

the oil companies are evil, but right now they have a 98 percent market share, maybe a little less than 98 percent market share. They are not interested in giving away market share to ethanol, which is why I have introduced a bill called 10 By 10. And what it says, and I believe that success leaves clues, and what it says is that by 2010, 10 percent of our gasoline supply should be renewable energy. It is an idea whose time has come.

TEACHERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE

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

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, this evening I come to the floor to remind my colleagues, just today we passed a tax bill that cuts taxes. In the next several weeks we will be back on this floor talking about the money for education. Unfortunately, we will be reducing our investment in education.

Tonight, though, I want to share with you a statement relating to our teachers. I was a great privilege on Saturday evening to speak to our State PTA in North Carolina; and they shared this story, and I want to share it with my colleagues because I think it ought to remind all of us what is important about the job we do, what is important here in America. Because too many times we get caught up in what people make and how much money they get, and today this Congress did just that. And let me share it with you.

Some dinner guests were sitting around the table discussing life. One man, a wealthy CEO, decided to explain the problem with education. He argued, What is a kid going to learn from someone who decided his best option in life was to become a teacher? He reminded the other dinner guests that it is true what they say about teachers. Those who can, do; those who cannot, teach.

To corroborate what he said, he turned to another guest. You are a teacher, Susan. Be honest. What do you make?

Susan, who had a reputation of being honest and frank, replied, You want to know what I make? I make kids work harder than they ever thought they could. I can make a C-plus feel like a Congressional Medal of Honor winner. And I can make an A-minus feel like a slap in the face if the student did not do his or her best. I can make kids sit through 40 minutes of study hall in absolute silence. I can make parents tremble in fear when I call home.

You want to know what I make? I make kids wonder. I make them question. I make them criticize. I make them apologize and mean it. I make them write and I make them read, read, read. I make them spell definitely beautiful, definitely beautiful, definitely beautiful over and over and over again until they will never misspell either of those words again.

I make them show all their work in math and hide it all on their final drafts in English. I make them understand that if you have the brains, then follow your heart. And if someone ever tries to judge you by what you make, you pay them no attention.

You want to know what I make? I make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, God bless all those who go into the classroom every day and make a difference, not because they are paid, but because they care about the future of this great country.

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

(Mr. MCHENRY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CLIMATE CHANGES

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk for 5 minutes on this issue known as climate change. Are humans affecting the climate or is it the natural influence of natural variabilities?

Mr. Speaker, if people will look back into their middle school and high school years, they will remember their silence class, their geography class, maybe their geology class, and they learned that the planet Earth over millions of years varied in its climate. Sometimes we had very warm periods and sometimes we had very cold periods. Sometimes the tropics were as far north as Canada and sometimes ice ages covered much of North America. But the point is, what do we remember about the details and the facts on how they occurred?

I think maybe Jay Leno should ask that question in a "Jay Walking" exercise, "What do you know about climate change?" Well, in past eons of times, tens of thousands of years ago, millions of years ago there were very few human beings on the planet and those human beings were not burning fossil fuel.

Today we have six billion people on planet Earth and many of those people are burning coal, natural gas, oil, gasoline. They are burning for their energy sources fossil fuel. And the fossil fuel that we are burning in the modern era of time is putting more greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere in decades than the natural variabilities of planet Earth locked up over millions of years.

Why is fossil fuel important when we are looking at the issue of climate change or global warming? When you burn fossil fuel it puts into the atmosphere a gas known as CO or carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the chief element, the chief gas, in the atmosphere that controls climate, that controls

the heat balance. We call this the "greenhouse effect." Sunlight comes in, but because of CO₂, some of it cannot be radiated out so we have had a pretty good of balance of climate on the planet, at least for the last few thousand years.

Now, how much CO₂ is in the atmosphere that has this huge effect on the climate?

□ 2015

Less than 1 percent of the atmosphere is made up of carbon dioxide. Way less than 1 percent of the atmosphere is made up of carbon dioxide, but it has a huge effect. So you can see that any variability in carbon dioxide will have quite severe consequences on the planet.

How much CO₂ was in the atmosphere 10,000 years ago, at the very edge of the end of that Ice Age? Ten thousand years ago, there were 180 parts per million of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Thousands of years later, with a warming trend, a natural warming trend on the planet, almost 10,000 years later, it was 280 parts per million.

Two hundred years ago on the planet, during the early American days, there were 80 parts per million CO₂ in the atmosphere. One hundred years ago, that increased by a small fraction; 100 years ago, there were 290 parts per million of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Now, this sounds like a lot of calculations and a lot of numbers. 100 years ago, 290 parts per million, heat balanced because of CO₂. One hundred years later, now, we are talking about 100 percentage points, 100 parts per million difference over 10,000 years.

What happened in the last 100 years? We are at 380 parts per million in the last 100 years. What normally would take 10,000 years to happen in a natural variation, variability, fluctuation, we did in 100 years. The estimate will be, by the year 2050, we are likely to be over 500 parts per million. That means we have had more of a dramatic increase in CO₂ that controls the climate in 100 years than happened 5 million years ago.

The Earth is warming because of the increase in CO₂ because of the burning of fossil fuel. The hottest years on record have happened since the 1980s. The major institutions of science in the United States have concluded that the matter of climate change is settled. Human activity is having an influence on the planet.

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

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. POE. addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. DREIER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. McDERMOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. ALLEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. BILIRAKIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. SNYDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to join my colleagues and the Nation in recognizing May as Asian Pacific American Month, a time to celebrate the numerous contributions that Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have made to American life.

But first, I would like to recognize and congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA). As the Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, Congressman HONDA has worked tirelessly to highlight the contributions of the Asian Pacific American community.

Congressman HONDA's leadership emphasizes the importance of diversity, cultural education, and awareness of the many beautiful cultures and heritages that are woven into the fabric of our country.

Thank you, Congressman HONDA, for your dedication and your passion.

May was chosen to commemorate the immigration of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7, 1843, and to mark the anniversary of the completion of the transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. The majority of the workers who laid the tracks were Chinese immigrants.

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month is celebrated with community festivals, government-sponsored activities, and educational activities for students. Currently, 15 million Asian Pacific Americans live in the United States.

With more than 25 Asian and Pacific Islander groups with different languages and unique histories, including Taiwanese, Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipinos, Indian, Pakistani, Korean, Japanese, and Bangladeshi, Asian Pacific American Heritage Month highlights the diversity that makes up our great Nation.

As an American Jew, I am proud to say that Asians and Jews have a unique and celebrated history of partnership and community. Asian Americans have developed many thriving communities in California and New York City, for example, where there are also a large number of Jewish communities.

Our cultural similarities and major emphasis on family and education present a variety of opportunities for cooperation between the communities, including community organizing, mutual support and political advocacy.

Asian Americans have impacted our Nation in several distinct ways: in science and technology; arts and media; and business and social work.

Approximately 1.1 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders own small businesses in the United States. Additionally, Asian Pacific Americans have served bravely in the United States Armed Forces, and more than 300,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are veterans.

The theme for this year's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month is "Dreams and Challenges of Asian Pacific Americans." Throughout the month of May, this theme serves as a reminder that while this community has made several strides, many Asian and Pacific Americans face economic and societal challenges.

Affordable health care and education are among those challenges that all Americans, including Asian Pacific Americans, face. It is estimated that more than 2 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders currently have no health insurance, a figure that is far too large.

We must focus on policies that will provide all Americans the opportunity to prosper in our great country.

Throughout the month of May, Mr. Speaker, I ask all Americans to join me in raising awareness of this growing community as we celebrate together Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

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

(Mrs. BIGGERT addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

30 SOMETHING WORKING GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.