

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with a growing number of Americans in celebrating National Decency Day, a call to action to engage in civil discussion in the midst of bitter divisiveness.

As Americans, we cherish our freedom to dissent, but we must always bear in mind that these debates should be productive and substantive.

Lisa Cholnoky, a part-time resident of my district, has championed this belief in founding her Campaign for Decency. This campaign, which began on Shelter Island in my district, has now spread as far as Hawaii and Alaska.

This campaign sets an example for all of us to abide by across our country and here in Congress as we strive to reach across the aisle in a bipartisan fashion.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. Cholnoky for championing this issue and empowering so many Americans to do the same.

HONORING SERGEANT KELVIN ANSARI

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sergeant Kelvin Ansari, who passed away in the line of duty on Saturday night at the age of 50.

On Saturday night, Sergeant Ansari and Officer Douglas Thomas arrived to investigate a robbery in downtown Savannah. Both officers returned to the scene later that night after receiving a description of the suspect's car, who they thought had left the scene. However, the individual was still inside the car and opened fire. Both police officers were struck, but Sergeant Ansari later succumbed to his injuries.

Joining the police department in Savannah in 2008, Sergeant Ansari had previously served in the United States Army for 21 years. He was a father of four, a husband, and a leader who dedicated so much of his life to protecting our country and our community.

It is unfortunate in times like these that we are reminded of the danger that our police officers face each day in keeping our communities safe.

Sergeant Ansari's family and friends, as well as the entire Savannah Police Department, are in our thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time.

NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOLS WEEK

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to recognize National Charter Schools Week, a week where we honor the opportunity to bring real educational choice to millions of families across America.

Georgia has a rich history of school choice and in charter schools. Earlier this year, I had the opportunity to visit Drew Charter School in Atlanta, Georgia.

Serving more than 1,800 students from pre-K through 12th grade, Drew Charter School has implemented a project-based learning approach that is helping all students reach their highest potential.

The numbers speak for themselves. Drew Charter School has a 100 percent graduation rate. No wonder there is a wait list to attend this wonderful school.

While speaking with administrators, touring the beautiful campus, and visiting a few classrooms, it was evident that Drew Charter School has excelled in their mission to provide a quality education.

As the senior Republican on the Early Childhood, Elementary and Secondary Education Subcommittee, I look forward to sharing my support for charter schools and everything they do for our young students. By supporting charter schools, we are putting kids first in education, not politicians more concerned about power and money.

CHINA IS ONE OF THE LARGEST THREATS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues for being here, and I want to start tonight out.

We are going to spend an hour highlighting what many of us on Capitol Hill view as one of the largest threats in the 21st century, and that is a China that has grown wealthy in building their military might.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), my good friend.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

To start off tonight, I just want to recognize that today is the 1-year anniversary of the opening of the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem. I was honored to be there in person last year for this very special moment. Jerusalem should be recognized as the undivided, unquestionable capital of the Jewish state.

This was a bold move by this President not just to fulfill promises of Presidents past and to fulfill U.S. law; most importantly, it was the right thing to do.

In addition to its religious importance, Jerusalem is also the capital, the home, the location of the Israeli Knesset and offices and residences of the Israeli Prime Minister and President.

Moving our Embassy set an important precedent for other nations to follow as well.

I commend the President. I thank him for following through on his sup-

port and commitment. I thought it was important tonight to highlight that today is the 1-year anniversary of that important opening of the Embassy in Jerusalem.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER).

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida for hosting this important Special Order today.

The United States is currently facing a very real and dangerous threat from the People's Republic of China. The Chinese Government is not just using a whole-of-government approach but, rather, a whole-of-nation approach to achieve global influence.

Today, I would like to focus on two areas of concern: Chinese military development, and its influence operations targeting U.S. academia and research.

China is rapidly modernizing its military in order to improve its anti-access/area denial radius, power force projection, and nuclear capabilities, with the goal of complete military modernization by 2035. Investments in nuclear and power projection capabilities have expanded China's reach beyond the Pacific region and into other parts of the globe, demonstrating its desire to conduct offensive operations.

Here are a few facts about China's military capabilities:

China has the largest navy in the region, with more than 300 ships. To put this in perspective, the United States currently operates 289 ships.

China's first aircraft carrier will likely enter the fleet this year, and its second aircraft carrier is already under construction, paving the way for China to have a multicarrier force.

China operates the third largest aviation force in the world, with more than 2,700 total aircraft.

Its first fifth-generation stealth fighter entered service in February of last year.

China maintains a stockpile of nuclear weapons and continues to modernize its arsenal.

China has claimed to successfully test its first hypersonic aircraft.

China is using the S-400 missile defense system, strengthening its A2/AD radius.

These capabilities, coupled with territorial and maritime disputes in the South and East China Seas, pose serious concerns for the region. Not only do we have a commitment to our allies, such as Taiwan and Japan, but the Pacific is the most heavily trafficked region for trade and commerce. Aggressive maritime and military actions by China, such as building man-made islands, not only threaten regional stability, but also global stability.

China is also expanding its military operations beyond the Pacific. In August of 2017, China opened its first overseas military base in Djibouti and is actively seeking other overseas military basing opportunities. According to a recently released Department of Defense report on China's military activities, China has sought to expand its

military basing access in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Western Pacific. China's improving military capabilities, evolving focus towards expanding its operational reach, and establishment of overseas bases will increase China's ability to sustain operations abroad and enhance deterrence.

In order to combat China's military modernization aggression, the United States must continue to nurture our relationships with partner nations and protect our technological and military edge here at home. This brings me to the second area that I would like to discuss: China's influence operations that target and steal sensitive U.S. information.

One of China's largest targets in the United States is our Nation's academic institutions. According to the Department of Defense, almost a quarter of foreign efforts to steal sensitive information happen through academic institutions. China targets U.S. universities by exploiting our student visa program in order to gain access and steal sensitive, proprietary, and classified information. Many of these universities are conducting research on behalf of the Departments of Defense and Energy.

What is even more alarming is that, under Chinese law, citizens are required to provide data, information, and technological support or assistance to the Chinese Government upon request. This means that China can intimidate and coerce its citizens to provide information. This information is then funneled into China's military research and development.

The Chinese Government is also using members of its military to collaborate with researchers across the globe. The report entitled "Picking Flowers, Making Honey: The Chinese Military's Collaboration with Foreign Universities" revealed that, over the past 10 years, China's military, also known as the PLA, has sponsored more than 2,500 military scientists and engineers to study abroad in countries worldwide.

An analysis of peer-reviewed articles coauthored by PLA researchers found that they collaborate with researchers in the United States more than any other nation. These individuals often mask their PLA and Chinese Communist Party ties, allowing them to work at top universities without the schools' knowledge of military affiliation.

In addition to stealing sensitive U.S. research, China has established more than 100 Confucius Institutes across the United States. These educational institutions are funded and run by the Chinese Government and teach Chinese language, culture, and history to American students. FBI Director Christopher Wray testified before Congress that China is actively using nontraditional methods, such as Confucius Institutes, as outposts of Chinese overseas intelligence and influence operations.

Mr. Speaker, I have only highlighted two issues of concern. There are many

other concerns that I hope my colleagues will discuss today.

In order to address the challenges posed by China, we need a whole-of-nation approach. This is not just a military concern. We need our universities and constituents to be aware that China is active in all corners of the globe, including the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I thank these gentlemen for bringing us here today to shed light on this very important topic on the challenges we face from China.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Missouri for her comments. Those are very well pointed-out facts that the American people, if they knew this was going on, would stop buying "made in China."

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), my good friend.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and my colleague from Florida for leading this Special Order this evening because I am not quite sure that we talk enough about China here on the floor of the House.

If you look at any time horizon, short-term or long-term, China is the most serious challenge to our Nation's interests. There are other challenges, to be sure, but let's take a look at what China is about.

Geographically, it is similar in size to the United States.

It is economically enormous, with more than \$12 trillion GDP, which is second only to ours on an annual basis. And on this point, it is important to remember that they hold \$1.1 trillion worth of U.S. debt.

They are militarily mighty. The PLA, People's Liberation Army, is the largest force on Earth, with more than 2 million personnel.

Gigantically populous, with more than 1.4 billion people, it dwarfs the size of our own Nation's 325 million people.

□ 1945

Is it possible that those numbers indicate a stronger China than is actually the case? Perhaps. After all, hundreds of millions of Chinese citizens who don't live in the nation's most prosperous cities are still living in poverty and probably will continue to do so for some time to come.

It is also true that China's military today, while large in number, does not have the advanced capabilities of our own military. But these shortcomings are almost certainly temporary, and we should assume that China will continue to close these gaps relative to our own Nation's power.

So what should we do? I want to highlight four areas of concern, vis-à-vis China.

First of all, the South China Sea. Perhaps most, importantly, we need to push back on any Chinese efforts to turn the South China Sea into a Chinese lake. They have been doing this for decades now.

China is rapidly modernizing its naval capabilities and builds man-made

artificial islands near the Spratly archipelago.

Well over \$5 trillion worth of commerce passes through the South China Sea each year.

We must continue to unequivocally assert U.S. rights to fly, sail, and otherwise operate in these international waters, and we also must make sure that our allies do, as well.

Taiwan, we must continue to reject China's efforts to bully Taiwan into accepting a "one-China" policy.

Taiwan has been a great friend to the United States for the past 40 years that the Taiwan Relations Act has been in effect, and it is a key strategic partner.

It is uniquely positioned to buffer China's eastward expansion into the Pacific.

We need to continue to strengthen our critical relationship with Taiwan.

Huawei and other Chinese technology companies jeopardize the security of our Nation's telecommunications network. I strongly support the Trump administration's efforts to prevent Huawei from participating in U.S. 5G modernization efforts, and I hope that Secretary of State Pompeo will be able to convince our Western European allies to do likewise.

Finally, I will talk about trade. This subject is very much in the news today.

I am cautiously optimistic that the Trump administration's carrot-and-stick approach to trade negotiations will bear fruit, even if the tariffs are painful in the short term.

At the very least, I appreciate the fact that we finally have a President who is willing to confront the Chinese about decades' worth of bad behavior.

China has been a notorious currency manipulator ever since it began to modernize its economy in the late seventies. It also shamelessly rips off our Nation's intellectual property. We simply can't engage in mutually prosperous trade with China if that nation refuses to play by the rules.

My last remarks on trade are important because they highlight an important point that I hope does not get lost in this discussion: Our Nation can and should aim for a mutually beneficial relationship with China. In fact, our two nations can continue to grow rich together.

Just because China will be our geopolitical rivals in the coming years and decades does not mean that they will necessarily become our enemies. But having said that, we must not be under any illusions about China's great power ambition, and we must not give an inch when China challenges our own Nation's prosperity or our interests.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage our Members in this body and I encourage the administration to continue to do all we can to push back on China's unfair trade practices and attempt to turn the South China Sea into a lake controlled by China, thereby manipulating trillions of dollars worth of trade.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Arizona, who pointed

out some great things. We are going to talk about the South China Sea, or the East Sea, and what China has done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for hosting this Special Order tonight on China.

I was watching the news today like most other folks are, and part of the news says that the tariffs are the problem and the President is the problem. That is what they are literally saying in the United States of America today.

Ladies and gentlemen, the tariffs aren't the problem and the President isn't the problem. China is the problem. They have been the problem for a long time, but nobody in the United States has been willing to confront it.

For many years, China has pursued industrial policies and unfair trade practices that include dumping, discriminatory nontariff barriers, forced technology transfer, overcapacity, and industrial subsidies, all this to champion Chinese firms and make it literally impossible for American firms to compete. People say: Well, all these jobs went to China. All these jobs went overseas.

How do you think that happened? It happened because China is not a reasonable actor. They are not playing fair. They have not been playing fair, and they have been taking advantage of the United States and other countries for a very, very long time. Finally, there is a President who is willing to confront them.

Let's talk about China as the world's largest principal IP infringer, and their government actually encourages the theft of intellectual property.

People talk about the value of these tariffs. Nobody likes the tariffs in the United States. We don't want to have to do this, but we have limited options.

They said the cost of the tariffs. Well, how about the cost, annually, of IP theft, anywhere from \$225 billion to \$600 billion, including counterfeit goods, pirated software, and theft of trade secrets. That is every year, regardless of any tariff in the United States. That is just what the Chinese steal, sanctioned by the Chinese Government.

Our IP-intensive industries support at least 45 million U.S. jobs. Are we going to wait until all those head to China as well? For every high-tech job in the United States, five jobs are created indirectly in a local economy.

Actually, China accounts for 87 percent of counterfeit goods seized coming into the United States. It starts making you wonder why we allow any of their goods to come into the United States.

China conducts and supports cyber intrusions into the United States' computer networks to gain access to valuable research and business information so Chinese companies can just literally copy products and processes. What are some examples? Well, just things like a vacuum cleaner to solar panel technology.

Does anybody wonder why we buy so many solar panels from China? They stole them from us, and then they are selling them back to us. Who is the fool here?

And how about the blueprints to the Boeing C-17? Anybody deployed around the world lately in military uniform? It is good to know that China has the plans.

Hackers from China with ties to the government have been accused of breaking into gas companies, steel companies, and chemical companies. A Chinese Government company was indicted for stealing the secret chemical makeup of the color white from Dupont.

China developed its J-20 fighter plane, a plane similar to Lockheed-Martin's F-22 Raptor, shortly after a Chinese national was indicted for stealing technical data from Lockheed-Martin, including plans for the Raptor.

In 2010, Google went public in announcing that it had been hacked by the Chinese Government; and in December of 2018, two Chinese nationals were charged with hacking more than 45 companies in coordination with China's state security service.

These are just a few of the cases.

Just a couple of months ago, in *The Wall Street Journal*, it was reported that 27 universities located across the United States were targeted by Chinese hackers due to their involvement in research of military-use maritime technology. You heard some of the speakers just recently talk about China's newfound military and naval prowess.

Let's go into some of the CFIUS reports, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. CFIUS ordered a Chinese health data analytics firm backed by Tencent to sell its majority stake in PatientsLikeMe, which helps connect people suffering from the same illness.

Why would China hack that, you wonder? Well, if you can think about any data that you have—your very, very personal data, including sicknesses that you might have—China actually wants that kind of stuff, and they don't have good intentions for it.

CFIUS blocked the \$1.2 billion purchase of MoneyGram, a money transfer firm, by Ant Financial, an Alibaba affiliate, on national security grounds.

In 2017, American officials warned that DJI, a leading drone maker, was probably sending data on critical infrastructure back to China's Government. The U.S. Army barred DJI drones from its bases. But if you don't know you have a DJI drone and you are operating on a military base, you can probably be self-assured that China is collecting the information and you are actually helping them.

How about this? In 2018, American Government agencies were banned from using cameras made by Hikvision, the world's biggest manufacturer of closed-circuit TV kits. We actually had to ban them, and the government was buying them. They are spying on us in

our own government buildings because we are buying their cameras, and we know it is happening.

It is incredible, ladies and gentlemen. China is the problem. It is not the President and it is not the tariff. It is what China does.

Then there is the race to 5G, which America must win. China is on pace to be the global leader in 5G technology. That is just how it is. They actually beat Ericsson, and now a spy state—a spy state—is on track to be the leader in 5G technology.

We simply must work with our allies to stop the introduction of Huawei equipment—that is who is making it—into foreign networks. It threatens the integrity of personal data, government secrets, military operations, and democratic principles.

When the United States military operates around the world, we use the backbone architecture oftentimes to communicate. If that backbone communications architecture has been made by Huawei, we might as well just be telling China exactly what we are doing. Our tactic, technique, procedures are all given up immediately to China.

Social media, medical services, gaming, location services, payment, and banking information, every single thing that happens over the internet, if it is happening over a Huawei 5G network, they are knowing about it.

The Pentagon, just last month, warned of "near persistent data transfer back to China." Near persistent, so just continuous data transfer. And they use this information to coerce and punish not only their own citizens, but people in countries around the world.

And again, the 2017 intelligence law in China requires any organization or citizen to support, assist, and cooperate with the security services of China's communist government.

Now, let's be clear here. We are not talking about the Chinese people, but we are talking about the Communist Party in China. We are talking about their leadership, and we are talking about their government. That is who we are talking about there.

Again, the Chinese dominance in 5G threatens future U.S. military operations. We will not be able to operate. We will have to set up our own network everywhere we go where Huawei is responsible for 5G networking. These are just national security risks that happen in Europe and across Africa.

You need to know, as well, that Huawei's equipment does not interoperate with any other vendor. So if you are using Huawei equipment, even if it is 4G, it doesn't interoperate with anything, so you are forced to buy Huawei for 5G if you want to advance.

Other people have talked about China's global influence—unrestricted warfare—in every single paradigm.

Ladies and gentlemen, the tariffs are not the problem. Unfortunately, China has been in an economic war with us for about four decades.

The President is not the problem. China and this malign behavior to us and democracies around the globe are the problem.

I am glad we are finally talking about it. I hope that the rest of our colleagues here in the House of Representatives will join us in researching and becoming aware and informed about China's activities and then supporting policies that deal with China's malign activities in our universities, technology transfer, and—you name it.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Pennsylvania, who is a brigadier general, and he has been on the front lines, for those remarks.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to continue on the rise of China and why it is important.

I think we have heard some great ideas today and some great dialogue, but this is something the American people need to pay attention to. This is something that our legislators need to pay attention to. This is something that we hear over and over again.

I have had the pleasure of being in Congress for 7 years, chairing the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee in the last Congress, and I am the lead Republican in this Congress. The information we hear over and over again doesn't get better. In fact, what we find out is a more aggressive China that has raised all pretenses of the past, and I will talk about that.

Before I go into this too much, I want to start with this: China has an amazing history that spans thousands of years. Its culture has stayed, for the most part, intact until the 19th century.

□ 2000

At one point, China and most of Eurasia was under the control of Genghis Khan and the Mongolian Empire for over 100 years before the Khan dynasty lost to the prevailing emperors in the 19th century. I bring this up to counter China's nine dashed historical lines that they are making claim in the South China Sea and now their claim that they are now making near Arctic territory.

Later on in this dialogue, I want to talk about that because China predicated everything by saying: "Well, we historically have sailed in the South China Sea; therefore, it is ours." Now China is saying they are near the Arctic, so being near that, they want to claim that as theirs when international law says it is not so.

In fact, the Philippines took China to court over the South China Seas, and I will have some maps here that we will discuss later.

China went from a major economic power in the 18th century to a nation addicted to opium and taken over by European colonial powers and Japanese imperialism. During the 19th century, China's ruling class allowed their country to be taken over by European colonial powers while over 90 percent of their male population became addicted to opium.

And I want to highlight that because we are going to talk about the fentanyl and the opium that are coming into this country and what country they are coming from.

The cultural heritage and social fabric of China decayed, and China entered into a peasant state isolated from the world, for the most part, during the next 70 years. This truly was a century of shame.

The PLA, the People's Liberation Army, emerged in the twenties, in fact, in 1927. They will have a 100-year anniversary highlighting that in 2027.

Mao Zedong was a favored member of the PLA. He later became the Chairman of the Communist Party of China. He promised communism would be the savior of China, but, unfortunately, for the 70 to 80 million people who died under Mao's policy, for them, it was a disaster.

Mao did set a 100-year plan, though, for China to regain their stature lost. Maoism became a belief for many, which seems bizarre, knowing that history records millions of people's deaths were credited to his policies.

Then, a foreign policy by President Nixon and then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger invited China into the modern 20th century. Many today look back and realize that this was a massive misstep in foreign policy. The hope was that China would become a responsible partner in the modern world, but, unfortunately, China thrived at the expense of the United States and many other nations with heavily lopsided, one-way favored trade deals that favored China but nobody else. In the process, China became very strong and very wealthy.

Maoism gave way to the era of Deng Xiaoping, who realized at the time China could not compete with the U.S. or Japan in intellectual capacity or in manufacturing, but he had the foresight to corner the market in rare earth minerals. Deng Xiaoping's saying was: Bide your time and hide your strength. Today, China has virtually cornered the rare earth market that Deng Xiaoping spoke of in the 1980s.

In fact, the F-35s today, our highest tech fighters, the highest tech in the world, have been copied by China via intellectual theft. And the rare earth metals, the weight of an F-35 is approximately 10 percent. This is approximately 4,000 pounds.

Now, get this. Ninety percent of these metals come directly from China. The other 10 percent come from countries that get these metals from China. So Deng Xiaoping fulfilled a promise he made.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank the gentleman for conducting this Special Order. I appreciate the gentleman inviting me to come down here.

Just a few observations, if you will.

As I have watched the speeches tonight, there has been a litany of concerns about China's aggression, China's positioning, China's covert activities, China's willingness to engage in intellectual theft, China's pervasive influence all around the world.

I have been to China once. I found it to be highly engaging. I found the people that we were with to be very welcoming and warm. I am very grateful and try to be attentive to China's long-suffering and rich cultural history. And as China tells us, there is room enough in the Pacific for two superpowers, and I want to return to that point.

When I looked out of the window of the place where I was staying in Beijing, it looked as though fog had set in. But it wasn't fog; it was pollution. The air was so thick, you could hardly see maybe 20 feet. If you live in Beijing, it takes 5 years off your life because of the pollution.

In fact, I had one Chinese person whisper to me: "What is the point of all this economic development if it kills you?" And I really wanted to tell him: "Please, don't say that too loudly."

The point is that China has engaged in a series of unfair subsidies that create an unlevel playing field for trade. China's very system, a capitalistic-communist hybrid system is very different than ours. They are state players that receive direct subsidies that we don't have. The indirect cost of not having environmental regulation is a form of subsidy to industry. Low labor standards, the exploitation of persons, is another, and on and on.

So we can walk through the financial balance sheet as to who has what tariff and who doesn't, and who subsidized this and who doesn't, but, fundamentally, there are things in that equation that we, perhaps, haven't counted.

Another reality here is China has as their reason for being, it seems now, an economic nationalism. Now, we do, too, in America. Economics is important to us, but it stands alongside a spectrum of values of personal liberty, the exercise of opportunity, and the ability to engage in communal activity, free associations. We don't even think about these things.

These are very, very different propositions in China. One places himself at the service of the larger idea of the state. The person is subservient to the larger idea of the state.

Mr. YOHO. Exactly.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. And the person can operate within a certain band of liberties.

I saw it. People can move around. People can visit things.

But it is a certain band of liberties that, if you violate that, step beyond it, you contradict the nature of the system and could pay a very heavy price.

We see this in human rights violations, the lack of certain freedoms that we enjoy that we think are consistent with human dignity. And this is how it manifests itself.

I know you, Mr. YOHO, are very attentive to the issue of development, sustainable economic development, particularly for the world's poor, to conserve our resources, to use the best of the market systems for empowerment of space, for the flourishing of the individual. That then creates the opportunity for just governance and a healthy nationalism, and that is our ideal.

So, before the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, recently, Secretary Pompeo appeared, and I asked him a question. I said: Mr. Secretary, how much does China give in foreign assistance?

He had one of those moments where he didn't exactly know how to answer. I wasn't asking a question in order for him to give an answer, because we all know the answer: It is pretty minimal.

Mr. YOHO. It is.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. The United States gives away about \$25 billion a year, and that is in non-security assistance alone: trying to help the poor, to feed the poor, trying to create a space for food security, sustainable agriculture, conservation, medical care for the sickest around the world.

We do this because it is our impulse, our humanitarian impulse. We just don't sit around while other people die. We also do it because it facilitates relationships, economical and cultural. And, finally, when you have the factors that lead to stable societies, it is in our own security interest and the security of the world. So, for these reasons, we do these things.

So I asked the Secretary: How much does China give? It might be a sprinkling here or there. I don't exactly know the number. But for a country with this size of an economy, with this amount of power, with this amount of growth, with this amount of pervasive activity all around the world, particularly in the developing nations, there comes a set of responsibilities along with that.

I think that is really part of the attention here, underlying this current trade dispute. What are we both vying for?

I agree with the Chinese that there should be room enough for two superpowers in the Pacific, but you have got to come to some alignment about what it means to be in a fair, reciprocal relationship.

We have to do a better job of respecting the space of other people's history and tradition in the way they want to organize themselves around governance while, at the same time, upholding this

fundamental principle of human dignity, without which things just collapse into transactional relations that can come and go, or worse, when they are gone, lead to potential conflict.

We need a healthy relationship with China. We have gone through a litany of complaints about China tonight, but there are a couple other complaints I want to have, and it is looking inward at ourselves.

I think it is time for American businesses to do business in America.

Mr. YOHO. All right. You are singing a great song that I have shared with the AmChams, I have shared with other countries, and it is our philosophy of ABC. When you go to manufacture, it is anywhere but China.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. There is a small manufacturing facility in my district. They make a fairly generic, standardized product. I was a little surprised that they didn't have a relationship with the Chinese, and they said: "Oh, no. That R&D is rip-off and duplicate."

Mr. YOHO. That is exactly right.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. "That is why we won't deal with them."

That is a sad reality, because we ought to be able to deal, using a fair set of rules, with people who may be doing something better than we are and we do something better than they do, and we can benefit in reciprocal fashion.

But it has gotten so disordered because we shifted manufacturing there, and a lot of big businesses around this country make a lot of money off of poor environmental standards and poor labor standards imposed on other people.

Mr. YOHO. Exactly.

Can I get you to yield?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Sure.

Mr. YOHO. You are leading into where I was going.

In 1990, President Clinton recommended China's entry into the WTO on a developing nation status. Yet today, they are the second largest economy in the world—second to the U.S.—and they are still a developing nation status. Yet they have a blue-water navy.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. So ask ourselves why. What are the incentives around here to change this?

Mr. YOHO. And they have a Moon program.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Well, why do we allow this to continue?

Mr. YOHO. Why do we allow it?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Well, could it be that there are a lot of big-time transactions going on in our system itself that benefit a few big multinationals that have taken their manufacturing and planted it over there? They make the stuff, and we buy the stuff.

And this is the third point I want to make to you, which is, again, a little bit of self-reflection on our own role in this.

They make the stuff; we buy the stuff. We run up debt; they have the cash; they buy the debt.

So here we find ourselves in this very dysfunctional marriage of having shifted vast amounts of productive resources there because, supposedly, we can't make this more efficiently—supposedly. Really?

Mr. YOHO. Right. I don't buy into that either, and I am glad you brought that up.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. So we run up the debt, and they hold the debt.

And what is debt? Well, none of us around here really wants to face it—on our side of the aisle either, Republicans. It is a form of taxation.

Mr. YOHO. It is.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. It is just hidden from everyone. And the manifestation of it is a wealth shift of our country's assets into the hands of other people.

So we are talking about the military buildup. We are talking about the exploitation of resources, particularly in Africa, with no consideration of the environmental impact and no attacking of the subsequent problem of structural poverty that existed in a lot of places.

□ 2015

It is just taking things out and leaving not much behind, and that is not fair to the world's poor. The problem, again, is one of self-reflection that we have to have both in terms of the responsibility that America's business has because we have provided the infrastructure and the systems, through very large public subsidies, so they can thrive. It is incumbent upon them to take responsibility. Maybe it is time for American businesses to do business in America.

Secondly, is this issue of debt. Now, if this tension prolongs and the reality that China has a stick, and they start to refuse or dump treasuries, what is that going to do? Interest rates will go up.

Mr. YOHO. That is right.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, that is an impact on us, but it is one we are going to have to live with because we have done it to ourselves. There are a couple of lessons here: fair trade, mutual respect, smart trade, both people benefit.

Secondly, America's businesses will not get this public subsidy from us any longer through unfair trade practices that we allow.

The third lesson is: an honest confrontation about what debt really is. It is a hidden form of taxes, shifting the wealth assets of this country elsewhere into places like China, which we are complaining about are not using those assets in a way that we would like to see in a productive manner.

There is lots of blame to go around here, but I want to thank the gentleman for the opportunity to at least start to unpack this in an honest way.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman coming out.

I see this as a series of Special Orders on China, because the American people need to know this. When they go to a

shelf and buy something that is cheap, and they look at that and it says, “made in China,” they are feeding this trade imbalance. So they are partly responsible for that.

As the gentleman well pointed out, if I fast forward to Xi Jinping, to the current era right now, the estimate is that there is a \$300-plus-billion—I heard it was \$400 billion—trade imbalance, I can’t blame China for that. I blame our leaders since President Nixon.

For the last 40 or 50 years, somebody has dropped the ball or taken their eye off the ball. If you allow a trade imbalance of \$400-billion-plus, and then add to that the theft of intellectual properties that we have heard up to \$600 billion—I am sure you saw the DHS as they brought in products made by our manufacturers that went to China that are now coming from China, and it looks identical, yet, it is made by China. So it is robbing that profit and the jobs from American manufacturers that should go here, and it has to stop.

I commend the Trump administration for standing up to that. I think the gentleman brought this out.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, the reckoning is here.

Mr. YOHO. The reckoning is here.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. It has been hidden, but the consequences have been real. It is now on the surface. The day of reckoning is here.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, it is, and I hope the gentleman participates in these. Because that day of reckoning is here, and if we don’t do it today, it is only going to get worse. So this is something that we have to come together as Americans. It is not President Trump out there. It is not some of the businesses that are bold enough to stand with him.

We, the American people, need to stand behind him, and I think the gentleman brought this up that this is not a fight with the Chinese people. It is the system that is running unfair trade balances.

Mr. Speaker, what I would like to bring up, going back to my notes here is, we are in the era of Xi Jinping. I don’t think our disagreement is with the Chinese people, but it is with the policies of Xi Jinping and the Chinese or the Communist Party of China.

The 2017 Congress of the Communist Party of China was held in October of 2017. During that time, Xi Jinping kind of came out and was very bold in his statements. He said: The era of China has arrived. No longer will they be made to swallow their interests around the world. It is time for China to take the world’s stage.

The gentleman brought this up. There is plenty of room on the world’s stage if you want to be fair and balanced, and you want to play like everybody else, but you have to honor international law. You have to honor the rule of law, honoring contracts, honoring the beliefs that we have to be a respected trading partner.

We penned an editorial that talked about Xi Jinping is leading—along with

the Communist Party which is 90 million members—is leading China into a second century of shame, and it is because they are losing face. They are losing honor that the Chinese culture, over millennia, built up. They were respected. But they are getting ready to enter into the second century of shame, and I would like for Mr. FORTENBERRY to continue.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, to elaborate on a concept that I talked about earlier is this idea of human dignity, and where does culture, ideals, learning, and the pursuit of truth come from?

It comes from this sacred space, if you will. And when that is subsumed to the larger interest of the state where you are compelled to act only within certain parameters, where you have to submit yourself to this bigger idea of economic nationalism, it can’t define itself because it doesn’t know where it is going, so it just churns and churns. It has to be more and more and more with environmental effects, effects on culture, and effects on relationships around the world.

One final point before I leave you. The head of the United States Agency for International Development, Mark Green, a former Member of Congress, former Ambassador to Tanzania, had this to say before us recently: China, they are predatory lenders.

Mr. YOHO. Yeah.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. They are acting, again, with their superpower status around the world, basically convicting leaders in tougher places around the world that are desperate for the right types of build-out and infrastructure to attack structural poverty and to help stop the types of injustice that are there when people simply do not have a system that allows them to reach their full potentiality.

They are being forced to mortgage off various assets they have, rather than being in a robust partnership and alignment with a superpower who is interested in perhaps the right type of development, sustainability and conservation, and to build out a just governance.

So countries are having to mortgage off ports and other pieces of infrastructure in order to get Chinese money. Again, there is a resource movement out of these places into the Chinese hands in order to feed, just continue to feed this economic nationalism which has no broader purpose.

Mr. YOHO. Right.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. And that is the issue. So China, maybe they will see this. Our charge here is to try to do some self-reflection ourselves about the nature of our system and what we have done.

But also, with the hand of friendship extended, say to the Chinese: A transactional relationship is not an architecture for the 21st century, for the thriving of civilization as the world gets smaller and smaller and more and more integrated.

This predatory lending in the world’s toughest places is a disastrous policy and completely inconsistent and contradictory to what a leader in the world, because of superpower status and economic power status, ought to be pursuing.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his time.

The gentleman brought up a good point about China. If you read about the Chinese Communist Party, the role of the individual is to serve the party. There is no higher entity in China other than Xi Jinping. Whereas in our government, we are so blessed in this country because we have a government that empowers their people. China suppresses their people, and that is why I want to talk about this.

This comes from a 2012 House Intelligence Committee report where they deemed Huawei and ZTE to be a U.S. national security threat. I have got the results of that right here. So we want to talk about that.

Huawei and ZTE, from 2012 until today, they have been a national security threat, but they have been able to do business in this country. This is something we need to bring to an end.

Other speakers brought up how universities were falling prey to China. We had our own university in Florida that Huawei came in and offered to set up a cybersecurity program, and they were going to fund it. And we said: No way. And so we got them to stop that.

If you just go to the headlines and you can hear how China is ramping up in intellectual property theft. They are paid to do this. This is something they want to go after, and they are doing it.

They rail against the United States on GMOs, yet, they go to Iowa and steal corn seeds so that they can grow GMO and be in competition with us.

The trade war with China and the problems with intellectual property rights, this is something that goes on every day. And as we buy cheap products made in China, this is benefiting them, not us. You can see the headlines here.

What I want to do is move on to Hong Kong with Xi Jinping. Back when Great Britain gave Hong Kong back to China in 1997, under the rulers of China at that time, there was a 50-year agreement that Hong Kong would be an autonomous, self-ruled nation. Twenty-two years into the program, China has put their heavy foot down. China has disrupted the autonomous rule of Hong Kong to the point where Xi Jinping had the nerve to say this on the world stage; as far as he was concerned, that agreement was null and void.

I want to bring that up because if we talk about if that agreement is null and void with Hong Kong, if we go back to the agreement of Taiwan under Nixon and Kissinger when they said that Taiwan is recognized as one country, two systems, and autonomous rule, if China and Xi Jinping can discount that agreement with Great Britain, does that give us the right to discount one country, two systems?

Is it time to recognize Taiwan as an independent country, a thriving democracy, our eleventh largest trading partner?

I want to bring up the South China Sea.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I will try to tighten this up.

Mr. Speaker, China, in the South China Sea, has started claiming property that is not theirs. It goes off to nine historical lines that come from antiquity, from 300 or 400 years ago. And they said: Well, we used to sail here, so this is our property.

So they started building these islands, and they went off the coast of the Philippines, and the Philippines took them to the Court of Arbitration in The Hague, and China lost the lawsuit. China ignored the ruling of The Hague, an international norm that we are all supposed to follow. They ignored it, and here you have the Spratly Islands that were little atolls sticking shallowly out of the water at low tide.

China has gone in there, and it is probably the biggest environmental insult to this world, where they have dredged up over 4,000 acres of land and they have built these land masses. I refuse to use the word "island" because that gives credibility to China.

What they have done is built—illegally, against the environment, against the ruling of international law—land masses in the East China Sea.

President Xi Jinping had the gump-tion to come here to the United States during President Obama's era in 2015, he went to the Rose Garden and claimed: We will never militarize these islands.

Yet, today, there are runways on there that can accommodate military planes. Our satellites show that there are military barracks, offensive and defensive weapons, and radar systems. I think it is pretty well militarized. They are doing that again and again and again. There are four islands they have done now.

Their goal is to go to the next chain of islands which is closer to our mainland. This is something the world has to stand up to. If not, they are going to keep continuing to march forward.

This is a photo of when they started, and this is more of the dredging. We don't have the one that shows them completed, but you can find it on the internet.

Now we are at the China of today. China has perfected 5G technology. China today has over 800 million CCTV cameras, closed-circuit television cameras, and they have put a system in place where they monitor their systems.

□ 2030

Today in China there are over 24 million citizens being monitored, and they

get issued by the Communist Party a good citizen score. But, Mr. Speaker, you don't know what your score is. So when you show up to travel, if your score is not high enough, then you get denied travel. If you go to borrow money or use your banking system, you are denied your banking system. Your kids can't go to the colleges you want them to go to because you are denied because you are a bad citizen. They have extended this and offered this to Russia; they have extended this and offered it to Maduro in Venezuela; and Iran wants this technology.

What better way for a despotic or authoritarian or Communist regime to control their citizens than the CC technology?

China uses technology to suppress their citizens to fall in line so that they serve the Communist Party. Our government empowers our people to reach their full potential.

I will close with this last thing, Mr. Speaker. China has interned over 2 million Muslim Chinese ethnic people, the Uyghurs, in what they call reeducation camps.

I want to show you this poster here, Mr. Speaker. This is a reeducation camp. That means they just go there because they want to learn new skills. This is what China is doing with the Uyghurs, the Muslim population. Not only that but they have armed crematoriums that are in place in these camps.

I've got to ask you, Mr. Speaker, when you have got a place that looks like a prison, I don't believe it is there for education. We went through World War II and the Holocaust. This Nation and all other nations said: "Never again."

Mr. Speaker, it is happening right now in China. We need to pivot away from China buying stuff, and we need to encourage our manufacturers to go anywhere but China.

I don't want a conflict with China. Nobody does. But if we stand up collectively together and we encourage manufacturers to go, then we can get China's attention via their pocketbook and we can change the course of the history of this world.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your patience, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the threat to religious liberty and religious toleration in the People's Republic of China is of grave concern. Over the past several years there has been an ever increasing intolerance of religious minorities.

Article 36 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China guarantees the freedom of religious belief. Yet the rights and safety of religious minorities in the country are very much in question.

China is the home to nearly 90 million Christians, and the country is anticipated to be home to the most Christians in the world by 2030. Yet, over the last several years, the percentage of persecution cases have risen year over year. Furthermore, the government has increasingly required churches to be state ap-

proved, churches have been razed and worshippers subjected to detainment, physical interrogation, and thought reform conditioning.

In the west, in Xinjiang Province, the United Nations has reported the government to be holding roughly one million Uyghurs without charge. Those who have escaped have testified to being repeatedly told that God did not exist and that they would only be fed after acknowledging the greatness of communism.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage this Congress and our President to take appropriate actions to promote religious freedom of religious minorities in the People's Republic of China.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5, EQUALITY ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 312, MASHPEE WAMPANOAG TRIBE RESERVATION REAFFIRMATION ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 987, MARKETING AND OUTREACH RESTORATION TO EMPOWER HEALTH EDUCATION ACT OF 2019

Ms. SCANLON (during the Special Order of Mr. YOHO), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-61) on the resolution (H. Res. 377) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 312) to reaffirm the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe reservation, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 987) to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for Federal exchange outreach and educational activities, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE ELLEN TAUSCHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, tonight is a very special night for many of us. Tonight, we honor the memory of an extraordinary Representative, Ellen Tauscher, who served the Contra Costa area of California for almost two decades.

She died nearly 3 weeks ago. Tonight is our first opportunity to come to the floor and to pay tribute to her. I had the pleasure of knowing her before she became a Member of Congress and then during her years in Congress and I also had the unique opportunity to take her seat when she retired to become the Assistant Secretary of State.

So tonight, we pay tribute to this extraordinary woman. We do this in recognition of the work that she did on Wall Street, the work that she did here in the House of Representatives, and