

every day, the cap-and-trade legislation is nothing more than a national energy tax that will raise the energy costs on every American household by thousands of dollars a year. It will hit the Midwest, low-income Americans and Americans on fixed incomes the hardest.

The President, himself, said more than a year ago that, if his cap-and-trade proposal became law, utility rates would, in his words now, “necessarily skyrocket.” Millions of Americans are catching on.

Next week, House Republicans will go from coast to coast in this country with energy summits, taking our case against this national energy tax to the four corners of this Nation. I look forward to engaging the American people. During these tough economic times, the last thing we should do is raise the burden and the cost of energy on every working family in this Nation.

Let’s say “no” to a national energy tax and say “no” to cap-and-trade.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE STABILIZATION OF IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-42)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication. This notice states that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, as modified in scope and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, and Executive Order 13438 of July 17, 2007, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2009.

Obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to this threat and maintain in

force the measures taken to deal with that national emergency.

BARACK OBAMA,
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 19, 2009.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

SAVING AN EMBLEM OF THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, President Obama has stated that America can not, must not and will not let our auto industry simply vanish. The industry is like no other, he said—“an emblem of the American spirit, a once and future symbol of America’s success.” I could not agree more with the President. We must do what we need to do to save this vital industry in the face of the Wall Street meltdown and virulent and often unfair foreign competition. No major industrial power has ever survived without a strong automobile industry.

First of all, auto production is essential for our domestic economic security. Automobiles built the middle class in America, and they made possible the greatest economic and continental expansion the world has ever seen.

Secondly, auto production is essential for our national defense. When President Obama talks about the future symbol of America’s success, he is talking about my district, including Toledo, as well as Sandusky and Lorain, but also Cleveland and Youngstown and, of course, Detroit. Why? Because we have been sowing the seeds for the rebirth of the American automobile industry in these communities and especially in my hometown of Toledo—that is, until Wall Street hit us with a blunt mallet.

Mr. Speaker, Toledo is looking forward to a visit tomorrow by Dr. Ed Montgomery, the President’s auto czar. He will visit Dayton as well as our hometown. In Toledo, we are going to tell him the story of automobiles and what they mean to America. We’ll tell him how Toledo has been making cars for over 100 years, starting with an entrepreneur named John North Willys, who founded an auto company in Toledo that became Willys-Overland, later owned by Kaiser, then by Chrysler.

Willys-Overland is a perfect example of the importance of automobiles in America. Willys was the second largest carmaker in America from 1912 to 1918—only Ford was larger—and then it took off when it won a spirited national competition, which we should repeat, to build the rough-and-ready vehicle that General George C. Marshall wanted for U.S. troops in the war. That vehicle was the Jeep.

When President Obama talks about an emblem of the American spirit, he could have been talking about the Jeep plant in Toledo, Ohio, because nowhere else did the American spirit manifest itself more magnificently. When World War II started, the United States was caught flatfooted. When Hitler invaded Poland, the United States had the 16th largest army in the world, just ahead of Bulgaria. If not for our domestic automobile platform, America could not have mobilized its industrial might to turn back Adolf Hitler and save the world.

Toledo workers, my friends and family and, indeed, their parents answered our Nation’s call and turned out hundreds of thousands of Jeeps during World War II. Men and women alike, they helped win the war, and they were proud of their contribution and deserved to be.

The goodwill alone associated with the Jeep brand name is still magic today around the world.

We’ll tell Dr. Montgomery how the Toledo factory is today the most modern and efficient, indeed, the most innovative in the Chrysler family, how it’s a model for flexible manufacturing production and labor management relations across this continent. We’ll tell Dr. Montgomery that Toledo, Ohio, will be what President Obama calls “the future system of America’s success” as the home, not only of Chrysler innovation and efficiency, but of General Motors’ new green, six-speed transmission plant that won the Harbour & Associates’ top ranking for productivity for 5 straight years and that it is poised to lead the way in America for the fuel-efficient and low-polluting vehicles of the future.

We’ll tell Dr. Montgomery how the University of Toledo, through its clean and alternative energy incubator, is leading the way in research and development and in the commercialization of green power, including for vehicles, and how the University of Toledo Transportation Center is focusing on economic development through transportation, research and education.

Detroit will always be Motown and the Motor City, but the rebirth of the American automobile industry will happen in places like Toledo, where our legacy leads us to innovate, to create, to collaborate, and to meet the challenges of a new century and to build a new symbol of America’s success. Frankly, it’s time for a new national competition, for the rough-and-ready vehicles of the future. We know those will be built in Toledo, Ohio.

NATIONALIZED HEALTH CARE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the talk around town is universal health care for all Americans. This is a noble ideal and a great goal, but the real question is: Do we want universal health care run by the government or universal health care run by the private sector? That is the question to be asked and answered.

Even though every Nation that has tried socialized public health care has proven it's unaffordable, doesn't work and provides inferior health care, those who want the United States Government to run every aspect of our lives still demand public health care. Let's look at a couple of examples of socialized, nationalized health care:

Katie Brickell is a young woman who lives in Great Britain where they have government-run health care. When Katie was 19, she tried to get a test for cervical cancer, which is a matter of routine here in the United States. Katie was told that she had to wait until she was 20. When she tried again at 20, she was told that the age was moved to 25 so the government could save some money. While waiting 5 more years because some bureaucrat told her that's what she had to do, Katie got sick and was diagnosed with cervical cancer.

Now some bureaucrat is telling this young lady, who is just starting out in her adult life, that her disease is not treatable, all because some bureaucrat said it cost too much. Neither Katie nor her doctor made a medical decision, but this no-named bureaucrat made all of these decisions. This is the British example of government-run, universal public health care.

Charlie Wadge lives in Canada where they have long waiting lines and rationed health care because they have a government-run system. Limping badly, Charlie was diagnosed with arthritis in his hip. When he needed his replacement surgery, the bureaucrats told him he'd have to be on a waiting list for between 18 months and 2 years before he could have that surgery. Charlie paid what we call a private medical broker, who negotiated a price for him to have surgery in the United States, in Oklahoma City.

□ 1845

He had to pay for the whole thing out of his pocket—and it's a good thing he had the money. At least he can walk. Left up to Canada's system of universal-run, government-rationed health care, he would have probably been permanently crippled by now.

Now if we want an example of what health care run by the American bureaucrats looks like, we should examine Medicare, Medicaid, or even the VA. These government programs are now a disaster. They waste so much money, and they will probably com-

pletely go bankrupt if they're not overhauled.

The Medicare program trustees just a week ago said the program has "unfunded liability" of nearly \$38 trillion. That's the amount of benefits promised to Americans but not paid by them through taxes. If we don't fix the waste and inefficiency in Medicare, Medicaid, and the VA, millions of people will not be treated properly. Taxes keep going up but these government-run health care services in the United States keep getting worse.

The kind of government-run health care that is being considered right now will have the same sort of underpayments to doctors and hospitals that we see in Medicare and Medicaid. Even with the massive taxes that would come up with this government health care program, if people think health care is expensive now, just wait until it's free.

The government underpaying for services will force the price of medical insurance so high to make up for the gap in what health care really costs that their employer will no longer be able to afford the health insurance.

Studies have shown the kind of government-run health care being worked on by Congress tonight, right now, will end up forcing 120 million Americans on the government plan for this very reason. 120 million Americans who get their health care from their jobs would have to go into the government system because their employer cannot afford to pay for the high cost of insurance. That's half of the Americans in this country today.

But the most frightening part of the government plans being considered is the rationing of health care for procedures based on cost, age, and survivability rate. Let me repeat: Health care will be rationed based on cost, age, and survivability rate.

Somebody needs to explain to me how it's an improvement in our health care system for somebody in Washington, D.C., to decide that someone can't have a cancer treatment because it's too expensive, like is happening in England right now. Or that people can't have a medical procedure because some bureaucrat thinks it's too expensive because they're too old. The patient and doctor will be completely cut out of the decisionmaking process. And that is wrong.

There's an alternative plan to put all Americans on universal coverage even without raising taxes. This idea would leave decisions about people's health care between their doctor and the patient, not the bureaucrats and the taxacrats in D.C. It's a plan to put everyone on private insurance plans. This deserves a close examination by this Congress.

We'd better take a long look at the choices we have, Mr. Speaker. If we go down the road of government-run health care in America, we will destroy the best health care structure in the world.

Mr. Speaker, the new government, nationalized, impersonal health care system will have the compassion of the IRS, the competence of FEMA, and the efficiency of the post office.

And that's just the way it is.

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

(Mr. QUIGLEY 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 North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

INVISIBLE CHILDREN

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Imagine, if you can, living in a place so plagued by war and kidnapping that you have to walk up to 12 miles a day just to find a place to sleep at night that's safe. As Americans, I don't think we can fully grasp what that would be like. But, for thousands of children living in northern Uganda today, this is their daily commute. This is their life.

For fear of being abducted by rebel leader Joseph Kony and his Lord's Resistance Army, children living in rural homes and villages would walk to town centers to sleep where they could hope to be safe. The children were among the victims of a conflict that began in 1986, and that somehow still continues today in Uganda and neighboring countries.

Lacking support from the local population, Kony resorted to kidnapping children as young as 8 years old and conscripting them to his army. The children have been brutalized and forced to commit atrocities on fellow abductees and even siblings. The vicious initiations were meant to break the children's ties to their community and gain their loyalty to the LRA. More than 25,000 children have been abducted over the course of this 23-year conflict.

While many Americans first learned about this issue when they saw a film made by college-age students called Invisible Children, many more remain unaware of the violence and suffering happening half a world away. I was recently reminded of the severity of this situation when students in my hometown of Hays and the community of Sterling, Kansas, shared with me the latest news from this conflict.

In 2006, many were hopeful a peace agreement could be reached to allow a new generation of children to finally live a life free of fear. Although it appeared progress had been made, Kony