square and citizens in over 400 Chinese cities staged similar protests for democratic reform, including not only students, but also government employees, journalists, workers, police officers, members of the armed forces, and other citizens;

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 to “clear the Square” and surrounding streets of demonstrators;

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

Whereas tanks crushed to death some protesters and onlookers;

Whereas independent observers report that hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed and wounded by the People’s Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces;

Whereas 20,000 people throughout China suspected of taking part in the democracy movement were reportedly arrested and sentenced without trial to prison or reeducation through labor, and many were reportedly tortured, with many being 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, to call for a full and public accounting of the wounded and dead, and the release of those who remain imprisoned for participating in the 1989 protests;

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

Whereas the Chinese Government undertakes active measures to deny its citizens the truth about the Tiananmen Square Massacre, including the blocking of uncensored Internet sites and weblogs, and the placement of misleading information on the events of June 3, 1989, through June 4, 1989, on Internet sites available in China;

Whereas the Chinese Government continues to suppress dissent by imprisoning pro-democracy activists, lawyers, journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, members of ethnic minority rights organizations, and other individuals in Xinjiang and Tibet who seek to express their political or religious views or their ethnic identity in a peaceful manner;

Whereas Chinese authorities continue to harass and detain peaceful advocates for human rights, religious freedom, ethnic minority rights and the rule of law, and their family members, such as Nobel Prize Laureate Liu Xiaobo and his wife Liu Xia, Gao Zhisheng, Wang Bingzhang, Peng Ming, Zhu Yufu, Lobsang Tsering, Ilham Tohti, Yang Maodong (also known as Guo Feixiong), Sun

Desheng, Liu Yuandong, Guo Quan, Liu Xianbin, Yang Rongli, Alimujiang Yimiti, Yang Tianshui, Wang Zhiwen, Li Chang, Gulmira Imin, Dhondup Wangchen, and Chen Kegui, nephew of blind human rights activists Chen Guangcheng;

Whereas according to the Prisoner Database maintained by the United States Congressional-Executive Commission on China, the Communist Government of China continues to detain over 1,300 prisoners of conscience, though the number may be much higher;

Whereas the Chinese authorities continue to maintain a system of labor camps and “black jails” to detain peaceful advocates for human rights and democratic freedoms, harasses and detains human rights lawyers who take on cases deemed politically sensitive, limits the number of children Chinese couples may have, including through the practice of forced abortions and sterilizations, restricts severely the religious activity of Protestants, Catholics, Tibetan Buddhists, and Uyghur Muslims, conducted a 15-year campaign to eradicate Falun Gong practice in China, publicly vilifies, and refuses to negotiate with, the Dalai Lama over Tibetan issues, and, forcibly repatriates thousands of refugees to North Korea who face persecution, imprisonment, and possible execution in violation of its international commitments;

Whereas the Government of China maintains tight control of speech, religion, and assembly, and has continually received poor rankings focused on civil liberties and political rights by nongovernmental organizations;

Whereas the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom’s most recent annual report has found that the “Chinese government continues to perpetrate

particularly severe violations of religious freedom”, with conditions “worse now than at any time in the past decade” for religious minorities, findings which again contributed to the Commission recommending that China be designated as a “country of particular concern”;

Whereas the United States Department of State’s most recent human rights report on China found “extrajudicial killings” occurred in China;

Whereas the United States Department of State’s most recent human rights report on China found that the Government continued to target “for arbitrary detention or arrest” “human rights activists, journalists . . . and former political prisoners and their family members”;

Whereas freedom of expression and assembly are fundamental human rights that belong to all people, and are recognized as such under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and

Whereas a Government of China which respects the individual rights of all its people would be more likely to have productive economic, political, and security relations with its neighbors and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2            (1) urges the Government of the People’s Re-  
3        public of China to stop censoring information about  
4        the Tiananmen Square massacre;

5            (2) expresses sympathy to the families of those  
6        killed, tortured, and imprisoned as a result of their  
7        participation in the democracy protests of June 4,

1 1989, in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People's  
2 Republic of China;

3 (3) supports all peaceful advocates for human  
4 rights and the rule of law in China for their efforts  
5 to advance democratic reforms and human rights  
6 during the past;

7 (4) condemns the ongoing human rights abuses  
8 and persecution by the Government of the People's  
9 Republic of China and its efforts to quell peaceful  
10 political dissent, censor the Internet, suppress ethnic  
11 and religious minorities, limit the number of children  
12 had by Chinese couples through coercion and vio-  
13 lence, and harass and detain lawyers and freedom  
14 advocates seeking the Government's commitment, in  
15 law and practice, to international human rights trea-  
16 ties and covenants to which it is a party;

17 (5) calls on the Broadcasting Board of Gov-  
18 ernors (BBG) to take all appropriate steps to cir-  
19 cumvent Chinese Internet censorship and to provide  
20 information to the people of China about the  
21 Tiananmen Square Massacre;

22 (6) calls on the United States Government to—  
23 (A) make human rights, including religious  
24 freedom, a priority in bilateral discussions with  
25 the Chinese Government; and

1 (B) instruct the United States representa-  
2 tive at the United Nations Human Rights  
3 Council to introduce a resolution calling for an  
4 examination of the human rights practices of  
5 the Government of the People's Republic of  
6 China;

7 (7) calls on the Government of the People's Re-  
8 public of China to—

9 (A) end the harassment, detention, torture,  
10 and imprisonment of Chinese citizens express-  
11 ing their legitimate freedom of religion, expres-  
12 sion, and association, including on the Internet;

13 (B) release all remaining prisoners of con-  
14 science who continue to be detained as a result  
15 of their participation in the peaceful pro-democ-  
16 racy demonstrations in 1989, especially around  
17 Tiananmen Square;

18 (C) end the harassment and discrimination  
19 of those involved in the 1989 protests and their  
20 families, permit Chinese citizens to freely com-  
21 memorate and share information about  
22 Tiananmen;

23 (D) allow protest participants who escaped  
24 to or are living in exile in the United States  
25 and other countries, or who reside outside of

1 China because they have been “blacklisted” in  
2 China as a result of their peaceful protest activ-  
3 ity, to return to China without risk of retribu-  
4 tion or repercussion and fully repeal any laws  
5 or decrees that deny them the ability to travel  
6 to China; and

7 (E) end Internet, media, and academic  
8 censorship of discussions of the Tiananmen  
9 Protests and events surrounding it;

10 (8) calls on the Administration and Members of  
11 Congress to take steps to continue to mark the  
12 events of Tiananmen Square—

13 (A) meeting with participants in the dem-  
14 onstrations, or their families, who are living in  
15 the United States;

16 (B) meeting with others outside of China  
17 who have been “blacklisted” in China as a re-  
18 sult of their peaceful protest activities;

19 (C) signaling support for those in China  
20 who demand an independent and credible ac-  
21 counting of the events surrounding June 4,  
22 1989; and

23 (D) supporting those advocating for ac-  
24 countable and democratic governance, human  
25 rights, and the rule of law in China; and



1           (9) finds that United States relations with  
2           China are more likely to further improve once the  
3           Government recognizes and respects the individual  
4           human rights of all its people.

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