

disastrous law, we should remember that Americans should have the freedom to make their own health care decisions, Mr. Speaker, and ObamaCare takes that away.

It's time to repeal ObamaCare for good, either in whole or in part.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO HIS MAJESTY
THE LATE KING GEORGE TUPOU
V OF TONGA**

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with sadness to pay tribute to His Majesty King George Tupou V of the Kingdom of Tonga, who passed away yesterday. I was privileged to have known His Majesty King George Tupou for many years, and I will remember him as a noble leader who was passionate about serving his people.

King George Tupou V assumed the throne in 2006, and after the death of his father, His Majesty King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, he led the Pacific's only remaining monarchy into a more democratic form of government, introducing Tonga's first popularly elected Parliament and Prime Minister 2 years ago. He was known as a progressive leader who promoted the private sector, technological advances, and many more as an open economy.

As fellow Polynesians, the people of American Samoa share many historical and cultural ties with the people of Tonga, and we join together in giving our deepest condolences to Her Majesty Queen Mata'aho, the royal family, and the good people of Tonga.

**TWO YEARS LATER, AMERICA
WANTS A SECOND OPINION**

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, this week and next, there will be two opportunities for a thoughtful, forward course on health care here in the people's House, and across the street at the highest court of the land.

The Supreme Court next week hears out arguments on the limits to Federal control in health care. A ruling is expected later this summer. Perhaps our long national nightmare will be over. And guess what? Half of America, as reported in *The Hill* today in a poll, thinks the Supreme Court will do just that.

This week, Americans will witness the House embarking on a course of their treatment for the health care law. We are going to vote to repeal the unelected and unaccountable panel that's squeezing out patient access. We will insist on medical justice reform to drive down the costs of liability coverage for doctors who make sound treatment decisions.

Madam Speaker, the last Congress force-fed the American people a new

health care law. Americans are demanding a second opinion. After revelations of unrealistic assumptions and cost overruns, Americans want a change of course, and now this Congress will act.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1703

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m.

**FOREIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE
JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY
CLARIFICATION ACT**

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4086) to amend chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, to clarify the exception to foreign sovereign immunity set forth in section 1605(a)(3) of such title, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4086

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Cultural Exchange Jurisdictional Immunity Clarification Act".

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY OF FOREIGN STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1605 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY FOR CERTAIN ART EXHIBITION ACTIVITIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If—

"(A) a work is imported into the United States from any foreign country pursuant to an agreement that provides for the temporary exhibition or display of such work entered into between a foreign state that it is the owner or custodian of such work and the United States or one or more cultural or educational institutions within the United States,

"(B) the President, or the President's designee, has determined, in accordance with Public Law 89-259 (22 U.S.C. 2459), that such

work is of cultural significance and the temporary exhibition or display of such work is in the national interest; and

"(C) the notice thereof has been published in accordance with subsection (a) of Public Law 89-259,

any activity in the United States of such foreign state, or of any carrier, that is associated with the temporary exhibition or display of such work shall not be considered to be commercial activity by such foreign state for purposes of subsection (a)(3) of this section.

"(2) NAZI-ERA CLAIMS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in any case in which—

"(A) the action is based upon a claim that the work was taken in Europe in violation of international law by a covered government during the covered period;

"(B) the court determines that the activity associated with the exhibition or display is commercial activity, as that term is defined in section 1603(d) of this title; and

"(C) such determination is necessary for the court to exercise jurisdiction over the foreign state under subsection (a)(3) of this section.

"(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'work' means a work of art or other object of cultural significance;

"(B) the term 'covered government' means—

"(i) the Nazi government of Germany;

"(ii) any government in any area occupied by the military forces of the Nazi government of Germany;

"(iii) any government established with the assistance or cooperation of the Nazi government of Germany; and

"(iv) any government that was an ally of the Nazi government of Germany during the covered period; and

"(C) the term 'covered period' means the period beginning on January 30, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to any civil action commenced on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4086 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), a leader on the Judiciary Committee, for introducing this legislation. I also want to thank Mr. CONYERS and Mr. COHEN for their support as well.

This bill preserves the ability of U.S. museums and educational institutions to continue to borrow foreign government-owned artwork and artifacts for temporary exhibition or display. The