

That was in The Washington Post. I would argue and I think they would argue with me it is a liberal newspaper. But this is not a liberal or conservative fight. This is about freedom and liberty and our Constitution.

I yield to Congressman BURGESS.

Mr. BURGESS. I was going to agree with the gentleman that The Washington Post is not likely to be found in the Rush Limbaugh stack of stuff that he uses on his radio program everyday.

But the freedom argument is one that is so important. Under the Medicaid provisions, as I understand and read the bill that was passed by this House, individuals who earn at or below 133 percent of the Federal poverty level, if they are not covered by any other insurance, since they are going to be required to have insurance, will, in fact, be required to have Medicaid. They will not be allowed to purchase insurance in the exchange, as other Americans will. They will simply be placed into the Medicaid program.

That, too, is unprecedented. In any of the social entitlements that we have had in the past, never had we required someone by virtue of their income level to be within a certain Federal aid program.

The implications of that are startling and may well go far beyond the boundaries of where they exist today with the passage of this law. It may be a much more startling recession or receding of freedom than we have seen in this country. Really, it would be unprecedented the loss of freedom that will accompany this bill.

I will yield back to the gentleman because I know time is short, but that is an extremely important point that the gentleman just made.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, 23 million Americans will still have no health coverage in 2019 after this bill is fully implemented. So with all of the big imposition on the privacy of American citizens, and the big imposition on our government of mandating them that they have to buy a product, and if they do everything that they are supposed to do and if the States can find the money to run the Medicaid problem, and if they can get the various agencies up and functioning and somewhere find the money to pay the salaries to run them, and if we create this bureaucracy, we will still have 23 million Americans that won't have health care coverage. Hmm.

If your goal was to cover everybody, you failed. I don't think it is really the goal to cover everybody. I think the goal is to put control of another part of the American economy and Americans' lives in the hands of the Federal Government. That's what I think this is about. And that is what I think it has always been about since we started this discussion.

That is why the American people were telling us what we want to talk about is cost. This stuff costs too much. What can you do to get the cost down? There is no cost savings in any of this; there is only cost imposition.

So the one thing that I think we have a great shortage of in this town with present company excepted is common sense. But I have great confidence in the average American, whether he be the Wall Street fat cat or the guy working in the grocery store in Round Rock, Texas, they have common sense to know what is good form and what is not good form. I think that is why we are seeing people getting up off the couch and making their voices heard because this doesn't make common sense. This is not the kind of world we signed on to. It is not the kind of world we fought wars for.

We have an issue that it seems to grow in intensity as the weeks go by. It is almost the gift that keeps on giving in that there is just more to talk about every week. I, too, like Congressman BURGESS, lie awake in the middle of the night and can't get back to sleep thinking about what is coming down the road and what we have to do.

Many of my colleagues don't believe this, but I understand we are about to have a report come out on this, just as an aside, all of the Members of Congress and all of their office staffs were, on page 157 of this bill, taken out of their health care program and put under the pools. It is a very interesting challenge.

HONORING TWO TRAILBLAZERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CHU). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, now that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have completed their hour of speaking of how that long-needed, hard-fought for health insurance and preventive services for those who have had little or no access to health care ought to be taken away, praising the AGs, as they were, who are challenging the law through which we Democrats provided the opportunity to every American for health and wellness, we are now going to turn to remembering two individuals who all of their lives worked to ensure that access to health, education, and economic opportunity was available for all.

Some of my colleagues spoke of the life and legacy of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height last week when Congresswoman FUDGE's resolution was on the floor, but the Congressional Black Caucus wanted to use this time this evening to continue that tribute and also pay tribute to Dr. Benjamin Hooks. I consider it a great honor and pleasure to anchor this hour of tribute to two of our Nation's trailblazers, two drum majors for justice, to incomparable human beings whom we mourn because they are no longer physically with us, but who will forever be with us in spirit and through the rich legacy that they both have left.

Individually, as communities of color and as a Nation, we are far better because they passed this way and touched our lives during their earthly journeys. The people I am speaking of are Dr. Benjamin Hooks and Dr. Dorothy I. Height.

On Dr. Hooks, although I had the honor of meeting him, I didn't get to know Dr. Benjamin Hooks personally. But everyone knows or ought to know of the little old country creature that he referred to himself as, but which surely grossly understated the measure of this luminary of civil rights and champion for a better America.

A native Tennessean, civil rights leader, Baptist minister, attorney and judge, in fact, the first black judge to serve in that position in Tennessee and in all of the South after reconstruction, he, like Dr. Height, has made an immeasurable contribution to this country that will continue to reverberate for generations to come.

His life experiences in high school, and particularly in World War II, and his conquering of them all, I think is what served to fuel his passion and his determination to ensure equality and justice for everyone in this country regardless of race, color, religion, creed or nationality.

In a different and less strident partisan time, he was appointed to the FCC, the first African American commissioner, by President Richard Nixon, as was my father to the Federal district court in the Virgin Islands.

That Congressmen RUSH, BUTTERFIELD, and I must continue to raise the same issues today that he championed: the need for more minority ownership of radio and TV stations, for more diversity in employees in the industry, as well as for more positive image of African Americans in the media, is not at all reflective of the cogency of his argument or the determination of his effort, but more of the depth and intransigence of the institutional racism that continues to exist in this country.

An unrelenting supporter and advocate for self-help, he revived the NAACP during his legendary tenure of 20 years, while furthering and strengthening its missions, goals and ideals. He, like Dr. Dorothy Height, is the recipient of both the President's Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.

It is not enough that the University of Memphis works to carry on his league see through the Benjamin Hooks Institute for Social Change, it is up to those of us on whose behalf he served to live his life and these words of his: "If anyone thinks we are going to stop agitating, they better think again. If anyone thinks we are going to stop litigating, they had better close up the courts. If anyone thinks we are not going to demonstrate and protest, they had better roll up the sidewalks."

The Congressional Black Caucus, through our positions, our advocacy, and our legislative efforts here in Congress, live those words every day and

are proud to join the NAACP in taking up the torch he has passed to us with pride.

□ 2100

Let me say a few words about Dr. Height. This country is indebted to her for so many rights and privileges that we enjoy today, from her work opening doors at YMCAs, to her empowering of communities in Mississippi and elsewhere, to her leadership in the struggles for women's rights and civil rights, her uplifting of the African American families through the Annual Family Reunions, her enrichment and advancement of the National Council of Negro Women, and all of the many ways she helped shape policy and found ways to address old and new ills in our community. There is not anyone who has not benefited from her life of service.

I want to spend my time, though, talking about the times and ways in which I was privileged to play what was but an infinitesimal part in her work. First, it was always an honor to be in her presence. But in addition to the invitations, the receptions, meetings, social activities, she also pulled me into her work with young women and health. I was able to be part of her efforts on HIV and AIDS. I had the opportunity to address her town halls, most recently a little over a year ago, a town hall on preventing obesity and lead poisoning in children in black and other poor communities.

And I got to be a part of her planning and developing the 12 or so sites for her anti-obesity programs across the United States. She always made sure that my district, and she did in this case, the U.S. Virgin Islands, was a part of it.

But it wasn't always just the big national issues. She understood the demands of leadership, especially on black women. And so she brought us together to counsel, support, and encourage us from time to time.

It's hard to put in words the deep pride and yet the humble gratitude that I had the opportunity in some small way to get to know Dr. Height, to be one of her countless mentees, to be even a small part of her efforts that I was in recent years. To have had her smile on me was a great blessing that will stay with me and continue to encourage me and guide me as long as I live.

In a few minutes I am going to yield to some of my colleagues and our chairwoman, BARBARA LEE. I want to just read a couple of quotes here, first on Dr. Hooks. This is a quote from President Bush, who bestowed on him the Presidential Medal of Freedom: "For 15 years, Dr. Hooks was a calm, yet forceful voice for fairness, opportunity, and personal responsibility. He never tired or faltered in demanding that our Nation live up to its founding ideals of liberty and equality."

Julian Bond, the chairman emeritus of the NAACP, praised Dr. Hooks at the

time as well, saying: "Benjamin Hooks had a stellar career—civil rights advocate and leader, minister, businessman, public servant—there are few who are his equal," Bond said.

And another quote on Dr. Benjamin Hooks from the president and CEO of the Joint Center on Economic and Political Studies, Dr. Ralph B. Everett. And he said: "Throughout his life and career, the Reverend Dr. Hooks never flinched in the face of enormous challenges, and his expansive dreams were always grounded in the concerns and aspirations of the least fortunate. As we carry on the work of building a better and more inclusive society that affords opportunity to all, we all have Dr. Benjamin Hooks' shining example to keep us on the right path."

Dr. Marian Wright Edelman wrote of Dr. Height on her passing. She started with a quote from Dr. Dorothy Height which reads: "We African American women seldom do just what we want to do, but always what we have to do. I am grateful to have been in a time and place where I could be a part of what was needed." And we are really grateful that she was in a time and a place where she was needed. Dr. Edelman says, and I quote again: "When she passed away on April 20 at age 98, we all lost a treasure, a wise counselor, and a rock we could always lean against for support in tough times."

At this time I am joined by the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE. And I would like to yield her such time as she might consume as she joins me in these tributes.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much. Let me thank the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands for that very moving tribute and for anchoring the Congressional Black Caucus's Special Order tonight.

Madam Speaker, this month our Nation and the world lost two towering giants in the pursuit of freedom and justice for all, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height and Dr. Benjamin Hooks. Both lived long and fruitful lives and leave legacies that will endure for generations to come. Tonight we pay tribute to Dr. Hooks and Dr. Height, two trailblazers, two giants who paved the way and opened the doors of opportunity for countless numbers of Americans.

This week Dr. Height will be laid to rest, and she will be forever remembered as a bold and brilliant African American woman who blazed many trails and opened many doors so that we all could lead freer and more prosperous lives. A matriarch of the civil rights movement and a staunch advocate of women's rights, Dr. Height wore many hats throughout her life, both literally and figuratively, with elegance and with dignity, with excellence and with determination. I am going to miss her so much. She showed us that the fight for women's rights and our struggle for civil and human rights were not mutually exclusive. She was a coalition builder in our work for justice for all.

A couple of months ago, as I was listening to Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN's remarks about her personal involvement with Dr. Height and how she grew to love her, I myself had many, many experiences that brought me very close to Dr. Height. And I can remember one of the last times that we were together. She called and she insisted that I participate, and this was a couple of months ago, in the National Council of Negro Women's annual conference in Maryland. And of course, as Dr. CHRISTENSEN knows, when Dr. Height calls, you answer because you know it's important. There is no way you say no.

But Dr. Height, she knows the schedule here on the Hill because she was constantly here helping us with our outside strategy to move the Congressional Black Caucus's agenda forward. Well, she called and she said she knew how busy I was, she said, but just come out to Maryland for the breakfast. I said, Okay, Dr. Height, I will be there. Well, I got there early, it may have been like 7 o'clock, 7:15, dragging. But there she was in her beautiful hat, sitting at the head table to greet me.

And being with Dr. Height, I tell you, that day I realized that I was in the presence of greatness. And I know, as with all of us, especially the women of the Congressional Black Caucus, whenever she introduced us it was amazing, because she knew so much about each of us and she humbled us by the things that she would say about us. And we would wonder how could this great woman say these nice things about us. I mean, you know, we look up to her as a legendary shero, but yet she always, always lifted us up and made us feel like we may be part of her.

From her legendary stewardship as the national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., to her unprecedented 41-year tenure at the helm of the National Council of Negro Women, Dr. Height, she was a woman of courage and strength. Her commitment to equality was reflected in so many of her pursuits—in fact, in all of her pursuits.

In the 1930s, for example, Dr. Height traveled across the United States to encourage the YWCA chapters to implement interracial chapters. After dedicating more than 60 years of her life to the YWCA, Dr. Height remained proudest of her efforts to direct the Y's attention to the issues of civil rights and racial justice. She was so committed to this work. In fact, the Y named Dr. Height the first director of its new Center for Racial Justice in 1965.

□ 2110

Imagine, in the thirties, this African American woman who put up a one-woman resistance movement to the segregation of the Y—and she won. One person made that difference in the thirties.

As a leader of the United Christian Youth Movement of North America,

Dr. Height worked to desegregate the Armed Forces to stop lynching. Yes, she knew lynching very well in her day. Not too many years ago this country has that stain which we still have to remind ourselves of. She worked to stop lynching, to reform the criminal justice system and to establish free access to public accommodations at a time when racial segregation was the standard, mind you—and I know Dr. CHRISTENSEN remembers that. I remember that very well. That was the standard. Resistance to integration was often fierce. Dr. Height remained forever vigilant. She remained true to her convictions. Even when it was not the comfortable thing to do.

A lifelong advocate for peace and equality, Dr. Height was especially committed to empowering women and girls. She stood toe to toe with our great male civil rights leaders. Oftentimes, she was the only woman in the room, the only woman on the platform. She was steadfast in her dedication to ensure that black women's issues and concerns were addressed. She was forever dedicated to helping women achieve full and equal employment, pay, and education.

Dr. Height was an internationalist. Before many of us began our work on the continent of Africa or in the Caribbean, Dr. Height, as the President of the National Council of Negro Women, had chapters, and she did work in the villages in Africa—work that was visionary, work that touched the lives of so many women, children, and families. She knew that she was a citizen of the world and that she had to work both domestically here in our own country and internationally if, in fact, she were going to be a leader in our global movement. She is an internationally renowned woman.

Dr. Height led the NCNW, helping women and families combat hunger. She also established the Women's Center for Education and Career Advancement, in New York City, to prepare women for entry-level jobs. During her tenure as the President of the NCNW, they were able to buy a beautiful building right up the street, near the Capitol. It's a site where slave traders legally operated what was known as the Center Slave Market. To this day, it is the only African American-owned building on this corridor, proving that she was not only a great leader but an astute businesswoman as well. I'll never forget the evening of the fundraiser where she was able to raise the money to retire the debt, to burn the mortgage.

I mean Dr. Height was an unbelievably clear woman in terms of financial stability and economic security for the organizations that she was a part of, and now we have a building on Pennsylvania Avenue—again, the site of the Center Slave Market. We heard her tell the story of how she found this building which was on that site, and we heard the story about that site, which is too long to talk about tonight, but

there is a wonderful story about that. How she ended up purchasing a building on that site was, really, I think, the hand of God. Dr. Height remained a fighter until her last breath.

During my time here in Congress, especially as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, I always knew that I could call on Dr. Height and that she would be there to support our efforts. Of course, last year, she attended President Barack Obama's first signing of a bill into law at the White House, the Lilly Ledbetter Act. She was present for the unveiling of the Shirley Chisholm portrait and for the bust of Sojourner Truth here in the Capitol. She worked diligently on various issues with the Black Women's Roundtable and the Black Leadership Forum, and she often participated in panels here on Capitol Hill.

Just recently, she joined our efforts to support the 2010 census. She was here in the Rayburn building, you know, helping us organize, giving us the message, speaking to young people, and just saying that we have to make sure that everyone is counted because, if everyone is not counted, they will be counted out. She knew what she was talking about.

We listened to Dr. Height. Many times, we attended many of her fundraisers, and I believe they are uncommon heights. Oftentimes, Dr. Height would talk, maybe, for 20 minutes, for 30 minutes, for 40 minutes, for 45 minutes. The older she got, the more she wanted to tell her story. Even with her talking about so much, people did not get antsy and did not want to leave. They wanted to listen to this great woman who knew Mary McLeod Bethune and Eleanor Roosevelt. We were mesmerized every time we were in her presence, and we wanted to listen. We did not want to leave.

Her passion was really an inspiration to all of us here in Congress. It's hard to imagine that, in the thirties, she provided this resistance movement. I will tell you that we love her, that we celebrate her life—and we do. We mourn her death.

Last week, an individual who I was privileged to meet and to know, Dr. Benjamin Hooks, was laid to rest. He was born on January 31, 1925, in Memphis, Tennessee. He was the fifth of seven children. In life, he was a civil rights leader, a minister, an attorney, and forever a champion of minorities and the poor. He was a man of all seasons. While studying prelaw at LeMoyne-Owen College in Memphis, Dr. Hooks became acutely aware of the realities of racial segregation.

In an interview with U.S. News and World Report, he once recounted and said, I wish I could tell you every time I was on the highway and couldn't use a restroom. My bladder is messed up because of that. My stomach is messed up from eating cold sandwiches.

So, after graduating from law school at DePaul University, Dr. Hooks returned to his native Memphis where he

earned a local reputation as one of the few African American lawyers in town. Thoroughly committed to breaking down the practices of racial segregation which existed in the United States, Dr. Hooks fought prejudice at every single turn.

He said, At the time, you were insulted by law clerks, excluded from white bar associations, and when I was in court, I was lucky to be called "Ben." He recalled this in an interview with Jet Magazine. Usually, it was just "boy." Yet he said the judges were always fair. The discrimination of those days has changed, and today, the South is ahead of the North in many respects in civil rights progress, he said—an ordained Baptist minister, and he could preach.

Dr. Hooks joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, and he became a pioneer in the NAACP's sponsored restaurant sit-ins and other boycotts of consumer items and services. Dr. Hooks was the first African American Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission, a board member of the SCLC, and the first African American criminal court judge in Tennessee history. Twice a month, he flew to Detroit to preach at the Greater New Mount Moriah Baptist Church. Dr. Hooks was a true public servant who committed his life to empowering communities of color.

As the executive director of the NAACP from 1977 to 1992, Dr. Hooks increased the NAACP's membership by several hundred thousand people and raised critical funds for the association. He was instrumental in establishing a program in which 200 corporations agreed to participate in economic development projects in black communities.

In 1986, the NAACP recognized Dr. Hooks for his lifetime commitment to civil rights by awarding him the Spingarn award, the NAACP's highest honor. He also rightfully received the Presidential Medal of Freedom. What a man. What a man. He is going to be missed. We miss him already, and I know, though, that the NAACP has taken up Dr. Hooks' mantle and has mounted a very, very active, focused, and committed campaign to the principles and to the work of Dr. Benjamin Hooks.

So, with the passing of Dr. Height and Dr. Hooks, our Nation mourns the loss of true national treasures. Dr. Height's leadership in the struggle for equality and human rights and women's rights serves as an inspiration to all. Dr. Hooks will be remembered as a man who ceaselessly demanded that America live up to its founding principle of justice, equality, and liberty. They will be truly missed.

So, in the memory of Dr. Height and Dr. Hooks, it is the duty, I think, of all Americans to pick up and to carry this baton of freedom and justice. The world is a better place for everyone because Dr. Hooks and Dr. Height lived their lives according to really what

they believed that God put them on this Earth to do. I think we all have a responsibility to keep their legacies alive.

□ 2120

Congressman CHRISTENSEN knows, and every Member of this House knows this is a very intense, busy, hard job. We work here day and night. We go to our districts day and night. And whenever we get weary or think that we can't go any further, I am reminded of Dr. Height and Dr. Hooks, who exemplified the words of a gospel song that many of us sing oftentimes in church on Sunday. These words: I ain't no way tired. I've come too far from where I started from. Nobody told me that the road would be easy, but I know he didn't bring me this far to leave me.

Even when the road was very difficult, and it was very difficult for these two great human beings, they kept going. They didn't get tired. They kept going because they knew their purpose and they knew that one day they would rest in peace. That day has come. But their spirit will live forever in the work of the Congressional Black Caucus and in the work of all of those that they touch. May they rest in peace.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman LEE, and thank you for your leadership of the Congressional Black Caucus. And we know that under your leadership we will take up the mantle, take up the torch that they have left for us and carry on their legacy.

I would like to say to Mrs. Frances Hooks, who is always at her husband's side, his right hand and probably his left hand too, you were an integral part of all that your husband accomplished, and we thank you too for your contributions. On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and on behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands, we extend condolences to you and the family. We in the Virgin Islands have also benefited by the work of Dr. Hooks.

And to Dr. Height's sister Anthanette Height Aldridge, and her family, to the council, to the Delta Sisterhood, and especially to two outstanding women who I consider to be Dr. Height's daughters, the Honorable Alexis Herman and the Reverend Barbara Williams Skinner, we extend condolences on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus again and on behalf of my Virgin Islands family and the gratitude of all us for allowing and welcoming us into the life of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height.

As many people have said, both Dr. Hooks and Dr. Height leave big and awesome shoes to fill, but their lives continue to speak to us and what they are saying, what I hear them saying, is step right into those shoes, fill them any way you can, and keep marching on until victory is won.

THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I appreciate your indulgence this evening and the opportunity to address you here on the floor of the House.

Not having had the opportunity to listen to the dialogue of the previous people, I will take this up where the front of my mind and my conscience happens to be, and that is what is happening with and to America, what are our priorities, where are we going to go from here, presuming that we could actually reverse many of the things that have taken place over the last 1½ years or longer.

Madam Speaker, I would ask your indulgence to just cast your mind back into the last 1½ years or so, this being April 2010. In fact, I would take us back into August and September of 2008, perhaps a little more than 18 months by now. And what we have seen happen is that we saw a concern about the potential economic collapse of the free world, the fear that global currency and the confidence that allows us to trade in that currency could collapse and that we would see the free market economy and the markets within the world, including the Dow Jones and a number of the other market indexes, the Nikkei market, European market, and that list goes on, those lose the confidence of the investors if that happened, if the investors pulled their money out, if, in fact, there was any money to be pulled out, we could have seen a downward spiral that could have been a crash of our economic system that could have potentially eclipsed that of the Stock Market Crash that precipitated the Great Depression in October 1929.

We saw the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Paulson come to this Capitol on September 19, 2008, and make a request, a very serious request, and some might characterize it as a demand, for 700 billion taxpayer dollars, 700 billion taxpayer dollars to inject into this economy in a fashion that he saw fit, in a fashion that wasn't necessarily laid out for us. We didn't understand particularly his presentation. We heard the words he said but it wasn't definitive. It wasn't clear. And as we found out after the \$700 billion worth of TARP passed, even those words didn't hold so very accurately when we looked at the actual practice of how the \$700 billion was spent.

So, Madam Speaker, that was the start of this long saga of what America's free enterprise economy, what is left of it, might look like and how we might manage these finances.

It's interesting to me that since that time, I have done some traveling around the world and I recall listening to Angela Merkel and the leaders in Germany the following February, if my

memory serves me correctly, so it would be February of 2009, say to us, America, you're spending too much money. You should not dump the \$700 billion in TARP in. It is a waste of money. It is irresponsible. You need to pull back. Their proposal in Germany, even though that is a social democracy, a nation that wants to have as much of it, apparently, within the hands of the government to manage as they can and a minimal amount within the free enterprise system, they have a different belief in it than we have.

They had a \$450 billion plan; ours was a \$700 billion plan followed by a \$787 billion plan, coupled with \$1 or \$2 trillion disbursed by the U.S. Treasury that wasn't within the province or the guidance of this Congress, and I think it's awfully hard to track what that might have meant.

□ 2130

Theirs was \$450 billion. I believe the number was \$80 billion in targeted expenditures and the rest were loan guarantees. So one might argue the German approach to this—the people that originated socialized medicine, by the way—was they would spend \$80 billion in an economic stimulus plan. Now, granted, their economy is not as large as ours, but \$80 billion versus \$700 billion, and another \$787 billion, Madam Speaker, and we have the Germans admonishing us because we're spending too much money in trying to stimulate the economy in this robust Keynesian approach. And then since that time we've heard the President of France lecture us on the dangers of appeasement.

Oh, what a world we have today. How so much it has changed in the last 2 or 3 years, Madam Speaker. How so much the philosophy that has made America great has been pushed to the sidelines, hasn't emerged very much in the thought process, the decisionmaking component of this, at least, even though it remains in the hearts and minds of the American people.

So, Madam Speaker, here we are today, \$700 billion in TARP spending, gone, spent, blown. This, yes, was initiated under the Bush administration, as was the nationalization of several financial institutions and the beginnings of the nationalization of AIG. However, the balance of all these things that I'm about to talk about came about under the Obama administration. And everything that I'm talking about, from the \$700 billion TARP funding all the way through to today, was supported by either then-Senator Barack Obama, candidate for the Presidency Barack Obama, or the President of the United States, Barack Obama. That policy is indistinguishable whether he supported it as a Senator, whether he supported it because he was a candidate for the President or because he supported it as the President-elect or the President of the United States.

And George Bush gave some deference to Barack Obama on how he would approach this economy. One day