

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, our supposed Turkish allies are holding Americans hostage.

At least two Americans, Andrew Brunson and Serkan Golge, are being held by the Turkish regime on false charges. Dictator Erdogan, an Islamist who has arrested thousands of Turks who oppose him, believes that he can use imprisoned Americans as bargaining chips. He hopes that he can trade American hostages for political opponents who fled Turkey's dictatorship.

Even if the individuals Erdogan wanted had clearly committed crimes, which there is absolutely no evidence they have, we should never engage in rewarding Turkey for taking hostages.

Erdogan has proven he has no respect for the rule of law and, instead, rules by fear. We must not assist him in his destruction of democracy in Turkey.

American hostages like Pastor Andrew Brunson, who has been held for more than 600 days, must be returned. Until then, the United States needs to reevaluate whether Turkey wants to be considered a friend or foe.

And that is just the way it is.

OHIO VOTER PURGE

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to decry last week's Supreme Court decision in the Ohio voting case, *Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Institute*.

Mr. Speaker, the ruling appears to willfully misinterpret the plain statutory language of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. It lays waste to congressional intent and sets a dangerous precedent of being permissive of voter suppression across the country.

The NVRA was enacted with the express purpose of increasing voter registration and protecting against voter purges, and it plainly prohibits States from removing voters from rolls "by reason of the person's failure to vote." Yet this is exactly what the State of Ohio is doing. Ohio officials are purging voters if they do not vote in three consecutive Federal elections.

I believe every person should vote in every election, but there may be valid reasons why they have not. We should be erring on the side of caution.

Our democracy is built on each person having a voice. Yet the Supreme Court has affirmed Ohio's right to silence those voices. Congress must now act to correct this injustice and restore the rights the Court has so carelessly cast aside.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

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

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce a

new internship program my district office has started. My program is designed to help individuals who are in long-term substance abuse recovery meet their programming requirements of obtaining job-readiness skills.

Along with the bills we are passing this week to fight the opioid epidemic, my office has partnered with Recovery Point in Charleston, West Virginia, to help those who have decided to get their lives back on track.

West Virginia has been ground zero of the drug epidemic, and it is important to support the important crucial recovery programs that are changing the lives of so many of our people who have fallen on hard times. This internship opportunity will help to prepare these individuals to reenter the workforce.

It is important to lead by example and help those who have decided to turn their lives around. I encourage all of my colleagues in Congress to partner with recovery programs in their districts to create similar opportunities for recovering addicts. The interns in my Charleston office have already made a positive impact and are a great addition to our team.

HONORING THE WORK OF NATALIE BRYSON

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the best parts of this job is getting to develop relationships with outstanding people in my district, people who are difference makers in the best sense of the word. Kitsap County, Washington, is a better place because of one such person: Natalie Bryson.

Our schools are providing more opportunities for young people because of all she has done for the local school district and her work with the Paul Linder Foundation.

Our communities are more welcoming places because of Natalie's work with Kitsap Pride and her involvement with the HIV/AIDS Foundation.

More doors are open for women because she has been such a trailblazer in our community, even becoming the first woman to join the Silverdale Rotary Club, where she was so kind to welcome me and let me have lunch with her.

Whether she is participating in the Central Kitsap County Council or giving loving advice to her Member of Congress, Natalie has been such an impactful person, a fierce advocate, a voracious volunteer, and an amazing friend.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes it is important for us to just express some gratitude, to say thank you, and that is something I want us to do today for someone who has done so much for so many.

Thank you, Natalie. You are so appreciated.

TAKING BACK OUR COMMUNITIES

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

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, like the rest of my colleagues, we go home on the weekends when we are not voting. When we are not voting during the week, we are in our districts. It is wonderful to get around and visit with our bosses.

I was in Bridgewater in Adair County on Monday. It is a lovely town. They are strong people with a lot of grit and a lot of love and compassion. But in a way, I wish I hadn't been in Bridgewater that day, because we were having an opioid roundtable.

The addiction to opioids has really taken a toll on this community, but the people of Bridgewater are strong. "Take back Bridgewater" is their mantra. Taking back Bridgewater and all of our communities is a must.

I am so glad to be working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to address this issue in a bipartisan way. It is about the human condition, the human spirit, caring for one another, and taking care of those we represent.

God bless my colleagues, the people in Bridgewater, and all the people in America who have suffered under these addictions. We are going to come together, and I am glad we can address them.

ANTI-DOPING LEGISLATION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, Americans love sports. They love honest sports. They love winning the Stanley Cup by the great team here in Washington. We loved winning the World Series with the Houston Astros. We love our Olympics.

Today, I rise because I recently introduced, H.R. 6067, the Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act, or RADA.

In the realm of international sports, it has become almost commonplace for too many athletes to yield to the temptation of bridging the gap between their own skills and the pinnacle of athletic achievement by resorting to performance-enhancing drugs.

To conceal this fall from grace, cheaters are employing increasingly sophisticated modes of masking the use of any prescribed drugs. This practice, some of it state-sanctioned, undermines international athletic competition. That is why I introduced the RADA Act, H.R. 6067.

I ask my colleagues to join me. This is a bipartisan bill supported by Ms. GWEN MOORE, Dr. BURGESS, and myself. Our numbers are growing. The legislation I have introduced is bipartisan.

As well, we salute the valiant man who revealed the true extent of the complex, state-run doping scheme in Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to close by saying a young lady by the name of Alysia Montano lost a race to Russians who had been a part of doping fraud. She lost the medal and she lost millions, but she also may have lost her spirit.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from The New York Times entitled: "U.S. Lawmakers Seek to Criminalize Doping in Global Competitions" which cites RADA as a step in the right direction toward criminalizing doping in international sports.

[From the New York Times, June 12, 2018]

U.S. LAWMAKERS SEEK TO CRIMINALIZE
DOPING IN GLOBAL COMPETITIONS

(By Rebecca R. Ruiz)

United States lawmakers on Tuesday took a step toward criminalizing doping in international sports, introducing a bill in the House that would attach prison time to the use, manufacturing or distribution of performance-enhancing drugs in global competitions.

The legislation, inspired by the Russian doping scandal, would echo the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which makes it illegal to bribe foreign officials to gain a business advantage. The statute would be the first of its kind with global reach, empowering American prosecutors to act on doping violations abroad, and to file fraud charges of a different variety than those the Justice Department brought against top international soccer officials in 2015.

Although American leagues like Major League Baseball would not be affected by the legislation, which would apply only to competitions among countries, it could apply to a league's athletes when participating in global events like the Ryder Cup, the Davis Cup or the World Baseball Classic.

The law would establish America's jurisdiction over international sports events, even those outside of the United States, if they include at least three other nations, with at least four American athletes participating or two American companies acting as sponsors. It would also enhance the ability of cheated athletes and corporate sponsors to seek damages, expanding the window of time during which civil lawsuits could be filed.

To justify the United States' broader jurisdiction over global competitions, the House bill invokes the United States' contribution to the World Anti-Doping Agency, the global regulator of drugs in sports. At \$2.3 million, the United States' annual contribution is the single largest of any nation. "Doping fraud in major international competitions also effectively defrauds the United States," the bill states.

The lawmakers behind the bill were instrumental in the creation of the 2012 Magnitsky Act, which gave the government the right to freeze financial assets and impose visa restrictions on Russian nationals accused of serious human rights violations and corruption. On Tuesday, the lawmakers framed their interest in sports fraud around international relations and broader networks of crime that can accompany cheating.

"Doping fraud is a crime in which big money, state assets and transnational criminals gain advantage and honest athletes and companies are defrauded," said Sheila Jackson Lee, Democrat of Texas, who introduced the legislation on Tuesday. "This practice, some of it state-sanctioned, has the ability to undermine international relations, and is often connected to more nefarious actions by state actors."

Along with Ms. Jackson Lee, the bill was sponsored by two other Congressional rep-

resentatives, Michael Burgess, Republican of Texas, and Gwen Moore, Democrat of Wisconsin.

It was put forward just as Russia prepares to host soccer's World Cup, which starts Thursday. That sporting event will be the nation's biggest since the 2014 Sochi Olympics, where one of the most elaborate doping plays in history took place.

The bill, the Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act, takes its name from Dr. Grigory Rodchenkov, the chemist who ran Russia's antidoping laboratory for 10 years before he spoke out about the state-sponsored cheating he had helped carry out—most notoriously in Sochi.

At those Games, Dr. Rodchenkov said, he concealed widespread drug use among Russia's top Olympians by tampering with more than 100 urine samples with the help of Russia's Federal Security Service.

Investigations commissioned by international sports regulators confirmed his account and concluded that Russia had cheated across competitions and years, tainting the performance of more than 1,000 athletes. In early 2017, American intelligence officials concluded that Russia's meddling in the 2016 American election had been, in part, a form of retribution for the Olympic doping scandal, whose disclosures Russian officials blamed on the United States.

Nations including Germany, France, Italy, Kenya and Spain have established criminal penalties for sports doping perpetrated within their borders. Russia, too, passed a law in 2017 that made it a crime to assist or coerce doping, though no known charges have been brought under that law to date.

Under the proposed American law, criminal penalties for offenders would include a prison term of up to five years as well as fines that could stretch to \$250,000 for individuals and \$1 million for organizations.

"We could have real change if people think they could actually go to jail for this," said Jim Walden, a lawyer for Dr. Rodchenkov, who met with the lawmakers as they considered the issue in recent months. "I think it will have a meaningful impact on coaches and athletes if they realize they might not be able to travel outside of their country for fear of being arrested."

The legislation also authorizes civil actions for doping fraud, giving athletes who may have been cheated in competitions—as well as corporations acting as sponsors—the right to sue in federal court to recover damages from people who may have defrauded competitions.

Ms. Jackson Lee cited the American runner Alysia Montano, who placed fifth in the 800 meters at the 2012 Summer Olympics. Two Russian women who placed first and third in that race were later disqualified for doping, elevating Ms. Montano years later. "She had rightfully finished third, which would have earned her a bronze medal," Ms. Jackson Lee said, noting the financial benefits and sponsorships Ms. Montano could have captured.

The bill would establish a window of seven years for criminal actions and 10 years for civil lawsuits. It also seeks to protect whistle-blowers from retaliation, making it illegal to take "adverse action" against a person because he or she has disclosed information about doping fraud.

Dr. Rodchenkov, who has lived in the United States since fall 2015, has been criminally charged in Russia after he publicly deconstructed the cheating he said he carried out on orders from a state minister.

"While he was complicit in Russia's past bad acts, Dr. Rodchenkov regrets his past role in Russia's state-run doping program and seeks to atone for it by aiding the effort to clean up international sports and to curb

the corruption rampant in Russia," Ms. Jackson Lee said, calling Tuesday's bill "an important step to stemming the tide of Russian corruption in sport and restoring confidence in international competition."

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, join me in supporting the RADA bill.

I thank Isabella Belcher and the OSCE staff.

Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced H.R. 6067, the Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act ("RADA") because in the realm of international sports, it has become almost commonplace for too many athletes to yield to the temptation of bridging the gap between their own skill and the pinnacle of athletic achievement by resorting to performance enhancing drugs.

And to conceal this fall from grace, cheaters are employing increasingly sophisticated modes of masking the use of any proscribed drugs.

The United States has a large role to play in ferreting out corruption in international sports.

Not only do U.S. athletes lose out on millions in sponsorships, but when a U.S. company spends millions to create a marketing campaign around an athlete, only to have that athlete later implicated in a doping fraud scandal, the damage to that company's brand can cost tens of millions.

This has been the story of Alysia Montano, a U.S. runner who competed in the 2012 Summer Olympics games in London and placed fifth place in the 800 meters behind two Russian women finishing first and third.

These women were later found to have engaged in doping fraud by the World Anti-Doping Agency, meaning that Ms. Montano had rightfully finished third, which would have earned her a bronze medal.

Ms. Montano estimates that doping fraud cost her 'maybe half a million dollars, if you look at rollovers and bonuses, and that's without outside sponsorship maybe coming in.'

She adds, 'That's not why you're doing it, but you still deserve it.' She certainly does. Until now, defrauded U.S. athletes and companies have had little recourse against doping fraud.

A recent article published by The New York Times titled "U.S. Lawmakers Seek to Criminalize Doping in Global Competitions" references the RADA as a step in the right direction toward criminalizing doping in international sports.

The RADA is an important step to stemming the tide of Russian corruption in sport and restoring confidence in international competition.

This practice, some of it state-sanctioned, undermines international athletic competition and is often connected to more nefarious actions by state actors.

This is why it is necessary for Congress to enact H.R. 6067, the bipartisan Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act ("RADA" Act)

The legislation I have introduced is bipartisan, and bears the name of courageous whistleblower Dr. Grigory Rodchenkov, a valiant man who revealed the true extent of the complex state-run doping scheme which permitted Russia to excel in the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics, and which resulted in its ban from the 2018 Olympic Games.

While he was complicit in Russia's state-run doping program, Dr. Rodchenkov regrets his role and seeks to atone for it by aiding the effort to clean up international sports and to curb the rampant corruption within Russia.

The RADA Act is a serious step towards cracking down on the use of performance-enhancing drugs in major international competitions because it establishes criminal penalties and civil remedies for doping fraud.

A number of other nations, including Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and Spain, have embraced criminal sanctions for doping fraud violations and it is time for the United States to be added to this list.

Doping fraud in major international competitions—like the Olympics, the World Cup and the Tour de France—is often linked with corruption, bribery and money laundering.

It is not just victory that criminals engaged in doping fraud snatch away from clean athletes—athletes depend on prize money and sponsorships to sustain their livelihoods.

INFLATED GAS PRICES

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Rhode Island and all across America, people are working harder than ever just to get by. Wages are flat and costs continue to rise. In fact, just last month, gas prices hit a 3-year high. It is obscene. Working people have been getting ripped off at the pump for years.

One of the biggest reasons is that countries in OPEC and other foreign oil cartels work together to inflate the cost of gas. Some folks think there is nothing we can do about this.

That is why, last month, along with Congressman STEVE CHABOT, I introduced the No Oil Producing and Exporting Cartels Act, or NOPEC Act. This is a commonsense bill that will help bring down the cost of gas by making members of OPEC and other foreign oil cartels subject to U.S. anti-trust laws and preventing them from price gouging. It prohibits those same companies from withholding their supply of oil in order to raise prices.

Earlier this week, our bill was approved by the House Judiciary Committee. I look forward to this bill coming to the floor and its swift passage. It is long past time that we deliver some much-needed relief to working people in this country.

PICK ON SOMEBODY YOUR OWN SIZE

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, when Members attack one another on this floor, we sometimes have to apologize publicly.

What is the appropriate penalty when a Presidential administration attacks children in our country?

That is what is happening now at the border, as children are forcibly taken from their parents. Even if these children were being held in palatial splendor, nothing could make up for being taken from the only adult they have known since birth.

Our country's policy has always been family unification. Breaking with that policy and with decency, Donald Trump and Jeff Sessions have devised a new deterrent for crossing the border to seek asylum.

Says Jeff Sessions: "If you're smuggling a child, then we're going to prosecute you, and that child will be separated from you."

If they want to attack border crossers, the Trump administration should pick on somebody their own size.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER ROYBAL

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

Mr. KIHUEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to remember the life of Christopher Roybal. He was a decorated U.S. Navy veteran who had survived two shootouts while serving in Afghanistan. He attended the Route 91 festival in Las Vegas on October 1.

Christopher served in the Navy for 7 years before he left on a medical discharge after he had become mostly deaf in his left ear from all the explosions that happened near him. After leaving the Navy, he began working with Crunch Fitness gyms, where he managed new facilities as they opened around the country.

Christopher went to the Route 91 festival with friends and family to celebrate his upcoming 29th birthday.

Everyone who knew him remembers him as a man who could always put a smile on everyone's face. His favorite thing to do was serenading his friends with Spanish ballads and going out to sing karaoke.

I would like to extend my condolences to Christopher Roybal's family and friends. Please know that the city of Las Vegas, the State of Nevada, and the whole country grieve with you.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RUTHERFORD). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 1238(b)(3) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), as amended, and the order of the House of January 3, 2017, of the following individual on the part of the House to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission for a term expiring on December 31, 2019:

Rear Admiral Michael McDevitt, U.S. Navy, Retired, Arlington, Virginia

□ 1700

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) is recognized for 60

minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material that they would bring on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to take this hour with several of my distinguished colleagues to talk about a matter of moral, social, political, and economic urgency to the American people, which is the vast group of Americans who are living in poverty today.

We are observing the 50th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's Poor People's March on Washington, the Poor People's Campaign, which he was organizing and starting work on shortly before his assassination. The Poor People's March on Washington took place even after the death of Dr. King.

Today, there is a new Poor People's Campaign, a national call for moral revival that has been working for the last 2 years, reaching out to communities across the country, working in more than 35 States across America in order to put in the very forefront of the public consciousness the fact that tens of millions of our fellow citizens simply don't have enough money to meet the basic needs of life.

The Poor People's Campaign has met with tens of thousands of Americans and witnessed the courage and strength of a lot of poor people across the country, and they have gathered testimony from hundreds of individual Americans. A number of the testimonials will be read this evening by Members of Congress in this Special Order.

The testimony we are going to read powerfully reinforces the empirical assessment conducted by the Poor People's Campaign and the Institute for Policy Studies about the effect of systemic poverty, racism, ecological devastation, and militarism in the country. "The Souls of Poor Folk" report reveals how the evils of these inter-related problems are persistent, pervasive, and perpetuated by a distorted moral narrative that must be challenged today.

We believe that, when Americans across the country see the faces and the facts that are represented in this testimony and by this report, America will be moved deeply to change things. When confronted with the undeniable truth of the indignity and the cruelty of poor circumstances that so many of our fellow Americans are living under, we believe that millions more Americans will join the ranks of those who are determined to see an end to poverty in our lifetime.

I am joined by a number of my colleagues this evening who will come up