

sold to a congregation member and a new church was erected in 1888, one year after the establishment of the City of Burbank. The church was established as the Providencia Church, and eventually merged with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, taking the latter's name. In 1919, construction began on a new church at Olive Avenue and Third Street, which was completed and dedicated in October of 1922.

After World War II, the church membership grew to 1,000 parishioners, signaling the need for a new church building. In 1944, a building fund campaign began and property was purchased on Glenoaks Boulevard. In 1949, another fundraising campaign was launched to construct a new church on the Glenoaks property, and one year later, construction began on the new church, which became known as the First Methodist Church of Burbank. On May 25, 1952, the first official services were held in the First Methodist Church of Burbank and Consecration Sunday was held on September 14 later that year. The full construction plan was realized in 1956 with the completion of the Education Building. In 1968, when the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church merged, and the entire denomination changed its name, First Methodist Church of Burbank became known as the First United Methodist Church of Burbank.

First United Methodist Church of Burbank offers a wide variety of programs and ministries to the Burbank community. The church hosts multiple Girl Scout troops, Boy Scout Troop #209, Cub Scout Pack #225, and offers opportunities for youth that include the Partners with the Parents Program and the Youth in Performing Arts Ministry. Other programs include the We Care Committee, which supports members of the congregation when they need assistance with meals, transportation and other services, as well as active chapters of the United Methodist Women and United Methodist Men organizations. In addition, members of the congregation volunteer on a regular basis at Burbank Temporary Aid Center and actively support our military by periodically sending care packages of personal items, telephone cards, books and other items to our troops overseas.

I consider it a great privilege to recognize First United Methodist Church of Burbank and I invite all Members to join me in congratulating the congregation for 125 years of service to the community.

#### ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BRING JOBS BACK TO AMERICA ACT

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 29, 2010*

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I am introducing today the Bring Jobs Back to America Act, which would start the process of bringing real jobs back to America that have gone overseas during the last two decades.

My legislation will build on language I included earlier this year in the fiscal year 2011 Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill directing the Commerce Department to launch a job repatriation initiative to bring those jobs back home.

I believe that a strong manufacturing and technology development base is critical to job creation and the economic competitiveness of the United States.

Something has happened in our country. We're making fewer and fewer things. Today, everything seems to be labeled: "Made in China."

If you have ever taken the train from Washington, DC, to New York and looked out the window, you can see our empty factories. You pass through my old neighborhood in Philadelphia.

GE's switchgear factory used to be one block from my home. Now there's nothing there but an empty, littered field.

You pass through Trenton, New Jersey, and can see the famous bridge sign that reads: "Trenton Makes, the World Takes." Trenton doesn't make anything anymore.

Last year, General Electric CEO Jeffrey Immelt noted that in recent years in the United States, "Real engineering was traded for financial engineering." Immelt called on the U.S. to grow manufacturing jobs to comprise at least 20 percent of American jobs—nearly double the current level.

In this era of intense global competition, we must work aggressively to bring jobs that have gone overseas back home to the U.S. to immediately start growing the percentage of these jobs, as Immelt called for.

It's not enough to talk about creating jobs. We have to take immediate steps to create jobs.

I have been, and remain, a staunch supporter of free trade. Free trade has yielded benefits to the American people and our economy.

However, we have been far too slow in responding to our international economic competitors in this era of global markets and competition.

The irony is that as much as American firms have offshored manufacturing and development jobs, they remain reliant on America for support. And with American unemployment hovering around 10 percent, it's time for some of these American firms to come home.

When an American plant manager in Mexico is kidnapped, the firm doesn't call the Mexican Federal Police, they call the FBI.

When the Chinese steal an American firm's intellectual property, the firm calls the U.S. Commerce Department.

It's time to bring some of these jobs home because America can be competitive in this global economy and it's the right thing to do. My legislation will start this process.

Overall, I believe that my bill helps to refocus the United States to be more proactive and a smarter competitor in the global economy—both in the short term and long term.

Specifically, this bill requires the Secretary of Commerce to set targets for job repatriation and creates multi-agency "Repatriation Task Forces" to identify American companies manufacturing abroad and work with states to bring jobs back to the U.S.

The goal is to bring back real jobs from overseas to the United States—jobs that are already created and an American could immediately fill.

This bill would require the Commerce Department to survey all American firms with significant manufacturing facilities in foreign countries, allowing the Repatriation Task Forces to proactively identify all firms inter-

ested in working with state and local governments to facilitate a mutually beneficial repatriation of jobs.

The bill would also comprehensively align federal resources in support of repatriation efforts. It allows state and local governments to use a variety of federal funding—at no new cost—to support job repatriation initiatives by state and local governments.

For example, my bill aligns Economic Development Agency (EDA) and National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST) grants to allow state and local governments to use this funding for repatriation.

It would also direct the Secretary of Commerce and the IRS to quickly study and report on the merits of a new federal tax incentive to encourage repatriation.

In addition to repatriating jobs today, we must redouble our efforts to foster emerging technologies to create our manufacturing base of tomorrow.

For too long, the U.S. has failed to strategically monitor emerging opportunities and threats in our competitive global economy. We are starting to see the ramifications of this failure in the rise of China as an economic power.

My bill would reconstitute President Reagan's "Project Socrates" as an independent "American Economic Security Commission" to identify and monitor emerging technologies and global economic threats.

Project Socrates was initiated during the Reagan Administration to address America's competitiveness challenge and determine the source of the nation's declining competitiveness and develop programs to address the source of the problem.

Our Commission—composed of 12 business leaders and economists appointed by the majority and minority leaders—will similarly take a comprehensive and unbiased look at all of our global economic competitors—both strengths and weaknesses—and help inform the Congress on how to bolster American economic security.

This will ensure that we have an independent mechanism to monitor new opportunities and threats to ensure that America can capitalize on revolutionary technologies and create new jobs in the U.S.

The bill also provides stronger protections for American intellectual property and helps to expedite the patent process for cutting-edge new technologies developed by universities.

The faster we can secure our innovations and move them to market, the more jobs we can create in this country.

We can no longer afford to ride the coattails of yesterday's innovations; we have to identify and support the emerging technologies of tomorrow that will create American jobs.

The Chinese, Indians and other international competitors are actively monitoring new technologies and trends to support their firms. To date, we have not.

Are Americans willing to continue to sit idly by and allow the Chinese to dominate new industries at our expense?

Norm Augustine, the former chairman and CEO of Lockheed Martin, best captured the situation we now find ourselves in when he said:

In the technology-driven economy in which we live, Americans have come to accept leadership as the natural and enduring state of affairs. But leadership is highly perishable. It must be constantly re-earned.

In the 16th century the citizens of Spain no doubt thought they would remain the world leader. In the 17th century it was France. In the 19th century, Great Britain. And in the 20th century it was the United States.

Unless we do things dramatically different, including strengthening our investments in research and education, the 21st century will belong to China and India.

Author Richard McGregor wrote in his new book, *The Party*, that the Chinese government, "still runs on Soviet hardware." It uses the full resources of the state to advance the interests of Chinese firms.

The Chinese are spying on us. They are launching millions of cyber attacks against American companies and the federal government every day.

The Chinese are funding the genocide in Darfur. They have Catholic bishops in jail, Protestant pastors in jail, and they have plundered Tibet.

If the U.S. is to be truly competitive in the global economy, we must be vigilant and proactive—in a manner that is consistent with our national interest and international treaties.

Madam Speaker, I urge swift passage of this legislation to help bring jobs back to the United States today and to lay the groundwork for tomorrow's manufacturing and technology base. We cannot afford to wait. Our international competitors aren't.

#### KEEPING A LONG-TERM FOCUS ON THE OIL SPILL RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

**HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 29, 2010*

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, 101 days have passed, and the devastating impact of the BP Deepwater Horizon catastrophe continues to grow daily. As we continue to consider specific legislation in the House to address the problems we have identified that led to this unmitigated disaster, I rise today to express my concern over the environmental impact on the Gulf of Mexico and express my support for all the impacted residents, who deserve better from the federal government.

Our immediate focus is not only on ensuring that the flow of oil from the Deepwater Horizon spill continues to be stopped, but also on addressing the future environmental and economic effects of the spill. The House has already unanimously passed legislation to fund oil pollution research and we must continue to support the important work in this area being done throughout the United States. One of the centers for this research is in St. Petersburg, which I have the privilege to represent. The College of Marine Science at the University of South Florida has become an international center for the study of our nation's and our world's waters and of our coastal lands. Together with the Florida Institute of Oceanography, also in St. Petersburg, which is drawing together all the state of Florida's marine research expertise, and a variety of other local, state and federal organizations, our community has provided key information to our nation's decision makers about the movement of the oil, the impact it is having on our environment and the development of long-term strategies to clean it up. Even with all of this work

in St. Petersburg and throughout our state, the long-term effects of the oil spill itself, as well as those of the response and clean-up efforts, are still unclear and continued monitoring of the Gulf will ensure that we are prepared to quickly respond to the future consequences of this spill.

Further, we must draw on our knowledge and experience to ensure that this disaster is never repeated. In representing the Tampa Bay area, which has been at the center of some previous disasters, I have experience in responding to these crises. While serving as a Florida State Senator in 1970, the tanker *Delian Apollon* spilled more than 20,000 gallons of crude oil into Tampa Bay. In response, I introduced and the legislature quickly passed my landmark legislation to set in place emergency response plans for oil spills in the waterways surrounding Florida. The oil and shipping industry challenged my legislation, which was called our nation's toughest oil spill response law, all the way to the United States Supreme Court, where it was upheld in a unanimous decision.

When the oil industry proposed drilling off the Gulf coast of Florida, I offered an amendment to a 1983 supplemental appropriations bill to create the first buffer zone to protect Florida's west coast from offshore oil drilling. Because my amendment was carried on an appropriations bill, I had to negotiate with my colleagues to protect it year after year, sometimes fighting off challenges from my own party and leadership. We finally were able to negotiate more permanent protection against drilling in 2006 when we wrote into law a buffer zone that extends 234 miles off the coast of the Pinellas County beaches I represent.

In an effort to respond to the lessons learned from this year's disaster, I introduced the SAFEGUARDS Act earlier this month, which provides some commonsense solutions to prevent and respond to future disastrous oil spills. Drafted following a series of meetings and regular phone calls with the on-the-ground incident commanders, local research teams and community emergency response personnel, it is my hope that the solutions put forth in this measure will be included in the wider legislative response that we consider later this year to ensure that we impose rigorous safety standards on any off-shore platforms, while also establishing a fully thought out plan to respond to future disasters. We can and must do better. We cannot allow any more waivers of safety standards or response plans, and the SAFEGUARDS Act ensures that.

Our work on oil spill response legislation is just the beginning, and we have much more work to do in the coming weeks, months and years. The future environmental health and economic viability of the Gulf of Mexico depends on us, and we must do all we can to respond to the largest spill in United States history. We owe the American people and the entire Gulf Coast a comprehensive response that addresses both the causes and effects of this spill. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to work together to ensure the complete recovery of the Gulf of Mexico, while also addressing the systematic breakdowns which led to the BP Deepwater Horizon catastrophe.

#### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION HONORING AND SALUTING AMERICANS FOR THE ARTS ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 29, 2010*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th anniversary of Americans for the Arts. As the leading nonprofit organization for advancing the arts and arts education in the United States, Americans for the Arts continues to be dedicated to representing and serving local communities and creating opportunities for participation and enjoyment of all forms of the arts.

Founded in 1960 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the original mission of Americans for the Arts was and continues to be to enhance support for the nonprofit arts. In 1965 Americans for the Arts played a key role in the establishment of the National Endowment for the Arts. A half century later Americans for the Arts continues to foster the arts at the local, state, and national level.

Under the remarkable stewardship of Robert Lynch for the last 25 years, Americans for the Arts has provided leadership and training to local public and nonprofit agencies through a national network of Arts and Business Councils, Business Committees for the Arts, local and state arts agencies, state arts advocacy organizations, and community-based cultural organizations across the country serving 5,000 local arts agencies and their communities.

Research by Americans for the Arts measured the economic impact of the arts, which showed that approximately 100,000 nonprofit cultural organizations generate \$166.2 billion in economic activity every year supporting 5.7 million jobs. In my congressional district alone, there are over 1,200 arts-related businesses employing nearly 16,000 people.

In addition to fostering arts jobs in our local communities, Americans for the Arts has worked to promote the importance of Arts Education in our public schools. Young people who regularly participate in arts programming are more likely to have better attendance records, be involved in their school government, excel in their academics, and develop the creative and innovative skills necessary to compete in the 21st century global workforce.

Through national events like Arts Advocacy Day, Americans for the Arts brings national attention to the importance of arts throughout our nation. The arts define our culture and instill unique character in the communities across our nation. Art transcends barriers of language, time, and generation, translating cultural differences, breathing life into history, and bridging experiences across cultures. They accomplish the seemingly impossible task of both revealing our differences across the globe, while managing to illuminate all that connects us.

I thank Americans for the Arts for their fine achievements over the past 50 years. I know that the next 50 will be filled with even more accomplishments, and that we will continue to enjoy the richness that the arts provide to each of our lives.