

In my district, one in five New Mexicans receive SNAP benefits, the highest of any State. This Republican majority silenced him, so I am here to read the remarks that the Republican majority might not want to hear from Mr. MCGOVERN. These are his remarks:

Mr. Speaker, Republicans are advancing a bill that cuts SNAP, our Nation's first line of defense against hunger, by an astounding \$30 billion.

He would have probably raised his hands and said: You can't make this up.

MAGA Republicans included a provision in their extremely partisan farm bill that will prevent SNAP benefits from ever being increased, even if a scientific review says they should be.

The last reevaluation, in 2021, which was the first update in 50 years, gave families an extra—wait for it—\$1.40 per person per day to purchase food. That extra help has meant families can access more nutritious food. It has meant fewer skipped meals. It has meant better food security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to oppose this MAGA Republican farm bill which would cut future benefits and increase hunger for kids, seniors, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable adults.

Those are JIM MCGOVERN's remarks. While House Republicans silenced him today, they will never silence the truth that he speaks. We must end hunger now. We must answer the call: "When I was hungry you gave me to eat; when I was thirsty you gave me to drink."

I thank Representative JAHANA HAYES for her advocacy in bringing us together to heed this call.

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GOLDMAN).

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Connecticut very much for yielding.

I rise today, alongside so many of my colleagues, to make one thing very clear. Republicans' proposed funding cuts to SNAP are unconscionable and will send millions into poverty and food insecurity.

SNAP is an essential lifeline that working families across America rely on to put food on the table. In New York City alone, where I come from, more than 1.7 million people rely on SNAP benefits to help them feed their families. Nationwide, there are more than 41 million SNAP recipients.

According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 92 percent of SNAP benefits go to households with income below the poverty line and a shocking 54 percent go to households at or below half of the poverty line.

It begs the question: What do my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have against working families doing their best to succeed? Do you not care if our children go without food?

It is just simply unacceptable. Food is a basic necessity. In the wealthiest country in the world, it should not even be a question whether our govern-

ment is going to make sure that everyone, especially innocent children, have basic necessities.

Our budgets show where our priorities lie. Let's reverse these draconian cuts to SNAP, let's not cut taxes on the wealthy, and let's put our families and our children first.

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to thank all of my colleagues who participated in tonight's SNAP Special Order.

I will close by saying that these cuts will affect Summer EBT, which is how most families feed their children over the summer, by \$500 million in this farm bill.

I am not really sure if there is a full appreciation of who is affected by these cuts. I have been very transparent about my story and the fact that I grew up in a household that received food stamps. As a young college student and a single mom, I was working two jobs, attending community college, and still qualified for benefits.

I promise you that my story is the same as a constituent in the district of every single Member of Congress who just wants a shot, who just wants a chance at raising their children with dignity, who just wants a chance at moving their family from poverty into being contributors to society.

Every single one of you has someone in your district just like me, hundreds of families going through the same thing, working families that will be affected by the \$11 billion in cuts that would affect their households and their earnings.

I urge my Republican colleagues to rethink these proposals, to come back to the table and let us work on a bipartisan farm bill that helps everybody in America. Of all the things that we can say that we have done, I don't want taking food out of the mouths of children to be one of them.

Tomorrow, we will go into a markup on this farm bill, and we will review it title by title. There are 12 titles. The Thrifty Food Plan, which is what many of us have spoken about tonight, which is a mathematical system by which benefits are evaluated and based upon, was moved from title IV, which is the nutrition title, to title XII, miscellaneous and others.

Nutrition is not miscellaneous. It is something that should be a priority in this country. It is something that we have the ability to do. Once again, it is a policy choice.

I held out until I saw the text because I prayed about it and I hoped and I wished that the cuts were not as bad as I had read about in the papers and heard talk about, but they are. Mr. Speaker, \$30 billion in cuts are devastating to a program that is the most effective antihunger program that we have.

I urge my colleagues to really consider their votes on this farm bill and the impact that it will have on children and families.

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I know what it is like to grow up hungry.

I know the feeling, as a young girl, opening the refrigerator, only to see the water jug.

I know what it's like growing up on government-provided commodity food—cheese, peanut butter, oatmeal.

This Farm Bill proposal cuts more than \$30 Billion from SNAP for what?

I want my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to explain why.

I want them to explain to the single mom at the grocery store whose hours are being cut because the store isn't making enough revenue or to the farmer trying to keep the farm afloat for the next generation, who relies on the grocery store to make payments.

Most importantly, I want them to be able to explain this to the children in my district.

Texas ranks second worst in the nation for hunger, and if these cuts do become a reality, Texas will receive \$2.3 billion less in SNAP benefits.

Let me repeat that: \$2.3 billion.

In my district, SNAP serves over 57,000 households.

These cuts would have a devastating impact on children, seniors, and individuals with disabilities.

It's a shame that House Republicans are weakening our ability to feed the most vulnerable members of our communities.

Instead of attacking SNAP, we must improve and protect it.

I know that the dysfunction of this Congress can mess with our sense of reality. So let me remind you:

The Farm Bill has long been a way to connect Republicans and Democrats, rural and urban, to serve all Americans. It reminds us that small places can do big things.

So, it is very sad that Republicans are holding out on farmers, families, and our neighbors. I mean, why are we balancing budgets on the bellies of hungry children?

We must put people over politics. We must put kids over cruelty. We must feed our kids and our communities.

I oppose any cuts to SNAP. I oppose these harmful choices made by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

FINANCIAL FREEDOM IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today and this week, House Republicans are advocating for the American people and protecting them from bureaucratic overreach. We are pushing legislation that will protect Americans' right to financial privacy and

create a regulatory framework for digital asset markets so American industries can thrive.

I am grateful to the Financial Services and Agriculture Committees for prioritizing this important issue, and I am grateful to have my friend and colleague from Arkansas here to share more about his work on this.

I think one interesting element to this is we had a very strong approach and bill on this regulatory framework regarding these various digital assets. We garnered an incredibly strong bipartisan vote today.

I think it is important to recognize this is not a messaging bill in any way, shape, or form. We are trying to make sure we do the thing that we are elected to do, and that is take care of this type of very important work legislatively and not cede this power to the bureaucratic state and the regulators.

That is something that we accomplished here, and we are accomplishing this week. It is incredibly important to recognize that we are doing this through legislation and not just through an administrative state.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), an authority on this topic.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Utah for sharing some of the time tonight to talk to the American people about some of the important priorities that House Republicans have put on the floor for consideration in the House this week.

House Republicans believe strongly that capital formation, jobs, careers, and opportunities are essential to economic growth in our Nation.

America's economic growth leads the world right now. We are so blessed to have relatively low unemployment and ample work, but we are also leading in technology. That is at the heart of what House Republicans have had on the floor today.

First, let's talk about the internet. What has been more forceful in our lives, all of our lives, for the past three decades? The internet.

Back in 1996, in this Chamber, in this House, former Congressman Chris Cox of southern California, later an SEC chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission chairman, was on this floor and he said: We should not try to regulate or tax the internet. The internet is just a computer program; it is a computer platform. Let's tax and regulate the kinds of activity that take place on the internet.

This House made the decision, and the Senate joined, to leave the internet as an open platform for collaboration. Think about that and the effect on the last three decades.

If we had not had the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and that resolution to not overregulate and hamstring the internet by Federal intervention, you wouldn't have the smartphone technology in your pocket. You would not be shopping and having your dog food delivered to your house every month.

It has been amazing to see how the protocols written on the internet as open-source technology benefited our country.

After email, it allowed us to set up our own marketing platforms on the internet, so-called Web2, where we set up websites, we had interactivity with our customers, we sold products, we serviced products, and we took payments.

Now, it is time for people to have an opportunity to write applications on a blockchain, what we call Web3. We want to own our own data. We don't want our data to be owned by Google or by Facebook or by Big Tech. Ideally, we would like to own our own data, have our own data privacy, and all of that is made easier and more effective by writing applications on a blockchain.

Today, in the House, we had a big vote. We have 435 Members here in the House, and 279 Members voted in favor of the Republicans' proposal for a regulatory framework for digital asset technology. This is setting up the regulatory framework so that if you want to write an application on blockchain and you want to raise money around that, do venture capital effectively, right now there are no rules of the road for that, zero.

□ 1900

There is a regulatory gap, and that regulatory gap is in the purview of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Right now, we have people who want to do Web3 applications. They want to write programs for blockchain, they want to raise money for that and have that technology expand, but they are stymied by the existing laws and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our fit for purpose act that we passed today by an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote sets up that framework. It directs the SEC and it directs the Commodity Futures Trading Commission what to do and how to have the right laws and the right regulations so that people can trade digital assets. Like bitcoin is a digital commodity, it is a cryptocurrency, but this affects, as I say, the future of technology in developing new forms of financial services that will lower costs for consumers, give people more choice, let people own their own data and have greater privacy and have less intrusion from Big Tech, own more of what they create, and get paid for sharing what they create.

All of that, in my judgment, is at the heart of Web3 internet development. The bill today, supported overwhelmingly by the Republicans and 71 Democrats who joined us for a total vote of 279 votes on the House floor means that, once again, there is a bipartisan consensus that we want America to lead in technology.

It is just like that bipartisan consensus back in the 1990s led by Chris Cox so long ago that gave us the abil-

ity to have competitive new technology for cellular telephones and for an open internet so that we could creatively use it to build our businesses.

I want to thank some people who have helped make this a success over the past 1½ years working on this: G.T. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and PATRICK MCHENRY, the chairman of the House Financial Services Committee. If we didn't have PATRICK's and G.T.'s leadership then this wouldn't have been a priority in this House. Working with Majority Leader STEVE SCALISE and Speaker MIKE JOHNSON, it became a priority for this House.

My hat is off to Chair MCHENRY and Chair THOMPSON for their leadership.

It may sound like a small thing when you don't work here, Mr. Speaker, but to see two large authorizing committees of the U.S. House of Representatives, Agriculture and Financial Services, working seamlessly together, it is a big deal. They produced this bill. I was proud to work on it with them with my colleague on the Agriculture Committee who does digital assets on the Agriculture Committee, DUSTY JOHNSON of South Dakota.

The four of us led this effort, but we had help from our whip, TOM EMMER of Minnesota, and WARREN DAVIDSON who have been leaders in decentralized finance, Fintech, and blockchain for years, long before this bill came to the floor. They were essential to that effort.

Now for my friends on the other side of the aisle, JIM HIMES of Connecticut, RITCHIE TORRES of New York, JOSH GOTTHEIMER of New Jersey, BRITTANY PETERSEN of Colorado, and Ms. CARAVEO of Colorado, these were outstanding leaders on the Democratic side of the aisle who worked tirelessly with Republicans to draft this law to convince the American people that we do work together on this House floor, we do put America first, and we do put American leadership in technology first. A vote of 279, as I say, is a big vote in the House on a bipartisan priority to set the right course for a regulatory framework for digital assets.

Who benefits?

Consumers, investors, inventors, and people who want to create new ways for you and me to do financial services and do healthcare together on a blockchain benefit. I think this is an exciting prospect. I think it was an important step for the House.

The second bill that we will be debating tomorrow is also led by Republicans. It, again, says that the private sector should lead, not the public sector, not Big Government when it comes to digital payments.

Many in the Democratic Party support something called a central bank digital currency where you would actually end up banking at the Federal Reserve bank, and your lack of privacy and your private information could be compromised because you would be embedded in this large digital payment

system called a central bank digital currency.

Republicans are opposed to that. We prefer the private sector innovate in payments, as you see today in your own life, Mr. Speaker, Venmo, Zelle, and peer-to-peer payments, those are products of the private sector. Writing a check is part of the private sector. Making a debit card payment or a credit card payment is a product of the private sector.

We believe that is also the case when it comes to a tokenized payment stablecoin. We believe that should be a product of the private sector and not of the Federal Reserve or the central government.

Tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, you will see House Republicans come to this floor and say that we do not want this administration, or any administration, to move forward with a central bank digital currency without a direct authorization of the Congress because we believe, as I say, so strongly in the private sector leading the way in payments and in the innovation for blockchain technology.

We will probably come to this House floor later in the year with a private-sector driven payment stablecoin bill led by Mr. MCHENRY of North Carolina.

To my friend from Utah, I say that those are some of the highlights today that I think show that on a bipartisan basis, the Republicans are leading in technology in this House.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I will echo the comments on much of the financial services packages that we are putting on the floor this week. The gentleman's comment that this is a big deal, I would hope that folks could recognize that we are at a time where it is unknown. There are no rules in place for this innovation that is taking place in the financial market, and there has to be. It is good for every American, it is good for our economy, and it is good for our industries to be able to have that structure, and we are putting that forward today.

The big deal about this is that this is something that should pass as soon it goes over to the Senate. It has strong bipartisan support, and folks can recognize the importance of this moment. House Republicans are leading to make that happen and to make that possible. We are not just engaging in messaging bills on this type of stuff. This is legitimate, and it had a really, really strong vote today. It was not as strong, I might mention, from my Committee on Ways and Means with the tax package, but this is not a competition. It is not a competition.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Utah for yielding.

I think that is an important comment that this vote of 279 sends a strong message to the Senate that this House has done their homework and that this House is prepared to advance technology that protects consumers,

offers opportunities for investors, lets America lead, and brings capital back to the United States that has left the U.S. due to the uncertainty and lack of leadership from the Securities and Exchange Commission and the lack of authority in the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

I hope this is a sign we can work together with our friends in the Senate and that we can make law in this financial technology advance and, as you say, not just have a messaging bill.

RECOGNIZING JULIE'S SWEET SHOPPE IN
CONWAY, ARKANSAS

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, small businesses are the heart of each of our communities.

I rise today to recognize the efforts of a good friend, a great entrepreneur, and one of my constituents, Julie Goodnight, and her bakery, Julie's Sweet Shoppe in Conway, Arkansas.

Julie began her career in the bakery industry at the age of 17 as she worked for her father's bakery, Ed's.

As the granddaughter of two World War II veterans, Julie loved how her father's shop provided a place for local veterans to meet and share their stories over a cup of coffee and a doughnut.

Beginning at Ed's in the 1990s, Julie worked to honor these local heroes by celebrating them with an annual Veterans Day event, and when Julie finally got that amazing opportunity that every American entrepreneur dreams of, opening her own shop on Veterans Day in 2013, she continued this amazing family tradition.

Since its founding, Julie's Sweet Shoppe has honored over 1,000 local veterans at its annual Veterans Day celebration.

I have had the honor of attending every Veterans Day event at Julie's, and I have seen firsthand the impact she makes on our community.

I thank Julie's Sweet Shoppe for their outstanding service to our veterans in central Arkansas and to wish them continued success in all of their endeavors.

SYRIAN EMERGENCY TASK FORCE, 2024
COMMUNITY PARTNER OF THE YEAR AWARD

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Syrian Emergency Task Force, a nonprofit based in central Arkansas.

In May, the University of Central Arkansas awarded SETF with the 2024 Community Partner of the Year Award for their work to relieve the suffering of those in Syria from Bashar al-Assad's deadly regime.

In 2011, the Syrian Emergency Task Force was created in response to the Syrian Government's war on its own citizens, many of the targets of which were innocent kids. It was called the Syrian Emergency Task Force because they thought it would be a short-term emergency in 2011. Here we are a decade later, and they are still hard at work on behalf of ordinary people in Syria.

Last summer, I was honored to visit the beautiful children at SETF's spon-

sored school for orphans, the Wisdom House, in northwest Syria. While there, I heard devastating stories from these children who endured continuous bombardment by the Assad regime and their Russian or Iranian coconspirators resulting in more orphans on the street and more families displaced.

Under UCA graduate and SETF executive director Mouaz Moustafa's leadership, SETF works with those in the region and beyond to bring the voices of the Syrian people to the international stage. They are determined to create a safe and free Syria, away from the Assad dictatorship.

I thank President Davis and many other leaders at the University of Central Arkansas for their support of SETF and their support of the organization's efforts to make a difference in the lives of the Syrian people who are suffering at the hand of the Assad regime's barbarism.

The SETF is more than deserving of this award. I am proud to continue to work alongside of them in Congress in combating the Assad regime and helping them to be a strong advocate for helping the innocent people regain their freedom and regain their country.

BSA 2024 SILVER BUFFALO AND ANTELOPE
AWARDS

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize these Scouters from the Natural State Council who have been awarded national recognition in 2024.

The Silver Antelope, created in 1942, honors Scouters who have demonstrated exceptional character and provided distinguished service within one of Scouting America's 16 territories across the country.

The Natural State Council is delighted to see the recognition of Ray Dillon of Little Rock and Anthony Sitz of Conway as the 2024 winners of the Silver Antelope Award.

The Boy Scouts of America would not exist without the foundational help of their volunteers. They make scouting successful. The responsibility for ensuring that our youth receive mentorship and guidance that they need to develop as strong leaders rests with volunteers like Ray and Tony. I congratulate them both on this national recognition of their decades of service.

NATIONAL GUARD PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
CENTER'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the National Guard Professional Education Center in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

In 1974, then-Governor Dale Bumpers recognized the need for a place to train National Guardsmen and -women from across the country, and he knew Arkansas would make the perfect home for such a facility.

□ 1915

Beginning with an inaugural class of 30 soldiers from 12 States, the PEC now serves over 20,000 National Guard members from around the country every year at their base in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

For 50 years, the Professional Education Center has been committed to the important work of ensuring the readiness of our National Guardsman to respond to the challenges of today and the unknown challenges of tomorrow.

The PEC at Camp Robinson is a credit to Arkansas and the Nation, and I thank them for their service and dedication. I know the next 50 years of our Professional Education Center on Camp Robinson will be absolutely just as productive and successful.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague from the great State of Arkansas for his words, more so for being able to encapsulate what you all have accomplished with the Financial Services packages we are putting on this week. They are a very big deal, as was mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to sharing just a few thoughts of my own as we wrap up here.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his tireless work. These are meaty issues. They are hard for folks to truly understand, and it takes the real work of Congress to do stuff like this, so I thank the gentleman for his leadership there.

As I mentioned earlier, House Republicans are pushing legislation to protect consumers' and Americans' rights to financial privacy, values that I believe everyone can support. We witnessed that today with the strong bipartisan vote on this issue.

The Financial Innovation and Technology for the 21st Century Act, also known as FIT21, will protect consumers and encourage innovation by creating a regulatory framework for digital asset markets through legislation, not through regulators.

One of the most common frustrations that I hear back in the First District of Utah is this concept of why does the administrative state have so much influence? Why is there so much executive overreach?

This isn't just geared toward one administration. They are very frustrated with pretty much all of President Biden's policies and his executive actions, whether it be the student loan repayment stuff that he is doing or the inability to implement solid policy at the border and all the protections that he removed there.

They are so frustrated at executive overreach in general, and I think you see that play out in why Congress, oftentimes, has such low approval ratings.

Today was a day that we are pushing back against that. We can always blame the administration, but part of it is that we have to look at ourselves and say what we are doing to find a path forward and to find a way to get something accomplished.

We have actually had several of these moments in this House majority, in

this Republican majority, in this 118th Congress. Today was definitely one of those days.

We are making it so the executive branch is going to work the way they are supposed to. This legislation should go to the Senate. It should get a vote that will garner the same type of bipartisan support that it got here in the House today, and it should be signed into law.

As digital assets and blockchain technologies continue to develop, FIT21 takes a critical step toward market certainty for consumers and innovators. Rather than regulation by enforcement, FIT21 will establish clear regulatory lines between the SEC and CFTC, as well as ensure digital asset providers have a pathway to raise funds.

FIT21 would also protect consumers and the broader ecosystem through measures that establish transparent disclosure requirements, including requiring digital asset developers to provide information about a digital asset project's ownership and operational structure; creating a comprehensive registration system for digital asset institutions to serve customers in the market; and, three, ensuring that customer-facing digital asset exchanges and brokers provide disclosures to their customers and take steps to reduce those conflicts of interests, Mr. Speaker.

We have seen what regulatory certainty and pro-growth policies can do to help American industry thrive. I commend Chairman THOMPSON of the Agriculture Committee, Chairman MCHENRY of the Financial Services Committee, and members of both of those committees for their hard work on this important legislation. As we heard earlier from Mr. HILL, this is hard work. Actually finding consensus to move something forward is the tough work of Congress.

House Republicans are also leading efforts this week legislatively in supporting the CBDC Anti-Surveillance State Act, which is critical to blocking Federal bureaucrats from creating a central bank digital currency. A CBDC could allow a China-like reality in which our financial system could be used against Americans as the government monitors transactions and tracks customer behaviors.

As I shared earlier today, implementing a central bank digital currency is simply un-American. There are few things that could totally infringe on our freedoms and autonomy more than currency. There are only a few things that could totally infringe on that more than a currency that can be closely tracked, withheld, and weaponized based on our behaviors, causes, and political leanings.

This bill ensures Congress maintains its authority over CBDCs so that if a CBDC were authorized, it will receive robust attention and vetting by elected officials.

Mr. Speaker, I can't stress enough that with the way that this digital cur-

rency is trending—and we see it from other nations—the ability to closely and quickly track directly offends our American right to privacy on this important aspect of our financial freedom.

Again, we are taking the steps today with the House Republican majority to find a path forward and do this the way that the Constitution envisioned we would actually work here, to find a way to make this into law and to actually address these issues.

It is a world that is, again, difficult to understand, and that is why this is such tough work. Again, I commend the members on the Financial Services and Agriculture Committees to get this right, put forth the legislation, receive the bipartisan support, send it over to the Senate, and, hopefully, get it passed into law soon.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues who participated in this and for the successful week that we are having back here in our legislative session, the last one in the month of May. We look forward to advancing more key legislation tomorrow.

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

ISRAEL UNDER ATTACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, anybody who is watching the world events unfolding today is well aware that our dear friends in Israel are under attack, but they are not just under attack by Hamas. They are, in fact, under attack from the anti-Western civilization radical progressives across the globe and, in particular, at the International Criminal Court.

In all ways, with respect to this attack on Israel, on Western civilization, on our own values, on the abuse of an international organization with no real legitimacy, the international court, the United States should have Israel's back.

Let's look back for a second at October 7. Let's look at what Israel is dealing with in addition to a long history of being under attack, of facing foes in the Middle East, of having to live in constant fear of attack, of having to live under the technology provided in a mutual relationship between the United States and Israel, the Iron Dome, with David's Sling, and with all the technology to shoot missiles down.

How many Americans would like to be sitting in Manhattan, D.C., Austin, Dallas, San Francisco, or any other part of this country, knowing that the only reason they are safely sitting there is that the missiles that are constantly being fired at them are being taken down by technology? I don't think that would sit too well with most Americans. I don't think most Americans would sit back if rockets