

great competitor of rice: Wheat bread. Pan mamis and Pan toasta. These baked goods bring back mouthwatering memories for all of us in the Marianas. And the source of this goodness we most recall is Herman's Modern Bakery.

Perhaps, our devotion to Herman's has to do with the roots of that business in the ashes of war. Like the people of Israel beset by the Babylonians, as the people of the Marianas emerged from the trauma of World War II, "the famine was sore, so that there was no bread." We were starving and stored together in an internment camp in the days and months following the U.S. victory over the Japanese in 1944.

But the U.S. forces quickly began reorganizing society and reestablishing the ability of our community to care for itself. The occupying forces tapped the young Herman Reyes Guerrero to bake. Herman had previously apprenticed as a baker during the Japanese administration of the Northern Marianas, and he quickly agreed to return to this calling. He began baking bread for the U.S. troops, for Japanese prisoners of war, and for the Chamorro and Carolinian people of Saipan housed by the military in Camp Susupe.

As often happens after war, much materiel is left behind, cheaper to abandon than to return home. So it was at the close of World War II in the Pacific that the United States Navy simply gave Herman Guerrero the baking equipment the military had supplied for him to use.

□ 1830

With those ovens and mixers and the customer base he had already established, Herman opened Herman's Bakery. Not only was this the first bakery, this was the very first company founded in our postwar economy.

As the years went by, from that base of bread and baked goods, Herman's business grew. He opened the first hotel on the island of Saipan, a retail store, a laundromat, and a travel agency. In the early 1980s, following extensive expansion and upgrading, the bakery became known as Herman's Modern Bakery, and its products became ubiquitous throughout Micronesia. Today, the company's distribution chain includes several international franchises. You can even find Herman's cookies for sale on the Internet.

One of Herman Guerrero's fondest memories of his early baking career was a visit to the shop by Admiral Chester Nimitz, and throughout the following 65-plus years of growth, the close relationship between the United States military and the bakery continued. Today, as the U.S. build-up commences on Guam, Herman's has contracted as an authorized supplier, opening up a distribution facility and considering a bakery there. Herman's also regularly supplies the U.S. naval vessels that dock in Saipan for R&R. For just as many residents like to make Herman's our last stop on the drive to

the airport—to take pan mamis, guzuria and crocks of cookies away as gifts and comfort foods from home—so, too, the sailors of the U.S. fleet enjoy pulling away from the dock with Herman's sweets stocked in the galley.

From a humble one-man beginning, today, Herman provides jobs for over 110 individuals. A leading corporate citizen, Herman's is a strong supporter of civic, charitable, educational, and religious organizations, including the American Red Cross, the Commonwealth Health Center, the Rotary Club, the Northern Marianas College Foundation, the Saipan Chamber of Commerce, and nearly every school, church, and village fiesta on the islands of Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The company piloted our school lunch program and has provided technical expertise to individuals on other islands in Micronesia who are opening or improving their own bakeries. With the recent establishment of the distribution center on Guam, the company has begun to expand its charitable support to that island, too.

Always, the bakery remains the heart of the family of companies and of the family of Herman Guerrero himself. All of the surviving children of Herman and his wife, Maria Tenorio Guerrero—Jesus, Agnes, Herman Jr., Juan, Florencio, Margarita, Anna, Rudolfo, Joseph, and Leonora—have worked at the bakery during significant portions of their adult lives. Herman was so identified with the bakery business that he came to be called by the nickname "Pan," which in the Chamorro language means "bread." Indeed, to this day, many of his children carry the "Pan" honorific as part of their own everyday names. For most of us in the Northern Mariana Islands, when we hear the word "pan," it's a tossup which comes first to mind: Herman Reyes Guerrero—Herman "Pan"—and his wonderful bakery, or just the wonderful baked goods that "Pan" produced.

Dangkulo na si yu'us ma'ase.

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

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

PLEADING THE 10TH

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to plead the Tenth. Earlier today, this body voted on H.R. 4855 that would establish in the Department of Labor an annual work/life balance award for employers that have developed and implemented work/life balance policies. The bill would also es-

tablish an advisory board to administer the award. Now although I oppose this legislation, I want to make clear that I actually think that the ultimate goals of this bill are good ones. The sponsors had the best intentions. I want to repeat that. The goals and objectives of this bill are respectable, even noble ideas. No one questions that a proper work/life balance is extremely important. But just because something is important doesn't mean Washington has to write a law to protect it, or create a bureau to encourage it, or really have anything else to do with it. In fact, it's simply not the job of the Federal Government to promote good work/life balance.

Now there will be many more egregious bills in the future that will mandate by the Federal Government to States and locals and to the people behavior in certain circumstances, but not the incredibly worse bills that are out there withstanding. This Constitution makes the principle very clear: the Constitution gives Congress here in Washington certain powers that are limited. And in case we weren't clear on the concept or we didn't get it, it includes the Tenth Amendment which states: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." In other words, if a power is not assigned to the Federal Government in the Constitution, then it must be automatically assumed to be assigned to States, localities or to no government entity at all.

So just imagine that, Mr. Speaker. A problem in America not being solved with the involvement of the Federal Government. Some in this Chamber cannot envision such a world, but it can exist.

So I rise today to say that I do believe in the Constitution and the Tenth Amendment. I remain hopeful that the Congress will remember our limitations, begin to return the consideration of life's most important elements back to the States and local governments and churches and private groups and families where they really should be handled. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, on this particular issue, I plead the Tenth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

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

(Mr. BOOZMAN 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 Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE BILLS

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

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, tonight's discussion will be about bills that Members of the Republican Conference have sponsored that have not yet gotten a hearing that we still think are very good ideas for our country at this time of high debt, high deficits, and when regulation is being heaped on businesses that actually need the chains to be broken so they can pursue the American Dream of hiring people, creating jobs and fulfilling our role in the country and the world, which is to feed people, clothe people, create jobs, create wealth, create opportunity and so that all Americans have the opportunity to do so without being shackled by the Federal Government.

With me this evening is BOB LATTA, who is from one of the most diverse districts in the entire United States. It has everything from agriculture to manufacturing, and it has experienced every up and down that is possible for one district to experience. During the course of this evening, Mr. LATTA and I hope that we will have the opportunity to refer you frequently to www.americanroadmap.org, which is a draft of the Budget Committee on which we both serve, an opportunity that provides Americans the chance to get out of debt and to eliminate the deficit, and to comprehensively do so without raising taxes.

It takes a long time, but it creates a very smooth landing for our country. And we also want to refer you to www.americaspeakingout.com.

Americaspeakingout.com is an official function of the Republican Conference here in the U.S. House which allows you to weigh in on ideas that you have for our country that will make it stronger, safer, more efficient, more cost effective and will unshackle this Nation's economy in a way that will allow us to once again pursue our role as a global leader in terms of innovation and jobs.

So at this time I would like to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlelady for yielding. This is a very important issue that we are talking about: jobs, small businesses, and how we can get this country moving. I rise tonight to discuss a bill that I have sponsored, H.R. 1763, which is the Responsible Reinvestment Act of 2009. But before I do, I would just like to make a couple of comments, as the gentlelady just said, about the uniqueness of my district.

I have the number one manufacturing district in the State of Ohio. I also have the number one agricultural district in the State of Ohio. And about 2 years of this time, according to the National Manufacturers Association, I had the ninth largest number of manufacturing jobs in the United States House of Representatives. But because of the recession that we've seen happen across the country, I have dropped to about 20th, which is totally unacceptable because last summer we had unemployment rates raging across our district and across the State and the country. Two of my counties had over 18 percent unemployment. I had four others over 16 percent. So we have to do something in this country to get this country moving.

It's kind of interesting. We talk about having a district that's number one in manufacturing and also a district that's number one in agriculture. So how did that work? Well, I have so many of my farmers that work full time off the farm, but they work full time on the farm. So like my relatives who also live in my district, you know, they're working a lot more than 40-hour weeks, and they are making sure that the American economy keeps moving, they are making sure that Americans are fed, but they are also making sure that we don't have to rely on foreign countries for our food, like we have to do when it comes to oil, relying on foreign countries for our needs.

So we need jobs. We need jobs that are created by the private sector. We don't need any government jobs that are really just make-work jobs out there. Small businesses continue to bear the burden of this economic slowdown, and they need relief to be able to survive and continue to remain in business. Currently, small businesses employ over half the private sector workers in America. To assist small business owners, I introduced the Responsible Reinvestment Act. Specifically, this bill focuses on the following areas that I believe will not only help small businesses grow throughout the country but also help put our neighbors back to work.

The bill does the following: a 20 percent tax cut for small business is equal to 20 percent of the total income of the business. It permanently repeals the estate tax, or the death tax. You know, we have to do something in this Congress because if we do not act by the end of this session, the death tax will revert to where it was 10 years ago

without any adjustment to inflation, and that will hit small businesses and farmers alike. So, again, this bill repeals the death tax; it increases the expensing for small businesses to \$500,000; a full first-year expensing for farm and manufacturing equipment; and the full deductibility for the self-employment tax in relation to health premiums, which is extremely important for small businesses across this country.

The items in this bill will also be very beneficial to small business owners by freeing up capital for them to use to reinvest in their business. And through doing that, it will bring stability back to the communities in which they exist.

The future of our country depends on a proactive approach to creating viable solutions for small business owners to exceed and remain profitable. Small businesses are the lifeline and the heartbeat of our Nation's economy, as these are the companies that we rely on for products and services. As a Congress, we must absolutely stop passing legislation that contains massive spending and, instead, pass legislation like H.R. 1763 that will help small businesses rather than hurt them.

President Obama submitted his administration's fiscal year 2011 budget proposal with a record-breaking cost of \$3.8 trillion. This budget proposal includes a \$2 trillion tax increase over the next 10 years and projected record deficits. This proposal will double our Nation's debt in 5 years and triple it in 10 years from fiscal year 2008 levels.

The Congressional Budget Office has stated that under current spending levels, by 2020 American taxpayers will be paying \$2 billion a day in interest on the national debt alone. And, again, let me reiterate that—\$2 billion a day. I think we have to understand what this is going to do. It hasn't been all that long ago that we look back to the late seventies and early eighties when we had 21.5 percent interest rates in this country. And it wasn't very long ago I was talking with some small business owners in my district, and they said, Well, we even had problems getting a loan at over 26 percent interest.

Now, if the Federal Government is borrowing over \$2 billion a day—and you know, when you are talking about that, you are looking at the Federal deficit or, I should say, the debt going to \$20.3 trillion by the year 2020, and now the U.S. Treasury is coming out and saying that that could be at least \$26 trillion, that \$2 billion a day is going to be much higher, and businesses out there are going to have to do one thing—compete against government to borrow. That means the interest rates are going to skyrocket again, and how are we going to get small businesses moving again in this country?

Mrs. LUMMIS. Will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. LATTA. Absolutely. I yield to the lady.

Mrs. LUMMIS. That \$2 billion a day you just mentioned, that would only