

thank the people of my community who truly have been, each and every one of them, ambassadors of freedom from the United States to our great sister state of Hungary.

AUTO INDUSTRY FACTS AND FIGURES

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

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to rise today.

Madam Speaker, over the course of the last 30 years, pockets of our country have been facing some very difficult times. And I have the honor of representing an area in Northeast Ohio, from Akron over to Youngstown. This is an area that was built on steel and rubber and auto and manufacturing. And I want to make one comment, as I rise to talk a little bit about the auto industry, about my friend, the gentleman from Arizona, who was commenting about earmarks and investments that Members of Congress are constitutionally required to make and spend money on behalf of the people of this country.

In areas like mine who, for 30 or 40 years, were booming, had the highest per capita income in the country when the steel mills were going, we were taking our tax dollars and we were sending that money to Washington, D.C.; Washington, D.C. was sending that money to help build the West, to help build up States like Arizona, and to implement water projects and dam projects to take the Colorado River into the desert.

These congressional districts in Arizona and New Mexico, they didn't just pop up. There was a significant Federal investment to say that we want to develop the West. And now, Members of Congress who are looking for the opportunity to rebuild their community, to take specific projects and specific money and invest it in Youngstown State University, Akron University for Polymers, Youngstown State for Defense Center of Excellence, Youngstown State for Metrology and Materials Science Development, these are investments that we need to make to rehabilitate some old industrial areas to get them on the cutting edge, and I think our obligation is to do that. But in our area, what has transpired just over the last few months has been significant. And I will give you one example.

Earlier last year, in the summertime, General Motors at a local Lordstown plant said that they were going to put on a third shift. We had the governor in; there were state tax incentives, \$350 million. And eventually, because of the credit crisis and globalization and 30 years of bad trade agreements, the third shift was pulled. Then the second shift was pulled. And now we have a fraction of the workers that we used to have there.

But the minute GM announced that they were going to lay off 900 workers, a couple days later the seat manufacturer laid off a few hundred; a couple days later the logistics company laid off a couple hundred workers; Delphi laid off. And on and on and on the ripple effect goes throughout the community, to the point where Trumbull County's unemployment rate last year, Madam Speaker, was 7 percent.

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It is to the point where Trumbull County's unemployment rate last year, Madam Speaker, was 7 percent. Today it is 14 percent. It doubled in a year.

And the point of my rising here today is to say to anyone who will listen and to the powers that be in Washington, D.C., that we need a manufacturing policy in the United States of America. We can look at the Dutch, the Spanish and the Brits. When 20 to 25 percent of their gross domestic product became finance, where people are just shuffling money around, where it is a Ponzi scheme and Wall Street is making a lot of money, and wages don't ever go up, then eventually you get to where we are today. And that is a collapse of the financial system.

We have a system now that is set up, Madam Speaker, that if an average family makes some mistakes, they are on their own. We cut them loose. But if the financial markets make a major mistake and do illegal and unethical acts, that they have the system so rigged that the whole thing collapses. And so everyone has to jump in to save it.

And so as we move over the course of the next few weeks and next few months, we need to recognize that the auto industry has a multiplier effect of five jobs for every one job in the plant, and finance has two jobs for every job in the finance industry. And we can talk about companies like Wheatland Tube, who have closed factories down in northeast Ohio and western Pennsylvania because of the tubing coming in from China. We could talk about auto. We could talk about Severstal Steel, who laid off 1,000 people. We could go on and on and on, Madam Speaker.

So let me suggest that as we talk about financial reform and universal health care, that we also add a manufacturing policy to the United States plan for the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF COAST GUARD PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS LAVELAS LUCKEY

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. First of all, Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the words of Mr. RYAN of Ohio. He is absolutely right. And we can do better in this country with regard to the issues of making sure that we have a manufacturing base. Not

only must we have a manufacturing base, but we must have an innovation base. And in order to have that, certainly we have to build up our educational systems throughout these United States.

Madam Speaker, I come before the House today as chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation to pay a special tribute to a true American hero, Coast Guard Petty Officer First Class Lavelas Luckey. Last week, a 33-year-old woman tragically lost her life when her car was struck from behind and pushed into the path of a garbage truck as she was preparing to drop her daughter off at a nursery school in Glen Burnie, Maryland.

Petty Officer Lavelas Luckey, an electrical equipment specialist at the nearby Engineering Logistics Center's Equipment Management Division at the Coast Guard Yard in Curtis Bay, Maryland, happened to be in the area at the time. And he immediately sprung into action. According to authorities, after realizing people were still in the badly damaged vehicle, Petty Officer Luckey immediately pushed through a crowd of onlookers and pulled the 5-year-old girl from her car seat minutes before the car burst into flames. The little girl's mother was freed from the car by a police officer.

Unfortunately, the girl's mother, Christine Schoppert, was pronounced dead at the scene. Thankfully, however, the child survived the crash and was immediately taken to the Johns Hopkins Hospital with life-threatening injuries. Recent reports indicate that she is improving. My prayers, and I know the prayers of this Congress, are with the family of Christine Schoppert and her daughter as she begins to make what we hope will be a speedy and complete recovery.

I'm extremely grateful that I have a chance to thank Petty Officer First Class Lavelas Luckey for putting his own safety at great risk in saving this precious young life. After speaking to his commanding officers and fellow members of the Coast Guard, none of them were surprised by Petty Officer Luckey's actions. Petty Officer Luckey has been described as being an extremely dedicated member of the United States Coast Guard—and as a great human being. These are powerful words that should not be taken lightly. Far too often we look to the red carpets of Hollywood and our local football stadiums to find our heroes while overlooking the individuals who perform truly heroic actions in our own neighborhoods.

I take my hat off to Petty Officer First Class Lavelas Luckey for his act of bravery and applaud the entire United States Coast Guard and the rest of our armed services for their efforts to protect this country from all harm. I also extend a special salute to all of the Nation's first responders who risk their lives every day to save others.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING
REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a)
OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO
CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN
RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ARCURI, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-35) on the resolution (H. Res. 229) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

OUT-OF-CONTROL SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to be able to speak this afternoon to the American people about something that has been on all of their minds for the last 5 months, and that is spending, the out-of-control spending that they see occurring here in their Nation's Capital. And they are worried. They are worried, Madam Speaker, about what they are seeing.

And there is an old adage that we have heard as a precursor to a joke. Since we have been children, we have heard the adage that asks a simple question: What comes first, the chicken or the egg? And we ask that question in public policy: What comes first, spending or taxes? And clearly, spending is the precursor to taxes. And what we have seen the Obama administration and the Democrats who currently control both the House and the Senate embrace is a new initiative never seen before in the history of our country, a level of spending that is unprecedented.

Joining me now in this hour that we have to speak to the American people is one of our new freshmen. His name is Mr. JASON CHAFFETZ. And he hails from Utah's Third Congressional District. We are very excited to have him join us and to have him speak now to this body and to the American people on spending and what that means for our economy. Mr. CHAFFETZ, I yield.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I thank the gentlewoman. It is a pleasure and honor to serve in the United States Congress. I'm a freshman here. I didn't create this problem, but I am here to help clean it up. I argued for a long time that the Republican spending was far too egregious, that we were spending far too much money and continued to propel ourselves into debt that was unsustainable and unacceptable in my opinion.

It is funny, though, that as I hear the Democrats argue that while there was all this out-of-control spending when the Republicans were in charge, that somehow that has changed, that somehow deficit spending has changed. It

has not. It is partly what got us into this problem.

We, on an average day, have added \$2.8 billion to our national debt since January of 2007. That doesn't count the stimulus. That doesn't count the bailout. That doesn't count any of these nearly \$2 trillion, trillion, of additional spending that we have seen this Congress all too often just quickly go off and give away.

We cannot run this government on a credit card. Our families can't do that. My family can't do that. The American people can't do that. This Federal Government has got to stop doing that. We don't have a revenue problem in this country for our Federal Government. We do have a spending problem. We have a huge spending problem.

I remember when I was in college, not too long ago, but it was a while ago, and I had my monthly stipend for the month. And at about week 3, I ran out of money. And I thought I will just call mom and dad and they will just send me the money. So I called up and talked to my mom. And she said, no, I'm sorry, you're going to have to figure it out. And my dad, whom I really didn't want to call, said, you had your allowance, you have got to learn to live within it. It is one of the most valuable lessons that I ever learned. I learned more about Top Ramen noodles than anyone in this country in that week. And it was a good thing. It was a healthy thing. It made me reprioritize what was important. And it made me think through what was a priority in my life, that I couldn't just go on the credit card and continue to spend more money.

The primary reason I ran for the United States Congress is because I care about the future and because we are on a trajectory that is unsustainable. Until we return to those core principles of fiscal discipline, limited government, accountability and a strong national defense, we will continue to suffer as a Nation. And right at the top, right at the top of that list is fiscal discipline. Because there are things, there are roles and responsibilities that our government has to execute on. And we can all point to failures. We can all point to successes. But fundamentally, the spending in this Congress, the spending that is proposed by the Obama administration, is simply unacceptable.

We cannot be all things to all people. And my concern is that the rhetoric is not matching the reality. I sat right here at in this Chamber, row 7, thrilled and honored to watch the President of the United States address the joint session of Congress. He asked in that session that we present appropriation bills free of earmarks. And yet the very next day, it hadn't even been 24 hours, the House of Representatives passed a bill with more than 8,500 earmarks. I'm proud to say I voted "no" on that. There was a presentation that said that they wanted more openness, that we wanted more transparency, that we

were going to get 5 days to review a bill online, that the American people would get to see what is in these bills, and that we as a body here in the House of Representatives would have 48 hours, 48 hours, to be able to see what is in a bill before we voted on it. It unanimously passed this body in a resolution. And yet just over 12 hours later, we got the single largest spending bill in the history of the United States. It was more than 1,000 pages. We had just over 12 hours.

That is not openness. That is not transparency. And the consequence is this out-of-control spending. It was \$1 trillion, a number so big it is not even fathomable. And now we look and we hear people say, well, 95 percent of Americans are not going to pay one dime more in taxes. That is not true. It is not true. American people, I hope you digest this, it is not true.

The so-called carbon tax, or the cap-and-trade, is a tax that will be paid by 100 percent of Americans, 100 percent of Americans. If you consume or use any form of energy, you're going to have to pay this tax. Now, I want to take care of the environment. I care about the environment. But this is simply not the time and the way to do it. And if you look at this chart here, what is sickening to me and our future is what is going to happen with our debt. Based on the President's presentation, based on the spending plan that he has put together, based on the President's budget, we are going to double, double, our national debt to \$20 trillion. Somebody has to pay that. It is the American people that are going to pay that, my kids and their grandkids. We have got to cut the size and scope of government. We cannot be all things to all people.

Somehow, some way, we have got to find a way to be disciplined enough to say, enough is enough. Let's prioritize those things that are most important that we have to do to protect and take care of the American people. But we cannot continue this out-of-control spending.

Just over 10 years ago, our Federal budget was \$1.5 trillion. Now we are over \$3 trillion on our way to \$4 trillion. And that doesn't count the bailouts, the stimulus and the others who are already beating the drum saying, we need more. No, you don't. We need to cut spending and cut back the size and scope of government, because in my opinion this government right now is spending too much, the administration is taxing too much, and this administration is absolutely borrowing too much money.

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Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank Representative CHAFFETZ from Utah's Third Congressional District, and what an honor to serve with you. What an honor to know that we have freshmen who have learned the true lessons of life, that you live on Ramon noodles rather than get money from mom and