

life of Ed Jenkins, a fellow Georgian, a dedicated public servant, and a good friend. I had the honor of serving on the Ways and Means Committee alongside Congressman Jenkins.

Born in the small town of Jasper, Georgia, Congressman Jenkins would often describe himself as a country lawyer, but he was a country lawyer with an extensive knowledge of the tax system. He was knowledgeable; he was very informed. He was an advocate for the people and industries of Georgia. He was a champion of the South's textile industry and a fierce protector of the local economy.

Although often soft-spoken, Ed Jenkins bravely pressed for the facts of the Iran-Contra affair. He believed the American people deserved to hear the truth, and he was not afraid to speak out, he was not afraid to speak up.

He was thoughtful, considerate, a brave negotiator and an unbelievable, just excellent colleague. When I first came to Congress, he was so helpful and so caring. I learned so much from him. He was a good man, a decent human being. I never heard him say a mean thing about anyone.

I only wish we had more Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, with not just his demeanor, but with the pride he took in this institution and this Congress. He was very proud to be a Member of Congress and proud to be a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and that pride made him a powerful leader.

I can remember over the years each time the Ways and Means Committee came together for a reunion. He would always show up long after he retired from the Congress.

I was so sad to hear of his passing and would like to express my deepest sympathy to his wife, Jo; his daughters, Janice and Amy; and his entire family. As a Nation, we greatly benefited from his service. As a colleague, I learned so much from his example and his friendship.

He will be deeply missed by the people of Georgia, the people of this Nation. He made a lasting contribution to our country; and we must never, ever forget this good and great man.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER REPRESENTATIVE ED JENKINS

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman JOHN LEWIS and his staff for reserving time this morning for Members of the House to come to the floor to pay tribute to my friend, one of Georgia's former and notable legislators, the late Congressman Edgar Lanier Jenkins. Ed died January 1 of this year.

The poet Longfellow wrote: "Heights by great men reached and kept were not obtained by sudden flight but, while their companions slept, they were toiling on upward in the night."

It was no sudden flight for Ed Jenkins, born in Young Harris, Georgia, to rise to prominence in Washington, DC under the dome of this great Capitol. No, it was the result of hard work and humble sacrifice.

Although I didn't have the pleasure of serving in this body with Ed, as he retired from Congress in 1993 as I was beginning my first term, I and countless others from across the country looked to Ed as a role model. Ed came to me shortly after I was elected. He embraced me. He was always available to me for advice and counsel. Not only that, he and his friend of many years and his business partner, John Winburn, made it a point to offer continuous support for Democratic Members from the Georgia delegation, year in and year out; and Ed never asked for anything in return.

He was a humble and able country lawyer. He practiced in Jasper, Georgia. He was born in Young Harris. He attended Young Harris College. He was in the Coast Guard. For many years he served as an aide to former Congressman Phil Landrum of Georgia. He was elected to this body, and he served from 1977 to 1993.

As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, he played an instrumental role in passage of key tax initiatives that benefited millions of working American families. He was a key figure in the investigation and uncovering the crimes committed during the Iran-Contra affair.

Ed, through his illustrious legislative career, always remained a passionate and loyal advocate of the South's manufacturing and textile industry. In 1985, he wrote and passed the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act, which was ultimately vetoed by President Reagan, but would have rolled back the textile imports from foreign countries by 40 percent. As a conservative Democrat from the South, Ed Jenkins often received praise from his constituents for putting their interests ahead of political ideology or party affiliation.

In his political life, he always embodied the adage of the turtle on the fence post, which was quoted so often by his childhood friend, former Georgia Governor and U.S. Senator Zell Miller. It goes like this: whenever you see a turtle perched on a fence post, you know one thing—he didn't get there by himself. Somebody put him there. Ed Jenkins always remembered who sent him to Washington.

Ed is survived by his beloved wife of 51 years, Jo Jenkins; two daughters, Janice Anderson and Amy Dotson; two brothers, Charles and Kenneth; three sisters, Marilyn Thomasson, Ella Battle, and Patti Chambers; and two grandsons. My wife, Vivian, and I would like to extend our sincere condolences to Ed's family, friends, and former constituents as they mourn the loss of our dearly departed friend.

There must have been something about the water at Young Harris College. It produced people who must have

ingested something about public service: Zell Miller, Governor, Senator; Jack Brinkley, United States Congressman; Edgar Lanier Jenkins, United States Congressman par excellence.

Isn't it strange how princes and kings and clowns that caper in sawdust rings and common folks like you and me are builders for eternity. Each is given a bag of tools, a shapeless mass and a set of rules, and each must make your life as flown a stumbling block or a stepping stone.

Mr. Speaker, I'm so glad, and the people of Georgia and this Nation are glad, that Ed Jenkins was a stepping stone and not a stumbling block for a higher, better life for so many people across this country. We mourn his loss, but we are grateful that we knew him and that he passed this way.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND NATIONAL WWI MEMORIAL

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is a photograph of Frank Buckles. It was taken when he was about 16 years of age. He may have been 15; he may have been 17.

You see, Frank Buckles Jr. joined the United States Army in the great World War I, and he lied to get into the Army so he could serve America in France. They called them doughboys when they went to Europe. He drove an ambulance so he could rescue other doughboys who had been wounded and killed on the battlefield in Flanders and other places in Belgium and France.

After the great World War I was over with, he came back home to the United States, while 114,000 doughboys did not return alive.

Many of them died from flu that they had contracted in France and died in the United States. Four million served, 114,000 died, and Frank Buckles Jr. got to come home. After the war was over with, when the great World War II started, he was in the Philippines.

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He was captured by the Japanese and held as a prisoner of war for 3½ years. And shortly before he was to be executed by the Japanese, he was rescued as other prisoners of war, Americans, Filipinos, were rescued.

He spent the remainder of his years in the United States. He drove a tractor in West Virginia until he was 107. And then last year, at the age of 110, Frank Buckles died. Frank Buckles had a mission before he died. It was to see that all who lived and died and served in the great World War I were remembered by this country. You see, he was the last doughboy. He was the last American who died from the great World War I.

This second photograph is a more recent photograph taken when Frank Buckles and I and others were at the

D.C. Memorial for World War I veterans. Frank Buckles and others, including myself, Members of the Senate and Members of this House, wanted to see that the D.C. Memorial, which was exclusively to remember the veterans from D.C., great Americans who lived, fought, and died representing our country in the great World War I, to see that this D.C. Memorial was expanded to not only honor the D.C. veterans who served, but all Americans who served in World War I. After all, it is on The National Mall where we have three other great memorials to the four important wars of the last century. You see, America built the Vietnam Memorial, then built the Korean Memorial, and then built the World War II Memorial. But there is no memorial on The National Mall for all Americans who served in the great World War I. And it is time that we do that, that we honor all that served, not just the few, but all of them.

So I've introduced legislation along with my friend from Missouri, EMANUEL CLEAVER, to have legislation that will do three things:

First of all, it will take this memorial that you see in the back of this photograph, the World War I D.C. Memorial. At the time this photograph was taken, it was in a state of disrepair. It has since been repaired by the National Park Service which oversees the memorial. Take this memorial, honor the D.C. vets and expand it to include and make it the District of Columbia and National World War I Memorial, maybe even give more recognition to the people of D.C. who built the memorial, the schoolchildren who collected money so it could be built many years ago, but make it a memorial for all who served in World War I.

The second thing it would do is also designate the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City as the World War I Museum, which would be in Kansas City, Missouri. You see, it is the museum in the United States that honors and recognizes the history of World War I.

And the third thing that this bill would do is set up a commission so America can commemorate World War I. You see, it's almost been 100 years since that war started. Not much is being said about World War I. I asked a person not too long ago what he remembers about World War I from history books, and he said, Isn't that the war where Snoopy fought the Red Baron?

Unfortunately, too many Americans know nothing about our history, and it's time we do something. And so we're going to have a commission to honor World War I and all who served. This commission is not going to be paid for by the taxpayers. There's no taxpayer money involved in any of this, but it'll be set up to make sure that America remembers the 100th anniversary, and that anniversary is coming up on us.

Mr. Speaker, it's one thing to die for your country. It's another thing, and

the worst casualty of war, to be forgotten by your country.

And that's just the way it is.

REMEMBERING CONGRESSMAN ED JENKINS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW) for 1 minute.

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the lifelong public service of my fellow Georgian, former Congressman Ed Jenkins. Congressman Jenkins was born in Young Harris, Georgia. He was a veteran of the Coast Guard and a graduate of Young Harris College and the University of Georgia Law School.

Congressman Jenkins represented north Georgia in Congress for 16 years, serving on the Budget Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. His service and his approach to service are a good example for all of us today. Those who knew him and served with him remember him as a levelheaded workhorse and a zealous advocate for the interests of his district, especially the textile and poultry industries. More importantly, he was willing to work in a bipartisan way to do what he thought was best for his constituents and his country.

After Congress, Ed Jenkins served as a member and as chairman of the University System of Georgia Board of Regents. Congressman Jenkins passed away on New Year's Day, but he is survived by a wife of 51 years, two daughters, two grandchildren, and thousands of friends and admirers. We've missed him a lot these last few years, and now we'll miss him even more.

STATE OF THE UNION, JOBS AND TRADE

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, tonight the President will speak to America and the world in the annual State of the Union Address. I'm eager to hear his ideas about additional job creation because job creation must be America's number one priority.

Back home in northern Ohio, we are seeing manufacturing starting to pick up. In Lorain, Ohio, Republic Steel is gearing up production. In Toledo, GM Transmission and companies like BX Solutions are bringing back jobs in the transportation and logistical services industry. And across our region, the auto sector is making major investments.

The Detroit auto show just wrapped up, and there is much to be optimistic about. For one, GM is officially back on top, claiming the title as the world's largest automaker, an amazing comeback for the American automotive industry. Our resilient auto-workers brought it roaring back, even after some here would have left it for dead.

Just between 2009 and last year, the U.S. auto industry created over 75,000

new jobs. We see the impact in places like Toledo, where Chrysler is expanding production at the Jeep plant, creating thousands of new jobs. In Avon Lake, Ford is investing. And GM's hot-selling Cruze is lighting up factory floors in northern Ohio, from Toledo and Defiance to Parma and Lordstown. However, we cannot forget that countries like China want to muscle in on the U.S. auto sector. If we want to see the U.S. auto industry in a continuing state of growth, creating jobs and building our economy forward, Congress must champion fair trade.

In December, the Congressional China Commission held a hearing on China's unfair trade practices. I used that opportunity to point out exactly how the government in Beijing blocks fair trade in U.S.-made cars and trucks. When Congress ceded China permanent normal trade relations, proponents promised that U.S. products would gain real access to the Chinese market. This has not happened. Would you believe that a Jeep Grand Cherokee costs \$85,000 in China? That is three times what it costs here in the United States. And why? The Chinese Government has created an elaborate system of protective tariffs meant to keep U.S.-made trucks and cars out of China.

I asked the U.S. Trade Representative in December to develop a comprehensive strategy for addressing China's anticompetitive behavior. Main Street manufacturers are hard at work creating jobs along Ohio's north coast and throughout the Midwest, but it's overtime for the administration and Congress to get to work on the very real impact that the trade deficit has on lost U.S. jobs.

Economists estimate that for every billion dollars in trade deficit, we lose 15,000 jobs here. For 2011, our trade deficit with China alone will be close to \$300 billion. If we do the quick, back-of-the-envelope math, this means that the U.S. ceded over 4.3 million jobs to China last year.

The entire U.S. trade deficit for 2011 is projected to reach an incredible \$727 billion in the red, three quarters of a trillion. China accounts for 40 percent of it. Congress and the President must stand up for U.S. manufacturing and American jobs.

On December 15, the Chinese Government ratcheted up its attacks on our auto industry by levying an additional 21.5 percent antidumping duty and a 12.9 percent countervailing duty on top of their already unfair practices. That is why I and other Members are asking the President to take the Chinese before the World Trade Organization. We need official action to confront China's job aggression.

While the official unemployment rate is coming down here, we have a major fight to create more jobs in America.

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In places like northern Ohio, there are still over 100,000 people out of work.