

and Japan, and to defend the Republic of Korea under Article III of the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea;

(2) a constructive and forward-looking relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea for United States diplomatic, economic, and security interests and for open and inclusive architecture to support the development of a secure, stable, and prosperous Indo-Pacific region;

(3) strengthening and broadening diplomatic, economic, security, and people-to-people ties between and among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea;

(4) developing and implementing a strategy to deepen the trilateral diplomatic and security cooperation between the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, including through diplomatic engagement, regional development, energy security, scientific and health partnerships, educational and cultural exchanges, missile defense, intelligence-sharing, space, cyber, and other diplomatic and defense-related initiatives;

(5) trilateral cooperation with members of the United Nations Security Council and other Member States to fully and effectively enforce sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as the "DPRK") and evaluate additional and meaningful new measures toward the DPRK under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;

(6) trilateral cooperation to support and uphold a rules-based trade and economic order in the Indo-Pacific region, including the empowerment of women, which is vital for the prosperity of all our nations;

(7) supporting the expansion of academic and cultural exchanges among the three nations, especially efforts to encourage Japanese and Korean students to study at universities in the United States, and vice versa, to deepen people-to-people ties; and

(8) continued cooperation among the governments of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to promote human rights.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 127.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure, and I want to start by thanking Chairman ENGEL for his leadership in bringing this measure forward today and Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. YOHO for their partnership in demonstrating this is a bipartisan effort aimed at strengthening the trilateral ties among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.

For many years now, our three countries have worked hard to lay the foundation for enduring regional security

in Northeast Asia. We have found common ground in many areas: promoting a rules-based economic order in Asia, defending against aggression from North Korea, and ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight, to name a few.

Recently, however, there has been an alarming deterioration of relations between Seoul and Tokyo. Of particular concern to U.S. interests has been the decision to end the 2015 agreement, an agreement the U.S. worked closely with Seoul and Tokyo to reach, as well as the politicization of bilateral trade disputes. There is no question that we need to get this relationship back on track.

The United States, Japan, and Korea have nothing to gain from the current trajectory, but we all have a lot to lose. American businesses lose out when tense trade relations create uncertainty about markets and supply chains. American security is undermined when one of our greatest assets, our alliances, are weakened. And, of course, those who want to see the rules-based order in Asia topple benefit from all of this.

This resolution calls on the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to strengthen our trilateral cooperation in areas critical to all of us and to safeguard and strengthen our longstanding diplomatic, economic, security, and people-to-people ties.

This is a good measure that I am pleased to support, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, which Chairman ENGEL and I introduced earlier this year.

The U.S. alliances with Japan and South Korea remain critical to U.S. national security interests in the Indo-Pacific and around the world. The trilateral cooperation we share with both of these allies is essential now more than ever, as we face China's aggressive expansion with its Belt and Road policy and North Korea's continued nuclear belligerence.

But the relationship between South Korea and Japan continues to be burdened by historical grievances surrounding imperial Japan's conduct both before and during World War II.

These tensions have flared up since late 2018, developing into an export control dispute and, more recently, affecting our security cooperation.

For instance, last month, South Korea announced that it will withdraw from the General Security of Military Information Agreement with Japan. This key intelligence-sharing pact is essential to our joint responses to North Korean missile launches and other fast-developing military crises. South Korea's withdrawal will take effect in November, so it is essential that this confrontation between the two im-

portant U.S. allies be resolved as soon as possible.

Chairman ENGEL's resolution is a timely reminder of the U.S. relationship with both of these critical security partners and the enduring importance of our trilateral cooperation.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Japan has now banned certain products to be exported to South Korea that are used by South Korea and Samsung, which is in my district. They are the largest foreign investment in the United States. Samsung will be hamstrung in its ability to create semiconductor chips and bring them to the United States and its facility out in Austin, Texas, in my district.

For all these reasons, and national security reasons, most importantly, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution offers a positive vision for our trilateral relationship. Its passage today reaffirms the importance of our countries' cooperation on critical economic and security issues and calls on Seoul, Tokyo, and Washington, collectively, to develop a strategy to reverse the current trajectory and to work together to build stronger ties.

It is a good resolution, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 127, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REAFFIRMING IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 444) reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 444

Whereas the United States has historically served as the benchmark for establishing a comprehensive response to displacement crises around the world, as well as for promoting the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons;

Whereas June 20 is observed as World Refugee Day, a global day to acknowledge the courage, strength, resilience, and determination of women, men, and children who are forced to flee their homes due to conflict, violence, and persecution;

Whereas, in 2018, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—

(1) there were more than 70,800,000 displaced persons worldwide, the worst displacement crisis in global history, including more than 25,900,000 refugees, over 41,300,000 internally displaced persons, and 3,500,000 people seeking asylum;

(2) on average, 37,000 people were forced from their homes each day in the absence of peace and reconciliation in countries where armed conflict, violence, and persecution continue to reign;

(3) 13,600,000 new individuals and families were displaced, the majority of whom were displaced within the borders of their own countries;

(4) 60 percent of preventable maternal deaths occur in situations of conflict and displacement, and 1 in 5 refugees or displaced women in situations of humanitarian crisis suffer sexual violence, a figure which is likely underestimated;

(5) children accounted for about half of all refugees, only half of them attend school;

(6) refugee children were five times more likely to be out of school than children who are not displaced, with refugee girls having less access to school than refugee boys;

(7) 67 percent of all refugees came from Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar, and Somalia, including 6,654,000 refugees from Syria alone;

(8) there were more than 13,000,000 forcibly displaced Syrians, including 6,654,000 refugees, 6,184,000 internally displaced people, and 140,000 asylum-seekers; and

(9) 84 percent of all refugees were hosted by developing nations, and less than 1 percent of vulnerable refugees in need of resettlement had the opportunity to resettle because sufficient numbers of places do not exist; and

Whereas the United States resettlement program is a life-saving solution critical to global humanitarian efforts, which serves to strengthen global security, advance United States foreign policy goals, and support regional host countries while serving individuals and families in need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms the bipartisan commitment of the United States to promote the safety, health, education, and well-being of the millions of refugees and displaced persons uprooted by war, persecution, and violence in search of peace, hope, and freedom;

(2) supports those who have risked their lives, working either individually or for non-governmental organizations or international agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to provide life-saving assistance and protection to those displaced around the world;

(3) underscores the importance of the United States refugee resettlement program as a critical tool for United States global leadership to leverage foreign policy, strengthen national and regional security, and encourage international solidarity with host countries;

(4) calls upon the United States Secretary of State and United States Ambassador to the United Nations to—

(A) continue supporting robust funding for refugee protection and humanitarian response overseas and resettlement to the United States;

(B) uphold the United States international leadership role in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance,

and restore its leadership role in the protection of vulnerable refugee populations that endure sexual violence, human trafficking, persecution and violence against religious minorities, forced conscription, genocide, and exploitation;

(C) work in partnership with the international community to find solutions to existing conflicts, promote peace and reconciliation, and prevent new conflicts from beginning;

(D) continue supporting the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to advance the work of nongovernmental organizations to protect refugees regardless of their country of origin or religious beliefs;

(E) continue to alleviate pressures on frontline refugee host countries that absorb the majority of the world's refugees through humanitarian and development support; and

(F) respond to the global refugee crisis by meeting robust refugee admissions goals; and

(5) reaffirms the goals of World Refugee Day and reiterates the strong commitment to protect the millions of refugees who live without material, social, or legal protections.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H. Res. 444.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to start by thanking the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) for introducing this resolution, which affirms the importance of U.S. leadership to assist the unprecedented number of refugees and displaced persons around the world.

Our country has a rich history of accepting refugees from all walks of life. It is the cornerstone of what makes America so special and why so many of us are actually standing here today.

For decades, the United States admitted more refugees than any other country. As a nation of immigrants, Americans have always felt a special obligation to take in people fleeing violence and danger.

But now, precisely when we are facing a worldwide refugee crisis, with the numbers of displaced people at a record high, the Trump administration has drastically cut admissions. They are rejecting our traditions of openness and willingness to help people facing great peril by slamming the door on these innocent men, women, and children.

There are 70.8 million people who are displaced around the globe, and the Trump administration has cut the

number we are allowing into our country to 30,000. It is a Band-Aid on a bullet wound, and it is a moral stain on this country.

This resolution emphasizes the need for the U.S. to lead on the global refugee crisis and calls on the Secretary of State and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to continue supporting refugees and displaced persons. It is a good measure that I urge my colleagues to support.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 12, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 444, Reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H. Res. 444 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,
ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 12, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H. Res. 444, "Reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons," that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H. Res. 444, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have

worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bipartisan resolution focusing on refugees and displaced persons, and I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) for introducing the resolution.

Today, conflict, violence, and natural disasters have displaced more than 70 million people around the world, the highest levels in history. We see these traumas in Syria, in Venezuela, in sub-Saharan Africa, in Burma and many other places.

These huge movements of vulnerable people and populations are not just humanitarian crises, but also strategic challenges to the stability of many critical regions.

The United States is and will continue to be a leader in confronting this reality. We remain the largest single donor supporting the needs of refugees and displaced persons around the world. But, as the need is increasing, we must also push our partners and other responsible nations to contribute more to these important efforts.

This resolution also, appropriately, recognizes the men and women who risk their lives to provide lifesaving assistance and protection to refugee populations. Without their bravery and dedication, none of this work would be possible.

In closing, I want to urge all my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Let me also say, on a point of personal privilege, I have enjoyed this exchange, this debate today with my good friend from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), carrying on what I consider to be what the Foreign Affairs Committee is most proud of, and that is we are the most bipartisan committee in the House and, I would argue, in the Congress, and it is a great tradition to carry forward. I look forward to working with Mr. LEVIN in the future.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, 80 years ago, at the beginning of World War II, a ship called the *St. Louis* neared America's shores. 937 passengers, almost all Jewish refugees of the Nazis, asked for the United States to allow them entry.

We easily could have absorbed all these people and more, but instead we turned them away. Many were taken in by Western European countries, but 254, more than a quarter of them, died in the Holocaust. We could have prevented these deaths, but we didn't.

So as we consider this resolution, let's remember the lessons of the *St. Louis*. I remain committed to undoing

the devastation done to America's tradition of admitting refugees. Our country's ceiling for refugee admissions is already at a historic low. We must do more to provide safe haven for the 70.8 million innocent people who are displaced all around this world.

This administration's crackdown on refugees is irresponsible. It leaves a moral stain on our Nation and will contribute to national security threats stemming from global instability.

I urge my colleagues to support the good, bipartisan measure offered by Mr. LIEU and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

I echo my colleague from Texas Mr. McCAUL's remarks. It is a deep honor to be here debating this measure with Mr. McCAUL, and I look forward to working with him in a bipartisan manner that is really a unique and a proud tradition of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 444, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1820

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. BROWNLEY of California) at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.

BURMA UNIFIED THROUGH RIGOROUS MILITARY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3190) to authorize humanitarian assistance and impose sanctions with respect to human rights abuses in Burma, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 21, not voting 18, as follows:

Adams	Doggett	King (NY)
Aderholt	Doyle, Michael	Kinzing
Aguilar	F.	Kirkpatrick
Allen	Duncan	Krishnamoorthi
Allred	Dunn	Kuster (NH)
Amodei	Emmer	Kustoff (TN)
Armstrong	Engel	LaHood
Arrington	Escobar	LaMalfa
Axne	Eshoo	Lamb
Babin	Espallat	Lamborn
Bacon	Estes	Langevin
Baird	Evans	Larsen (WA)
Balderson	Ferguson	Larson (CT)
Banks	Finkenauer	Latta
Barr	Fitzpatrick	Lawrence
Barragán	Fleischmann	Lawson (FL)
Bass	Fletcher	Lee (NV)
Beatty	Flores	Lesko
Bera	Fortenberry	Levin (CA)
Bergman	Foster	Levin (MI)
Beyer	Fox (NC)	Lewis
Bilirakis	Frankel	Lieu, Ted
Bishop (GA)	Fudge	Lipinski
Bishop (UT)	Fulcher	Loebback
Blumenauer	Gaetz	Lofgren
Blunt Rochester	Gallagher	Long
Bonamici	Galleo	Loudermilk
Bost	Garamendi	Lowenthal
Boyle, Brendan	Garcia (IL)	Lowe
F.	Garcia (TX)	Lucas
Brady	Gianforte	Luetkemeyer
Brindisi	Gibbs	Lujan
Brooks (IN)	Golden	Luria
Brown (MD)	Gomez	Lynch
Brownley (CA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Malinowski
Buchanan	Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney
Buck	Gooden	Carolyn B.
Bucshon	Gottheimer	Maloney, Sean
Budd	Granger	Marchant
Burgess	Graves (GA)	Marshall
Bustos	Graves (LA)	Mast
Calvert	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Carbajal	Green (TN)	McAdams
Cárdenas	Green, Al (TX)	McBath
Carson (IN)	Griffith	McCarthy
Carter (GA)	Grothman	McCauley
Carter (TX)	Guest	McClintock
Cartwright	Guthrie	McCollum
Case	Haaland	McGovern
Casten (IL)	Hagedorn	McHenry
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)	McKinley
Castro (TX)	Harris	McNerney
Chabot	Hartzler	Meadows
Chu, Judy	Hastings	Meeks
Cicilline	Hayes	Meng
Cisneros	Heck	Meuser
Clark (MA)	Hern, Kevin	Miller
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Mitchell
Clay	Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar
Cleaver	Hill (AR)	Moore
Cohen	Hill (CA)	Morelle
Cole	Himes	Moulton
Collins (GA)	Holding	Mucarsel-Powell
Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Mullin
Comer	Horn, Kendra S.	Murphy (FL)
Conaway	Horsford	Nadler
Connolly	Houlahan	Napolitano
Cook	Hoyer	Neal
Cooper	Hudson	Neguse
Correa	Huffman	Newhouse
Costa	Huizenga	Norcross
Courtney	Hunter	Nunes
Cox (CA)	Hurd (TX)	O'Halleran
Craig	Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez
Crenshaw	Jayapal	Olson
Crist	Jeffries	Omar
Crow	Johnson (GA)	Palazzo
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Pallone
Cunningham	Johnson (SD)	Palmer
Curtis	Johnson (TX)	Panetta
Davids (KS)	Jordan	Pappas
Davidson (OH)	Joyce (OH)	Pascarell
Davis, Danny K.	Joyce (PA)	Payne
Davis, Rodney	Kaptur	Pence
Dean	Katko	Perlmutter
DeFazio	Keating	Perry
DeGette	Keller	Peters
DeLauro	Kelly (IL)	Peterson
DeBene	Kelly (MS)	Phillips
Delgado	Kelly (PA)	Pingree
Demings	Kennedy	Pocan
DeSaulnier	Khanna	Porter
DesJarlais	Kildee	Posey
Deutch	Kilmer	Pressley
Diaz-Balart	Kim	Price (NC)
Dingell	Kind	Quigley