

is putting basic freedoms in jeopardy and bruising the U.S. Constitution. No government should force its citizens to violate their religious beliefs.

Who would have thought that this Nation, founded on religious liberty, would now be engaged in religious persecution against certain citizens and against certain churches?

This ought not to be. But that's just the way it is.

AMERICANS KNOW CONGRESS IS BROKEN

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, Americans know that Congress is broken, paralyzed by hyperpartisanship, fierce ideology, and unwillingness to respond to widely understood problems with broadly supported solutions.

Why, at a time of growth and increasing diversity in America, does Congress not represent that change?

Well, part of the answer is that's not how we're elected. Increasingly, we come from districts that are not just red or blue, but the colors are brighter, the divisions deeper. How can this be?

The answer is to be found in hallways and back rooms of State capitals all across America right now. After the census every 10 years, the great re-balancing occurs, to adjust legislative districts to changes in populations. Some States will win or lose congressional seats. Every district in the 43 States that have multi-Member districts will see some adjustment to balance out changes in population growth.

But not all voters are equal. Some are more, some are less inclined to support the party in power or to support a particular incumbent.

One thing that politicians can all agree upon is that their district should be safer, their party should be favored. The process of redistricting has been refined to a high art with the computer, very sophisticated survey research, a treasure trove of data on voter behavior. In short, the politicians are hard at work picking their voters in a way that will make it harder for voters, over the next 10 years, to pick their politicians.

Now, Exhibit A is a grotesque district that has been created in the State of North Carolina, District Four, currently represented by our colleague, Congressman DAVID PRICE, that looks like somebody had just taken an egg and thrown it at the blackboard. But this effort, where a 50/50 State that went for Obama, that has a Democratic Senator, a Democratic Governor, and a 7-6 advantage for Democrats in Congress now, has been at work with the Republicans and their legislature to try to turn it into a 10-3 advantage for Republicans going forward after the next election.

But I could have taken an example in Illinois, where there Democrats are

sort of reverse engineering those districts to Democratic advantages.

There is a bright spot for years, and that has been Iowa, where the process has been driven by an independent agency that draws districts without partisan logrolling, and simply is referred to the legislature for an up-or-down vote.

This year, all four districts in Iowa are competitive. One even features two incumbent senior Members of Congress that are running against each other.

□ 1010

There are other bright spots in California and Arizona where voters have determined that there will be independent commissions. There is even some hope in Florida where there are more constraints on the politicians in the redistricting. But make no mistake, it is not just one party losing when another party takes unfair advantage. In truth, everybody loses.

There is less representative behavior in Congress. We have districts drawn without integrity. It is hard to represent people. It is hard for people to understand who is representing them, and it shatters local interests.

Most damaging, I think, is it just reveals a naked power grab that further undermines people's confidence in the political process. We shouldn't have to wait decades for reform at the State level. We saw in Arizona where Governor Brewer tried to fire the head of the independent redistricting commission because the commission produced some districts that were fair and competitive, not tilted partisan.

These reforms can actually be sabotaged. I'm proposing H.R. 3846 to establish a national independent redistricting commission headed by Statespeople, if you will, people who are appointed by legislative leadership like retired judges or former Presidents. These people would oversee a professional agency like they have in Iowa to make sure that we have national uniform standards that are fair, maybe even some competitive districts, and stop the political log rolling, to prepare a national set of maps that would be subjected to an up-or-down vote by Congress.

A lot of this seems beyond our control in the political process. This bill is something we could do to make the process better 10 years from now. I urge my colleagues to look at House bill 3846.

CHESTER A. "CHET" FOULKE

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

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great man, Chester A. "Chet" Foulke.

Chet was a member of the Greatest Generation, born on July 19, 1922, and God called him home on December 31, 2011.

Chet grew up in Quakertown, Pennsylvania, during the Great Depression

of the 1930s. The hard times forced him to leave school after the 10th grade and to work in an aircraft plant near Philadelphia before the United States became involved in World War II.

He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in September of 1943 and attended recruit training at Parris Island, South Carolina, and advanced training at Camp Pendleton, California, and Camp Tarawa, Hawaii, in preparation for one of the war's toughest battles, Iwo Jima.

As a demolition expert with Company C of the 5th Engineering Battalion, Chet fought on the front lines for 36 days. "It was an awful battle the way we got slaughtered," he said during a 2006 interview. "Some days you would make it 100 or 200 yards, some days 500 yards." Chet was at Mount Suribachi when the first U.S. flag went up. "I was standing there looking up when that flag went up and tears ran down my face," he said in another interview. "I was just so happy to see that flag that I knew they were not going to push us off or do away with us. I felt so happy."

When the war ended, he was sent to Japan for 7 months of occupational duty before returning to the United States where he received his discharge from the Marine Corps in May of 1946 as a corporal.

He became a Nevadan when he moved to Las Vegas in 1972. In 1986, Chet helped found the Greater Nevada Detachment, No. 186, of the Marine Corps League where he served as commandant from 1992-1995 and then as chaplain for several years thereafter. He was greatly admired by members of the Marine Corps League for his bravery at Iwo Jima and his involvement in the Marine Corps League.

Mr. Foulke is survived by his wife of 29 years, Martha; his daughter, Mary; her husband, Ed; three stepsons, David, William and Jeffery; and several nieces and nephews. He will be greatly missed by all. Semper Fi.

TENETS OF FAITH

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

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I came to this empty Chamber to discuss the issues of jobs and also the unemployment compensation extension, as well as taxes.

As I neared the well, I heard one of our esteemed Members condemning the President for persecuting religion in a very broad and general way and then later more specifically in talking about the Roman Catholic Church. It would seem to me in a place like the United States of America, which was actually formed on the basis of freedom of religion, that such a serious accusation against the President of these United States should not be to an empty Chamber.

This is such a serious allegation that it would seem to me that it requires

and demands a bipartisan view to see exactly what the churches' or religious leaders' complaints are because I have one, too; and that is, at a time when this country is facing a fiscal, as well as moral, obligation to the most vulnerable people among us, I see the battle between the haves and the have-nots, the 1 percent and the 99 percent.

I hear the disputes as to whether or not the capitalistic system is fair, but I always took the position that the capitalistic system is an invitation of how Americans and others can invest and make money; and the question of compassion, the question of taking care of your own, the question of illness and jobs and the social issues of today, that it was the Congress that had the responsibility to deal with that rather than to be condemning those who seek to get returns on their investments.

Having said that, let's take a look and see what issues are biblical, what issues are in the Mormon faith, the Muslim faith, the Buddhist faith, the Jewish faith, Protestant and Catholic. It seems to me that throughout every one of these texts, there are things that say that we have a responsibility as human beings and God-fearing people to protect the vulnerable. It is abundantly clear, even in the story about the Good Samaritan. It is also a mandate that when someone is sick that we have a responsibility to assist them.

Certainly, when we talk about Jesus Christ in Matthew where these wealthy people are attempting to get into Heaven and Jesus tells them he was hungry, thirsty, unclothed, in jail, and they didn't do anything to assist him and they said that they don't remember Jesus ever coming asking for anything. Then of course the international world-famous biblical expression is that it wasn't how you treated Jesus, the Son of God, but it was how you treated the lesser of our brothers and sisters.

I think everyone would agree that whether you want to accuse the President of being the food-stamp President or saying he wants to bring socialism to the United States, all of that rhetoric doesn't hide the fact that the poorest of the poor now are suffering more than the people that caused this fiscal crisis.

If we are going to do something about the deficit, we just can't say we've got to cut spending, especially when that spending is exactly for the people that the spiritual leaders have made vows to protect.

□ 1020

Oh, we don't call it the sick and the disabled and the uneducated, but we do call it Medicaid; we do call it Medicare; we do call it Social Security; we do call it education; and we do call it the ability to get a job so that a person can have not only the income for his family to be able to have the dignity and respect it deserves, but we also have to recognize that from an economic point

of view, it is the people who are in the middle class who are slipping into poverty that makes the difference. I hope that people will give serious thought to the accusation.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE USA

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Girl Scouts of the USA, which will be celebrating its 100th anniversary on March 12, 2012.

For 100 years, the Girl Scouts have fostered an environment that has created generations of women with sound character and strong leadership skills. Founded by Juliette Gordon Low in Savannah, Georgia, the first troop consisted of just 18 Girl Scouts. Today, there are more than 3.7 million Girl Scouts and more than 100 councils across our Nation. Since its start, more than 50 million women have been a part of this extraordinary organization.

The Girl Scouts of America teaches young women the importance of leadership and of community service. This past Sunday, I proudly participated in Troop 21292's Girl Scout Gold Award ceremony in honoring seven young women from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. It pleases me to recognize these Girl Scouts for their exceptional accomplishment: Christine DiPierro, Catherine Silvernail, Charlotte Triebel, Emily Kraeck, Emily Nowalinski, Kimberly Wodzanowski, and Margaret Zelin. These young ladies exemplify courage, confidence, and character, and have made the world a better place, which has been the mission of the Girl Scouts of the USA for 100 years.

Mr. Speaker, on March 16, 1950, the United States Congress chartered the Girl Scouts of the USA. Today, as the Member of the United States Congress representing Pennsylvania's Eighth District, it is my privilege to congratulate the Girl Scouts of the USA as they commemorate 100 years of building girls of courage, confidence, and character who have truly made the world a better place. Best wishes for success in the next 100 years.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a proud graduate of St. Symphorosa Grammar School and St. Ignatius College Prep, and as a strong supporter of Catholic education, I have again this year introduced a resolution in honor of Catholic Schools Week to highlight the contributions Catholic schools make, not only to the students who attend them, but to our entire Nation.

Since 1974, the National Catholic Educational Association and the

United States Conference of Catholic Bishops have provided leadership in planning and organizing Catholic Schools Week. This year, it is celebrated from January 29 through February 5. The theme, "Faith, Academics, Service," celebrates the broad educational experience Catholic school students receive. Catholic school students are not only focused on academic excellence but also on enriching the spiritual character and moral development of young Americans.

America's Catholic schools produce graduates with the skills and integrity needed by our businesses, governments, and communities, emphasizing a well-rounded education and instilling the values of giving back to the community and helping others. Nearly every Catholic school has a community service program, and their students volunteer half-a-million hours every year to their parishes and communities. My own decision to pursue a career in teaching and then in public service was fostered in part by the dedicated teachers throughout my years in Catholic schools.

Today, over 2 million elementary and secondary students are enrolled in nearly 7,000 Catholic schools, where these students typically excel. They surpass their peers in math, science, reading, history, and geography in NAEP tests. The graduation rate for Catholic high school students is 99 percent, and 85 percent of the graduates of these schools attend a 4-year college. As we continue to hear disturbing reports about our national test scores, these statistics are truly remarkable and should be commended.

Notably, the success of Catholic schools does not depend on selectivity. These academic achievements are realized by students from all walks of life. Catholic schools accept 9 out of every 10 students who apply, and are highly effective in providing a quality education to students from every socioeconomic group, especially disadvantaged youths in underserved urban communities. Over the past 30 years, the percentage of minority students enrolled in Catholic schools has more than doubled, and today they constitute almost one-third of all Catholic school students. In times of economic hardship, Catholic schools provide an affordable alternative to other forms of private education.

In addition to producing well-rounded students, Catholic schools save taxpayers billions of dollars each year by lowering the number of students in already overburdened public schools. It is estimated that taxpayers save over \$1 billion from students attending Catholic schools in the Chicago area alone and approximately \$20 billion nationwide. The importance of these savings is undeniable as we in Congress and as lawmakers across the country struggle with deficits.

I was born and raised and live in the Chicago Archdiocese, home to one of the most successful Catholic school