

that all children deserve a quality education.

Dr. Hall was preceded in death by her husband of 55 years, Mr. Alfred Hall. She is survived by two children, Donna and Alfred, and a host of family and friends who will miss her dearly.

Today, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the life and legacy of this extraordinary Alabamian. Let Dr. Hall's life stand as a testament to the courage and strength of one individual's ability to shape the lives of so many. We should be renewed by her love of learning and recommit ourselves to providing the resources that our Nation's greatest advocate—its children—need. I ask that we all pay tribute and homage to Dr. Ethel Hall.

HONORING FORMER CONGRESSMAN MEL HANCOCK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LONG) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, there once was a man named Mel, and when he stepped to this microphone, he'd give 'em Mel.

I rise today to recognize a former Member of this body and a friend and mentor, Congressman Mel Hancock. He would sign all of his letters or emails, whatever he'd sign, with the same thing: "Yours for better but less government." That's what Mel believed.

When Senator Jim Talent first came to this body, he asked Mel to help him vote. He said: Mel, can you show me how to use the voting machine here?

Mel said: Sure, Jim, come over here. You see, if you want to vote "no," you push the red button. And if you have a conflict, you can't vote on an issue, you push the yellow button for "P" for "present." And he turned and walked off.

Senator Talent said: Hey, Mel, what's the green button?

Mel turned around and said: I don't know, never used it.

Mel died peacefully in his home in his sleep on November 6 in Springfield, Missouri. Mel was a champion of limited government. Mel knew that our Founding Fathers understood the corrupting influence of power on the human character, which is why they championed personal freedom, the idea that a government by the people and for the people should preserve liberty for future generations. Like our Founders, Mel was a wise man, a good man, who worked tirelessly to defend people's liberty. Mel was a true Ozarkian.

He was born in Cape Fair, Missouri, in 1936. He graduated from college and enlisted in the Air Force in 1951 where he would serve in active duty until 1953. Following active duty, Mel stayed in the Air Force Reserves until 1965 where he attained the rank of first lieutenant.

After military service, Mel went into business, co-founding a security system

equipment leasing company. However, Mel's dedication to his country did not end with his military service. As a businessman and a voter, Mel was upset with the way things were being done in the State of Missouri and Washington, DC. In 1977, Mel founded the Taxpayer Survival Association—I can still see the bumper sticker today with a lifesaver on it, like you'd throw off of a boat or a ship—a not-for-profit organization dedicated to advancing a constitutional amendment to limit taxes. He was a one-man show. He would go around Missouri getting signatures. You might see him up in Kansas City standing in a parking lot in front of a mall in a rainstorm getting people to sign his tax-and-spending amendment petition to put on the ballot.

Through his hard work, the "Hancock amendment" was added to the Missouri Constitution in 1980. Mel used its passage to continue his advocacy for responsible government and for the rights of individuals to be free from overburdensome government.

Mel's convictions took him to Congress in 1988 where he represented southwest Missouri for 8 years. I always called Mel the reluctant Congressman. He didn't want to be a Congressman; he didn't want to come to Washington, DC, but he was just pulled in that direction by people who said: Mel, you've got to go. You've got to do it.

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I am honored to now occupy that same Congressional seat, Missouri 7.

During his time in Congress, from 1988 to 1996, Mel worked at the House Ways and Means Committee to advance the cause of liberty. He also championed a balanced budget amendment, his signature issue, and I'm proud to say we're going to vote on a balanced budget amendment this week.

Mel retired from Congress in 1996. He didn't retire because he couldn't win another election, but because he had promised the people of southwest Missouri that he would not serve more than four terms in office. With Mel, a promise made was a promise kept, something that Washington would do well to learn today. And I am honored to now occupy that same congressional seat, Missouri 7.

Now, over 30 years since the passage of the Hancock amendment, our current budget problems reveal just how right Mel was. We would not have a \$15 trillion debt or massive runaway government spending if we had a Hancock amendment on a national level.

Mel was much beloved by his many neighbors, friends, and family in Missouri's Seventh District and was one of my mentors. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Sug, whom Mel always referred to as the Boss, his sons, Lee and Kim, and his daughter, Lu Ann, and their families.

Mel will be missed, but the legacy that he has created and the ideas that

he championed will continue. His legacy will forever be a part of Missouri through the Hancock amendment and his service to his constituents. Mel meant the world to me, and I will continue to champion the ideas that he dedicated his life fighting for.

CREATE JOBS AND REDUCE THE DEFICIT THROUGH LARGE-SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, we are approaching the deadline for the supercommittee to propose a debt reduction plan. Most economists are in agreement on what we need to do: in the long term, reduce the debt by at least \$4 trillion over 10 years through a mix of added revenue and reduced spending. And in the short term, make immediate investments to create jobs and to reduce unemployment.

I encourage the supercommittee not to ignore the second of those priorities because now is the perfect time to create jobs by making large-scale investments in American infrastructure. Since World War II, every economic contraction was followed by a period of economic expansion; but although economists tell us the recession has ended, we have had no economic expansion. Unemployment remains at 9 percent, and economic growth is projected to be moderate at best. The reason our economy is taking so long to recover is because this recession was more severe than any since the Great Depression, something that seemingly few in government, finance, or academia realized at the time.

Because of the historic severity of this recession, American households, local and State governments—even European governments—find themselves in debt like never before. Consequently, consumer demand is and will be depressed while households and governments reduce spending. And when demand falls, businesses don't hire. It is that simple.

Some believe this period of decreased demand will last 5 to 7 years. A policy of fiscal austerity will make matters only worse. We only have to look back at the United States in 1937, Japan in the 1990s, and Europe last year and this year to understand that when consumers are not spending, the worst thing a government can do is stop spending itself.

The New America Foundation report makes the case that investing \$1.2 trillion over the next 5 years in rebuilding our infrastructure will create 22 million jobs—22 million jobs over a 5-year period. That is more than the 22 million jobs that were created under President Clinton. And the job creation of the 1990s raised so much revenue that our Federal budget reached record surplus. Times were so good that we were debating, at that time, the implications of repaying the entirety of the

Nation's debt. The lesson is that the greatest debt-and-deficit reduction tool is job creation. That is why the super-committee must include significant job creation components in its recommendations.

Let me add, Mr. Speaker, that our infrastructure is sorely in need of massive investment. Our roads, bridges, airports, energy grid, and water infrastructure are all in horrible condition. The World Economic Forum ranks America 23rd in infrastructure quality. The American Society of Civil Engineers gives our infrastructure a D grade. Transportation for America reports that there are 63,000 structurally deficient bridges in our country—including 99 in my community in western New York. The Chamber of Commerce has said that unless we repair our infrastructure, we will suffer \$336 billion in lost growth over the next 5 years.

To my colleagues who believe that we can't afford to make investments at this time, I say we can't afford not to. Delaying the repair or replacement of infrastructure by just 2 years can increase the cost of doing those repairs by a factor of five.

I also note that we just spent \$62 billion nation-building in Iraq and \$73 billion nation-building in Afghanistan. There was no objection then to borrowing to finance that nation-building, nor should there be objection now when we're proposing to do nation-building right here at home.

And given the current economic conditions, financing American infrastructure projects will never be cheaper. Interest rates are extremely low, the cost of labor and materials are low due to lack of demand, and the equipment is cheap because it is idle. Repairing and expanding our infrastructure is work that we need to do to stay globally competitive, and it will never be cheaper to do it than it is today. Quite simply, there is much work to be done, and a lot of Americans need to do work. Now is the best time to do that.

Mr. Speaker, a large scale, \$1.2 trillion, 5-year investment in infrastructure would create 27 million American jobs that cannot be shipped overseas. It will reduce unemployment, it will reduce the deficit and, in the end, we will have an infrastructure our country needs and our country deserves.

PANCREATIC CANCER RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEEHAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 733, the Pancreatic Cancer Research Education Act. Oftentimes, we talk about numbers, Mr. Speaker, but often there's the occasion to actually talk to the people who are behind the bills. One of the most moving experiences I have had is to have had a visit to my office by a young woman by the name of Sienna

Gonzalez, who visited with her mother and her family. You see, Sienna's mother is a victim of pancreatic cancer; and Sienna is on a mission, along with many of her friends, to help people fight to find a cure for pancreatic cancer.

She took a lead by urging so many of her friends and colleagues in her classroom, and I hold in my hand just one of the volumes of hundreds upon hundreds of letters that came and were so moving.

The facts speak for themselves: 43,000 Americans will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer; 36,000 will die just this year; and the life expectancy after announcement of that is about 3 to 6 months. I think the words are better said, however, by some of the students.

People are losing a lot of friends and family, writes Aly, because of this horrible, horrifying disease. We are trying to help. Did you know that this disease is one of the few cancers for which survival has not improved substantially? In over 40 years, survival rates have not changed. The average life span after diagnosis is 3 to 6 months. Please use more of your research money to help these people if you can. Thank you.

That's just one of the hundreds of letters.

I want to express my deep appreciation of Dr. Timothy Quinn, the superintendent of the Methacton School District; Mrs. Melissa Gora, the principal; but, mostly, the hundreds and hundreds of students who have taken the time to ensure that their voices are heard. As they said: pancreatic cancer: know it, fight it, end it.

Thank you for your role in making sure that my colleagues understand the importance of this great challenge and the opportunity that we have to fight for those with pancreatic cancer.

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FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY'S 237TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry on the occasion of their 237th anniversary. This volunteer cavalry troop was the first of its kind organized in the defense of our country during the American Revolution. Through those hard-fought years is where the original members forged concepts of service and a body of tradition which is kept alive today by its current members.

The First Troop Cavalry is a private military organization whose membership is comprised of members of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard who serve with A Troop 1st Squadron, 104th Cavalry in the 28th Infantry Division. Many of their members have served overseas, including Afghanistan and Iraq. Their service to our country is immeasurable, and we should all be extremely thankful.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise again to really beat the drum about the ongoing crisis of poverty and unemployment in America.

On November 6, the Associated Press reported that we have crossed a terrible threshold. More job seekers now in America have run out of unemployment benefits than are receiving them. Simply put, the majority of Americans who are struggling to find a job are no longer getting unemployment benefits.

We need to extend unemployment benefits and we need to do it now, not just for those who are about to run out, but for the millions of Americans whose benefits ran out a long time ago—the millions who ran out of time to establish their careers, the millions who ran out of time to safeguard their families' futures, and the millions who ran out of time to ignite the fires of the American Dream.

Congressman BOBBY SCOTT and I have a bill, H.R. 589, which will give millions of families just a little more time to find a good job, to make a secure home, and would provide a bridge over troubled waters while our Nation and the economy recovers.

Extending benefits for the 99ers is the right thing to do for millions of Americans who were laid off through no fault of their own. They watched as corporations took over their government and ran the economy into the ground. They watched as the banks raided the Nation's treasury and lined their pockets with massive bonuses while millions of Americans lost their jobs. They watched as our Nation's future was traded away for needless wars and tax cuts for billionaires.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are sick and tired. They don't want to watch anymore. They don't want to wait anymore. They have run out of time.

Nearly 50 million Americans are already living in poverty, struggling to feed their families and keep a roof over their heads. Countless millions more are living on the edge. They are desperately trying to stay one step ahead of disaster, living from paycheck to paycheck and waiting for the other shoe to drop.

The American people really have run out of patience. They don't want to hear that the most powerful nation in the world is broke. They don't believe it when they are told that we can't afford Medicare or Medicaid or Social Security or unemployment benefits when we are spending \$1 trillion on wars halfway around the world. They don't want to hear empty promises from Republicans in Congress about taking responsibility to ensure that the poor in America have "food in their stomachs and they have a roof over their head,"