

say, over the top of the trench, charging into the guns of the Germans.

When the Americans arrived, the Axis powers were slowly gaining power. With Russia's premature exit from the war, German troops from the Eastern Front were able to be redeployed to the Western Front.

In the Spring Offensive of 1918, the Germans threw everything they had at our British and French allies, hoping to end the war before the Americans entered that war. But they were too late. The U.S. troops rushed to the front, relieving their battle-weary comrades and stunning the Germans with the American fighting spirit.

World War I is often considered the first modern war. Military technology made rapid advances, making the battlefield more dangerous than ever in history. The trench warfare was horrifying and brutal.

Despite the dangers, our boys were eager to get into the fight. In June of 1918, the feared German Army was approaching Paris, France, but then they met the United States Marines at Belleau Wood.

Mr. Speaker, when the Americans, the Marines, arrived on the battlefield, they encountered retreating French troops. A French colonel ordered the Marines to retreat as well, but the American captain commanding the 51st Company, 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment made it clear they weren't there to experience defeat. He responded: "Retreat, hell. We just got here."

The battle was costly for our Marines, but it broke the German Army's advance and its will to fight. From then on, the Germans only lost. The Allies quickly mounted a successful counteroffensive to push the Germans back into Germany, and the war was over, 100 years ago this year.

We must not forget those who sacrificed so much to make the world a better place. During the war, 116,516 Americans were killed. Another 200,000 were wounded. Thousands more died when they returned to the United States with the Spanish flu that they contracted when they were over there.

While none of the 4 million courageous Americans who answered the call are with us today, their legacy lives on. I am pleased that last year we finally—finally, after 100 years—broke ground on a new memorial here in the Nation's Capital to honor all of those who served in the great World War I.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the World War I Centennial Commission on which I once served for their highlighting of our World War I troops. Now, after 100 years, the memorial will be built in D.C. for those who served, those who returned, those who returned with the wounds of war, and those who did not return. We are giving these great Americans the honor they rightfully deserve here in Washington, D.C.

There are no more of the battlefield-weary troops that served in the great World War I. The last one was Frank

Buckles, who died at 110, a friend of mine, and it was his desire to see a memorial built here in Washington for all of those friends of his who served in World War I.

So, finally, we are doing that, and the sacrifice of those Americans for this Nation will be preserved in bronze and stone in the heart of this city; for the worst casualty of war, Mr. Speaker, is to be forgotten.

And that is just the way it is.

CARIBBEAN IMMIGRANTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, as part of the Immigration Act of 1990, the diversity visa lottery was established as a way to diversify the United States. Over the past 28 years, the visa lottery has helped to fortify the image of our country and enlarge the greatness of America through the immigrant population. The Diversity Immigrant Visa Program awards up to 50,000 visas each year that presents permanent residency in the U.S. and serves as a pathway to citizenship.

The lottery has been imperative in creating new opportunities for African and Caribbean individuals seeking citizenship in the U.S. The proposed immigration bills today that will be coming to the floor aim to limit refugee admissions, eliminate the diversity lottery, and reduce the number of employment-based visas distributed each year.

As Americans begin many of the pastimes of summer that are quintessentially American—baseball, backyard barbecues, and family road trips—Caribbean Americans reflect on our contributions and the melded culture in the United States through Caribbean American Heritage Month. Ironically, the bills that are coming on the floor this same month will end the Diversity Visa Lottery Program, which has allowed many Caribbean people to come and be part of the American experience.

In a month of polarized politics and the Trump administration's assault on increasing diversity in this Nation, Caribbean American Heritage Month serves as a perfect counterpoint example to support the doctrine of Americanism.

Congress and President George W. Bush adopted Caribbean American Heritage Month in 2006. While the act establishing Caribbean American Heritage Month emphasized the present influence of Caribbean Americans, American history would not be complete without the integration and support of the Caribbean people.

From America's founding to the present, Caribbean people have supported and assisted in the creation of a collective American identity: the articulation of this Nation's rightful place in the world, its traditions, its language, and its cultural style.

From Alexander Hamilton, to American Revolution Haitian gens de couleur libre—free men of color—fighting troops, to slave revolt leader Denmark Vessey, to Colin Powell's shock and awe doctrine, the Caribbean emphasis on revolutionary and righteous ideals enforced through martial action have supported American ideals both at home and abroad.

In today's culture, many are surprised by the placement of Americans of Caribbean descent. They include former Attorney General Eric Holder to iconic personalities like Lenny Kravitz and Beyonce; economic minds such as Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta President Raphael Bostic; to actors Kerry Washington and Jada Pinkett Smith; to athletes Tim Duncan, Mariano Rivera, and Carmelo Anthony; to journalist Joy Reid and U.S. Senator KAMALA HARRIS.

These scions of the Caribbean region are completely American, yet, in many ways, their Caribbean heritage informs and accounts for the attributes which have assisted them in their advancement and supported American greatness.

That philosophy is borne out with recent immigrants and naturalized Caribbean people. According to the Migration Policy Institute, Latin American and Caribbean people account for the largest percent of foreign-born military personnel, and that group constitutes 38 percent of all foreign born that are in the Armed Forces.

Additionally, according to the 2014 U.S. Census Bureau Report, about 66 percent of Caribbean immigrants and immigrants overall were in the civilian labor force, compared to 62 percent of the native born.

According to the Caribbean Policy Institute, Caribbean Blacks have labor force participation rates that exceed the averages for U.S. natives and all immigrants combined. The study from this institute has shown that, collectively, Caribbean people have higher median income earnings than all the immigrants in the U.S.

The proposed zero-tolerance immigration policy has resulted, as we have seen, in thousands of children being torn apart from their families. Children are being held in prolonged family detention centers, and this bill eliminates protections that are in place to ensure safe and basic living needs.

It is our duty to stop the separation of children. It is our duty to see that America remains great through the diversity that it entails. We cannot allow this bill to go forward, which would eliminate the diversity lottery that has created the diverse American culture that we have.

Through service, through ideals, and even through protests, immigrants have made this a great nation.

President Trump issued a proclamation on May 31, 2018, which stated that Caribbean American Heritage Month is a time in which America will honor America's long-shared history with our

neighbors, but he would appear to be ignorant of the fact that it is not a shared history. Our neighbor's history is our American history.

OPIOID CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the opioid crisis. Opioid addiction is sweeping the Nation. It is an epidemic that knows no race, gender, income, or marital status, and certainly no political party.

As we continue to work together here in Washington to combat that crisis, I met with the physicians in Hutchinson, Kansas, who have taken responsibility and ownership of this issue. They have developed their own scientific and compassionate approach to curb addiction in their community.

The Hutchinson Clinic has created an office-wide task force, working with nurses, pharmacists, physicians, and social workers, that outlines steps and procedures to reduce the number of narcotics prescribed in their medical practice.

When I met with the staff and physicians yesterday, they explained that these new steps will not only reduce the number of people unnecessarily exposed to narcotics, but identify patients at risk for addiction. They will use clinical-wide protocols and best practices, which will eliminate doctors shopping for narcotics and manage chronic pain and acute pain more uniformly.

I was heartened to hear the success stories of many of their patients being fully removed from narcotic prescriptions after years of narcotic use. They have carefully tried to sit down with all of their patients on chronic narcotics, and, in many cases, they uncovered some type of an underlying depression or psychosomatic issue that could be resolved with counseling and other medications. In some instances, they found out that the patient was not taking the narcotics but, rather, a family member was selling them.

In either case, they are trying to use a compassionate approach to deal with this growing problem. This is a great prevention and awareness approach. As a physician of 30 years, we must make sure that prescribers understand the risks involved with these highly addictive drugs and minimize addiction.

While we continue to look at solutions here in Washington, I am proud that physicians, nurses, and pharmacists in Kansas are also finding solutions by looking in the mirror and recognizing there are steps that communities, physicians, nurses, social workers, and pharmacists working together can take to prevent addiction before it ever starts.

This month, as the House continues approaching dozens of bills that work on this epidemic from every angle, I want to take time to applaud the

Hutchinson Clinic—the physicians, the nurses, the pharmacists, the social workers, and their staff—for the action that they are taking in implementing solutions that are working, for those closest to the problem will have the best solutions.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

Dr. Ron Bracy, Geneva Classical Christian School, Fair Oaks Ranch, Texas, offered the following prayer:

Almighty, sovereign, creator and eternal holy God, You have shown great kindness and mercy to all Your people. Let Your ears be attentive and Your eyes open to this prayer for Your servants, these men and women of Congress, who are Your representatives of the people of this Nation.

May we remember that in the beginning You gave us this Nation and the freedoms and abundant blessings we enjoy.

But O, Lord God, we confess our sins toward You. We have not obeyed the simplest of Your commandments: "To love the Lord God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, with all your mind, and to love your neighbor as yourself."

We ask that You grant us forgiveness and give us wisdom, understanding, and compassion to these Your servants.

In the name of God, our heavenly father, Jesus Christ the Son, and the holy spirit.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the

ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. MCCOLLUM led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING DR. RON BRACY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Dr. Ron Bracy as our guest chaplain.

Dr. Bracy has served our Nation in uniform and through his faith. He entered the Air Force Academy after high school and served in the U.S. Air Force for 42 years.

Dr. Bracy is a veteran of the Vietnam war, where he flew 183 combat missions and was on duty in the Pentagon during the 9/11 terrorist attack.

He is a retired minister and author of "Walk On: From the Valley of Despair to the Mountaintop of Praise."

He has taught at all levels of education, and currently teaches at the Geneva Classical Christian School in Texas.

Dr. Bracy was my family pastor for many years. He and his wife, Judith, are truly loved.

We are incredibly blessed to have Dr. Bracy here with us today.

CONGRATULATING PRESIDENT-ELECT IVAN DUQUE OF COLOMBIA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to President-elect Ivan Duque on being elected the new president of Colombia on Sunday, achieving 10 million votes, with one of the largest voter turnouts in the history of Colombia.

At 41, President-elect Duque will be one of the youngest presidents in the country's history. The father of three is married to Maria Juliana Ruiz.

I know firsthand of the talented people of Colombia, as former co-chairman of the Partners of Americas program, hosting students from Colombia with two of my sons as exchange students to Colombia.