

events in Nashville and in my hometown of Knoxville. And so I appreciate Governor Wilder, and I admire and respect him, as I said earlier.

And I thank the gentlelady from Tennessee for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I don't believe we have any further speakers at this time, but I will continue to reserve our time.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join with the other Members, primarily of the Tennessee delegation, who so aptly are wishing a happy birthday to the Governor today on his 88th birthday. And I do support strongly the naming of this post office after a public servant of such a unique character and longevity of service.

And now that we have dispensed with this portion, the suspension, the non-controversial part, as is the tradition of this committee, sometimes we make a point of other things on this allocated time. And today I believe that it's appropriate to speak about the impending, before August, cap-and-tax scheme that has been proposed by the Speaker and is likely to come to a vote.

We on this side of the aisle are deeply concerned about a system which is designed to raise the cost of all utilities in America, with no offset, no offset, for the ultimate CO<sub>2</sub> that is likely to be created by moving those jobs overseas. It's very clear that cap-and-tax, if not uniform and enforced, would simply move American jobs overseas. And the bill, which is being considered by the Global Warming, otherwise sometimes called the Junket Committee here, is in fact something that I oppose, and I oppose because it is very clear that we cannot, in this body, simply make a decision that we're going to stop producing a certain amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the United States. And this, I might mention, while Air Force One consumes an incredible amount of CO<sub>2</sub> or produces an incredible amount of CO<sub>2</sub> while flying empty over New York City.

The world and the air around us is not isolated. If we go forward with a cap-and-trade initiative that is not globally enforced by every single nation, we simply are pollution laundering. We're saying we're going to have cleaner cars here, we're going to have cleaner this here, and yet CO<sub>2</sub> will be produced in other places. Already it is very clear that China, for every single product it produces, is more energy intensive than the same product produced in the United States. Literally, when you import the same product from China that would otherwise be made here, although it may be cheaper, it produces more CO<sub>2</sub> and a great many other pollutants.

I've been to China. I've been to Hanoi. I have been to many of these countries, and what I generally see are leaves blackened from the burning of

coal, with not even scrubbers, much less any sequestration.

So, Madam Speaker, as we do not disagree one bit on the naming of this post office, this side of the aisle has to make it very clear that we do object to the present form that is being proposed without any real inclusion of Republicans and with the American jobs at stake.

And with that, I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I do want to bring this discussion back to the point at hand and this bill that seeks to honor Governor Wilder. And I would hope that, in taking the moment to dedicate this post office—and I chair this committee, and we do name a lot of post offices here. As a matter of fact, I think sometimes we'll run out of names before we run out of post offices. But I do think that this is one that is so well deserved because of the wonderful career of bipartisanship, and it disappoints me greatly that people would take away the focus of this dedication to harp on a bunch of hot air about some other issues that are going to have plenty of time to be debated.

This is a moment that we have to honor this gentleman, Governor Wilder, for his wonderful accomplishment, and in all the testimony here given this morning by his closest friends and his strongest advocates, he is one of the most bipartisan leaders that we have had in this country, and he has held that position as Lieutenant Governor for over 30 years. So I want to make sure that he gets the recognition that he deserves.

I want to congratulate Mrs. BLACKBURN for being the lead sponsor of this, and Mr. COHEN and all of the House Members, both Republican and Democrat, on behalf of the Tennessee delegation for the wonderful work that they've done.

And I ask all of my colleagues to join with us in giving due honor to Governor Wilder by naming this post office in Somerville, Tennessee, in his name.

Mr. TANNER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, which honors a long-time leader in our state, whose career has been distinguished and historic.

John Shelton Wilder was first elected to the Tennessee State Senate in 1958, and, in 1971, was chosen by his Senate colleagues to serve as Senate Speaker and Lt. Governor. He served in these capacities until 2006, making him the longest-serving leader of a state legislative body anywhere in this country. Because of his trademark bipartisanship and his insistence in wanting "the Senate to be the Senate," the Tennessee State Senate accomplished many things under Lt. Governor Wilder's leadership.

I had the honor of serving alongside Lt. Governor Wilder in the General Assembly when I served in the Tennessee House of Representatives. During my time in this body, I have been honored to represent some of the same counties that Lt. Governor Wilder represented in the Tennessee Senate. I know firsthand how dedicated he has always been to serving the public and helping families in West Tennessee and across our state.

Madam Speaker, I hope you and our colleagues will join us in supporting this resolution to honor Lt. Gov. John S. Wilder—known to many of us in Tennessee simply as "Governor Wilder"—for his long public service.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1817.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further Proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1045

#### FREDERIC REMINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2090) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 431 State Street in Ogdensburg, New York, as the "Frederic Remington Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2090

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. FREDERIC REMINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 431 State Street in Ogdensburg, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Frederic Remington Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Frederic Remington Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to present H.R. 2090 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at

431 State Street in Ogdensburg, New York, as the Frederic Remington Post Office Building introduced on April 23, 2009, by the Republican vice chair of my subcommittee—and the recently nominated Secretary of Army—Mr. McHUGH of New York. H.R. 2090 was reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on May 6, 2009. I'm also pleased to report that this legislation enjoys strong support from the New York House delegation.

A long-time resident of the City of Ogdensburg in St. Lawrence County, New York, Frederic Remington was a renowned 19th century painter, illustrator, sculptor and writer who specialized—and I think in many people's minds really captured the essence and legend of the American West.

Born on October 4, 1861, in Canton, New York, Frederic Sackrider Remington moved to Ogdensburg, New York, in 1873 and attended the Yale College School of Art before soon heeding the call to go west.

Remington's early travels through America's new frontier in the late 1800s provided him with the unique opportunity to observe scenes that he had imagined since his childhood and gained an authentic view on America's west that would later translate into his unparalleled and inspirational depictions of frontier life.

Harper's Weekly published Remington's first commercial illustration in 1882 and Remington soon began to receive a steady flow of commissioned work from additional publications, including Collier's, that were searching for authenticity in Western themes. Remington's first full cover appeared in Harper's in 1886 when he was only 25 years old. And in 1887, Remington received a highly regarded commission for 83 illustrations for a book by Theodore Roosevelt entitled "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail." This latter assignment provided a significant boost to Remington's career and marked the beginning of a lifelong bond between the artist and Roosevelt.

Despite his success as a magazine and book illustrator, Remington was focused on further developing his artistic abilities; and in the mid-1880s and 1890s, he turned his attention to water and full-color oil painting as well as sculpture. In order to retain the authenticity of his work, Remington embarked on annual trips to the West and even created a Western environment in his New York studio by surrounding himself with objects collected from his various travels.

In noted paintings, such as the "Return of the Blackfoot War Party" and "Mule Train Crossing the Sierras," and "A Dash For the Timber," Remington continued to evidence a unique ability to handle complex compositions and realistically capture the sweeping landscapes, heroic figures and moments of danger and conflicts which came to epitomize the American West. In 1888, Remington even achieved the honor of having two of his paintings used for re-

production on United States postal stamps.

In the mid-1890s, Remington quickly mastered a new medium and became immersed in sculpture. Similar to his previous illustrations and paintings, well-known Remington bronzes such as "The Broncho Buster" and "The Cheyenne" were highly regarded for their detail, movement, energy, and overall realism. Notably, Remington's piece "The Broncho Buster," was presented to Theodore Roosevelt following the Rough Riders' return from the Spanish-American War, an honor that Remington deemed the "greatest compliment I ever had."

Regrettably, Frederic Remington died on December 26, 1909, at the young age of 48 and at the height of his profession. Nevertheless, he was able to produce over 3,000 drawings and paintings, 22 bronze sculptures, over 100 articles and stories, and even a novel and a Broadway play over the course of a career that inspired the American imagination and immortalized the Western experience.

Madam Speaker, let us honor the great 19th century artist, Mr. Frederic Remington, through the passage of this legislation to designate the Ogdensburg post office in his honor. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2090.

I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, at this time due to the entry of the Ronald Reagan statue here in Statuary Hall, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) be able to control my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

There was no objection.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The pretty long speech here that was put together by staff on Mr. McHUGH's post office renaming, and some of it will be, I think, redundant from Mr. LYNCH's comments, but I think it's important that we do give the proper respect to the Frederic Remington Post Office Building.

I rise in support of H.R. 2090, a bill designating the postal facility located at 431 State Street in Ogdensburg, New York, as the Frederic Remington Post Office Building in honor of the renowned 19th century sculptor, painter, author and illustrator.

Frederic Remington was born in Canton, New York, in 1861 and moved to Ogdensburg, New York, in 1873. He headed west to the Montana territory and is best known for his depictions of frontier life of the American West, including cowboys taming broncos, cavalry soldiers engaged in battle, and Native American warriors and scouts. He began his career as a magazine illustrator upon his return east, when he sold his first sketches to Harper's Weekly.

In the mid-1880s, Remington moved from illustration to water color and oil

painting; and in 1895, he began sculpting in bronze. He ultimately produced nearly 3,000 drawings and paintings, 22 sculptures, and eight volumes of writings throughout his career. Frederic Remington died on December 26, 1909, thus making 2009 the 100th anniversary of his death. Unfortunately, he was only 48 years old and died at the height of his popularity.

In 1961, the U.S. Postal Service issued a postal stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Frederic Remington's birth. The stamp featured an oil painting drawn by Remington in 1905 entitled "Smoke Signal." Over 111 million Remington stamps were issued by the postal service.

Remington's works can be found throughout the Nation in some of America's highly regarded museums, including the Art Institute of Chicago, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and many others. In fact, "The Broncho Buster," the stirring Remington sculpture to this day remains in a prominent location within the Oval Office at the White House.

Today a comprehensive collection of original Remington paintings, sketches and sculptures are housed at the Frederic Remington Art Museum founded in 1923 and located in Ogdensburg, New York.

Frederic Remington was one of northern New York's most famous residents, and his home town of Ogdensburg is one of the most historic destinations. Located along the St. Lawrence River, Ogdensburg was the site of key battles during the French and Indian War as well as the War of 1812. In fact, the city was captured by British forces during the famed Battle of Ogdensburg in the War of 1812.

Ogdensburg was also the site of the appropriately titled Ogdensburg Agreement of 1940. This was a joint defense pact between the Canadian Prime Minister and President Franklin Roosevelt.

Ogdensburg's post office is also of historic significance and was listed in the National Historic Register in 1977. The building serves as the oldest active post office in New York and among the oldest in the United States. It was constructed between 1867 and 1870; and in August of 1872, President Grant visited the building for a public reception. It is also very likely Frederic Remington himself would have sent some of his correspondence from the very post office that will be dedicated in his name.

I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation to designate the Ogdensburg, New York, post office as the Frederic Remington Post Office Building.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, we have no further speakers at this moment. I continue to reserve.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. I would yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlelady from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend my colleague, Mr. MCHUGH, for introducing this legislation to honor Frederic Remington. I'm sure it is a very well-deserved honor, and I'm glad that we have the opportunity to do it here today.

However, there is a really critical issue facing our country these days, and it is the cap-and-tax plan that the Democrats are doing their best to get passed in the House of Representatives. We know that the Commerce and Energy Committee voted it out the night we left for our district work period for Memorial Day. But we also know that it is not good legislation for this country.

The truth behind the Democrats' cap-and-tax plan is that it is a national energy tax which will kill jobs, raise taxes, and lead to more government intrusion in our lives. This is an irresponsible proposal that will do more harm than good. The President's energy plan is a \$646 billion national energy tax that will hit every American family, small business and family farm. Family energy costs will rise on average by more than \$3,100 a year. Those hardest hit by this massive tax will be the poor, who experts agree spend a greater proportion of their income on energy consumption. So much for the President's promise to cut taxes for everybody who makes less than \$200,000 a year.

A devastating consequence will be fewer jobs for hardworking Americans. Various studies suggest anywhere from 1.8 million to 7 million jobs could be lost.

Republicans believe there are better solutions than more taxes, fewer jobs, and more government intrusion. House Republicans want to increase American energy production made by American workers, encourage greater efficiency and conservation, and promote the use of clean alternative fuels. House Republicans offer a plan that is more environmentally friendly than the Democratic plan. The Democrat cap-and-tax plan will relocate manufacturing plants overseas in countries with far less stringent environmental regulations.

Furthermore, the GOP plan will include nuclear energy which does not emit carbon. We find it very interesting that we know very well that the French, who have gotten 80 percent of their electricity from nuclear power, have no problem with their nuclear waste because they recycle everything and wind up with very, very small amounts of waste and yet the Democrats deny this opportunity to create electricity from nuclear power.

We think the American public needs to be made aware of this issue, and we're going to do everything we can to educate the public on the disastrous way that the Democrats are taking this country in terms of cap-and-tax.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, before I yield back my time, I would

just say that I think the gentlelady from North Carolina makes an outstanding point. This cap-and-trade/cap-and-tax concept, all you've got to do is look at the Heritage Foundation study, which rank-orders all 435 Congressional districts in this country who would be most negatively impacted, who would lose jobs because of this proposal. And it hits home because nine of the top 10 most affected districts are in Ohio and Indiana. I happen to represent one of those districts in Ohio. We'd be fourth hardest hit in the country. It doesn't take a genius to figure out if you are heavy into manufacturing, as we are, and frankly, rely on coal, from coal-fired plants on the Ohio River to provide your electricity needs, you're going to get hit hard. This is a terrible move for our country, but it will have disproportionately negative impacts on the Midwest. That's why we should defeat this proposal.

With that, I would yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, again, I would like to bring the discussion back to the matter at hand which is the dedication of this post office in Ogdensburg, New York, in memory of Frederic Remington.

I think it's especially notable that people would take away from the honor that's trying to be bestowed here by a Republican colleague and, you know, a nominee for Secretary of the Army. Mr. MCHUGH asked that we take a moment and designate this post office in memory of one of New York's most renowned citizens and someone who has provided great service to this country in his artistic work in capturing an era of our country that is enormously important to all of us.

And I know a lot of people out there must be very confused. What does the French use of nuclear power have to do with the post office being named on behalf of Frederic Remington? And there is no connection.

□ 1100

There is no connection. There is a denigration going on here, a discourtesy, I think, to Mr. MCHUGH, a discourtesy to the people of New York by the Republican Party, and taking this moment of recognition away from Mr. Remington and his memory, away from Mr. MCHUGH and the object of his legislation, to spout on about issues that can be spouted on about at different times and more appropriate times. We do not have to have either discussion of one issue at the cost of reducing the respect and courtesy that are due to Members and particular initiatives that they put forward that they deem important to their districts and to the people that they represent.

I will not do that. I will not go on about cap-and-trade. I will wait for the debate on cap-and-trade. I will not go on about whether I think the French are doing the right thing with nuclear power and the disposal of their waste. I'll wait on that. There will be appropriate times to discuss that.

What we're here about today in this bill is recognizing Frederic Remington for what he provided for in this country in his brief time on this Earth and in a way that is consistent with the wishes of the sponsor of this legislation, the Republican gentleman from New York (Mr. MCHUGH) who deserves our respect.

And with that, I urge all my Members to join with Congressman MCHUGH, the nominee for the Secretary of the Army, a good choice in my opinion, and support this measure unanimously.

Mr. MCHUGH. Madam Speaker, I rise today as the proud sponsor of H.R. 2090, which would designate the Ogdensburg, New York post office in honor of renowned 19th-century American sculptor, painter, author and illustrator Frederic Remington. I want to thank the Gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and the Gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) for their work to bring this legislation to the floor today. I also want to thank the members of the New York delegation for cosponsoring this measure along with Representative CHAFFETZ, Ranking Member of the House Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Postal Service, and the District of Columbia.

Frederic Remington was born in Canton, New York, in 1861 and moved to Ogdensburg, New York in 1873. Best known for his depictions of frontier life of the American West, including cowboys taming broncos, cavalry soldiers engaged in battle, and Native American warriors and scouts, Remington first headed west to the Montana Territory in 1881. Upon his return east, he sold his first sketches to Harper's Weekly, thus beginning his career as a magazine illustrator.

In the mid 1880s, Remington moved from illustration to water-color and oil painting, and in 1895 began sculpting in bronze. He ultimately produced nearly 3,000 drawings and paintings, 22 sculptures, and eight volumes of writings throughout his career. Frederic Remington died on December 26, 1909, thus making 2009 the 100th anniversary of his death. Unfortunately, he was only 48 years old and died at the height of his popularity.

In 1961 the U.S. Postal Service issued a stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Frederic Remington's birth. The stamp featured an oil painting drawn by Remington in 1905 entitled "Smoke Signal." Over 111 million Remington stamps were issued by the Postal Service.

Remington's works can be found throughout the nation, in some of America's most highly regarded museums, including the Art Institute in Chicago, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and many others. Indeed, President Obama has kept "The Bronco Buster," the stirring Remington sculpture, in a prominent location within the Oval Office at the White House.

Today, a comprehensive collection of original Remington paintings, sketches and sculptures are housed at the Frederic Remington Art Museum, founded in 1923, and located in Ogdensburg, New York. The Remington Museum is open year-round, and offers many programs for the public, including school tours, gallery talks, exhibit openings and workshops. Since the Museum's founding, purchases and donations of Remington art and personal artifacts have added significantly to the breadth of

this amazing collection. The Remington Museum's importance to the residents of my Congressional District can be attributed to both its cultural and historical significance, as well as its economic impact on the surrounding community.

Frederic Remington was, indeed, one of Northern New York's most famous residents and it is fitting we honor his artistic contributions to the world. It is also fitting that Ogdensburg, one of America's most historic destinations, be the home of such an equally historic figure. Located along the strategic St. Lawrence River, Ogdensburg was the site of key battles during the French and Indian War as well the War of 1812. In fact, the city was captured by British forces during the famed Battle of Ogdensburg in the War of 1812. Ogdensburg was also the site of the appropriately titled Ogdensburg Agreement of 1940. This was a joint defense pact signed between Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Franklin Roosevelt.

It is also fitting that such a storied city has a duly historic post office. In fact, the Ogdensburg Post Office was listed in the National Historic Register in 1977. The building serves as the oldest active post office in New York State and among the oldest in the United States. It was constructed between 1867 and 1870, and is truly a building befitting of this honor. Of note, on August 7, 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant visited the building for a public reception. It is also very likely Frederic Remington himself would have sent some of his correspondence from the very post office that will be dedicated in his name.

Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation to designate the Ogdensburg, New York Post Office as the Frederic Remington Post Office Building.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2090.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CARL B. SMITH POST OFFICE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2173) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1009 Crystal Road in Island Falls, Maine, as the "Carl B. Smith Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. CARL B. SMITH POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1009 Crystal Road in Island Falls, Maine, shall be known and designated as the "Carl B. Smith Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to

be a reference to the "Carl B. Smith Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to present H.R. 2173 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at 1009 Crystal Roads in Island Falls, Maine, as the "Carl B. Smith Post Office."

This bill, introduced by my colleague and friend, Representative MIKE MICHAUD of Maine, on April 29, 2009, was reported out of the Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on May 6, 2009, and enjoys the support of both members of Maine's House delegation.

A lifelong resident of the town of Island Falls, Maine, Carl B. Smith dedicated over half of his life to public service and local and State government, the United States military, and the United States Postal Service.

Born on March 30, 1922, Carl B. Smith graduated from Sherman High School in 1940 and 2 years later joined the United States Army Corps. Representative Smith's subsequent 10-year tenure in the United States Army included service in Europe during World War II, as well as service in Japan and Korea during the Korean conflict. He would go on to become a lifelong member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7529 out of Island Falls as well.

Following his discharge from the service, Representative Smith attended barber school and proceeded to serve his beloved community of Island Falls as a barber for 30 years. In addition, he also worked as a rural letter carrier with the United States Postal Service and, of course, was a proud member of the Maine Rural Letter Carriers Union. Representative Smith would subsequently embark on a distinguished career in local and State government.

First, he served as the town clerk of Island Falls for 13 years and later served on the Island Falls Board of Selectmen.

In 1980, Mr. Smith was elected to the Maine State Legislature as the representative serving house district 140, which includes Island Falls, Ludlow, Oakfield, Sherman, and other areas. His admirable career in the Maine House of Representatives would span 10 years, during which time he was a

member of the State's Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Agriculture, and State and Local Government.

Throughout his tenure in the Maine State House, Mr. Smith was widely noted for his efforts on behalf of environmental causes, as well as his devotion to social issues such as poverty, health, and aging.

In 1987, Mr. Smith received statewide recognition when he was selected by House Speaker John L. Martin to serve on the Maine Commission on Outdoor Recreation. Upon announcing Representative Smith's appointment to the commission, Speaker Martin described Smith as an "extremely hard-working legislator who has devoted a great amount of time and energy to environmental issues."

Regrettably, Carl B. Smith passed away on October 4, 2000, at the age of 78.

Madam Speaker, let us honor this dedicated public servant through the passage of this legislation to designate the Island Falls post office in Carl B. Smith's honor.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2173.

I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for introducing this. I think it's appropriate that the Congress at times names post offices, but I don't think that it is appropriate that we spend hours and hours doing it.

I think that if we ask our constituents at home if they want us to spend more time naming post offices or talking about post offices that have been named or talking about something important that will really affect them like cap-and-trade or cap-and-tax coming down the road, I think they'd say the latter. And I plan to vote for this post office naming, and I think it's appropriate that Carl B. Smith have a post office named after him in Maine.

Now, I think it's important that people across the country know what we're going to be debating this summer. It's going to affect them and affect them deeply, and if I was convinced that we're going to have adequate debate time on the floor for cap-and-trade, then I might feel more inclined to talk about post offices. But my guess is, when it comes to this, we're going to be having a very small amount of time actually on the floor. Very few amendments, if history is any guide, will be allowed on this cap-and-trade legislation, and there will be a truncated time and space that we actually have to talk about what is going to affect people all across the country.

Now, if I were supporting this cap-and-trade legislation that's coming down the pike, believe me, I wouldn't want to talk about it much here either because I think the more people learn about it, the more they fear about what is coming down the road here.

What is coming down the road are higher energy taxes. Let's be real here. And I think some on the other side of