

the Advanced Technology Program, that helps manufacturers improve their energy efficiency.

The Republican-led Congress did not agree to allow that amendment. We also missed an opportunity to expand and improve MEP itself. We should have used that bill to dramatically increase funding so that we can help U.S. manufacturing. Congress chose not to.

My home State of Ohio has lost one in six, one-sixth of its manufacturing jobs since 2001. An improved MEP could have made the difference for many small businesses who must fight every day to survive, but the Republican leadership used the partisan Rules Committee to block even attempts at amendments.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, is this Congress, this country, this government, has no manufacturing policy, no policy to retain manufacturing, no policy to expand manufacturing in this country. America's trade deficit the year I ran for Congress in 1992 for the first time was \$38 billion. The trade deficit last year was \$618 billion. From a \$38 billion trade deficit, that means we have bought \$38 billion more than we had sold back in 1992, to a \$618 billion trade deficit today. That is a result of huge outsourcing of jobs and a major loss of U.S. manufacturing jobs.

Our trade deficit with China was \$162 billion, with China alone last year. The United States has become the world's largest debtor Nation, adding \$2.5 trillion to our national debt in 2002 alone.

Countries like Japan and China are quickly gaining control over our economy as they buy up more and more of our debt. These failed trade and fiscal policies have hit manufacturers in our country hard.

So Congress today had an opportunity, a lost opportunity, with the Manufacturing Extension Program. We failed in the opportunity to pass Crane-Rangel, a bill that would reward manufacturers that stay in the United States and manufacture here. Instead, this Congress continues to give tax breaks and incentives to those large corporations that outsource, that go offshore and produce their jobs there.

We passed an alternative that gave billions of dollars to these multinational corporations. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has been a Congress of lost opportunity for American manufacturing. We should change the direction of our trade policy. We should change the direction of our tax policy.

We should help these manufacturers in the United States, those small companies of 50, 100, and 200 employees that have really built our industrial base and built the middle class of this country. We can do much better than this.

#### EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

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

There was no objection.

#### FUND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 16th annual observance of National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. As we celebrate Recovery Month, it is time for Congress to knock down the barriers to treatment and recovery for 26 million Americans suffering the ravages of alcohol and drug addiction.

Mr. Speaker, it is a national disgrace that 270,000 Americans were denied treatment last year. It is a national tragedy that 150,000 of our fellow Americans died last year as a direct result of chemical addiction. It is a national crisis that the costs of addiction amount to \$400 billion a year in increased health care costs, criminal justice costs, social service costs, and other related costs.

And think of the costs that cannot be measured in dollars and cents: the costs of human suffering, broken families, shattered dreams and destroyed lives. But there is hope. Treatment for alcohol and drug addiction works and recovery happens.

Mr. Speaker, as a grateful recovering alcoholic of 24 years myself, I am living proof that treatment does work and that recovery is real. The problem is too many people do not have the access to treatment that I have.

That is why Congress must pass the Treat America Act that I have authored with my good friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY), H.R. 1258.

This treatment parity legislation will give Americans suffering from addiction greater access to treatment by prohibiting health insurers from placing discriminatory restrictions on treatment.

□ 1715

Discriminatory barriers, by the way, that do not exist for any other disease.

Chemical dependency treatment parity is not only the right thing to do, it is also the cost-effective thing to do. Study after study has shown the average premium increase due to full premium parity is less than one-half of 1 percent. So in other words, for the price of a cup of coffee per day, we could treat 16 million alcoholics and addicts who are presently in health plans and being discriminated against. We also need to provide greater access to treatment for the 10 million alcoholics and drug addicts in the Medicaid program.

Mr. Speaker, the American Medical Association, the AMA, categorized addiction as a disease in 1956. Now, 50

years later, it is long overdue for Congress to treat the illness of addiction as the progressive and fatal disease it is. It is time to end the discrimination against people who need treatment for chemical addiction. It is time for Congress to deal with our Nation's number one public health problem.

It is time for Congress and the President to pass chemical addiction treatment parity. With 26 million Americans still suffering, we cannot afford to wait. With some 300,000 Americans being denied treatment this year, we cannot afford to wait. With 150,000 people dying last year as the direct result of addiction, we cannot afford to wait.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) and thousands of other recovering people in recommitting our efforts to pass treatment parity. Also, we need to recognize the addiction counselors and treatment professionals throughout our great country who have dedicated their lives to helping people recover. They are America's unsung heroes.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let us celebrate "Recovery Month" by honoring the millions of Americans who are experiencing the promise and possibility of recovery, and let us never forget that 26 million Americans are still in need of our help.

#### FINDING OFFSETS FOR KATRINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOHMERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, the cleanup effort along the gulf coast is now fully underway. The floodwaters of New Orleans have receded. We are shifting our focus to rebuilding and restoring lives as we all watch as another hurricane is on its way, and obviously put this work on hold as we again once again not only evacuate that part of the coast but also parts of Texas.

Congress has allocated more than \$60 billion in disaster relief. It was the right thing to do, but with some estimates as high as \$200 billion, some here are questioning whether or not we can afford rebuilding given our fiscal situation.

I would like to remind some of my colleagues that a number of us mentioned that we may get into a situation where we could have a crisis and we should be able to handle as a country the condition and economic condition, and we already have over \$7 trillion of debt. In the last 5 years this Congress has added nearly \$2 trillion to America's debt. China and Japan have become our bankers. And now we are in dire straits where we cannot help Americans unless we write \$200 billion in hot checks.

This Congress is becoming known as the Congress of hot checks. That is all we do. We got a problem, we write hot checks around here. Now the truth is,

some Members of Congress have written \$400 billion for the effort in Iraq, hot checks. Now we say we cannot pay for our own Americans, \$200 billion to rebuild their lives, rebuild their communities, and restore their families unless we find ways to cut.

My suggestion to all of us is if we were willing to do \$400 billion and going for Iraq, we have got to figure out a way to help our fellow Americans in time of need. That is our obligation to fellow Americans. If we are willing to do \$400 billion for Iraq, we need to do \$200 billion for Americans who live in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, who have been affected and had their lives for no other reason other than natural disaster literally uprooted.

Some have talked about cutting health care. Some have talked about cutting education. Some have talked about cutting basic infrastructure. Others are talking about repealing the estate tax and tax cuts for those who earn hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars, the top 1 percent. Instead, I believe what we should have is a balanced approach. There should be tax cuts on the table and spending. That is the way to fund the reconstruction of Katrina's damage to Louisiana, to Mississippi, and Alabama.

Let me give you some examples in the tax area, places that I refer to as corporate welfare. When we had the corporate tax bill up last year, it was a \$5 billion problem that we had to solve. This Congress passed \$150 billion in tax giveaways to solve a \$5 billion problem. Now, I cannot believe none of you think that we cannot find a little fat in that bill. If you go back and look at it, you can eliminate handouts to special interests, somewhere around \$32 billion.

A couple of examples. A repeal of the bill's provisions that weaken interest allocation rules would generate \$14.4 billion; \$5 billion by repealing the special rules for the timber industry; \$100 million for NASCAR track owner subsidy; \$169 million tax break for Puerto Rican rum makers; and the suspension of duties on ceiling fans, which would provide an additional \$92 million. That bill is not the only bill, but those are examples.

I ask you, nobody planned through Katrina's damage, but given the damage, do we really need to give the ceiling fan industry \$92 million? Do we really need to give the Puerto Rican rum makers \$169 million when literally families are asunder and they need the help to get their homes, their lives back together, their education, their savings accounts, their health care?

We recently passed an \$80 billion energy bill. We are providing Exxon Mobil and other energy companies \$9 billion in tax subsidies to drill for oil when oil is at \$65 a barrel, the highest it has ever been. At what time does that market work out its own where it becomes efficient that the oil companies are getting \$69 a barrel? You know what? We do not need a tax subsidy

from taxpayers to drill and explore for oil. Ten dollars a barrel, I got it. Fifteen dollars a barrel, I got it. Twenty-five dollars a barrel, I got it. We will help our domestic industry.

Exxon Mobil and the other corporations, this quarter alone, had a \$10 billion profit, 69 percent up since last year. At what point do we stop subsidizing big oil? There is another place we can save money. Unfortunately, because of that subsidy, the American taxpayers are not only paying \$3 a barrel for oil, but on April 15 they are paying another \$10 billion to the energy industry because they are subsidizing it on Tax Day and every day at the pump.

Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I did some quick research and found we could easily come up with more than \$56 billion in offsets just eliminating corporate welfare this Congress has handed out in just the past year. The fact is that this country can afford to rebuild after Hurricane Katrina, but it cannot be done on the backs of those who need our help the most. It cannot be done by cutting health care. It cannot be done by cutting education. It will take leadership and require Congress to do something this Congress that writes hot checks has not done before, and that is stand up to special interests.

The American people expect us to do what is right for America. We are all in this together. Let us take on the special interests, the corporate interests as it relates to corporate welfare. Everybody has skin in the game when it comes to rebuilding America.

#### CELEBRATING RECOVERY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BRADLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I too rise with my colleague from Minnesota and my colleague from Rhode Island to speak about "Recovery Month" and what it means for individuals and what it means for our country as a whole. But, Mr. Speaker, today I would like to focus my remarks on a story, a life story written by one of my constituents. Her name is Lois Davieau of East Rochester, New Hampshire.

I recently met Ms. Davieau when she came to my office to tell me about her long and arduous battle with crack cocaine. She asked me to share her story, a compelling story, on our House floor during the 16th annual celebration of "Recovery Month" in the hopes that her story will enlighten others. I would like to now read to you her personal story of addiction and recovery.

Let me begin by setting the scene for you, in her words.

A perfect family home on five acres of land in a small quaint country town. Everyone in town knows everyone else. My best friend Steven is a quiet boy, always a bit timid. We have always had great adventures when we play to-

gether. We hear Steven's mom yell for him, and Steven runs for the house without saying good-bye. I run to the big tree to go away for a while. I know all too well those screams. Only they are silently held within me.

Later in her life, Lois has five children. And I continue her story again.

So here I am with five children, and the only thing that has changed is that I am alone. My parents offered to take the three oldest children over the summer vacation so that I may work some extra hours and get ahead. But something inside of me panics. No, I think, they are the only reason that I pull myself out of bed.

My mother convinces me to send them for a couple of weeks and I had no idea why at that moment. I was overcome with emotional panic. Today I know why. Crack cocaine, though, found me in my darkest and lowest points. I was so lonely and so empty. I was working 60 hours a week, 20 of which were in a bar at night. I made some friends there. They helped me feel better by bringing me into the fold. The drug helped me open up and become much more sociable; so I thought to myself, what is a little social drug use going to hurt? But 8 months later I was living under a bridge, eating oranges off of neighborhood trees and doing what I had to do to stop the vast sea of darkness and emotional pain.

I tried to stop 100 times. I would go a couple of weeks, get a job, and then the darkness would swarm back in. That life lasted for about 8 months. I woke, after 3 straight days of using, in a dealer's house on a couch that was infested with fleas. I do not know what I was dreaming, but I know I woke in a complete and total hysterical panic. After sobbing and completely breaking down, I stood up, I walked to the highway. I put out my thumb and headed north. I knew the risks I was taking alone on that highway but it did not matter. I was lost. There was no one piece of me that I recognized.

That is where I begin my journey to recovery. Eighteen years later is where my story of recovery begins today. Recovery for me has been a path strewn with obstacles, gifts in disguise, and self-actualization. My obstacles were both self-inflicted and socially inflicted.

I start my education of recovery in a self-help group. At that time, drug addicts were not to be tolerated. They could not be mingled with alcoholics. Once again, I thought, I do not fit in. I hid in the background and listened. When I had been around long enough to be recognized, I just replaced the word "crack" with "alcohol" and everyone was happy. I did what I had to do to stay straight. When asked on a job application about drugs, I lied. When asked on an insurance form, I lied. I was surviving the best way I knew. Now I was living a clean and socially acceptable life, though lying about my disease.