

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me and support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 744—Condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This resolution condemns Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the international covenants on human rights.

Further, the resolution calls on Iran to immediately release all imprisoned or detained Baha'is, and it urges the President and the Department of State to impose sanctions on Iranian officials and others who are responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against Iran's Baha'i community.

Persecution of religious minorities in Iran is rampant. For over 40 years, the Government of Iran has persecuted members of the Baha'i faith, killing over 200 Baha'i leaders, dismissing more than 10,000 from their government and university jobs, and using intimidation and violence to target them as enemies of the state.

The Iranian regime routinely arrests Baha'is and imposes lengthy prison sentences. Between 50 and 100 Baha'is were reported to be in prisons in Iran during 2020, despite the widespread prevalence of COVID-19.

Since 31 July 2022, Ministry of Intelligence agents have raided and confiscated dozens of Baha'i properties and arrested at least 30 members of the Baha'i community on account of their faith in various cities throughout Iran.

Iranian state-sponsored propaganda encourages citizens to avoid all dealings with Baha'is citing that they "create anxiety in the minds of the public and those of the Iranian officials."

The onslaught against the Baha'i community is yet another example of the Iranian government's brutal and degrading treatment of minorities and women and is a vivid reminder of the regime's extremist and intolerant foundation.

Iranians from all socioeconomic backgrounds are desperate for a democratic government that respects the universal rights of all humans, basic respect for human rights, and the rule of law.

The arrest and murder of Mahsa Amini, a 22-year-old woman arrested by "morality police" in Tehran on September 13, 2022, for allegedly violating Iran's strict rules requiring women to cover their hair with a hijab, or headscarf, sparked massive protests around Iran and the world.

For the past two months, since the day of Mahsa Amini's funeral, women and men have taken to the streets, risking their lives for a free and democratic Iran.

Since the protests started in September, more than 350 protesters have been killed, and thousands have been arrested.

Two weeks ago, an Iranian court issued the first death sentence linked to the protests, convicting an unnamed person of "enmity against God" and "spreading corruption on Earth." Three more people have since been sentenced to death on the same charges, according to the Iranian government.

We are presented with evidence everyday of Iranians putting their lives at risk in pursuit of a better tomorrow.

To all the Iranian women, men, children, and protestors who are leading the fight for democracy, I say loud and clear that I stand with you.

The United States Congress will always support a democratic movement in Iran. We support the organized and peaceful resistance by women, students, and youth against this extremist regime.

Let us remain dedicated to advocating for a democratic secular government in Iran founded on universal respect for human rights, religious tolerance, and equality among all citizens.

I urge all my colleagues to support H. Res. 744—Condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

We must consistently demonstrate to the Iranian people and the entire world that we stand with them in solidarity for the atrocious injustices being committed by the Iranian Government, to give voice to the oppressed support human rights, and freedom in Iran, because freedom is a universal right.

I will always champion global democracy stand against human rights violations, and never shy away from speaking truth to power in the presence of oppression.

May the Iranian people soon enjoy all the rights and benefits of freedom and democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 744, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1630

#### UYGHUR POLICY ACT OF 2021

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4785) to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4785

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Uyghur Policy Act of 2021".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The People's Republic of China (PRC) continues to repress the distinct Islamic, Turkic identity of Uyghurs and members of

other minority groups of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in northwestern China and other areas of their habitual residence.

(2) Uyghurs, and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities historically making up the majority of the XUAR population, have maintained throughout their history a distinct religious and cultural identity.

(3) Human rights, including freedom of religion or belief, and respect for the Uyghurs' unique Muslim identity are legitimate interests of the international community.

(4) The People's Republic of China has ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and is thereby bound by its provisions. The PRC has also signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Article One of both covenants state that all peoples have the right to self-determination.

(5) An official campaign to encourage Han Chinese migration into the XUAR has placed immense pressure on those who seek to preserve the ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic traditions of the Uyghur people. Chinese authorities have supported an influx of Han Chinese economic immigrants into the XUAR, implemented discrimination against Uyghurs in hiring practices, and provided unequal access to healthcare services.

(6) The authorities of the People's Republic of China have manipulated the strategic objectives of the international war on terror to mask their increasing cultural and religious oppression of the Muslim population residing in the XUAR.

(7) Following unrest in the region, in 2014, Chinese authorities launched their "Strike Hard against Violent Extremism" campaign, in which dubious allegations of widespread extremist activity were used as justification for gross human rights violations committed against members of the Uyghur community in the XUAR.

(8) PRC authorities have made use of the legal system as a tool of repression, including for the imposition of arbitrary detentions and for torture against members of the Uyghur community and other populations.

(9) Uyghurs and Kazakhs who have secured citizenship or permanent residency outside of the PRC have attested to repeated threats, harassment, and surveillance by PRC officials.

(10) Reporting from international news organizations has found that over the past decade, family members of Uyghurs living outside of the PRC have gone missing or been detained to force Uyghur expatriates to return to the PRC or silence their dissent.

(11) Credible evidence from human rights organizations, think tanks, and journalists confirms that more than 1,000,000 Uyghurs and members of other Muslim ethnic minority groups have been imprisoned in "political reeducation" centers.

(12) Independent accounts from former detainees of "political reeducation" centers describe inhumane conditions and treatment including forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, rape, forced sterilization, and food deprivation. Former detainees also confirmed that they were told by guards the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty to the PRC Government and the Chinese Communist Party.

(13) Popular discourse surrounding the ongoing atrocities in the XUAR and advocacy efforts to assist Uyghurs remains muted in most Muslim majority nations around the world.

(14) Both Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo have stated that the PRC government has committed genocide and crimes

against humanity against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in the XUAR.

(15) Government bodies of multiple nations have also declared that PRC government atrocities against such populations in the XUAR constitute genocide, including the parliaments of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Canada.

### SEC. 3. DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.

Congress—

(1) calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to open the XUAR to regular, transparent, and unmanipulated visits by members of the press, Members of Congress, congressional staff delegations, the United States Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues under section 4, and members and staff of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China;

(2) calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to recognize, and seek to ensure the preservation of, the distinct ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identity of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the XUAR;

(3) calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to cease all government-sponsored crackdowns, imprisonments, and detentions of people throughout the XUAR aimed at those involved in the peaceful expression of their ethnic, cultural, political, or religious identity;

(4) commends countries that have provided shelter and hospitality to Uyghurs in exile, including Turkey, Albania, and Germany; and

(5) urges countries with sizeable Muslim populations, given commonalities in their religious and cultural identities, to demonstrate concern over the plight of Uyghurs.

### SEC. 4. UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR UYGHUR ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be within the Department of State a United States Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues (in this section referred to as the "Special Coordinator"), to be designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Chairs and Ranking Members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives prior to the designation of the Special Coordinator.

(c) CENTRAL OBJECTIVE.—The Special Coordinator should seek to promote the protection and preservation of the distinct ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identities of the Uyghurs.

(d) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Special Coordinator should, as appropriate—

(1) coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning the Uyghurs;

(2) vigorously promote the policy of seeking to protect the distinct ethnic, religious, cultural, and linguistic identity of the Uyghurs and seek improved respect for human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR);

(3) maintain close contact with Uyghur religious, cultural, and political leaders, including seeking regular travel to the XUAR and to Uyghur populations in Central Asia, Turkey, Albania, Germany, and other parts of Europe;

(4) lead coordination efforts for the release of political prisoners in the XUAR who are being detained for exercising their human rights;

(5) consult with the United States Congress on policies relevant to the XUAR and the Uyghurs;

(6) coordinate with relevant Federal agencies to administer aid to Uyghur rights advocates; and

(7) make efforts to establish contacts with foreign ministries of other countries, especially in Europe, Central Asia, and members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, to pursue a policy of promoting greater respect for human rights and religious freedom for Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups persecuted in the PRC.

(e) SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State shall ensure the Special Coordinator has adequate resources, staff, and administrative support to carry out this section.

(f) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary of State has not designated the Special Coordinator by the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report detailing the reasons for the delay.

(g) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the designation of the Special Coordinator.

### SEC. 5. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD ON THE UYGHUR SITUATION.

(a) FUNDING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the U.S. Speaker Program in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, \$250,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024 is authorized to be available for human rights advocates on behalf of the Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups persecuted in the PRC, whose names may be provided by the Department of State and the United States Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues in consultation with representatives of the global Uyghur community, to speak at public diplomacy forums in Organisation of Islamic Cooperation countries and other regions on issues regarding the human rights and religious freedom of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups persecuted in the PRC.

(b) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Agency for Global Media should facilitate the unhindered dissemination of information to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation countries on issues regarding the human rights and religious freedom of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups in the XUAR.

### SEC. 6. ACCESS TO DETENTION FACILITIES AND PRISONS AND THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLITICAL RE-EDUCATION AND DETENTION FACILITIES.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should, in cooperation with other like-minded countries, develop a strategy to—

(1) pressure the People's Republic of China to immediately close all detention facilities and "political reeducation" camps housing Uyghurs and members of other ethnic minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR); and

(2) support the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights and numerous United Nations Special Rapporteurs' urgent calls for immediate and unhindered access to detention facilities and "political reeducation" camps in the XUAR by independent international organizations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a comprehensive assessment of the human rights situation.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PRISON ACCESS AND PRISONER RELEASE.—It is the sense of Congress that the President and Secretary of State, in meetings with representatives of

the Government of the People's Republic of China, should—

(1) request the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners detained for their ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identities, or for expressing their political or religious beliefs in the XUAR;

(2) seek access for international humanitarian organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to prisoners in the XUAR to ensure such prisoners are not being mistreated and are receiving necessary medical care; and

(3) seek the immediate release of all prisoners who have been arbitrarily detained and sentenced without due process, including Ekpar Asat, who participated in the Department of State's International Visitors Leadership Program in 2016, was incarcerated after returning to the XUAR, and is now serving a 15 year prison sentence on charges of "inciting ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination".

### SEC. 7. REQUIREMENT FOR UYGHUR LANGUAGE TRAINING.

The Secretary of State shall ensure that Uyghur language training is available to Foreign Service officers as appropriate, and that every effort is made to ensure that a Uyghur-speaking member of the Foreign Service (as such term is described in section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3903)) is assigned to United States diplomatic and consular missions in China.

### SEC. 8. UYGHUR CONSIDERATIONS AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should oppose any efforts to prevent consideration of the issues related to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in any body of the United Nations;

(2) the United States Government should oppose any efforts to prevent the participation of any Uyghur human rights advocates in nongovernmental fora hosted by or otherwise organized under the auspices of any body of the United Nations; and

(3) the Secretary of State should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to support the appointment of a special rapporteur or working group for the XUAR for the purposes of monitoring human rights violations and abuses in the XUAR, and for making reports available to the High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Commission, the General Assembly, and other United Nations bodies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4785.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4785, the Uyghur Policy Act of 2021, sponsored by my committee colleague, Representative YOUNG KIM.

The world has watched in horror as the People's Republic of China has continued its genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and members of other religious and ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang region.

The size and scale of the PRC's human rights abuses is horrific. As many as 1.8 million people have been arbitrarily detained in mass internment camps, prisons, and detention centers. They have shown no limits to their cruelty and depravity—subjecting people to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, suppression of religious practices, forced sterilizations and abortions, family separation, sexual abuse, and so much more.

While we have seen graphic images and heard testimony revealing the truth of these camps, the PRC continues to hide behind disinformation.

We know that the PRC is actively trying to stamp out the unique ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic traditions of minorities in the Xinjiang region.

Despite outrage from the global community, these gross atrocities have only increased in their severity and cruelty.

Evidence collected from journalists, human rights defenders, and scholars, as well as harrowing firsthand accounts from survivors and their families, point to the continued oppression of Uyghurs and Muslims.

During this Congress, this body has taken multiple steps to condemn these atrocities and hold the PRC accountable for perpetrating these heinous crimes. But we need to do more to protect the millions of Uyghurs and their way of life.

By passing this important bipartisan legislation, we would strengthen U.S. Government efforts to protect and promote the distinct ethnic, religious, cultural, and linguistic identity of the Uyghur people.

This legislation furthers a whole-of-government approach to combat the PRC's egregious human rights violations. It also takes steps to bolster international support towards promoting greater respect for human rights in the Xinjiang region.

Most importantly, this legislation signals that the U.S. Congress unequivocally stands with the Uyghur people and will continue speaking out until this genocide and crimes against humanity ends.

I thank Representative KIM for authoring this important bipartisan legislation, which I was proud to vote for in the Foreign Affairs committee.

I support swift passage of this timely and urgent bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of my bill, H.R. 4785, the Uyghur Policy Act.

I thank Chairman AMI BERA of the Subcommittee on Asia, The Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation for

leading this with me, as well as the 79 bipartisan cosponsors—Ms. SARA JACOBS from California being one of them. They all made consideration of this important bill possible.

The Uyghur Policy Act comes at a critical time as the world is seeing past the Chinese Communist Party's censorship filters and sharing videos of thousands of people in China standing up and speaking out against strict lockdowns and against the CCP.

Since Xi Jinping solidified his rule during the Communist Party Congress last month, anti-lockdown protests have erupted all over China, including in Xinjiang, where at least 10 people under COVID lockdown were killed in an apartment fire with their doors locked from the outside.

The people of China are waking up to the CCP's oppression and are demanding basic freedoms. Whether it is lockdown of protestors in Shanghai, or Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, the United States must show through words and through actions that we will have their backs in their fight against the CCP's tyranny.

The People's Republic of China continues to deny carrying out genocide against the Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities, and we have verified reports of forced sterilization, forced labor, brainwashing, and gang rape in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

The Uyghur Policy Act will help us lead from a position of strength and will address several shortcomings in our existing approach to responding to these human rights abuses. It authorizes the State Department to appoint a special coordinator for Uyghur issues, which will consolidate the State Department's diplomatic strategy to ensure that department-wide resources being used to respond to the Uyghur genocide are better coordinated.

H.R. 4785 will also mandate Uyghur language instruction at the Foreign Service Institute and require the State Department to station a Uyghur-fluent officer at Mission China locations.

The bill also authorizes support for Uyghur human rights activists and directs the U.S. Agency for Global Media to disseminate news and information regarding Uyghur genocide.

We must act now to leverage U.S. soft power, garner international support for Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang, and equip the State Department with the tools it needs to better respond to Xi Jinping's genocidal campaign.

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

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who is a champion for human rights around the world, including for Uyghurs in China.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding me time.

I am especially grateful that she has introduced the Uyghur Policy Act, which is particularly timely given the mass spontaneous protests we see arising in China.

It is particularly pertinent, given that the spark for the popular demands for freedom was a horrific incident that occurred in Urumqi in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, where due to Xi Jinping's draconian zero-COVID lockdown policy, at least 10 people were burned to death with many, many more injured.

The bill follows, I would point out, upon an amendment that I had offered at the House Committee on Foreign Affairs markup on June 30, 2021, to the EGLE Act that called for the creation of a special envoy for the Xinjiang region. Such focus is particularly necessary, given the amount of repression directed by the Chinese Communist Party at the Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim Central Asian people, including the Kazakhs and the people from Kyrgyzstan.

Xi's genocide—and it is Xi Jinping's genocide; he is directly responsible for this. We know that there are recordings of him saying, "show no mercy," as people are being dragged into concentration camps, as my two previous colleagues pointed out. Forced abortion, forced sterilization, and a whole host of human rights abuses are being committed each and every day, right up to this very moment, and it shows no signs of abatement.

In short, this bill is timely. I believe it is necessary, and I urge my colleagues to give its strongest support.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and for her management of this very important legislation as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is my honor to stand on this floor today in support of the Uyghur Policy Act and to join my colleague, Mr. SMITH. For decades, Mr. SMITH and I—as well as Frank Wolf and so many others—have been working together for human rights throughout the world. I thank him for his leadership and his remarks on this important legislation. Again, a strong step in our continued work to counter the genocide of the Uyghur people.

In Xinjiang and across China, millions of Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities are enduring outrageous and barbaric abuses, from mass surveillance and discriminatory policing to mass incarceration in forced labor camps to mass torture, including solitary confinement and sterilization.

In its latest Human Rights Report, our own State Department has unequivocally declared that the Chinese

Communist Party's persecution of the Uyghurs amounts to genocide and crimes against humanity.

It is often said that one of the most sinister and cruel forms of torture employed by authoritarian regimes is to tell the oppressed: "Nobody even remembers you." They don't even know what the fuss is about.

This Congress remains bipartisan, bicameral, unbreakable in our commitment to shining a bright light on the persecution of the Uyghurs.

With this legislation, we send a powerful signal to the Uyghur people: America sees you; we stand with you; and we are fighting for you.

And we send a resounding message to Beijing: This genocide must end now.

My remarks go on to talk about the Uyghur Policy Act and what it does, in addition to what we passed in 2020, the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act; in 2021, the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act. It includes the establishment of a Special Coordinator at State to spearhead the effort, which will ensure a laser focus on the brutal conditions facing the Uyghurs.

For decades, the Chinese Communist Party has waged a campaign of cruelty, terror, and repression, from cracking down on the culture, religion, and language of Tibet, intimidating the people of Taiwan, to restricting basic freedoms in Hong Kong, to jailing journalists and dissidents; and more.

We support and salute the courageous citizens across mainland China who are in the streets today speaking out for their freedom.

I join freedom-loving people around the world supporting the Chinese people for exercising this Fundamental right to make their voices heard.

Yet let us not forget how the government of China has often responded to these demonstrations with a heavy hand: whether in Tiananmen in 1989 or more recently against those marching for their rights in Hong Kong.

The past must not be precedent for Beijing's response to this wave of peaceful protests.

As I always say: if we do not speak out for human rights in China because of commercial interests, we lose all moral authority to speak out for human rights anywhere.

This is America's moral imperative—and today, we take another step to honor this charge today with the legislation before us

I urge a strong, bipartisan yes vote on the Uyghur Policy Act.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of legislation, H.R. 9308, honoring a legendary leader in Congress, Susan Davis, my dear colleague from San Diego.

Susan Davis began her career in public service in her beloved San Diego: First in social work, then on the historic school board, then the State Assembly; and now, the Armed Services Committee, Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong bipartisan "yes" for this bill honoring Susan Davis, and also for the Uyghur Policy Act.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank our colleagues for bringing these pieces of legislation to the floor, and I urge a "yes" vote on both.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, seeing no other Members on my side, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Asia Subcommittee Chairman AMI BERA, Speaker PELOSI, my colleague, Representative SMITH, and the many cosponsors who helped bring this legislation to the floor.

I am pleased that the House of Representatives, in the spirit of bipartisanship, is taking a significant step in defending the human rights of Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities subject to the CCP's oppression and genocide.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in voting "yes," and I urge the Senate to immediately take up this critically important legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, passing H.R. 4785, the Uyghur Policy Act of 2021, would send a message loud and clear that the PRC's inhumane policies to dilute and destroy the identity of the Uyghur people have no place in today's world.

The United States stands firmly with the Uyghur people and we will continue pushing to end the PRC's horrific and inhumane behavior.

We need to show strong bipartisan House support to the administration to use its tools to help protect the Uyghur culture and identity and promote respect for human rights and religious freedom of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups in China.

The House also stands in strong solidarity with the Chinese people protesting all over China in recent days.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4785, the Uyghur Policy Act of 2021, a bill that addresses the human rights issues concerning the Uyghurs and other minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China.

The Uyghur Policy Act would authorize the establishment of a Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues position within the Department of State.

The bill would also allow the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs make certain funds available to human rights advocates working on behalf of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups.

The funds, if made available, shall be used to facilitate the presence of such human rights advocates at public diplomacy forums to speak on issues related to the human rights and religious freedoms of minority groups in Xinjiang.

Mr. Speaker, in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China has, since 2017,

arbitrarily detained as many as 1.8 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in a system of extrajudicial mass internment camps.

Additionally, the Chinese government has arbitrarily detained many in formal prisons and detention centers, and has subjected detainees to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, and other severe human rights abuses.

Forced labor exists within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's system of mass internment camps, and throughout the region.

These assertions have been confirmed by the testimony of former camp detainees, satellite imagery, official media reports, publicly available documents, official statements, and official leaked documents from the Government of the People's Republic of China as part of a targeted campaign of repression of Muslim ethnic minorities.

These atrocious acts are indicative of a state sponsored systematic effort to eradicate the ethnic and cultural identity and religious beliefs of religious minorities in China.

Recent reports have also indicated that the Chinese Government is aiming to prevent the births of, Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, and members of religious minority groups.

Recent data has shown a significant drop in birth rates among Uyghurs due to enforced sterilization and enforced abortion.

Indeed, the birth rate in the Xinjiang region fell by 24 percent in 2019 compared to a 4.2 percent decline nationwide.

In addition, there are credible reports of the Peoples Republic of China's Government campaigns to promote marriages between Uyghurs and Han and to reduce birth rates among Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims.

It has also been reported that many Uyghurs have been assigned to factory employment under conditions that indicate forced labor, and some former detainees have reported food deprivation, beatings, suppression of religious practices, family separation, and sexual abuse.

Reporting from international news organizations has found that over the past decade, family members of Uyghurs living outside of China have gone missing or been detained to force their return to China or silence dissent.

Mr. Speaker, on January 19, 2021, the Department of State determined the Peoples Republic of China's Government, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party, has committed crimes against humanity and genocide against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang.

The Chinese government must answer for the barbaric acts of terror they have afflicted on their own people.

H.R. 4785 the Uyghur Policy Act of 2021 call for the Government of the People's Republic of China to open the XUAR to regular visits by United States Members of Congress, Congressional staff delegations, the United States Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues under section 4, and members and staff of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China to monitor the human rights violations and abuses occurring in Xuar.

As members of the United States Congress, we must use our voice to condemn, monitor and oppose the atrocities occurring in China.

I and this chamber stand with the Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, and members of

other religious minority groups in China being terrorized by their own governments.

I encourage all my colleagues to support H.R. 4785—Uyghur Policy Act of 2021 to promote justice globally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4785, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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#### SUSAN A. DAVIS POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9308) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, as the “Susan A. Davis Post Office”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9308

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

#### SECTION 1. SUSAN A. DAVIS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, shall be known and designated as the “Susan A. Davis Post Office”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Susan A. Davis Post Office”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 9308, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, as the Susan A. Davis Post Office.

Ms. Susan Davis was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but spent most of her life in California. She graduated from the University of California, Berkeley and went on to receive a master’s degree in social work from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

She became active in politics through the local branch of the League of Women Voters. In 1994, she was elected to the California State Assembly where she chaired the Committee on Consumer Protection, Government Efficiency, and Economic Development.

In 2000, Ms. Davis was elected as a Member of Congress representing California’s 53rd District, a position she held for 20 years. During her career, she became a prominent member of the Armed Services and Education and Workforce Committees. Throughout her tenure, she authored several bills and amendments which were enacted into law.

After years of public service, Ms. Davis announced that she would not seek reelection in 2020.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring former Representative Davis and her accomplishments by naming a Post Office in San Diego, California, after her, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9308 honors former Congresswoman Susan Davis who served in this House for 20 years from 2001 to 2021. She proudly represented San Diego’s 53rd Congressional District and became a prominent member of the House of Representatives’ Armed Services and Education and Workforce Committees.

She was only the second woman ever elected to Congress in San Diego County and the first to serve more than one term. Prior to her time in the House, she served as a member of the San Diego Unified Board of Education and in the California State Assembly.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS), who is the distinguished vice chair of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations and Global Corporate Social Impact.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise to recognize my friend, mentor, and predecessor, Congresswoman Susan Davis, and her decades of public service to Rolando and the San Diego community.

From serving on the San Diego Unified Board of Education to the California State Assembly to the Halls of Congress, Congresswoman Davis worked tirelessly to advocate and deliver for her constituents.

As chairwoman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel, she championed our servicemembers, leading the repeal of the discriminatory Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell policy, increasing military pay and benefits, expanding access to mental health care, and shining a light on military sexual assault. She didn’t forget about military families. She fought to ensure they had housing that was safe and affordable and quality healthcare.

Everyone who knows Susan knows that she doesn’t give up. Term after term, she re-introduced legislation to expand women’s access to healthcare. Because of her unwavering dedication, women across the country no longer need prior approval or a referral to receive OB/GYN care. For young women like me, that is essential because for years, my OB/GYN was the only doctor I saw.

Susan cared so deeply about our Nation’s children and introduced many bills to protect children and ensure they have every door open to them, so they have a successful, thriving future.

She pushed to address child hunger, expand access to childcare and early learning opportunities, and strengthened our education programs. Through her work on the Education and Labor Committee, she advocated for more registered apprenticeships and for making college more affordable and accessible.

For me, Susan has been one of my biggest cheerleaders. When I wasn’t sure I was ready to run for Congress, she called me every day to convince me that I was. She has always strived to bring more people to the leadership table and make way for people with new voices and experiences to lead.

For all these reasons and so many more, I am proud to honor Congresswoman Susan Davis’ decades of service to the Rolando community and all of San Diego by naming the Rolando post office after her.

I am so grateful to have the support of all of my California colleagues and many more who served with Susan. This is the culmination of a community-led effort, powered by the people of Rolando and Council President Sean Elo-Rivera’s office.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman Davis for all she has done for San Diego and all she continues to do. Her kindness, selflessness, leadership, and service continue to be an inspiration to all of us.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. In closing, I urge passage of H.R. 9308 to name a post office after Ms. Susan Davis, who is a very good friend and former colleague, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House