

step toward combating that evil. I applaud Chairman ROYCE for his work on this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2494, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on the motion to suspend the rules previously postponed.

The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1853) to direct the President to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan in the International Criminal Police Organization, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 582]

YEAS—392

Abraham	Bishop (UT)	Burgess
Adams	Black	Bustos
Aderholt	Blackburn	Butterfield
Aguilar	Blum	Byrne
Allen	Blumenauer	Calvert
Amash	Bonamici	Capps
Amodei	Bost	Capuano
Ashford	Boustany	Cárdenas
Babin	Boyle, Brendan	Carney
Barletta	F.	Carson (IN)
Barr	Brady (PA)	Carter (GA)
Barton	Brady (TX)	Carter (TX)
Beatty	Brat	Cartwright
Becerra	Bridenstine	Castor (FL)
Benishek	Brooks (AL)	Castro (TX)
Bera	Brooks (IN)	Chabot
Beyer	Brown (FL)	Chaffetz
Bilirakis	Brownley (CA)	Chu, Judy
Bishop (GA)	Buck	Cicilline
Bishop (MI)	Bucshon	Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)	Hice, Jody B.	Mulvaney
Clawson (FL)	Higgins	Murphy (FL)
Cleaver	Hill	Murphy (PA)
Clyburn	Himes	Napolitano
Coffman	Hinojosa	Neal
Cohen	Holding	Neugebauer
Cole	Honda	Newhouse
Collins (GA)	Hoyer	Noem
Collins (NY)	Hudson	Nolan
Conaway	Huelskamp	Norcross
Connolly	Huffman	Nugent
Conyers	Huizenga (MI)	Nunes
Cook	Hultgren	O'Rourke
Cooper	Hunter	Olson
Costa	Hurd (TX)	Palazzo
Costello (PA)	Issa	Pallone
Courtney	Jeffries	Palmer
Cramer	Jenkins (KS)	Pascarella
Crenshaw	Jenkins (WV)	Paulsen
Crowley	Johnson (GA)	Pearce
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Perlmutter
Culberson	Johnson, E. B.	Perry
Curbelo (FL)	Johnson, Sam	Peters
Davis (CA)	Jolly	Peterson
Davis, Rodney	Jones	Pittenger
DeFazio	Jordan	Pitts
DeGette	Joyce	Pocan
Delaney	Kaptur	Poe (TX)
DeLauro	Katko	Poliquin
DeBene	Keating	Polis
Denham	Kelly (IL)	Pompeo
Dent	Kelly (PA)	Posey
DeSantis	Kennedy	Price (NC)
DeSaulnier	Kildee	Price, Tom
DesJarlais	Kilmer	Quigley
Deutch	Kind	Rangel
Diaz-Balart	King (IA)	Ratcliffe
Dingell	King (NY)	Reed
Doggett	Kinzinger (IL)	Reichert
Dold	Kline	Renacci
Donovan	Knight	Ribble
Doyle, Michael	Kuster	Rice (SC)
F.	LaHood	Rigell
Duckworth	LaMalfa	Roby
Duffy	Lamborn	Roe (TN)
Duncan (SC)	Lance	Rogers (AL)
Duncan (TN)	Langevin	Rogers (KY)
Edwards	Larsen (WA)	Rokita
Ellison	Larson (CT)	Rooney (FL)
Emmer (MN)	Latta	Ros-Lehtinen
Engel	Lawrence	Roskam
Eshoo	Lee	Ross
Esty	Levin	Rothfus
Farenthold	Lewis	Rouzer
Farr	Lieu, Ted	Roybal-Allard
Fattah	LoBiondo	Royce
Fitzpatrick	Loeb sack	Ruiz
Fleischmann	Lofgren	Ruppersberger
Fleming	Long	Russell
Flores	Loudermillk	Salmon
Forbes	Love	Sánchez, Linda
Fortenberry	Lowenthal	T.
Foster	Lowe y	Sarbanes
Fox	Lucas	Scalise
Frankel (FL)	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky
Franks (AZ)	Lujan Grisham	Schiff
Frelinghuysen	(NM)	Schrader
Fudge	Lummis	Schweikert
Gallego	Lynch	Scott (VA)
Garamendi	MacArthur	Scott, Austin
Garrett	Maloney, Sean	Scott, David
Gibbs	Marchant	Sensenbrenner
Gibson	Marino	Serrano
Goodlatte	Massie	Sessions
Gosar	Matsui	Sewell (AL)
Gowdy	McCarthy	Sherman
Graham	McCaul	Shimkus
Granger	McClintock	Shuster
Graves (GA)	McCollum	Simpson
Graves (LA)	McDermott	Sinema
Graves (MO)	McGovern	Sires
Grayson	McHenry	Slaughter
Green, Al	McKinley	Smith (MO)
Green, Gene	McMorris	Smith (NE)
Griffith	Rodgers	Smith (NJ)
Grothman	McNerney	Smith (TX)
Guinta	McSally	Smith (WA)
Guthrie	Meadows	Stefanik
Hahn	Meehan	Stewart
Hanna	Meng	Stivers
Hardy	Messer	Swalwell (CA)
Harper	Mica	Takano
Harris	Miller (FL)	Thompson (CA)
Hartzler	Miller (MI)	Thompson (MS)
Hastings	Moolenaar	Thompson (PA)
Heck (NV)	Mooney (WV)	Thornberry
Heck (WA)	Moore	Tiberi
Hensarling	Moulton	Tipton
Herrera Beutler	Mullin	Titus

Tonko	Walberg	Westerman
Torres	Walden	Williams
Trott	Walker	Wilson (FL)
Tsongas	Walorski	Wilson (SC)
Turner	Walters, Mimi	Wittman
Upton	Walz	Womack
Valadao	Wasserman	Woodall
Van Hollen	Schultz	Yoho
Vargas	Waters, Maxine	Young (AK)
Veasey	Watson Coleman	Young (IA)
Vela	Weber (TX)	Young (IN)
Velázquez	Webster (FL)	Zeldin
Visclosky	Welch	Zinke
Wagner	Wenstrup	

NOT VOTING—41

Bass	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Buchanan	Kelly (MS)	Rohrabacher
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Rush
Comstock	Labrador	Ryan (OH)
Crawford	Lipinski	Sanchez, Loretta
Cummings	Lujan, Ben Ray	Sanford
Davis, Danny	(NM)	Speier
Ellmers (NC)	Maloney,	Stutzman
Fincher	Carolyn	Takai
Gabbard	Meeks	Westmoreland
Gohmert	Nadler	Whitfield
Grijalva	Payne	Yarmuth
Gutiérrez	Pelosi	Yoder
Hurt (VA)	Pingree	
Israel	Rice (NY)	

□ 1856

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LOUDERMILK). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

□ 1900

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SAFETY AND SECURITY OF EUROPEAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 354) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 354

Whereas anti-Semitic rhetoric and acts, including violent attacks on people and places of faith, have increased in frequency, variety, and severity in many countries in Europe;

Whereas the French Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive (Jewish Community Security Service) reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts in France between 2013 to 2014 (from 423 acts to 851), including an increase in violent ones (from 105 acts to 241);

Whereas the Community Security Trust reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts in

the United Kingdom between 2013 to 2014 (from 535 acts to 1,168), including an increase in violent ones (from 69 to 81); and the Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts between 2013 and 2014 in Germany (from 788 acts to 1076, including 36 violent acts to 76), Belgium (from 64 acts to 109, including 11 violent acts to 30), Austria (from 137 acts to 255, including 4 violent acts to 9), and Italy (from 45 to 90, including 12 violent acts to 23);

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported, in its latest available statistics, 870 incidents in 2012 with anti-Jewish bias motivation, including 13 violent incidents, and 625 incidents in 2013 with anti-Jewish bias motivation, including four violent incidents;

Whereas anti-Semitic attacks have been increasingly directed at places of ordinary daily life and places of worship, including—

(1) the violent extremist who pledged his loyalty to the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) and attacked a kosher supermarket in Paris, France, January 9, 2015, murdering four Jewish patrons; and

(2) the violent extremist who pledged his loyalty to ISIS and attacked the Great Synagogue in Copenhagen, Denmark, during a bat mitzvah celebration, February 15, 2015, murdering a member of the Jewish community on security duty, and wounding two members of the Danish Police Service;

Whereas anti-Semitic attacks are threats to the fundamental freedoms, rights, security, and diversity of all citizens, societies, and countries in which they occur;

Whereas governments have primary responsibility for the security and safety of all of their citizens and therefore primary responsibility for monitoring, preventing, and responding to anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas Jewish community groups that focus on strengthening safety awareness, crisis management, and preparedness are essential to keeping members of the Jewish community safe, and complement efforts of government and inter-governmental entities;

Whereas keeping members of Jewish communities safe requires government agencies, intergovernmental institutions and agencies, and law enforcement associations, formally recognizing and partnering with Jewish community groups that focus on safety awareness and crisis management and preparedness;

Whereas in the United States, United Kingdom, and France, there are examples of formal recognition, partnership, training, and information-sharing between government entities and Jewish community security groups that have strengthened these countries and contributed to the safety and security of Jewish communities;

Whereas Jewish community groups, consortia, and initiatives, have formed and are forming to focus on safety awareness, crisis management, and preparedness, and partner with law enforcement entities and thought leaders;

Whereas information-sharing and action-focused campaigns, including the national “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, which rely on members of the public reporting suspicious activity to law enforcement personnel, are critical to preventing violent attacks on individuals and communities;

Whereas relevant information, research, and analysis is vital to strengthening the preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response of Jewish communities and law enforcement agencies;

Whereas broader efforts to counter violent extremism, and efforts to counter anti-Semi-

tism, should be integrated with each other as appropriate and share best practices;

Whereas in the Berlin Declaration of April 29, 2004, participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) condemned anti-Semitism and committed themselves to specific actions to combat it, and to collect and maintain reliable information and statistics about anti-Semitic crimes;

Whereas, on December 6, 2013, the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, which is composed of the Foreign Ministers of participating States, adopted Decision number 3/13 entitled “Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion, or Belief”, emphasizing “the link between security and full respect for the freedom of thought”, and committing member governments to adopt “policies to promote respect and protection for places of worship and religious sites, religious monuments, cemeteries and shrines against vandalism and destruction”, among other specific actions;

Whereas, on December 5, 2014, the Ministerial Council of the OSCE adopted Declaration number 8, the Basel Declaration, on “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism”, in which members of the Council stated, “We express our concern at the disconcerting number of anti-Semitic incidents that continue to take place in the OSCE area and remain a challenge to stability and security” and “We stress the importance of States collaborating with civil society through effective partnerships and strengthened dialogue and co-operation on combating anti-Semitism”; and

Whereas in 2004, Congress passed the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act, which established an Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, headed by a Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the United States Government to work closely with European governments and their law enforcement agencies, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union, Europol, and Interpol, encouraging them to—

(A) formally recognize, partner, train, and share information with Jewish community security groups to strengthen preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response related to anti-Semitic attacks and to support related research initiatives;

(B) consider the formal partnerships in the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, between government entities and Jewish community security groups, as examples of partnership, training, and information-sharing;

(C) support assessments of the—

(i) general environment in which anti-Semitic attacks occur;

(ii) data on types of crimes committed and the response from law enforcement;

(iii) relationships of Jewish community groups with local law enforcement agencies, including joint training opportunities and information sharing;

(iv) preparedness, including emergency response plans, of Jewish community groups; and

(v) response of local law enforcement systems to anti-Semitic attacks, including incident reporting, initial response, and the prioritization and prosecution of those crimes;

(D) utilize these assessments to help make adjustments to their strategies and efforts to combat anti-Semitism as needed;

(E) help Jewish communities develop common, baseline safety standards;

(F) consider developing a standardized pan-European information-sharing and alerting system that can include governmental and non-governmental agencies, as well as Jewish communities;

(G) develop safety-awareness and suspicious activity reporting campaigns;

(H) integrate, as appropriate, efforts to combat violent extremism and efforts to combat anti-Semitism;

(I) ensure law enforcement personnel are effectively trained to monitor, prevent, and respond to anti-Semitic violence, and to partner with Jewish communities;

(J) reaffirm and work for the implementation of the OSCE declarations, decisions, and other commitments focusing on anti-Semitism; and

(K) ensure senior officials, with commensurate authority and resources, have been appointed or designated to combat anti-Semitism and collaborate with governmental and inter-governmental agencies, law enforcement agencies, Jewish community groups, and other civil society groups;

(2) reaffirms its support for the mandate of the United States Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism as part of the broader policy priority of fostering international religious freedom; and

(3) urges the Secretary of State to continue robust United States reporting on anti-Semitism by the Department of State and the Special Envoy to Combat and Monitor Anti-Semitism.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous materials in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, anti-Semitism in Europe is on the rise. Jewish communities there are on the edge. Fearing this rise in hatred toward them may signal a return to Europe's darkest days. This sad reality is well documented by authoritative reports from the Pew Foundation, the Anti-Defamation League, and others.

In 2015, a survey by the Anti-Defamation League showed that over 25 percent of European respondents said that they harbored anti-Semitic feelings; and that number had significantly increased from the year before in a few countries, such as in the Netherlands and in the United Kingdom.

It is a phenomenon clearly felt on the streets, seen scrawled across synagogues and in desecrated burial sites, and even demonstrated in deadly acts of terror. We all recall the horrific attacks on the Charlie Hebdo offices and

the grocery in Paris and the later attacks at a synagogue and a cafe in Copenhagen. Just last month in Manchester, four Jewish youths were attacked by thugs who shouted their hatred of Jews. One of the victims, a 17-year-old boy, had to be hospitalized.

The rise of such attacks and hate-filled rhetoric is causing Europe's Jews to look over their shoulders and even consider fleeing communities that they have been a part of for over 20 generations, to seek safety elsewhere.

Targeted violence against the Jewish people or any other religious or minority group is repugnant. Sadly, the Jewish people have been among the most persecuted in the world.

When you think of the consequences of the Holocaust, when you think of the consequences of the Inquisition, the magnitude of it comes home when you realize that there are as many Jews left alive on this planet today as there were during the early days of the Roman Empire. The slaughter of these people, their persecution, leaves for humanity the thought: Have we learned nothing from the Holocaust?

European leaders must unequivocally send this message to their people and act to provide greater protection for their Jewish citizens.

This important resolution proposes several commonsense steps for our European allies to consider to improve the safety of their Jewish communities:

It calls for establishing partnerships between law enforcement and Jewish community groups in order to improve the security plans, training, and enhanced law enforcement response to these anti-Semitic attacks.

Improved sharing of information between government agencies, law enforcement, and Jewish community groups is another key recommendation.

Finally, this measure encourages European nations to improve communication between themselves and with the United States to analyze trends in anti-Semitic crimes and to share best practices in combating extremism.

As we learned from the Holocaust, anti-Semitic sentiment can lay the foundation for persecution of Jewish communities under the guise of political protest or under the guise of nationalistic pride. That is why leaders of free societies everywhere must expose these prejudices for the dangers they pose to their communities.

I want to recognize Congressman CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey for authoring this important measure. And, as always, I thank Ranking Member ENGEL for his help on this measure and in getting this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this timely resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ROYCE, again, for being on top of

all these very important issues. Under his leadership, the Foreign Affairs Committee has really taken the lead on important issues such as this.

I want to also thank Mr. SMITH from New Jersey for sponsoring this resolution. As the chair of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, CHRIS SMITH has been focused on the disturbing surge of anti-Semitism in Europe. He is always there. He always speaks out forcefully about anti-Semitism and other things that are important to him. I am grateful for his leadership.

It is disappointing that we still need to take up this sort of measure. As we all know, anti-Semitism, that ancient hatred, has continued smoldering through the centuries. Week after week, we hear reports of new anti-Semitic attacks: the vandalism of the Babi Yar Holocaust site in Kiev—I have been there a number of times. It is very disheartening that that would be desecrated—the targeting of the Great Synagogue in Copenhagen; and, of course, the unfathomable attack, as Chairman ROYCE mentioned, in Paris last January.

We would be foolish to dismiss this surge in anti-Semitism as the work of violent, fringe individuals. In countries like Hungary and Greece, shamefully, we see explicitly anti-Semitic political parties winning seats and elections. It is deeply troubling, very disturbing.

It wasn't even a century ago that we heard this canary in the coal mine. You can draw a straight line from early indifference and inaction to the darkest chapter in human history. The lessons of the Holocaust are seared in our collective consciousness. Those lessons are telling us to throw water on this fire before it burns out of control.

I was born after World War II in New York, and I remember hearing family members talking about anti-Semitism. The general prevailing thought was, well, this is something that will never happen again, that the Holocaust was so horrific that world humanity would understand that something like this could never happen again. When I say "never happen again," I mean to any group—not just to Jewish groups, to any group.

This cannot be tolerated, and one has to just look around the world to see all the hatred and all the people who are being slaughtered because of who they are or what tribe they are from or what people they are from.

It is particularly galling in Europe, where so many people—6 million Jewish people—perished during the Holocaust, that anti-Semitism would rear its ugly head again. One would think that people would be ashamed and would not want to go down the anti-Semitic path again.

Here it is, barely 70 years after the end of World War II, and we see an alarming rise. And it is an alarming rise from a lot of different communities. There are skinheads and people

who have always uttered anti-Semitic remarks.

We also, unfortunately, have a number of people living in Europe of Middle Eastern descent who also are using the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians to, again, fan the fires of anti-Semitic hatred. As the numbers of people from Arab lands go to Europe, some, unfortunately, are fanning the fires of anti-Semitism. That has to be condemned and stopped as well.

Anti-Semitism needs to be condemned no matter who is espousing it, no matter where it is coming from, and no matter what they are saying. It is really time to call it the way it is.

So we need greater vigilance by law enforcement when Jewish communities in Europe are under threat. But it is not that simple. We also need greater leadership from officials by speaking out against anti-Semitism. We had a bill just a couple of hours ago—maybe not even a couple of hours ago—which talked about the Palestinian leadership not condemning anti-Semitism and having incitement of things that result in anti-Semitic attacks.

So this is the same thing. It is the same thing, whether it is in Europe or the Middle East. It is rearing its ugly head, and it is time for us to continue to speak out against it.

The United States of America has always been the bastion of society, and the world looks to us for leadership. I think it is very important that the United States Congress is doing this now.

So we need greater vigilance by law enforcement when Jewish communities in Europe are under threat, but it is not that simple. We also need greater leadership from officials by speaking out against anti-Semitism. We need stronger partnerships with Jewish communities to help them develop their own safety responses, community policing techniques, and information sharing with government agencies.

We need to foster cultures that respect diversity and don't ostracize minority groups. I condemn any kind of ostracizing of any minority group in this country or around the world. We need to step in and say that we will not tolerate it.

So this resolution encourages these efforts, and I encourage my colleagues to support it. Anti-Semitism is rearing its ugly head, but it can be defeated. I think what the Congress is doing today is a very good step in that direction.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the author of this measure, and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control the time. Mr. SMITH, as U.S. chairman of the Helsinki Commission, works with our European allies to improve the security and improve the safety of these Jewish communities in Europe. We appreciate his authorship of this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ROYCE for his leadership on this very important human rights issue, as he has done so ably and effectively on all of these issues, particularly his leadership on Iran; and that, of course, would be echoed with ELIOT ENGEL's excellent work there as well. This is a group of leaders that have made a huge difference. So thank you, Chairman ROYCE, for that.

H. Res. 354, Mr. Speaker, prescribes specific, effective actions that government should take in response to the deadly threats to the Jewish communities in Europe. As we all know, the number of violent anti-Semitic attacks have increased from 100 to 400 percent in some European countries since 2013 alone. Murders in Paris and Copenhagen and elsewhere remind us that there are those who are motivated by anti-Semitic hate and have the will and the means to kill.

I would just note parenthetically that my work in combating anti-Semitism began back in 1981, in my first term, from this very podium, speaking out in favor of Jewish refuseniks. I joined Mark Levin and the NCSJ 1 year later in 1982 on a trip to the Soviet Union where we met with men and women who were targeted by the KGB and the Soviet evil empire simply because they were Jewish. Sadly, anti-Semitism has not abated, and in recent years, it has actually worsened.

□ 1915

This resolution calls for the United States Government to work with our European allies on specific actions that are essential to keep European Jewish communities safe and secure. It is based on consultations with the leading experts who are working directly with these communities. The resolution focuses on the formal partnerships between European law enforcement agencies and Jewish community security groups.

Here in the United States, Mr. Speaker, the collaboration between the Department of Homeland Security and Security Community Network—an initiative of the Jewish Federation of North America and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations—has been essential to protecting Jewish communities here.

The formal partnerships between the Community Security Trust in the United Kingdom and the Jewish Community Security Service in France and their respective governments are also excellent models that need to be emulated.

The resolution emphasizes the importance of consistent, two-way communication and information sharing between law enforcement agencies and Jewish community groups. It encourages the development of a pan-European information sharing, communication, and alerting system, and envisions governments, intergovernmental

agencies, and Jewish communities working together on it. Such a system should function day-round and year-round and include training for personnel who are implementing it.

The resolution also calls for European governments to support assessments in several key areas and accordingly adjust their actions and strategies. Details matter. The assessments should gather and analyze data on crimes committed, response from law enforcement, types of attacks or incidents that are most prevalent, and the types of targets that are most at risk.

It is essential to understand how law enforcement agencies usually receive reports of anti-Semitic crimes and what initial actions they take when a report is filed.

I remember years ago, when I offered a resolution at the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, we heard that it was just hooliganism and other kinds of acts done by young people when you spray-paint a swastika on a tombstone in a Jewish cemetery, when you deface a synagogue, and you attack a man simply because he is wearing a yarmulke. Clearly, these are acts of anti-Semitic hate; yet, they were being dismissed as something that was other.

Assessments are also needed on Jewish community security groups, particularly of their capabilities, resources, relationships with local law enforcement agencies, preparedness, including emergency response plans, and the extent to which their decision-making is based on the best available information, analysis, and practices.

The resolution calls for governments to use these assessments to help these community groups develop common baseline safety standards. These standards should include, as I said before, training, controlling access to physical facilities, physical security measures, including cameras, and crisis communications. Emergency exercises and simulations, mapping access to facilities, and sharing information with law enforcement agencies should also be part of the standards.

These assessments, Mr. Speaker, will help achieve the resolution's call for law enforcement personnel to be well trained to monitor, prevent, and respond to anti-Semitic violence and to partner with Jewish communities. For all of these assessments, governments should draw information from sources that include Jewish groups, law enforcement agencies, independent human rights NGOs, research initiatives, and other civil society groups and leaders.

H. Res. 354 calls for safety awareness and suspicious activity reporting campaigns, like "If you see something, say something" here in the United States. Other aspects of the resolution include appropriately integrating initiatives to counter violent extremism and those to combat anti-Semitism and the urgency of implementing the declarations, decisions, and other commitments of the Organization for Security and Coopera-

tion in Europe that focus on anti-Semitism.

To accomplish these goals, the resolution calls for European governments to ensure that they appoint or designate senior officials with the necessary authority and resources to combat anti-Semitism and collaborate with governmental and intergovernmental agencies, law enforcement, and Jewish community groups.

Finally, the resolution reaffirms support for the mandate of the United States Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism as part of the broader policy of fostering international religious freedom and urges the Secretary of State to continue robust U.S. reporting on anti-Semitism by the Department of State and the Special Envoy to Combat and Monitor Anti-Semitism.

I would note parenthetically that I authored the amendment to the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of 2004, introduced and sponsored by Senator Voinovich. My amendment created the Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism within the State Department. That has proven to be a key tool in this fight.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution has the support of leading organizations, and it has 89 cosponsors, including all eight of the co-chairs of the Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism.

I would like to acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, John Farmer, Jr., and Paul Goldenberg for their tireless efforts and dedication and leadership in fighting anti-Semitism and terrorism over the years.

John is a former attorney general of New Jersey and is now on the steering committee of the Institute for Emergency Preparedness and Homeland Security and is the codirector of the Faith-Based Communities Security Program at Rutgers University.

Paul is the executive director of the Secure Community Network and a senior adviser to the Institute and the program. Several major Jewish communities in Europe have relied on their counsel, and both have spent time on the ground within these communities.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge and single out for very, very special thanks and recognition Rabbi Andy Baker, personal representative of the OSCE chair in the Office on Combating Anti-Semitism and director of the International Jewish Affairs for the American Jewish Committee. He has been critical—critical—to American leadership in Europe and in the United States in the fight against anti-Semitism.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), my good friend and the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to particularly thank Chairman ED ROYCE

and my good friend, our ranking member of the committee, ELIOT ENGEL, and all those who were so involved in putting this important resolution together.

I rise in support of House Resolution 354. It was introduced by the co-chairs of the Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism. In the aftermath of appalling anti-Semitic incidents throughout Europe, including the devastating terrorist attacks at the Paris kosher supermarket and the Great Synagogue of Copenhagen, this important resolution urges the United States Government to help improve the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe.

From Austria to Belgium, Germany to the United Kingdom, Ukraine to France, there has been a sharp rise in assaults on Jewish individuals and acts of vandalism on Jewish places of worship, cemeteries, and memorials. Such destruction and desecration is unacceptable and must be stopped. That is why this resolution is so critical.

It highlights specific ways the administration can work with European governments, especially law enforcement agencies, to formally recognize and partner with Jewish organizations to develop common safety standards, alert systems, information-sharing mechanisms, and ensure that local law enforcement personnel are effectively trained to monitor, prevent, and respond to anti-Semitic violence.

I want to express my appreciation to my fellow co-chairs of the Anti-Semitism Taskforce, Representatives SMITH, ENGEL, GRANGER, ISRAEL, ROS-LEHTINEN, DEUTCH, and ROSKAM. The task force remains committed to working across regions, religions, and party lines to condemn all anti-Semitism and fight for the right of Jews to live freely as Jews without fear.

Before closing, I also want to express my strong support for H. Res. 293, which condemns anti-Israel and anti-Semitic incitement within the Palestinian Authority and calls on President Abbas to discourage such despicable behavior.

The latest cycle of terrorism against Israel must end. The only way it will end is if Palestinian leaders take genuine and immediate steps to denounce all violence and promote security cooperation, coexistence, and peace with Israel.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations, I will continue to do everything in my power to bolster Israel's security to combat incitement and to promote stability and peaceful coexistence throughout the world.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the chair of the Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the former chair of the full committee.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Mr. SMITH's bill, House Resolution 354, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe. I was an original cosponsor of this resolution.

I want to highlight the work of my good friend and colleague, CHRIS SMITH, for his leadership on this issue and, indeed, for his tireless efforts to fight anti-Semitism and support international religious freedom.

I would also like to thank our fellow co-chairs of the congressional Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism for demonstrating their leadership on this issue in Congress and for raising the level of awareness and dialogue within our body related to global anti-Semitism.

In recent years, Mr. Speaker, the protection and the promotion of these values have moved from being part and parcel of our foreign policy objective to not even ranking as one of our top priorities. It is time.

It is way past time that we make respect for human rights and the protection of religious and ethnic minorities a top priority for our foreign policy objectives and show real leadership and show that we have the will and the moral imperative to promote our values across the world.

The terror group ISIL is rising in the Middle East. It is seeking to establish an Islamic caliphate. It wants to wipe out the region's religious minorities of all kinds and anyone who does not adhere to its radical brand of Islam.

This, along with an alarming rise in anti-Semitism in Europe and other attacks on religious freedom across the globe, underscores why Mr. SMITH's measure before us today is so timely, is so important.

It urges our government to work with European governments and law enforcement agencies in order to help them fight the rise of anti-Semitism across the continent and to make combating anti-Semitism part of our government's broader policy of promoting international religious freedom.

Europe is at the dawn of a lamentably repeated and dangerous era, one of anti-Semitism, often masked through a political anti-Israel stance. If we don't move to act now, Mr. Speaker, we may see more deadly attacks, like the murder of four Jews in a kosher supermarket in Paris earlier this year.

We in the United States must be at the forefront, leading the effort, helping other nations develop a more comprehensive approach to confronting the rising anti-Semitism problem. This measure before us today establishes a good framework in moving forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the task force members,

of which I am humbled to be just a small part, Congresspersons CHRIS SMITH, KAY GRANGER, PETER ROSKAM, ELIOT ENGEL, NITA LOWEY, TED DEUTCH, and STEVE ISRAEL, all of us working together to highlight the spread of anti-Semitism and steps we must take to stem this tide.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution brought forth by the gentleman from New Jersey. I thank all of the Members who have worked on the task force to bring this forward.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 11 minutes remaining. The gentleman from New Jersey has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), who is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and a good friend.

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Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for yielding and for his tireless work to address the threat of anti-Semitism around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution was a collaborative effort among my fellow co-chairs of the Bipartisan Taskforce for Combating Anti-Semitism, and I thank each of them for their commitment to bringing attention and responding to the proliferation of anti-Semitism globally. I especially want to thank and acknowledge Congressman SMITH of New Jersey for his commitment to human rights and his ongoing fight against anti-Semitism.

This resolution is a strong statement by Congress that, in the face of rising global anti-Semitism, countries, including ours, must prioritize the security and the protection of their Jewish communities.

The anti-Semitism we are witnessing around the world today is both unique and longstanding. It is amorphous and it is very direct. It is complex. But in many ways, it is straightforward hatred.

Not every case of anti-Semitism will garner international attention like the attack on the Paris supermarket earlier this year. However, Jewish communities around the world experience attacks and intimidation on a regular basis.

Just weeks ago, in Marseille, France, an armed man attacked three Jews near a synagogue, including a rabbi and his 19-year-old son. A third man suffered serious injuries from the stabbing. Earlier this year, in Argentina, the phrase "death to the Jews" and a swastika were spray painted. In Ukraine, there have been at least three incidents of Holocaust memorials desecrated with swastikas. And in many

cities, Jews are simply afraid to walk the streets as Jews.

Tragically, these cases are far too commonplace for Jewish communities. No one, Jewish or otherwise, should ever have to accept they will feel targeted, that they will not feel safe, and that their lives are always somewhat at risk.

Governments must take a hard look at the trends of bigotry developing in their countries. They must be sufficiently prepared to react preemptively and respond swiftly to cases of violence and intimidation against Jewish communities.

This resolution, among other things, calls on countries to build partnerships between communities and law enforcement agencies and to establish standard procedures for responding to threats and attacks by outlining steps to take and the responsibilities for each party.

I welcome the historic and continued bipartisan and overwhelming support in Congress for combating anti-Semitism. Tonight, we stand against anti-Semitism, it is true; but where anti-Semitism grows, it is a symptom of the growth of hatred, of bigotry, and of the violation of human rights.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution and, in turn, to support a world where hatred of any type, anti-Semitism and all hatred, will not be tolerated. That is the world that we envision on the floor of the United States House of Representatives this evening.

Again, I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), a very valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I thank my friend from New York for his leadership. I also thank Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, of course, for his leadership, and that of the taskforce.

Mr. Speaker, anti-Semitism and the safety of Jewish communities in Europe are issues with overwhelmingly powerful historical context. The Continent has more than intimate knowledge of the devastation wrought by the purveyors of anti-Semitism.

When we say “never again,” our threshold for action shouldn’t be the impending threat of violence, let alone genocide. Instead, we must marshal the will and resources to stamp out even the conditions or precursors to an environment that allows for such anti-Semitism to flourish. In fact, when we face anti-Semitism today, whether it be here, in Europe, or in any part of the world, we ought to say to those purveyors, “We are all Jews.” That is the protection we ought to seek.

The proactive measures and collaboration encouraged by this resolution are in keeping with what should be our highest standard for vigilance with re-

spect to anti-Semitism. “Never again” isn’t about words. It is a pledge that is sacred and must be kept.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to thank everybody who has put effort into bringing this resolution to the floor.

It is not difficult to stand up—or it shouldn’t be difficult, and I don’t think it is—to speak against anti-Semitism, but it is a little more difficult to have carved a niche in the United States Government and governments around the world as being a leader in fighting for human rights and against anti-Semitism; and that is what I have seen Congressman CHRIS SMITH do.

Congressman SMITH is the chair of the Helsinki Commission, of which I am a proud member. I got to know Mr. SMITH during the hearings we have had and the travels on the Helsinki Commission. CHRIS SMITH is a super leader in looking out for people and minorities all over the world. So I thank him particularly for his efforts at spearheading this and being vigilant. It is so important.

It is hard to fathom that we still have anti-Semitism in this world. It wasn’t that long ago that the Holocaust occurred. We have got Holocaust museums and programs throughout different countries. We have had a lot of Holocaust museums and an understanding in Germany as well, but you have got skinheads and disciples of ISIL who continue to spread hate and venom.

I know Elie Wiesel, a survivor of the Holocaust, said that people who hate, hate everyone; and I know Elie Wiesel, who was a genius and a prophet, was right. So it is important that we stand up and that we share resources with our European allies to fight anti-Semitism and that this country remains a bulwark in fighting against anti-Semitism. We haven’t always been that. We are today, and we will continue to be.

I am proud to support this resolution. I thank the Members for bringing it, and I urge all Members to vote for it and pass it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I just want to thank my dear colleague, Mr. COHEN, and the other members of the taskforce.

This is truly a bipartisan resolution. We all contributed to it. We all care deeply about it. I want him and my other colleagues to know how deeply I respect their efforts, which have been Herculean, to try to end this cruelty that is on the rise in Europe, in the United States, and in other parts. We know in the Middle East it is perhaps as bad as it has ever been; and the diaspora that makes its way into Europe is carrying that hatred with them—not

all of them, of course, but a sizable number—presenting more and more challenges.

This is truly a bipartisan effort, and I want to thank Mr. COHEN for his comments.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN), who is a newer Member, but she has certainly made her mark.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I want to thank Mr. ENGEL for giving me this opportunity to speak, and I want to thank my colleague and neighbor, Congressman CHRIS SMITH, for introducing this resolution. I stand in proud support of the resolution, and I urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, more than 70 years removed from the Holocaust, Jewish residents in Europe face renewed waves of anti-Semitic violence. The Pew Research Center reported that global harassment of Jews has reached a 7-year high. This violence is pronounced in Europe, where the desecration of synagogues, cemeteries, schools, and other violent incidents have spiked over the past few years.

The Jewish Community Security Trust reported more than 1,100 anti-Jewish incidents in the United Kingdom in 2014, including 81 violent assaults. That same year, according to the French Jewish advocacy group CRIF, anti-Semitic incidents doubled in that nation. Troubling, violent, and even deadly anti-Semitic attacks have also occurred in countries such as Denmark, Belgium, and Germany.

As the leader in the international community, the United States plays a very vital role in denouncing anti-Semitism and hate. The national director of the Anti-Defamation League has attributed U.S. public figures speaking out against hate as contributing to steady decreases in anti-Semitic attitudes domestically.

As a nation founded on equality and religious freedom, we share a responsibility to stand against anti-Semitism and against hate in all its manifestations, whether it is the hate that manifested as four people were killed at the HyperCacher Jewish supermarket outside of Paris this past January, or the hate that manifested as the nine Americans killed in the massacre at Mother Emmanuel AME in Charleston, or the hate manifested as six killed at the Sikh Temple in Oak Creek, or the hate that manifested in the flames that have recently burned countless Black churches to the ground. We must join together as a nation and a global community to denounce hate wherever it may appear and uproot weeds of hate wherever they may sprout.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support this.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), a very valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. I thank Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SMITH, and my colleagues on the anti-Semitism Taskforce.

Mr. Speaker, Susanne Winter, a member of the Austrian Parliament from the extreme rightwing Freedom Party of Austria, received the following post on her Facebook: "The Zionist money Jews are the global problem. Europe, and in particular Germany, are now getting what they deserve from Zionist Jews, particularly rich Zionist Jews in the USA." Winter responded to the post on Saturday. She said: "It is great. You took the words right out of my mouth."

Mr. Speaker, this resolution condemning anti-Semitism in Europe takes the words right out of my mouth, and I support it emphatically.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

History has shown us the tragedy of what can happen when this sort of hatred goes on unchecked. It is past time for governments and communities to focus on the rising tide of anti-Semitism in Europe and do whatever it takes to turn it back.

This resolution sends a message that we are keeping a close eye on the problem and that action is needed now to meet this challenge. I encourage my colleagues to support this measure.

I want to also compliment my good friend CHRIS SMITH. We all worked hard on this, but no one works harder than he in combating anti-Semitism. If you know CHRIS SMITH, you know that, when he gets obsessed with something, he follows it to the end; and it, as always, has a great conclusion. He is obsessed against hatred. He is obsessed against bad things happening to any group of people. I am very proud of the work that he has done through the years, and I want to thank him for his leadership in combating anti-Semitism.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I want to thank Mr. ENGEL for his leadership and his kind words. Again, this is truly a collaborative effort, and I want to thank him for it.

Mr. Speaker, at a congressional hearing I chaired in 2002—and I chaired about 18 such hearings on combating anti-Semitism—Dr. Shimon Samuels of the Wiesenthal Center said: "The Holocaust for 30 years after the war acted as a protective Teflon against blatant anti-Semitic expression, especially in Europe. That Teflon has eroded, and what was considered distasteful and politically incorrect is becoming simply an opinion." He warned ominously, saying, "cocktail chatter at fine English dinners can end as Molotov cocktails against synagogues."

Mr. Speaker, Abraham Lincoln once said that "to sin by silence when they

should protest makes cowards of men." Silence is not an option. And, I would equally say, nor is inaction.

If our fight is to succeed, we need government officials at all levels to not just denounce but to act without hesitation or delay whenever and wherever anti-Semitic acts occur. There are no exceptions. The purveyors of hate never take a holiday or grow weary, nor should we.

H. Res. 354 is a best practices resolution designed to seriously inspire and challenge the governments of Europe, especially law enforcement and their homeland security agencies, to partner with their respective Jewish communities to mitigate and hopefully end and eradicate anti-Semitism in all of its ugly manifestations.

□ 1945

United States law enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, the Justice Department, the FBI, as well as State Homeland Security agencies, including in my own State of New Jersey, have been robust and aggressive in combating anti-Semitism here. We need to replicate this and encourage others to follow our lead and that of the UK, and I do hope we will do that.

This resolution is broadly bipartisan. I want to thank Nathaniel Hurd, on our staff, for his tremendous work on this resolution, working with all of his respective staffers and Members, of course, to bring this about. And I want to thank the leadership for bringing it to the floor this evening.

I urge a "yea" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 354, 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. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.

THE E-FREE ACT

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, can you imagine such debilitating pain, fatigue, and depression that you feel as if your children have lost you as a parent?

For women impacted by the medical device Essure and its documented damaging side effects, this unimaginable situation is a stark reality.

Since it appeared on the market in 2002, Essure, a permanent sterilization

device for women, has triggered over 5,000 formal complaints to the FDA, including reported symptoms of pelvic and abdominal pain, internal bleeding, autoimmune reactions, loss of teeth and hair, and even metal breaking and migrating throughout the body.

On top of that, Essure has been proven responsible for the deaths of four women and five unborn children.

Yet, in the face of all these facts, today Essure remains on the market, certified with FDA's stamp of approval. That is unacceptable to me and the tens of thousands of women who are living with this device's effects.

That is why this week I will introduce the E-Free Act, legislation to remove this device from the market before it can hurt any other women. This is a women's issue, a safety issue, a regulatory issue, an issue with faces and names.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and join me and the thousands of women across the Nation in this fight.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF THE LATE SENATOR FRED THOMPSON

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American who passed away yesterday, former United States Senator Fred Thompson.

Fred Thompson represented the State of Tennessee in the United States Senate from 1995 until 2003. He had been a staffer on the Watergate Committee and kind of made a name for himself there when he asked such good, probing questions and did such a marvelous job.

He later went on to be an outstanding attorney before he became a United States Senator and an actor and a leader in our country who crossed party aisles and was known to sometimes deviate from everybody to do what he thought was right.

I was a State senator and a Democrat. Fred Thompson, a Republican, encouraged me to get involved, stay involved, and shoot for the top in politics.

He worked with Democrats in the Senate, and he was awarded the National Conference of State Legislators Keeping Federalism Alive Award because of his lone vote, a single bill that has kept the policy of federalism. It wasn't politics for Fred Thompson. It was philosophy.

He was a great leader. He will be missed. I send my condolences to his family. I thank him for his service to my State and our country.

THE FIVE-STAR AMERICAN GAS STATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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