

And he was a principled leader.

He stood firmly for what he believed—and wasn't afraid to admit when he made a mistake.

2 Corinthians 5:8 reminds us that 'to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord.'

I pray that my friend has now found the peace he sought.

To his wife, Joe Anne, and his daughter, Ashley—please know that Walter left an indelible mark upon our state and nation.

Let all Members of the estimable body learn and profit from the example of Congressman Walter Jones, Jr.

He will be missed.

#### TWO WOMEN, TWO PLACES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Madam Speaker, before I begin my remarks, let me thank my colleagues, Congresswoman VIRGINIA FOXX and Congressman DAVID PRICE, for their beautiful, moving tributes to our colleague, Walter Jones.

I wasn't an intimate friend of Walter's, but we did have a friendship. Each encounter that I had with him was special because he always had an eye toward that which was higher, noble, and good.

I heard some of the sentiments Members expressed, heartfelt sentiments of loss, but also a great tribute and honor to this extraordinary man who did try to rise above the difficulties and the tensions here. I think both his life and his death taught us invaluable lessons, and frankly, I think it is what the American people are longing for from this body as well. So I thank the gentlewoman very much for doing this.

Madam Speaker, tonight, I would like to talk about two women, two women from very different places, two women from very different cultures and different religions, two women with very different stories. Together, these two women, differently and separately, are reinterpreting in light of what was so that they can imagine what will be.

The first woman's name is Nadia Murad. Nadia won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2018. I know Nadia. She is a Yazidi from northern Iraq. The Yazidis are a people bound by an ancient faith tradition, and they have sought to live in peace in very harsh surroundings through the centuries. Along with the Christians of the area, they have endured many persecutions for a very long time. But nothing could have prepared Nadia for what happened on August 15, 2014.

Nadia lived in a little village called Kawju in an area called Sinjar, again, in northern Iraq. The town's residents were mostly farmers and shepherds. At 21 years old, Nadia dreamed of owning her own hair salon and becoming a history teacher. But then the unthinkable happened.

The Islamic State, ISIS, invaded her village. ISIS rounded up everyone and forced them into the schoolyard. The men were then separated from women. As Nadia told us, she said that she never realized how small her village was until she saw all of them in that schoolyard.

They stood huddled on the dry grass. Some whispered to one another, wondering what was going on. Others were silent, in shock. No one understood what was happening, as Nadia said to us.

Nadia was then forced to watch as six of her brothers were massacred. Her mother was executed along with 80 other older women. The bodies of the men and women were then thrown into mass graves.

The rest of the women, including Nadia, were taken to Mosul, the largest city held by ISIS at that time, and they were sold. They were sold as sex slaves.

The depravity of ISIS further unfolded as they sought to carry out a genocide, a complete extermination of Christians, Yazidis, and other religious minority traditions in that area. The Yazidis were singled out for persecution by ISIS because they were part of a Kurdish-speaking religion without a holy book.

Using that background as justification, what was called the ISIS Research and Fatwa Department targeted women for sexual slavery in an effort to lure young men into joining their cause. ISIS' twisted bureaucracy of barbarity even prepared a document on this, and it was called "Questions and Answers on Taking Captives and Slaves."

True to the dictates of the ISIS document, Nadia was bought and sold several times, with Facebook used as one of the prime ISIS marketing tools. She was repeatedly raped, burned with cigarettes, and beaten. At one point, she attempted to escape, but she was caught. The vicious gang rape that then ensued left her unconscious. She decided not to try to escape again.

After months of unspeakable agony, one day, Nadia discovered that a door had been left unlocked, and she fled. She found refuge with a Muslim family who willingly helped her. In fact, the eldest son, at great personal risk, took her in his car and got her to the Kurdish lines where she was safe.

I was first introduced to Nadia by some friends in Lincoln's Yazidi community. Through an interesting convergence of things, Lincoln, Nebraska, which is my home, has the largest Yazidi population in America. Many of the young men had served as our translators during the height of the Iraq war.

Interestingly, one of the first pieces of legislation that I worked on was to give special visas accommodating people to come to America who had risked their lives alongside our troops, some of whom died, and they were given special status to come here. Many have

made their home in Nebraska, and I am very proud of that.

When Nadia came to see me, I could sense the trauma in her face and the wounds in her soul, so I tried to gently ask Nadia if she would be willing to share her full story with those of us there in my office. I told her that I thought it was important that we hear, in order to try to understand, but only if she wanted to. She again gently answered back that, yes, she would share her story.

She walked us through her nightmare. At one point, I looked over at her Yazidi translator. Tears streamed down his face. My own chief of staff sobbed. It was just too much to bear.

But in a real moment of pride for me, Madam Speaker, 1 month ago today, Nadia Murad was my guest right here in the House Chamber for the State of the Union. I was happy to see her again, and she gave me a copy of her book called "The Last Girl." Her fiance was with her, Abid Shamdeen. What a gentle young man. He had served as well as a translator at the height of the Iraq war and had earned his citizenship to America.

Before the State of the Union event, Nadia and I spent about an hour with a reporter from The Washington Post. The beautiful gift of watching her interact with this reporter was this: She answered the questions clearly, with great grace and purposeful resolve, as Abid lovingly stood by her and translated her words and the full meaning of them.

She was in Washington to raise awareness of the Yazidi genocide and join us in the call for a new type of security settlement in northern Iraq that would protect the ancient mosaic, the ancient tapestry of religious pluralism that once existed there, including Christians and Yazidis, as well as certain Islamic minority traditions.

While that was her primary motive before that reporter and us, again, she gently and profoundly articulated the need to respect human dignity. She used that pain in her soul to project healing on our broken world.

Madam Speaker, when I first came to Congress, an older Member warned me about something. He called it the tyranny of the urgent. He said to be careful of the tyranny of the urgent, because what that will do is subsume you into emergency after emergency without leaving any time for reflection, for thought, for dialogue, for relationship.

We see that played out day after day, and, of course, the media begs this as issues switch and controversies arise, and we are all summoned to give various opinions on whatever negative thing just happened. The tyranny of the urgent, we have to be careful of that because it robs us of the chance to sit with a heroic woman like Nadia and listen carefully to what she has to say.

This hour-by-hour D.C. and 911 fire alarm is distracting us from this essential work of reflection and authentic governance. It is true now more than ever.

A lot of what goes on here is outside the glare of television. Recently, I had the chance to engage the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development who had come before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs. I talked to him about a number of issues that were important to me: the country of Haiti, the prospects for reforestation around the world, conservation, the story of Nadia and so many Yazidis, and this need for the new security settlement in northern Iraq.

□ 2045

The American people are generously helping with economic aid, under the leadership of the Agency for International Development, to help potentially create the conditions in which Yazidis and Christians could return and once again flourish.

This was foremost in my mind as I spoke with the administrator in the committee hearing. But I told the administrator this, that the name—the name itself, the United States Agency for International Development—really does not capture the fullness of the mission of what we are trying to do.

Ultimately, this mission and our disposition, as reflected in policy, ought to be about one thing expressed in two words: human dignity—protecting human dignity and, in doing so, attacking the root causes of poverty and attempting to create for the 21st century an imaginative architecture for diplomatic relations, again, rooted in authentic service to America's humanitarian impulse, creating the conditions for international stability which are inextricably intertwined with our own national security.

This is a properly oriented foreign policy trajectory of our Nation, and, again, it is based on the idea that America's impulse is to be charitable, America's impulse is to help—yes, to demand responsibility but, also, to help create the conditions in which human life can flourish.

This has profound meaning, Madam Speaker, where I live, particularly in Nebraska, because one of the ways in which we express, in practical terms, that humanitarian impulse is through agricultural policy. We feed ourselves, and we feed the world.

Nebraska has a big role in doing just that, and this is true now more than ever in our modern age. The land has been the source of our vitality in America.

Particularly where I live but, really, across the country, agriculture is so essential to our economic well-being, our life, our way of life, our culture, to who we are as a people.

And again, where I live, production agriculture is so essential, in corn and soybeans and livestock that cover much of our landscape. They are an important part of America's export prowess.

The farm communities' and the ranch communities' efficiency, their

quality, their ingenuity allows us to provide food security for tens of millions of vulnerable people in America and abroad, while ensuring that Americans enjoy the lowest per capita grocery bills in all the world.

Now, the challenge and the opportunity is to grow America's farm family. And to look to the future, we should look to the past to see, again, in this new century, a new connection starting to occur between the urban and the rural.

This diversification of our farm family is happening rapidly, and so we, importantly, are no longer talking in the language of producers and consumers but, rather, in terms of connecting the farmer to the family.

You can now meet your farmer at the local farmers market. That is a level of intimacy not seen since the early days of agriculture in America.

What is at stake here, Madam Speaker, is this desire to bring people closer to their food and into an authentic relationship with those who grow that food.

Agriculture is creating an exciting new entrepreneurial space, and we have seen a real uptick in young people entering the ag field. Young people are being drawn to agriculture through exciting new niches, including artisanal foods and crops, organics, and the farm-to-fork movement.

Agricultural studies no longer sit off on the side in their own silo. They are inextricably intertwined, an intimate relationship with environmental science and conservation, as well as international development.

Restaurants that focus on locally sourced foods are also growing in popularity, and with that trend comes an increased interest in the food of indigenous peoples—all exciting new spaces.

Still, at the heart of Nebraska and at the heart of America is the traditional, large-scale American farm.

At the beginning of this, Madam Speaker, I talked about two women. And we have heard about Nadia Murad, who is living with a deep wound yet seeking ways to rebuild what once was a thriving tradition.

I want to talk about another woman I recently met now, though, a fascinating young woman who has merged the millennial sense of authentic connection with a traditional production ag operation.

Hannah Esch is an agricultural student at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln and a Nebraska beef ambassador.

Hannah was surprised when she recently visited some young children in a classroom in one of our counties and, when asked a basic question about where food comes from, a third grader answered that eggs come from cows since they are next to the milk in the grocery store. This alarmed Hannah a bit, but it reinforced Hannah's desire to go deeper into ag education and outreach.

Hannah is a specialty livestock producer with a fascinating background as

an agriculture pioneer. She is a part of a growing movement of young agricultural entrepreneurs. She is a passionate advocate for production agriculture, while also seeking emerging niche opportunities.

In Nebraska, the average age of the farmer is 58 years old. I don't know exactly what it is across the country, Madam Speaker, but I assume it is somewhat similar.

What we have on our hands is, on the horizon, a generational transfer. But there is also an interesting convergence of amazing new opportunity on that same horizon.

Two dynamics are on the verge of breaking out: small-scale farm production and the nimble, innovative use of technology in agriculture.

I met Hannah at an ag pioneers event organized by the Agribusiness Entrepreneurship program at the University of Nebraska.

The businesses of these cutting-edge ag leaders range from organic popcorn production to ag tech in the Internet of Things. Others were leaders in the farm-to-table movement, boutique vegetable growers, and specialty livestock sellers. Some were large grain producers experimenting with cover crops that would enhance the soil and also advance their own innovation in the precision agriculture space.

Not everybody in this room was young. Not everybody came from farm families, interestingly. But what they shared was a passionate desire to add value to traditional production agriculture and create the space for a new food movement that is showing tremendous potential.

Of course, at that meeting, given this body recently passed a new farm bill, an important piece of legislation that does basically one thing—provides food security in two ways: The risk management policies that protect agriculture producers from the vagaries, the ups and downs, of weather, the supply problems as well as other difficulties that arise in ensuring that a timely, good harvest is delivered, that is the purpose of the farm bill, combined with its other purpose, to help those who are in food-vulnerable circumstances through our nutrition programs. We discussed the policies embedded in the farm bill, including the value-added grants section and the assistance that we give to beginning farmers and ranchers.

Another of the participants were the Brugger brothers. They were engaging young people who could honestly, Madam Speaker, star in a reality TV show.

They are adding enormous value to the farm commodities they produce. These twins not only distill corn and raise cattle; they create a sequence of value across multiple agricultural products, from hops to whiskey to finished meats. Their vertical integration puts the value in the value chain—in their pocket. That is an exciting entrepreneurial place to be.

These brothers, however, are about more than food. They also want to lure

members of their younger generation back to the small town. They want to build community around artisanal agriculture.

This connectivity around food is one of the value propositions that I wanted to highlight here that Hannah holds so dear. She has grown her own premium brand of beef through the power of story.

Using Instagram and photos and video, Hannah sells her livestock product directly via the Internet to a diverse range of customers from around the country who yearn to know the provenance of their food.

Hannah draws interest in her beef by showing the life cycle of her cattle, and, through compelling use of social media, she invites customers into the intimate process of livestock production. Her market, again, is to a world hungry for the authentic story behind what is for dinner.

Madam Speaker, with Hannah and other ag pioneers, we are experiencing a bit—or the front end, should I say?—of an emerging set of ideas that will help shape our social and economic well-being for this century. It is the entrepreneurial drive that these young people possess to be stewards of the land, to grow the ag family, and to create the space for genuine food relationship.

This millennial-driven movement signifies an embrace of the traditional human-scaled model of agriculture for which our society is yearning, while remaining firmly within and adding to the mainstream of production agriculture that feeds America and feeds the world.

So what do Hannah and Nadia hold in common? I think they are connected. They are from very different lands. They speak different languages. They have different cultural mores.

What they are driving for is meaning around human dignity. Whether it is Nadia, who has suffered the horrible loss of her family and her extraordinary tradition—she is being driven by a purpose to pull out of that tragedy deep meaning and projecting that on the world, speaking to our hearts clearly through her suffering about the need for human dignity.

It is our only way out, to express and rebuild our systems of governance, our foreign relations, and our economics around this idea of interconnectedness with respect for human dignity. It is a very important driver, even in the life of an entrepreneur like Hannah, who seeks, again, the authenticity of food relationship. I think there is an intimate connection here between two women from two very different, far-away places.

Madam Speaker, my wife was telling me recently—and I venture out here a little bit because I don't know the name of this art form. It is my understanding there is a type of porcelain that is very, very delicate and fragile; and, if it should break, it is actually repaired by gold so that, as beautiful as

the original piece was, it becomes more vibrant, more offering. Its brokenness shows more beauty.

In listening to Nadia and her deep woundedness and watching her young fiance lovingly escort her through the storytelling of her wounds to the world, it is that porcelain being repaired by gold, and it shines all the more beautifully.

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

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2131

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McGOVERN) at 9 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1, FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Ms. SCANLON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-16) on the resolution (H. Res. 172) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, and strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

##### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

Washington, DC, March 5, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I submit the Rules of the Committee on the Judiciary for the 116th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record. On January 24, 2019, the Committee met in open session and adopted these Rules by voice vote, a quorum being present.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,  
Chairman.

Rule I. The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary and its Subcommittees with the following specific additions thereto.

##### RULE II. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee on the Judiciary for the conduct of

its business shall be on Wednesday of each week while the House is in session.

(b) Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman and a regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with when, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need therefor.

(c) The Chairman shall furnish each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee with the date, place, and a list of bills and subjects to be considered at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

(d) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, the text of such legislation shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(e) In an emergency that does not reasonably allow for the notice as requirements in (c) and (d), the Chairman may waive the notice requirements with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

(f) To the maximum extent practicable, amendments to a measure or matter shall be submitted in writing or electronically to the designee of both the Chairman and Ranking Member at least 24 hours prior to the consideration of the measure or matter. The Chairman may use his discretion to give priority to amendments submitted in advance.

(g) Committee and Subcommittee meetings for the transaction of business, i.e. meetings other than those held for the purpose of taking testimony, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(h) Every motion made to the Committee and entertained by the Chairman shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any Member, and a copy made available to each Member present.

(i) For purposes of taking any action at a meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee thereof for which a majority is not required, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of not less than one-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee, respectively.

(j)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time.

(2) In exercising postponement authority under subparagraph (1), the Chairman shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

(3) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(k) Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee.

(l) Without further action of the Committee, the Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

##### RULE III. HEARINGS

(a) The Committee Chairman or any Subcommittee Chairman shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject