

Keating	Mullin	Sensenbrenner
Kelly (IL)	Mulvaney	Sessions
Kelly (PA)	Murphy (PA)	Sewell (AL)
Kennedy	Neal	Shimkus
Kilmer	Neugebauer	Shuster
Kind	Newhouse	Simpson
King (IA)	Noem	Sinema
King (NY)	Norcross	Sires
Kinzinger (IL)	Nugent	Smith (MO)
Kirkpatrick	Nunes	Smith (NE)
Kline	Palazzo	Smith (NJ)
Knight	Palmer	Smith (TX)
Kuster	Pascrell	Speier
LaMalfa	Paulsen	Stefanik
Lamborn	Payne	Stewart
Lance	Pearce	Stivers
Langevin	Pelosi	Swalwell (CA)
Larsen (WA)	Perlmutter	Takai
Latta	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Lawrence	Peterson	Thompson (MS)
Levin	Pittenger	Thompson (PA)
Lipinski	Pitts	Thornberry
LoBiondo	Poliquin	Tiberi
Loeb sack	Pompeo	Tipton
Long	Price (NC)	Titus
Love	Price, Tom	Torres
Lowe y	Quigley	Trott
Lucas	Ratchliffe	Turner
Luetkemeyer	Reed	Upton
Lujan Grisham	Reichert	Valadao
(NM)	Renacci	Vargas
Luján, Ben Ray	Rice (NY)	Veasey
(NM)	Rice (SC)	Visclosky
MacArthur	Richmond	Wagner
Maloney,	Rigell	Walberg
Carolyn	Roby	Walden
Maloney, Sean	Roe (TN)	Walker
Marchant	Rogers (AL)	Walorski
Marino	Rogers (KY)	Walters, Mimi
McCarthy	Rohrabacher	Weber (TX)
McCaul	Rokita	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Rooney (FL)	Wenstrup
McKinley	Ros-Lehtinen	Westerman
McMorris	Roskam	Westmoreland
Rodgers	Ross	Whitfield
McNerney	Rothfus	Williams
McSally	Rouzer	Wilson (FL)
Meadows	Royce	Wilson (SC)
Meehan	Ruiz	Wittman
Meeks	Ruppersberger	Womack
Meng	Russell	Woodall
Messer	Ryan (WI)	Yoder
Mica	Sanchez, Loretta	Yoho
Miller (FL)	Scalise	Young (AK)
Miller (MI)	Schiff	Young (IA)
Moolenaar	Schrader	Young (IN)
Moore	Scott, Austin	Zeldin
Moulton	Scott, David	Zinke

NOES—116

Amash	Gabbard	McDermott
Barton	Garrett	McGovern
Bass	Gibson	Mooney (WV)
Becerra	Gohmert	Nadler
Blumenauer	Gosar	Napolitano
Bonamici	Graves (LA)	Nolan
Brady (PA)	Grayson	O'Rourke
Brat	Green, Al	Pallone
Bridenstine	Griffith	Perry
Buchanan	Grijalva	Pingree
Capps	Grothman	Pocan
Capuano	Guinta	Poe (TX)
Cartwright	Hahn	Polis
Chu, Judy	Harris	Posey
Cicilline	Hice, Jody B.	Rangel
Clark (MA)	Honda	Ribble
Clawson (FL)	Huelskamp	Roybal-Allard
Cohen	Huffman	Rush
Conyers	Issa	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Salmon
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Linda
Davis, Danny	Jones	T.
DeFazio	Jordan	Sanford
DeGette	Kildee	Sarbanes
DeLauro	Labrador	Schakowsky
DelBene	Larson (CT)	Schweikert
DesJarlais	Lee	Scott (VA)
Deutch	Lewis	Serrano
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Sherman
Doyle, Michael	Lofgren	Slaughter
F.	Loudermilk	Stutzman
Duncan (SC)	Lowenthal	Takano
Edwards	Lummis	Tonko
Ellison	Lynch	Tsongas
Eshoo	Massie	Van Hollen
Esty	Matsui	Vela
Fattah	McClintock	
Fleming	McCollum	

Velázquez	Waters, Maxine	Welch
Walz	Watson Coleman	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

□ 1642

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

MOMENT OF SILENCE COMMEMORATING 100-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST USE OF POISON GAS

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, today represents the 100-year anniversary of the first use of poison gas on Earth. On April 22, 1915, chlorine gas was sent crawling in favorable winds over Flanders Fields from German positions into positions held by the French. This sowed terror and agony for the first time.

I would like for everyone present and everyone listening to pause for a moment to think of everyone who has died in the last 100 years from poison gas, including everyone who is dying today in Syria.

Mr. Speaker, many people in America were horrified at the "60 Minutes" presentation of the sarin attacks and the footage that that included. It is horrifying to think that chlorine is also being used in that war today.

There is a reason that we put chemical weapons in a separate category, never to be used by any nation in any war. Let us just pause and think for a moment and rededicate ourselves to ridding the entire world of chemical weapons forever.

□ 1645

TRIBUTE TO ED MEAD

(Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last month, our world bid farewell to Ed Mead, a former president, copublisher, editor, columnist, and all-around legend of the Erie Times-News in Erie, Pennsylvania, a paper founded by his grandfather in 1888.

Mr. Mead leaves behind an extraordinary legacy in the newspaper busi-

ness and in the community of Erie, the city where he was born and spent so much of his life devoted to connecting with people.

Mr. Mead was often referred to as "the voice of Erie," leading a long and distinguished career that included more than 14,000 features for his "Odds and Ends" column, one that appealed to so many people throughout our region.

Mr. Mead was so committed to serving his family's newspaper that, after graduating from Princeton University in 1949, he turned down a contract to play professional football in the National Football League's Detroit Lions club; instead, he decided to return to work in Erie for the next 63 years at the Erie Times.

Although Mr. Mead's passing will long be felt at the Erie Times Publishing Company and in the entire city of Erie and in the entire community, we know he now rests in heaven.

As is true of all legends, Ed Mead may be gone, but he will surely never be forgotten.

**PINELLAS PARK POLICE CHIEF
DORENE THOMAS**

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

Mr. JOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize someone who has been described as a trailblazer, a pioneer, and a woman of firsts: Pinellas Park Police Chief Dorene Thomas who, on this Friday, will retire after four decades of public service.

Thomas became the first sworn female police officer at the Pinellas Park Police Department in 1980. In fact, when she started, the evidence room was located in the men's locker room, something she would eventually change.

In 2000, Thomas became the department's first female police chief, but she often said she would simply prefer to be known as a good police chief rather than a female police chief.

Five years ago, she was elected president of the Florida Police Chiefs Association, another first for women. She has also started intensive crisis intervention training, which teaches officers how to work with people with behavioral or mental health challenges.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to recognize a person who has helped keep our citizens safe, to honor a person who has led with courage, kindness, grace, and understanding.

I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking Chief Thomas for her selfless years of service. Thank you for making Pinellas County a safer place, and thank you to all the men and women who, today, serve on the front lines of law enforcement.

Chief Thomas, enjoy your retirement. You have very well earned it.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S REQUEST TO WRITE RULES FOR THE WORLD'S ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. RUSSELL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, at his State of the Union Address, President Obama asked us in Congress to grant us fast-track Trade Promotion Authority, so he can "write rules for the world's economy."

I sat alarmed for America's future should we expand this President's authority, given how he has extended executive overreach, fumbled our foreign policy, debilitated our defense, and diminished our domestic tranquility. At least this time, the President asked to bypass Congress.

Regardless of the merits of trade partnership or the tactics of their negotiation, two fundamental questions loom: Why do we trust this President, given his track record in foreign affairs? And what serious harm would come to the Nation by waiting 21 months?

Trade Promotion Authority, or TPA, would prevent Congress from amending as much as one word of the rules he writes, a sweeping agreement the White House has been working toward for the past 6 years. Even if parameters were set beforehand, violations would be subject to an up-or-down vote with no amending permitted. Unlike a treaty, a simple majority is all that would be needed to pass.

For Congress to cede oversight on such a sweeping agreement could have grave implications. The American people must be at the table, and they can be, through their elected representatives in Congress.

In a balanced process, the full range of congressional committees would hold hearings with experts, establish clear objectives, set the terms of negotiation, and be regularly informed throughout the negotiating process.

This would ensure trade deals are in the best national interest for the long haul, not designed to please some small groups of well-connected insiders for some tempting short-term benefit.

While trade is vital in securing economic freedom and in strengthening our values and friendships, we must approach any partnership with a comprehensive view of its strategic impact. Advocates have stated that a Trans-Pacific Partnership will open trade involving 40 percent of global economic activity.

This is a misrepresentation when one considers that 6 of the 11 nations proposed for the partnership already have strong trade agreements with the United States and many of the remainder enjoy excellent trade relations, such as with Japan.

The President also claims a trade surplus without delineating this improvement will come from services

such as financial, insurance, and computing, not from manufacturing, as he purports. Given Obama's scathing treatment of financial and insurance investment overseas, one wonders if there is not some other hidden motivation.

Alarming, Mr. Obama uses containment language with regard to China as a major premise for obtaining fast-track authority. While we employ economic instruments of our national power with regard to an ascendant China, we must ensure in tandem efforts with diplomatic and informational instruments as well. Strategically, these are lacking.

Further, should a trade dispute result in an impasse, nations historically have lashed back with their last remaining option, their military. I have been on the receiving end of many of those strategic implications. Ours must be prepared—our military—as we explore these new frontiers.

I have heard no serious discussion from anyone in Congress or the White House thinking comprehensively and strategically in this manner, that our military and our diplomatic efforts must also be resourced and reinforced as we move economically in this pivot to Asia.

When John Hay opened trade with China more than a century ago as a hedge on an ascendant Japan to balance European concerns, the achievement was widely heralded. Japanese society had rapidly embraced Western science and technology since the days of Commodore Perry. A vibrant economy blossomed. Western ideas in manufacturing, banking, business, and even military doctrine quickly transformed Japan into a formidable power. This was not without political consequence.

Japan had transformed her society, fought as an ally in a world war with the West, imported goods to a demanding public, built ships together with the West, and signed treaties. Their rapid transformation alarmed the Japanese Diet hardliners, who used this anti-Western sentiment to wedge political power.

Within a 15-year span, the lengthy embrace of the West gave way to competition for resources, distrust, the fall of Japanese Government, and the doctrine of their Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere.

In only a couple of more years, what was embraced in the West was now widely disrespected in Japan. Despised, they were deliberately attacked; few ever saw it coming. That Japan and the United States are such strong allies and friends today is a testament of our mutual commitment to the repairing of human diplomatic and economic tragedies.

We cannot allow President Obama to rush willy-nilly into a fast-track Chinese hegemony without regard to strategic thinking. Given his dismal foreign policy record, it comes as no revelation, but it does come with consequences. What serious harm will

come to our Nation by waiting 21 months when we have an administration that actually could achieve foreign policy successes, instead of one foreign policy defeat after another?

A dog may lap up antifreeze because it seems good to the taste and pleasant to the eye, but it does so with consequence. We should not be lured by the appeal to our natural senses for trade and economic growth.

Patience now may prevent horrific consequences in a major war in the future. We do that by advancing our national instruments of power with diplomatic effort, military readiness, and preparedness in tandem with our economic effort.

What serious harm can come by waiting 21 months? As Abraham Lincoln famously said:

Nothing good can be frustrated by time.

We do not need to give the President this authority. We need to wait, have the patience, lay the strategic foundation so that we can do what is best for our country, and move into a trade agreement that will have a long-lasting foundation.

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

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, we will mark the 100th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. 100 years ago, 1.5 million Armenians, along with the Syrians and Greeks, were slaughtered by the Ottoman Empire in the first genocide of the 20th century.

The sheer scale of genocide thwarts our capacity to comprehend it: 1.5 million Armenians killed, 6 million Jews killed in the Holocaust, 1 million Tutsis. The numbers become abstractions sanitized by their enormity. It is only when we consider each of those lives individually that the full horror comes into focus.

□ 1700

The victims of genocide are more than victims—they are human beings. The Armenians massacred from 1915 to 1923 were men, women, and children who were targeted in what was then an unprecedented campaign to wipe out an entire people.

It is our duty in the modern day to remember those lost and to bear witness that the campaign to destroy the Armenian people failed. We do so by speaking the truth, and we do so by speaking the names of those 1.5 million and by keeping both the way they lived and the way they died alive in our memory.

Earlier this month, I asked my thousands of Armenian constituents and millions of Armenians around the