In United Nations General Assembly resolutions in the two decades from 1990 that name a country, the state of Israel is named in 64 percent of resolutions and is involved in 75 percent of resolutions when related resolutions naming neighbors are included. In comparison, other countries, if named, receive minor attention. We propose a theory of expressive behavior that predicts logrolling and decoy voting and explains the extraordinary focus on one country in the voting record. In usual cases, decoy resolutions pass with large supermajorities. An atypical case in which usual supermajorities are absent confirms the role of self-interest in UN voting and provides a case study that gives content to decoy voting. Our theory, empirical estimates, and conclusions are independent of the identity of the decoy. We note alternatives to the decoy-voting hypothesis that, in contrast, focus on the identity of the decoy.