

## DEFENDING THE UNBORN

(Mr. McCORMICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in defense of those who defend the unborn.

I join my esteemed colleague, MIKE JOHNSON, in calling out against violence. Not all of us believe in the Bible, but those who do understand that there are over 100 references to a child before it is born.

For those of us who believe that the child is in existence and recognized by God before they are born, wouldn't it be immoral of those people to not stand up for what they believe is life?

Therefore, I call on all those people who respect those beliefs and respect the Bible, respect their God, that we defend those people in making sure that we don't have violence, and we call out, as a united body, both Democrats and Republicans, to protect those who stand for what is right.

## PRIORITIES FOR SOUTH TEXAS

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

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share my priorities for south Texas.

It is an honor to stand in the people's House. Being here as a single mother and the granddaughter of a Mexican farmworker shows that all things are possible in America through faith and hard work.

That is why I am proud that my first vote is to protect small businesses in south Texas from IRS overreach, which disproportionately hurts low-income Americans and communities like mine. The last thing we need is 87,000 IRS agents harassing south Texans.

Families are struggling. Single moms are struggling. Our Border Patrol lacks resources. After a century of one-party control in my district, we still have entire counties without doctors.

I pledge to work in a bipartisan manner to address these challenges during my time here; to promote prosperity for all Americans, regardless of their race, gender, or creed; and to keep the American Dream alive for the next generation, so help me God.

## CONGRATULATING 2023 FOOTBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

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

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2023 college football national champions, my alma mater, the University of Georgia Bulldogs.

In a stunning triumph last night, the Georgia Bulldogs defeated the TCU Horned Frogs 65-7, marking the largest margin of victory in bowl game history. After boasting an impressive

undefeated record in the regular season, last night's historic win proved without a doubt that the Dawgs are victorious and on top.

Congratulations to the talented young men that put their all into the game, including a Heisman finalist and four-time College Football Playoff MVP, quarterback Stetson Bennett.

Congratulations to Head Coach Kirby Smart and the entire coaching staff for leading the Georgia Bulldogs in becoming back-to-back national champions.

Go Dawgs.

## HONORING DENNY KELLINGTON

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank Buffalo Bills assistant athletic trainer Denny Kellington for his heroic actions saving the life of Bills safety Damar Hamlin during the Bills' January 2 matchup against the Cincinnati Bengals.

Kellington graduated from Oklahoma State in 2000 and spent time working for the Denver Broncos, Ohio State, and even working for upstate New York's very own Syracuse University.

After Hamlin collapsed, Kellington jumped into action and began performing CPR, continuing this life-saving treatment for 9 minutes, saving Hamlin's life and opening the door for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Speaker, Denny Kellington is a hero. All of New York's 24th District, the Bills Mafia, and America are forever grateful for his heroism and leadership during a truly terrifying moment.

Due to his valiant actions, I support the calls for the National Football League to make Denny Kellington the first athletic trainer to be inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

There is power in prayer, and we are so grateful for Damar's promising recovery.

Go Bills.

## COMMEMORATING THE SERVICE OF RON BUTLER

(Mr. ARRINGTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate one of west Texas' best, Ron Butler, on his induction into the 2023 Texas Bankers Hall of Fame. On April 27, Ron will be recognized for his outstanding leadership and service in the banking community.

After graduating from Texas Tech University, Mr. Butler went on to join the First Financial Bank family, where he remained for 30 years, and now serves as vice president and chief administrative officer.

Ron is a dedicated family man. He is passionate about serving his community there in Abilene and is not an avid but a rabid Red Raider fan.

I know his wife, Lorilei, and his two children, Trey and Sydney, are very proud of him, and so am I.

God Bless, guns up, and go west Texas.

□ 1215

## SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STRATEGIC COMPETITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, as the designee of the majority leader, pursuant to House Resolution 5, I call up H. Res. 11, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 11

*Resolved,*

## SECTION 1. SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STRATEGIC COMPETITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT; COMPOSITION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in the House of Representatives a Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Select Committee").

(2) COMPOSITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Select Committee shall be composed of not more than 16 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner appointed by the Speaker, not more than 7 of whom shall be appointed after consultation with the minority leader. The Speaker shall designate one member of the Select Committee as its chair. A vacancy in the membership of the Select Committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(B) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—The Speaker and the minority leader shall be ex officio members of the Select Committee but shall have no vote in the Select Committee and may not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

(C) DESIGNATION OF LEADERSHIP STAFF MEMBER.—The Speaker and the minority leader each may designate a leadership staff member to assist in their capacity as ex officio members, with the same access to Select Committee meetings, hearings, briefings, and materials as employees of the Select Committee and subject to the same security clearance and confidentiality requirements as staff of the Select Committee.

(b) JURISDICTION; FUNCTIONS.—

(1) LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION.—The Select Committee shall not have legislative jurisdiction and shall have no authority to take legislative action on any bill or resolution.

(2) INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION.—The sole authority of the Select Committee shall be to investigate and submit policy recommendations on the status of the Chinese Communist Party's economic, technological, and security progress and its competition with the United States. The Select Committee may, at its discretion, hold public hearings in connection with any aspect of its investigative functions.

(c) PROCEDURE.—

(1) Notwithstanding clause 3(m) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee is authorized to study the sources and methods of entities described in clause 11(b)(1)(A) of rule X insofar as such study is related to the matters described in subsection (b)(2).

(2) Clause 11(b)(4), clause 11(e), and the first sentence of clause 11(f) of rule X shall apply to the Select Committee.

(3) Except as specified in paragraph (4), the Select Committee shall have the authorities and responsibilities of, and shall be subject to the same limitations and restrictions as, a standing committee of the House, and shall be deemed a committee of the House for all purposes of law or rule.

(4)(A) Rules X and XI shall apply to the Select Committee where not inconsistent with this subsection.

(B) Service on the Select Committee shall not count against the limitations in clause 5(b)(2) of rule X.

(C) Clause 2(d) of rule X shall not apply to the Select Committee.

(D) Clause 2(g)(2)(D) of rule XI shall apply to the Select Committee in the same manner as it applies to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

(d) RECORDS; STAFF; TRAVEL; FUNDING.—

(1) The appointment and the compensation of staff for the Select Committee shall be subject to regulations issued by the Committee on House Administration.

(2)(A) Staff of employing entities of the House or a joint committee may be detailed to the Select Committee to carry out this resolution and shall be deemed to be staff of the Select Committee.

(B) The Select Committee may request the head of any Federal agency to detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, any of the personnel of the agency to the Select Committee.

(3) Section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i)) shall apply with respect to the Select Committee in the same manner as such section applies with respect to a standing committee, except that the selection of any consultant or organization under such section shall be subject to approval by the Speaker.

(e) REPORTING.—The Select Committee may report to the House or any committee from time to time the results of its investigations and studies, together with such detailed findings, policy recommendations, and legislative proposals as it may deem advisable. All such reports shall be submitted to the House by December 31, 2024. All policy recommendations shall be submitted to the relevant standing committees not later than December 31, 2023. The Select Committee shall submit all legislative proposals to the relevant standing committees not later than 30 days after their adoption by the Select Committee.

(f) PUBLICATION.—

(1) The Select Committee shall ensure that reports and proposals prepared in accordance with this subsection shall, upon completion, be made available to the general public in widely accessible formats not later than 30 calendar days following the respective dates for completion set forth in subsection (e).

(2) Any report issued by the Select Committee shall be issued in unclassified form but may include a classified annex, a law enforcement-sensitive annex, or both.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 11.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 11, a resolution Establishing the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party. This select committee will be charged with addressing the urgent threat to the United States and our allies posed by the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker, the ongoing threat posed by Communist China and the fact that the CCP cannot be trusted as a global party has been apparent to the American people for some time.

In 2019, at the behest of then-Republican Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY, House Republicans created the China Task Force to review Communist China's actions and to make policy recommendations to protect U.S. interests against the Chinese Communist Party. Republicans sought to make this task force bipartisan and extended an open invitation to Democrats to join us. Unfortunately, House Democrats chose not to participate at that time. I hope they do at this time.

The China Task Force ultimately produced a report with more than 400 policy recommendations, many of them bipartisan. Today, we are taking the next logical step with the creation of a select committee empowered to investigate and respond to the counterintelligence and economic espionage threat that threatens our very way of life. Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, the Chinese Communist Party has demonstrated time and time again that it is more interested in being America's foe than America's friend.

The events of the past 3 years have brought into stark focus how Communist China's actions affect the United States and the rest of the world. Since the COVID-19 pandemic began inside China's borders, the world has experienced constant disruptions and chaos. Indeed, Communist China's approach to the COVID-19 pandemic is emblematic of its approach to many other things: attempting to cover up the pandemic's existence, resisting all efforts to investigate its origins, committing horrific human rights abuses, and refusing to work productively with the global community to combat the pandemic.

It has also become apparent that far too many economically critical supply chains are tied to China, which threatens our economic and national secu-

ity. We are dangerously dependent on China for basic building blocks of our economy. The result is shortages of critical products, like semiconductors and rare earth minerals, both of which are largely produced in China today, along with the shortages of pharmaceuticals and personal protective equipment, which threatens our ability to battle future pandemics. Our national and economic security requires us to secure our vulnerable supply chains and, indeed, to bring them back home to America.

Communist China has also undertaken aggressive actions designed to expand their influence both in the United States and abroad. Communist China is a prolific thief of American intellectual property, violating countless patents, and failing to respect international and domestic intellectual property laws.

They have undertaken a systematic effort to infiltrate American colleges and universities through their support of the so-called Confucius Institutes and other organizations designed to spread Chinese propaganda.

Chinese spy networks operate both on American soil and in cyberspace. And popular Chinese-owned apps like TikTok spread more propaganda and take massive amounts of Americans' personal data back to the Chinese Government.

In addition, the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative has spread the tentacles of the so-called People's Liberation Army throughout the world, particularly the developing world, and has ensnared dozens of developing countries in debt-trap diplomacy.

Communist China continues to aggressively push into the South China Sea and militarize small islands, threatening freedom of navigation in this strategically important region. They relentlessly and aggressively provoke Taiwan, an island that demonstrates to the world what a free, democratic, and capitalist China could look like.

Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is Communist China is a serious, generational threat that we must address before it is too late. China exhibits expanding economic and military power coupled with the uncompromising rejection of our values and those of our allies.

That is why the Select Committee on Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party is so critical. It will be charged with reviewing our economic dependence on China and restoring safe and secure supply chains, on reviewing China's actions toward the United States and our allies, on restoring American domestic institutions to protect them against Chinese infiltration and propaganda, and so much more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members on both sides of the aisle to join me in support of this resolution so we can stand united against Communist China.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I think before I begin, I would just like to ask any of my Republican colleagues whether anybody found the secret three-page memo detailing all the concessions that were made to the most extreme elements of their Republican Conference?

Anyone?

Mr. Speaker, I heard that Speaker MCCARTHY told Members during a closed conference meeting that there is no official document or three-page addendum to the House rules package detailing these concessions. None of us ever said it was official. If it was official, it would have been in the official rules package.

I also took note of the fact that in Axios today we saw this. It says: "One thing the document doesn't contain, according to NRCC Chair RICHARD HUDSON, who said he's seen it, is promised committee chairmanships for specific Members: 'No names, just representation on panels.'"

So we were able to find out from Mr. HUDSON what is not in that secret memo, but it would be helpful maybe before the end of the day if we could actually get the document so that the American people know what was promised.

Mr. Speaker, China has the second largest economy in the world, and there is no doubt that their government seeks to extend their sphere of influence and export their model of authoritarianism abroad.

The question is: How should the United States respond?

For the past 4 years, I have served as chair and co-chair of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China. We have monitored China's compliance with international human rights and rule of law standards.

Under my leadership, alongside Senators JEFF MERKLEY, MARCO RUBIO, and Congressman CHRIS SMITH, the Commission has continued to draw attention to the Chinese Government's human rights violations and technology-enhanced authoritarianism.

We passed my bill, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which seeks to address the genocide in Xinjiang, and we hope can serve as a model for future human rights legislation.

We passed the Tibet Policy and Support Act to support the people of Tibet in their struggle against Chinese repression, and the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act to require the U.S. Government to impose sanctions against mainland China and Hong Kong officials considered responsible for human rights abuses in Hong Kong.

Now, everything that we accomplished at the CECC has been because that Commission operates in a bipartisan manner with nonpartisan staff. Our comprehensive annual reports are widely respected by government officials, academics, and the advocacy community because they are well-researched and they are fact-based.

That brings us to today.

Mr. Speaker, we are here to consider the creation of a select committee. This select committee on China would investigate and submit policy recommendations on the status of China's economic, technological, and security progress, as well as its ongoing competition with the United States.

I will be honest. I have reservations here. Many of us have concerns about this turning into a committee that focuses on pushing Republican conspiracy theories and partisan talking points. We certainly don't want it to turn into a place that perpetuates anti-Asian hate. We cannot and will not tolerate that.

But, instead, I would hope that this new committee would work in a similar fashion as the CECC—producing bipartisan work with a fact-based tone and approach that could be received by the international community seriously and substantively.

There are a few things that I think the select committee needs to keep in mind if they truly want to be effective.

First, President Trump repeatedly mislabeled COVID with racist language. Such rhetoric coincided with spikes in hate-based acts of violence and discrimination against people of Chinese or Asian origin across the country. This language has no place on this committee or anywhere in Congress.

Second, this committee should not seek to focus solely on military solutions. Yes, China's military modernization is a legitimate issue, but that does not demand a military-first policy response.

Third, I am concerned that a committee focused myopically on the economic, technological, and security challenges of China could distract us from the need to build a holistic approach in many of these policy areas. We need to remember that the United States faces economic, technological, and security challenges from many different regions across the globe, not just China. To focus solely on China, whether it be policy related to trade, technology, authoritarianism, or anything else, is neither analytically sound nor effective.

Fourth, and finally, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) said if he were to chair this committee, he would focus on "ideological competition and human rights." I would just like to say that human rights are not ideological. Human rights are fundamental and universal, protected by a vast body of international law codified at the United Nations and widely adjudicated. They apply to every person in every country and territory on Earth.

It is the Chinese Communist Party, in fact, that portrays human rights along an ideological divide. That falsely portrays Chinese values as something distinct from Western values in an effort to justify its repression of the people of China. It is important that the committee does not adopt the rhetoric of Chinese officials.

While I do have concerns here, after reading the resolution itself, I will be voting yes. The Democratic Party has led the way in implementing efforts to monitor China's compliance with international human rights and rule of law standards, and we will continue to do so here.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest worries about the future is that we fall behind Communist China. The fact of the matter is the danger posed by our dependence on China is dire.

We spent decades passing policies that welcomed China into the global system. In return, China has exported oppression, aggression, and anti-Americanism. Today, the power of its military and economy are growing at the expense of freedom and democracy worldwide.

It didn't start under this administration, but the current administration has clearly made it worse. Their policies have weakened our economy and made us more vulnerable to the threats of the CCP.

But here is the good news: There is bipartisan consensus that the era of trusting Communist China is over.

I listened to my friend, the gentleman across the aisle, I listened to your points, to your concerns. Do not be concerned. Those are my same concerns as well, and they will not take place.

I will tell the gentleman where the idea of all this was created. It was on a codet to Normandy. I was there with then-Speaker NANCY PELOSI celebrating the 75th anniversary of D-day. As you walked those hallowed grounds of the crosses and the Stars of David of these young American men, and you wondered: What could have been done for that day to have never taken place?

□ 1230

It dawned on me in that moment in time there was an opportunity that instead of American Government not speaking with one voice—these different messages we have been providing—perhaps we could have a bipartisan committee that could look at all aspects, from economics when we fell into COVID and not knowing whether we could have our medical supplies because China controlled so much.

We learned of the farmland they are buying today and the stealing of our intellectual property.

But we weaken ourselves when we fight about which way to do it.

Wouldn't it be better if we all came together?

For 9 months we worked on that, and we did get an agreement that we were going to start a bipartisan task force. We even had The Washington Post

come in and interview the Members who were going to be on it, but, unfortunately, the night before, the then-majority party pulled back.

Mr. Speaker, you have my word and my commitment that this is not a partisan committee. This will be a bipartisan committee. It is my hope, my desire, and my wish that we speak with one voice and that we focus on the challenges that we have of how do we bring our jobs back from China to America?

How do we secure our intellectual property?

How do we make sure our farmland is protected?

All of that would be brought up within this committee. The threat is too great for us to bicker with ourselves. The future should be determined by us.

I have heard my colleagues on both sides say that the threat posed by Communist China is serious. I fully agree. This is an issue that transcends our political parties, and creating the select committee on China is our best avenue for addressing it.

If we want to end our dependence on China, then this committee will investigate it.

If we want to protect our national security, then this committee will work to do that.

If we want to stop the theft of intellectual property and bring supply chains back to America, then this committee will work to make it happen.

If we are worried about Chinese propaganda in our schools and lobbying efforts in Washington, then this committee will shine a bright light on it.

If we are outraged that the CCP is buying American farmland, then this committee will work to stop it—but to stop it with one voice.

It is not one party saying it. It is America united determining our own future.

If we want to stop trillions of American dollars from financing Communist genocide and military modernization, then the committee will work to prevent it—including by investigating how ESG benefits the CCP.

The select committee on China will create the plan that will take us where we really need to go. It will get us all on the same page and move us in the right direction. Members of the select committee will work closely with their colleagues on every committee to get the job done.

Is it partisan?

Absolutely not.

To my friend across the aisle, if at any time on the five items you listed that you feel something is challenging those, then you come to me because that is not the intent, and that is not what I will put up with.

I sat with the new leader of the Democrats, and I told him early on what this committee will be and whom we will be putting on it. We want serious lawmakers. This isn't for somebody to go in and be viral because they want to make some point. This is to work

together as one Congress where one of our greatest challenges for the future is that no longer will we be dependent upon China and no longer will we be as vulnerable.

America will be stronger and dependent upon ourselves, and we will do this together. That is what the American people expect.

I want this committee to last beyond who is in the majority and never ever be decided that this is a partisan committee.

The gentleman has my commitment.

If at any time I feel that whoever the leader on the other side puts on this committee was trying to make it partisan, I told him I would approach him.

Let's start with the right philosophy and with the right goals in mind, and let's work together to make it happen.

The chairman will be MIKE GALLAGHER. This is a man who has sacrificed a lot. This is a man who is focused and studied. This is a man who is not going to be partisan. We want the very best ideas. It doesn't matter where they come from. At the end of the day, we don't need a majority and minority report. We just need one philosophy with one principle, and America will be stronger for the future to come.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his support. I appreciate it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker for his assurances.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA).

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the select committee on China and to support this select committee on China.

These past two Congresses I have had the privilege of being the chairman on the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific and a senior member on the Foreign Affairs Committee. I have worked very closely with my ranking member, STEVE CHABOT—a good friend whom we are going to miss—but I also served as ranking member when Mr. CHABOT was chairman on that committee.

We learned a lot on how we should approach China. We have looked at supply chains. We have traveled to the region. We have talked to our partners in southeast Asia and ASEAN. We have understood the vulnerabilities.

Our subcommittee had the first hearing on the novel coronavirus back in February of 2020 when we didn't have a name on it. So we understand the importance, as a doctor, of understanding the origins of COVID, where it came and how we can best prevent the next pandemic.

None of those questions are ones that we should be looking at and bickering about as Democratic or Republican questions. Those are questions that just make a lot of sense to our security, our economic strength, and where we go from here.

So I applaud the Speaker's comments on wanting this to be an American

strategy, not a Democratic or Republican strategy.

If we look at our own history, what served us well in the Cold War is we had an American strategy. It didn't change every 2 years. It didn't change with the new Presidential administration. We acted on it, we laid it out there, we executed it, and we won the Cold War without going to war. That is what the challenge is that faces us today. I wish China had gone a different direction. I wish they had opened up.

I applaud the work that Mr. MCGOVERN does on human rights and addressing the Uyghur genocide. Speaker Emerita PELOSI has been a champion on looking at the human rights abuses and the tragedy that is taking place in Tibet. Those are all issues that we should come together on, not just the United States of America, but with our allies and friends because they have the same concerns.

I don't want to say we are in a new cold war, but we are in a real challenge right now. So I support the select committee. Let's make it nonpartisan, and let's work together to create an American strategy.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER), who is the chairman-designate of the proposed select committee.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 11, establishing a bipartisan Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

In 1946, a great Wisconsinite, George Kennan, argued that dealing with the Soviet threat was the greatest task our diplomacy has ever faced and probably the greatest it will ever have to face.

Today, due to its aggression and its economic strength and our unique economic entanglement with it, the Chinese Communist Party represents an even greater test for American diplomacy.

As Secretary of State Anthony Blinken put it last year: China is the only country with both the intent to reshape the international order and increasingly the economic, diplomatic, military, and technological power to do it.

The threat posed by the CCP is not abstract. The CCP's aggression is not limited to Taiwan, the South China Sea, Hong Kong, or even Xinjiang, where two successive administrations, Republican and Democratic alike, have determined that the CCP is engaging in genocide.

We see this aggression here at home where the party has stolen American intellectual property, technology, and industrial capacity undermining our economy and good-paying American jobs. It is here at home where the party's extraterritorial totalitarianism

terrorizes Chinese students studying at our universities and targets Americans of Chinese descent. And it is here at home where thousands of Americans are poisoned each year by fentanyl precursors manufactured in China and distributed thanks to a complex Chinese money laundering network.

It is time to understand the urgency of the threat. It is time to reclaim our economic independence in key areas.

The select committee will expose the CCP's coordinated whole-of-society strategy to undermine American leadership and American sovereignty while working on a bipartisan basis and with the committees of jurisdiction to identify long overdue, commonsense approaches to counter CCP aggression.

I stress working on a bipartisan basis because that is the only way we are going to be successful over the long term. The CCP doesn't pose a danger to just Republicans or Democrats. It is a threat to all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for his work on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. That is one of the most consequential and significant pieces of legislation that we passed on a bipartisan basis in recent years. It is up to us to ensure that it is fully implemented, and there is much work to be done on that front.

We need to have a united front here in Congress to counter the Chinese Communist Party, and in so doing, at every step along the way, we must make sure that we are drawing a distinction between the party and the Chinese people with whom we have no quarrel and who are often the primary victims of CCP aggression and repression.

In sum, there is no more critical challenge facing our Nation today.

I am grateful to Speaker MCCARTHY for his leadership and establishing this select committee, for giving me the mission of ensuring this stays bipartisan. We heard his sincerity in wanting this to be an area where Republicans and Democrats can work together.

I would also like to thank Chairman MIKE MCCAUL who chaired the China task force and did a phenomenal job. We are building upon the foundation that he laid with the China task force. I look forward to working with him as this effort moves forward.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation. I look forward to working with my Democratic colleagues. I see many friends sitting on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the creation of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

I rise as a research scientist who has participated in many international collaborations, which included some bril-

liant Chinese scientists; and I rise also as a businessman who founded a high-tech manufacturing business that now provides over 1,000 good-paying American manufacturing jobs and has kept those manufacturing jobs in America despite having to compete in the world markets with cloned Chinese products for over two decades.

I have watched with consternation as our businesses' electronic supply chain has been increasingly dependent upon China.

Now, it was not a stupid thing for our country and the countries of the free world to attempt to help China become a free and open country by integrating it into the international economy and into the international scientific research community and to open our doors to Chinese students and scholars.

In the years since World War II, that approach has succeeded in turning many previously autocratic countries into free democracies around the world. In fact, in previous years, China took a number of steps toward becoming a free and open country. But in recent years, it has turned back toward autocracy. So it is time to respond to that reality and to take thoughtful action.

On a personal note, my wife is Korean and is a scientist who has contributed at the highest levels of scientific research and science policy in the United States. The only reason that she is free today is that two generations ago, the U.S. and the free countries of the world stood up against Communism in Korea. But nothing is more self-defeating than the anti-Asian racism that sometimes creeps into the debate in our country.

The frontiers that we should be defending are not the good old U.S. of A. but the free democracies of the world.

So, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this new Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party, in particular in the clear distinction that it makes, even in its title, between the Communist Party of China and the people of China who are not the enemy.

□ 1245

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), my very good friend.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, the Chinese Communist Party is intent on replacing the United States as the world's preeminent economic, military, and technological power. They have a sophisticated plan to challenge American hegemony and leverage every possible avenue to finance their goals. Defending against these advances is one of the most significant geopolitical challenges of a generation.

Today, the House, led by Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY, is voting to establish a select committee on China to do just that. This select committee will examine the threats from the Chinese Communist Party with a fine-tooth comb

and expose them for the American people and for the whole world to fully understand.

In addition, we will develop concrete solutions for how we can better position the United States to prevail in this competition and ensure that the 21st century is led by the United States and defined by a rules-based international order.

The stakes are high, and the CCP's list of offenses against the norms of international order is long: violating an international treaty and dismantling Hong Kong's civil liberties; egregious zero-tolerance COVID-19 restrictions in mainland China that led to mass protests with brutal crackdowns from CCP authorities; oppressing ethnic minorities; persecuting Uyghurs and Tibetans; conducting increasingly belligerent provocations on land and air and in cyberspace; using debt-trap diplomacy through the Belt and Road Initiative to assert colonial dominance over lesser developed countries; engaging in economic warfare through unfair trade practices; the theft of \$600 billion of intellectual property from American businesses each year through the forced transfer of technology; and threatening through military, economic, and diplomatic coercion the democracy in Taiwan.

Last year and the year before, the threat from the CCP came into focus when the CCP silenced doctors and corrupted the World Health Organization to spread disinformation and cover up substandard biosecurity at the Wuhan Institute of Virology, leading to a deadly virus becoming a global pandemic, killing millions, devastating the global economy, and giving the CCP the opportunity to weaponize the global supply chain against the West.

Many Americans may not be aware that Beijing's malign activities are fueled, in part, by unwitting American investors. In 2020, \$120 billion of U.S. foreign direct investment flowed into China from American businesses and investors.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is the economic envy of the world because we possess a capitalist free market economy, the deepest, most competitive liquid capital markets on planet Earth. This empowers individual investors and businesses to make decisions for themselves, but we cannot allow Wall Street banks, asset managers, and global equity index providers to fuel the rise of the CCP military and surveillance companies hell-bent on targeting Americans. These companies pose an imminent and growing threat to American national security and the security of our allies.

That is why I will be reintroducing the Chinese Military and Surveillance Company Sanctions Act of 2021 in the 118th Congress, legislation that uses the economic power of the United States through OFAC to sanction Chinese companies that threaten U.S. national security.

I commend Speaker MCCARTHY for following through on his promise to

create the select committee and for naming Congressman MIKE GALLAGHER chairman of the committee. He has been a fighter on the front lines and will do a great job leading this committee.

I will close with this. Every President from Harry Truman to George H.W. Bush understood the need to confront the threat from the Soviet Union and defend the United States and our principles against communism. Because of that bipartisan commitment and because of the strength and vitality of the American system, our Nation was victorious in the Cold War. We must come together again as Republicans and Democrats to confront this new threat.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor much encouraged, having heard the words of the Speaker and the chairman-designate, Mr. GALLAGHER.

I was one of those people 25 years ago who was part of the consensus that we could engage Communist China into the world economy. I had an opportunity to travel extensively, meeting with the Chinese leadership at that time. They were saying the right things. I think some of them were sincere. It was an encouraging opportunity.

But over the course of the last 20 years, it has taken a wrong turn. We have watched the Chinese play a cynical game. They have not lived up to their obligations under the WTO. We don't have a procurement provision, for example. We have watched repression increase, and we have watched this current regime in unprecedented ways exploit opportunities.

I have legislation to close the de minimis loophole that allows China to import 2 million packages a day, untaxed and uninspected, and Heaven only knows in terms of forced labor, in terms of illicit goods that are coming in here. I have had legislation to try to change that.

I think this select committee can be a forum to bring us together on a non-partisan basis to take areas in which there is profound agreement, like closing the de minimis loophole.

I commend the Speaker and the leadership moving forward. I look forward to working with Democratic leadership on this, to use it as an opportunity to get us back on track, particularly given the insidious nature of the current regime's forced labor.

We have made great progress legislatively to give us more tools. I think there is a potential for this select committee to build on it and make more progress, and I look forward to working with them. I will support the proposal.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE), my very good friend.

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of the select committee on China.

As a 23-year veteran of the United States Navy and a former Navy SEAL commander, I am acquainted with China and its looming threat. Without question, China's actions represent a threat not only to national security but also our environment.

As Secretary of the Interior, I led a delegation of officials to the Pacific Islands and witnessed firsthand China's intentions. I can tell you, their intentions are clear: control and dominance in the South China Sea and the hemisphere.

It should be noted that China has the largest standing Navy, greater than the United States. They have stolen U.S. technology and have increased their capacity for nuclear weapons. China continues to threaten democracies, such as Taiwan, the Philippines, and even our territories.

On the environmental front, the People's Republic of China is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases; the largest source of marine debris; the worst perpetrator of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; and is the world's largest consumer of trafficked wildlife and timber products. In fact, 90 percent of the world's plastics found in oceans comes from four rivers in China.

China's actions today represent a clear and present danger, and they use any means available to them—blackmail, data hacking, and espionage.

It is time to act in a bipartisan way, and I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting this critical bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, there is broad recognition among Democrats and Republicans that Congress must adopt a whole-of-government approach in response to the intensifying great power competition between the United States and China.

The formation of the select committee is the Republicans' response to the China question. However, I do remain skeptical of the true intentions behind the formation of this committee, and I hope my Republican colleagues can approach this topic from a position of strength, not weakness, xenophobia, or fear.

A specific focus on strategic competition with China could be meaningful if the committee's work remains constructive, but I question why the work of this proposed select committee could not have been done through the current committees of jurisdiction.

With that being said, to be constructive, the committee should consider perspectives beyond the military domain that include the political, economic, military, cultural, and diplomatic implications of a potential U.S. response.

Republican leadership should also select Members to sit on this committee

who are serious minded about the risks posed by China and not merely anti-China hawks yearning to isolate China through military might.

Most importantly, it is my hope that the committee will consider meaningful ways that we can promote a rules-based international order that the United States has spent considerable time and resources building up in the post-World War II era. We must leverage our soft-power tools and work cooperatively with our allies and other democratically aligned partners across the globe to achieve our ends.

Finally, unity at home is just as important to demonstrating the strength of our Nation as it is to project our strength abroad. Our strength is derived from our unwavering commitment to our democratic values, the cohesion of our alliances, the intellect and innovation of our people, and the shared prosperity of every American. What grants us currency with the world is our credibility at home as a reliable partner that provides a robust social safety net for its people and consistently supports democratic ideals.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Republican colleagues to take this opportunity seriously. It is not simply enough to demonize and dehumanize our adversaries to align the world behind our democratic ideals. Let's use this select committee to show that we have unity and strength to outlive China and that we are good for more than just fearful rhetoric.

Until this point, my Republican colleagues have shown an unwillingness to avoid the vitriol that undermines a constructive approach to China, so I plan to vote "no" on this resolution. However, I hope we can move forward in a constructive way.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), my very good friend.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the growing threat posed to the American people by the influence of the Chinese Communist Party.

Let us be clear, the greatest influence, the greatest challenge that we face from an outside source today, is from the Chinese Communist Party. From intellectual property theft to deceptive trade practices, and the acquisition of farmland to the consolidation of the rare earth minerals industry, the Chinese Communist Party continues to pose challenges to America as we speak.

Americans are waking up to the threat. From combating global public health threats to defending our networks and equipping Americans to lead in global innovation, we must act now to confront the growing threat of the CCP.

Having served on the China Task Force, I was proud to work with my colleagues to address these challenges. Together, we delivered over 400 commonsense and workable solutions to



help address the challenges that we certainly recognize we face today.

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, we worked to shed light on the vulnerabilities of our medical supply chain. We worked to strengthen our national security, protect our American values, and secure our place in international leadership for years to come.

Now, it is time to continue that mission by creating the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the CCP. This select committee will finally give the threats posed by the CCP their due congressional attention and ensure that American innovation and American ingenuity continue to outpace the threats to global security and global stability that is perpetrated by the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this resolution.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, or CAPAC, I rise to address the creation of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

CAPAC strongly supports strengthening our economy and national security, and we have always recognized that there are legitimate concerns with the actions of the Government of the People’s Republic of China. This committee could address these issues proactively.

However, I rise to remind all Members that this committee should not be used as an open invitation to traffic in blatant xenophobic, anti-China rhetoric that we know results in physical violence against Asian Americans.

□ 1300

We certainly saw this with Trump’s labeling of COVID as the “China virus” resulting in 11,500 hate crimes against AAPs in this country.

This committee cannot be used to promote policies that result in the racial profiling of Asian Americans but should directly focus on specific concerns related to the Government of the People’s Republic of China.

We know the danger for Asian-American communities if the committee devolves into xenophobic rhetoric and scapegoating.

Back in the 1980s, when the economic competition between the U.S. and Japan reached a boiling point, Vincent Chin was out at a bar in Detroit celebrating his upcoming wedding when two laid-off autoworkers shouted: It is because of you that we lost our jobs. These men harassed Vincent, chased him, and bashed him in his head with a baseball bat, beating him until he died. Neither of them served a day in jail and only paid a \$3,000 fine. Instead of attending his wedding, Vincent’s family attended his funeral.

This is part of our country’s history, and what this shows is what we say and

how we say it matters. We know how dangerous the consequences can be if we don’t get this right.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), my good friend.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 11, Establishing the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

As a member of the China Task Force in the 116th and 117th Congresses and a member of the House Intelligence Committee, this committee is long overdue, and I commend Speaker MCCARTHY for putting this together. A clear and dedicated focus on issues surrounding the strategic competition between the United States and China has never been more important.

I would make three observations.

One, make no mistake about it, Mr. Speaker, China has a plan to replace us, and they are working on it every single day in technology, national security, and in economics. The longer we go without addressing those issues, the further we fall behind.

Number two, look at the allies that Xi Jinping and the CCP align themselves with, Putin in Russia, who is a war criminal, and Iran. You talk about the unbreakable bond they have with Russia as it relates to the Ukraine conflict; they would want nothing more than to see the West lose in this conflict.

Number three, I hope this select committee looks at how we can use our economic power in the United States in the trade space working with our like-minded allies in the Indo-Pacific region: Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, and Indonesia. We have been asleep at the wheel when it comes to the economic power we should be using in the region.

Finally, China continues to exploit democratic norms and standards throughout the region, engages in economic manipulation of the global marketplace, and threatens global peace and security efforts. This select committee is more important than ever to ensure the United States does not continue to delay our focus on the true needs of our strategic competition with China.

I strongly support this select committee, and I urge adoption of the resolution.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this select committee.

As an Asian American who represents the only Asian majority district in the continental United States, I would never support a committee that I thought would engage in xenophobia or attacks on the Chinese people.

I am pleased that this committee is not directed against China but is di-

rected against the Chinese Communist Party in the crafting of the language.

I am pleased that it is going to focus on things that have been a bipartisan concern: human rights violations that Representative MCGOVERN has advocated in standing up for the Uyghurs.

The fact is, this country has lost our industrial base. For 40 years, on a bipartisan basis, we have watched as jobs were shipped offshore, factories shut down, our trade deficits going from \$70 billion to almost \$400 billion. That has hurt the working class. It has hurt our ability to be a superpower, and it has led to rising tensions with China.

If we want to deal with Asian hate in this country, one of the things we need to do is rebalance our production. It is the loss of our jobs that has fueled some of the xenophobia. It is the loss of those jobs that fueled the killing that Representative CHU talked about in Michigan with Vincent Chin.

I believe this committee cannot only stand up for American interests. I believe when done well, it can help get us to peace and reduce the tensions with China by rebalancing trade, by ensuring that China doesn’t invade Taiwan, and by standing up for human rights.

I am pleased on a personal basis that Representative GALLAGHER will be chair of this committee. We have had heated debates in the Armed Services Committee. We don’t agree on many things, but I know that he is a marine, a patriot, and someone who is going to make sure that the committee is focused on the issues.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), my very good friend.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise in support of the creation of this bipartisan Select Committee on Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

Like my friend from California said, the title is fundamental here. This is a policy dispute between our government and the Chinese Communist Party, not China, not the Chinese people.

Most Americans have a great affinity for the Chinese people, their industriousness and technical talent both in China and as citizens abroad.

The United States has a long history of partnership with China: in the 19th century as a partner in trade; during World War II as an ally; and our support of their growth over the past five decades.

Today, as a great power and as an ancient civilization, China has been perverted by the modern leadership of leader for life Xi and the CCP.

Sadly, this has been manifested by rampant intellectual property theft, overburdening developing nations through corrupt credit practices, manipulation of the facts in Wuhan, punishment of religious thought, and the collapse of the rule of law in one of the freest places on the globe in Hong Kong, and perhaps most offensively, genocide of the Uyghurs and others.

During the pandemic, we have witnessed the severe vulnerability of the world's global supply chain as being far too reliant on China for minerals, for pharmaceuticals, for medical supplies, for almost everything.

This select committee will work to address the possible strategies to meet and counter Xi's posture.

I urge all my colleagues to support its creation. I wish Chairman GALLAGHER well in his mission.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 11, which would create a select committee on China. The only reason why we are creating this select committee on China is because extremist MAGA Republicans in last week's circular firing squad election for Speaker, the Speaker had to promise to allow creation of this committee.

We have watched China rise. We know their activities. We know what kind of competition they pose to our economy, national security, intellectual property, human rights, all of these issues. We know where we stand with China, and each of those issues are covered by committees of jurisdiction that exist right now. Any investigation that is done can be done through the existing committees.

So why are we creating this committee?

I fear that it is to create a platform to unleash anti-Asian hate and division. This committee should not be used as an open invitation to engage and traffic in blatantly xenophobic anti-Asian rhetoric that we know historically results in violence against the Asian people in this country.

That is the reason why I oppose the creation of this select committee.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ), my very good friend.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the select committee on China.

In February of last year, President Xi of China and President Putin of Russia issued a joint statement redefining democracy proclaiming: "A trend has emerged towards redistribution of power in the world."

We must take this statement seriously.

Also, in February of last year, the White House released its annual report on domestic supply chains, highlighting the heavy reliance of many U.S. industries on China.

For example, China provides more than 70 percent of certain pesticides, and three Chinese companies account for 96 percent of the world's dry cargo. The recent COVID pandemic underlined our dependencies on vital medications, like 90 percent of U.S. antibiotic imports are from China.

Such heavy dependencies on any country would be a major risk but being dependent on a communist country with expansionist policies is a significant national security risk.

We must address it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that this Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and China will be a sober and comprehensive engagement of the very important challenge China poses to American security and prosperity and that of our allies, and not a cynical descent into the worst impulses of Republican oversight efforts.

This select committee offers an opportunity for this body to assess and act on how the United States can compete with the CCP on advanced manufacturing, trade, and emerging technologies; lead the world in competition between democracy versus autocracy; and to bring to light the autocratic practices and human rights violations in Hong Kong, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and Tibet.

As president of NATO's legislative arm, I was proud to partner with my colleagues in this body on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of the Atlantic to put China on the NATO agenda for the very first time in its 70-year history.

I am hopeful this select committee can also follow the lead of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus, which I co-chair and have co-chaired for 10 years, to use this committee as a venue to express bipartisan support for Taiwan's democracy, independence, and territorial sovereignty instead of driving wedges that can only advance the interests of those we seek to expose.

Using this committee to drive partisan wedges would be a missed opportunity, and I am hopeful we will not do that.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to tackle the geopolitical question of our generation and to make this a bipartisan inquiry and effort.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ), my very good friend and distinguished veteran in service to the United States and now in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Speaker, we know the activities of the Chinese Communist Party under the leadership of Xi, the worst genocide since World War II, not just according to the United States—multiple administrations of the United States, but also according to the U.N.—Hong Kong, South China Sea, threats to India, and threats to Taiwan. Xi is telling his country to prepare for war.

Here at home, we have the cornering of critical supply chains and dependencies on China that is being done de-

liberately as they steal their way to the top through our intellectual property, spying on the Federal Reserve, flooding our key institutions, including academia, with money, buying up farmland.

Mr. Speaker, this is a whole-of-government, whole-of-society challenge that we have never before faced in American history. That is why we need a committee like this. That is why we need a committee that spans all of these jurisdictions, and we certainly need the leadership of my good friend and colleague, Representative MIKE GALLAGHER.

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

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Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLS), my very good friend who also has rendered distinguished service to our country in uniform.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to talk about the economic resource warfare that the CCP has launched against the United States.

As a former businessowner, I can tell you the CCP continues to steal hundreds of billions of dollars in intellectual property from American companies with no consequence.

Under the current weak administration that has lost credibility on the world stage after the failed Afghan withdrawal, they have shown no course of action to combat these issues, but there is a plan now.

Thanks to the American people who elected a Republican majority, I am happy to support establishing this select committee to hold the CCP accountable.

I am committed to putting us back ahead of the malign Chinese aggressions. While this resolution is just a start, we need to also look at mitigating Chairman Xi's One Belt, One Road initiative and increase domestic production to offset our GDP-to-national-debt ratio while unleashing American energy production and strengthening the U.S. dollar.

This bill is a commonsense approach that will put America first and stop adversarial reliance on nations that intend to eliminate the U.S. dollar from being the global currency, cut off Western Hemisphere supply chains, and advance China's goal of hegemony.

Let's get this done and put America first.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), my very good friend and a distinguished Member.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, for over three decades post-Tiananmen Square massacre, Congress was deeply divided; not between Republican and Democrat, but among the majority here and in the Senate who favored unfettered engagement and



trade without serious human rights conditionality.

Indeed, President Clinton delinked human rights in trade on May 26, 1994. I went up there and gave a press conference. I was joined by a few others saying how serious that was to give up on human rights and allow profits to trump human rights.

We have seen the brutal nature of the Communist regime, especially under Xi Jinping, and the Chinese Communist Party's ultimate desire to seek hegemony.

Over the years, I have chaired 76 congressional hearings on China and authored several pieces of legislation, including the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, and was the Republican sponsor of JIM MCGOVERN'S Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. We now have to make sure those laws are being faithfully implemented.

Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago when China became a member of the WTO, most Members of Congress, and certainly in the business and community on foreign policy establishment, bought into what James Mann rightfully called "the China fantasy."

In other words, if you just trade more with a dictatorship, somehow they will matriculate into a democracy.

That fantasy has been shown to be demonstrably naive, at best. The CCP has become more powerful because of the trade and dual use items that have accrued over there that are now being used by their military and by their police.

I would note, parenthetically, I chaired two hearings on why China should not be invited into the WTO and no one—no one—listened.

The record is clear, Mr. Speaker. As predicted, we have become more like them. Thankfully, that is changing, but many in our corporate establishment, as we saw with the Olympics, were standing right by Beijing and the CCP and Xi Jinping and wouldn't utter a word, including Coca-Cola and others, about the terrible killing of the Uyghurs and the use of forced labor camps.

We have stood by as the Chinese embassy and the Ministry of State Security have harassed people of Chinese heritage and nationality living lawfully in the United States.

We have not done all that we can do for the people of Hong Kong, Tibet, and the Uyghur people in the autonomous region.

But today, thankfully, we are turning a page, and I applaud our Speaker for pushing hard for this select committee. Hopefully, it will make a difference.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this select committee has the potential to do some substantive work, and there is a bipartisan group here in this House that for years has been focused on holding China accountable and upholding a high standard of human rights.

I don't want to close without acknowledging the incredible leadership of Speaker PELOSI in all of this. I traveled with Speaker PELOSI to China a few years back, and she insisted that we visit Tibet, a place that was blocked off for congressional visits for many years.

She refused to take no for an answer, and we went to Tibet. Under her leadership, the legislation that I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks was passed, the most consequential legislation to hold China accountable passed in this Congress in history.

The potential that this select committee has really is contingent on making sure that the words that were expressed by Speaker MCCARTHY and by incoming Chair GALLAGHER are actually upheld. The concern that you hear on our side really is concern that this devolves into something that is about promoting conspiracy theories and that tolerates racist language.

We say that because we have been through all of this. The use of the words that the former President chose to employ resulted in hate crimes against Asian Americans in this country. It is unconscionable.

If this committee goes in that direction, I assure you that the Democrats on that committee will push back forcefully.

We want this committee to be effective. In theory, this is a committee that we should all get behind, and I hope that it is successful. I hope that it is bipartisan. I hope that it is all that we have been promised here today.

As I said, I am going to vote for this because I think it is the right thing to do, and I have faith that our Members on both sides will do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote their conscience. I am going to vote "yes" on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I begin by thanking my friend for the debate and for his tremendous work in holding China accountable in the human rights area.

I am certainly confident the Speaker will do as he said, and we will have a committee both sides can be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution creating a Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

It is beyond dispute that Communist China poses an urgent generational threat to the United States' interests and values. America has become far too economically dependent on China in recent decades, and as a result, our supply chains have become dangerously fragile. We must urgently take steps to secure our supply chains and bring them home.

The Chinese Communist Party continues to push the envelope, both in the United States and abroad. They steal American intellectual property.

They build spy networks and propaganda machines on American soil. They threaten our allies in Asia and the South China Sea. They have spread their influence throughout the developing world, seeking to ensnare vulnerable developing countries in debt-trap diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for the House of Representatives to take a comprehensive look at Communist China. We must build on the excellent work done by the China Task Force in 2019 and 2020. We must investigate China's actions and respond appropriately to ensure America confronts this very grave threat.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote "yes" on this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

The question is on adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. 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 question are postponed.

#### SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE WEAPONIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, as the designee of the majority leader, pursuant to House Resolution 5, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 12) establishing a Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government as a select investigative subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the resolution is considered read.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 12

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE WEAPONIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT; COMPOSITION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress a select investigative subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary called the Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government (hereinafter referred to as the "select subcommittee").

(2) COMPOSITION.—

(A) The select subcommittee shall be composed of the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, together with not more than 13 other Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner appointed by the Speaker, of whom not more than 5 shall be appointed in consultation with the minority leader. The Speaker shall designate one member of the