

Emil began college at Texas A&M University as part of the class of 1953. In the 1980s, he finished a degree in philosophy while he was in his sixties. Upon finishing his degree later in life, Emil said: “Too many of us grow older and we sit back and say, ‘Well, I’ve lived my life. There’s nothing else to do. I’ll try to live on my past experiences and past knowledge and hope that I survive with some dignity.’ I think that person has already partially died.” Emil’s love for learning and his intellectual curiosity would continue through the end of his life.

In 1953, Emil returned to Abilene, Texas, to begin his career in the oil industry. While starting his career, he worked odd jobs to help make ends meet for his growing family. One of those odd jobs was playing the trumpet in local dance bands on the weekends.

In 1973, his independent oil and gas operations hit it big when the properties he was leasing dramatically increased in value, creating the nucleus of Emil’s business success. The oil and gas business eventually brought Emil back to College Station in 1979, where he would be instrumental in developing the successful Bryan Woodbine Oil Field in the 1980s.

Passionate about educating youth, Emil helped found the Ogden-Chaparral Entertainment Company, where he produced an educational children’s television show called “ImagineLane” in the 1990s. The first show aired on KAMU-TV in the Brazos Valley and was eventually shown on stations all across the United States.

Even with all of his business accomplishments, Emil will best be remembered for his philanthropic efforts in the Brazos Valley. His upbringing in poverty and struggles during early life are something Emil never forgot, and it made him empathize with those in need.

He served on the board of directors for the local Boys & Girls Club, in multiple positions for the Knights of Columbus, as chairman of the Arrow Moon District of the Boy Scouts of America, and he was also a member of the Bryan Rotary Club.

A lifelong conservative, Emil also gave to many conservative causes, including donating the seed money to the 40 Days for Life campaign, which began at College Station and advocated for pro-life causes around the world today.

He also sponsors three Habitat for Humanity homes, saying that it was “my way of giving thanks.”

Mr. Speaker, Emil Ogden worked tirelessly for the Brazos Valley. He is loved in Bryan-College Station and certainly left an enduring impression on our community. He will be forever remembered as a great philanthropist, humanitarian, businessman, husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, pro-life champion, and friend.

My wife, Gina, and I offer our deepest and heartfelt condolences to the Ogden family. We also lift up the family and friends of Emil Ogden in our prayers.

I have requested that the United States flag be flown over the Nation’s Capitol today to honor the life and legacy of Emil Ogden.

As I close today, I urge all Americans to continue praying for our country during these difficult times, for our military men and women who protect us from external threats, and for our first responders who protect us from threats here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JAMES LOUIS MAXWELL, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) for 30 minutes.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reflect on the life of the late James Louis Maxwell, Jr., a gentleman from a small eastern North Carolina county, whose innovative mind and entrepreneurial spirit helped grow his grandfather’s local milling company into a thriving international agribusiness. Louis Maxwell’s story is certainly one of commercial and financial success, but it is, more importantly, Mr. Speaker, about a life devoted to family and community.

On January 9, 1927, in Wayne County, North Carolina, James Louis Maxwell and his wife, Ruth Herring, welcomed the birth of a son, Louis, Jr. He was an active youngster and became involved in Boy Scouts, proudly earning his Eagle Scout badge. He would later say that scouting had a transformational impact on him, and he remained actively involved with the Scouts throughout his life.

Louis’ grandfather, Hugh Maxwell, founded Goldsboro Milling Company in 1916, a family business, which is honored, Mr. Speaker, to celebrate 101 years of business this year. The company began with the production of various feeds for farm animals, along with milling cornmeal and making grits.

Young Louis, a graduate of Goldsboro High School, attended Davidson College, but left to serve his country during World War II. After completing his Naval service, Louis enrolled in UNC-Chapel Hill, graduating in 1950 with a degree in commerce.

Proud of, and loyal to his deep roots in eastern North Carolina, he returned home to Goldsboro and immediately began working in the family business, and he rose quickly through the ranks.

Louis was always looking at ways to expand the family business, and he began the company’s efforts in raising turkeys, hoping that eastern North Carolina would be favorable to growing those large birds. Turkey production grew rapidly, and today, Mr. Speaker, Louis’ vision and hard work have helped his company become the largest producer and processor of turkeys in the world, having acquired Butterball Company some years ago.

Continuing to grow agribusiness across the United States, Louis expanded his family’s ventures, becoming a major swine producer, along with timber and blueberry farming. His visionary acumen has now carried through five generations of the Maxwell family and shows no signs of slowing down.

Yet, despite all of the many achievements of this good man—and I have really not even touched the surface of those achievements—he is truly a humble person. To Louis Maxwell, helping folks in his communities, by providing good jobs and many opportunities, was one of the most honorable things he thought a man could do to serve his fellow man. He expected much from himself and from those he employed, and he was pleased to reward loyalty and hard work.

His outlet, when he wasn’t working hard, what he liked to do was spend his time outdoors. Louis was the ultimate outdoorsman. If it wasn’t hunting season, it was fishing season. His children were right there with him, and they say that he was still out in the boat fishing even in his later years. They always stuck to one rule, though, which was: he had to clean the fish that he caught.

Louis was a born and bred Methodist and was a lifelong member of St. Paul’s Methodist Church in Goldsboro. No matter where he was, Mr. Speaker, he never met a stranger, never walked past someone without saying hello, and he was a proud American. He loved his flag, and he loved his country.

But most importantly, he spent more than 60 years married to the love of his life, Mary Ann Jeffreys, until she passed in 2014. Together, they had four children, eight grandchildren, and now a great-grandchild. Louis was very proud of his family, as they were of him. He cherished his role as a husband, father, and grandfather.

In his lifetime, Louis Maxwell enriched countless lives in ways too many to express. He will truly be missed. He was a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JULY 28, 2017, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 2017

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

IMPORTANT ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it has been a deeply troubling last 12 hours—

24 hours, I guess. The House went about trying to repeal the—and it is just tough to say—Affordable Care Act because of the thousands of people we have heard from in my district in the last 7 years who have just been devastated by the costs that skyrocketed, the premiums that skyrocketed, the deductibles that skyrocketed, the critically important doctor or medicine or facility that President Obama promised they could keep that was taken away by ObamaCare. It is just hard to call it the Affordable Care Act because it has cost some people everything.

But every Republican had promised we would repeal ObamaCare. It is possible SUSAN COLLINS in the Senate may not have. She didn't vote for the repeal in the last Congress, but it is my understanding that virtually everybody had promised: If you will elect me, or reelect me, I will vote for repeal.

I have literally prayed for Senator JOHN McCAIN with the cancer that they found out has overtaken him, and I do hope and pray for a speedy, full recovery. But I do recall, vividly, that election in Arizona, and apparently he was extremely concerned about getting re-elected.

There was hard-charging opposition in the Republican primary, more than one primary opponent, and as I recall, there were repeated promises that the Senator, if the good people of Arizona would just reelect him, give him another 6 years, he would be working tirelessly, he would be working so hard to repeal ObamaCare.

And I did go down to the Senate Chamber this week a couple of days ago. I went down because I thought it would be historic, potentially, to have the Senate vote to proceed to debate on what we hoped would be an actual repeal of ObamaCare.

It turns out they called it a skinny bill, or a skinny repeal. It wasn't much of a repeal at all. In fact, I guess there is a decent chance, if that had passed and become law, it may have very well ensured the total collapse of private insurance and, ultimately, the desire of those who pushed through ObamaCare. We would ultimately end up with socialized medicine, rationed care.

I am not a fan of the term “single payer” because it masks what we are really talking about. We are talking about government takeover of healthcare. And as we have watched the little precious child, Charlie Gard's parents going through absolute hell, there have been so many questions: Whether you agree or disagree, should he be allowed to have further surgery? Should he have been allowed to have a procedure that might have saved his life?

It ends up going to court, and because of the laws in England with their socialized medicine, the government gets to choose who can have potentially lifesaving procedures, what life-enhancing procedures, and who can't. That is the nature of socialized medicine.

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During my summer in the former Soviet Union, back when I was in college as an exchange student over there, I didn't just have tours, I saw the way people were treated in the socialized medicine of the Soviet Union.

I have heard even some of my dear friends and colleagues here in the House say: We know socialized medicine always fails.

Actually, that is something I don't know. What I know and what I believe is socialized medicine never actually fails. Now, socialism will always fail. It always has. Even going back to the New Testament church when the Apostle Paul tried this beautiful, wonderful concept: bringing all into the common storehouse, sharing and sharing alike.

Well, eventually he realized that is going to work in Heaven just beautifully, but it sure doesn't work on Earth. So here is a new rule: if you don't work, you don't eat.

Why? Because in this beautiful, incredible world where people are human, they are imperfect. Everyone has done wrong at some point and fallen short of the glory of God—every one of us. Nobody is perfect. So you can't have a perfect system that does anything but become a totalitarian government.

It has to become totalitarian in order to force people to bring into the common storehouse. When you do that, you eliminate the incentives that have proved over recorded history to be the least effective. If you don't have incentives, it is ineffective. People don't work the hardest.

Mr. Speaker, I have mentioned before—because there was a great example during that summer in the Soviet Union at a collective farm 30 miles or so outside of Kiev—there were thousands and thousands of acres, but I could not tell the difference between the cultivated areas and the noncultivated areas.

I've worked on farms and ranches. This was in the middle of July. We are at about the same latitude in east Texas. You want to get out there as close to sunup as you can because it gets so hot by midafternoon you want to be finishing up by midafternoon.

Here it was the middle of the morning, and most of the farmers were out there in the middle of the village area there in the shade. Back in Mount Pleasant growing up, some of the older gentlemen had a spit and whittle club. That reminded me of that, the old guys just sitting around talking—young and old.

So I tried to use my best Russian and asked: When do you work out in the field? Obviously, these guys hadn't worked up a sweat all morning. I was trying to be pleasant. When do you work out in the field?

They all laughed. So I thought maybe I didn't say it right. But one of them then responded in Russian: I make the same number of rubles if I am out there in the sun or I am here in the shade, so I am here in the shade.

Obviously, I have not forgotten this. It is such a great example of why socialism never works because there is no incentive to work. Oh, yes, you can punish people. But that doesn't provide nearly the incentive as the Pilgrims found, their beautiful Compact: bring into the common storehouse, share and share alike.

After they lost so many people that first harsh winter, they tried something called private property—you got to keep what you produced. Wow, did it work out well. It has worked out well over the years even to the present time, although this government has continued to buy and take over more and more land and move in the direction of being socialistic.

But our medicine has not been really socialistic. It has been taken over more and more by government and the insurance companies. Why in the world did the insurance companies support ObamaCare, the ACA, in the past? Because they were so shortsighted.

I think they and the big pharmaceutical companies knew that eventually by signing onto ObamaCare they were signing their own death warrants. Not immediately. Those executives that got involved would be able to take their golden parachutes and their millions and millions of dollars in distribution. But, ultimately, we would become a socialized medicine country.

You would see mortality rates begin to go up where people didn't live as long. People would not get the knee, hip, and the back surgeries and hearing aids. The government ends up deciding who is worthy and who is not.

So America voted the Democrats out of majorities in the House and Senate mainly because they pushed through ObamaCare. The huge majority of Americans were satisfied with their health insurance, their health insurance plans, and their healthcare.

There is a big difference. Those terms, health insurance and healthcare, have been skewed. There is a big difference. We have got to get back to a place where patients and doctors have a relationship unencumbered and without being separated by insurance companies and the government.

But if we don't repeal ObamaCare, we will move to total government control and Charlie Gard's situation where the government says: You can have a life-saving procedure, but you cannot.

That day has already come, and it is going to be a common occurrence if we don't keep our promise and repeal ObamaCare.

I was down there when they voted to proceed to debate. But, honest to goodness, even though I have been here 12 years and think nothing shocks me, I couldn't believe that so many people who promised over and over and over again “we will repeal ObamaCare, we will end ObamaCare, we will get you back in control of your healthcare, we will get you back affordable healthcare” couldn't vote even for the skinny bill.

It hardly did much of anything to ObamaCare, even a little bit.

It is the first time I am aware of in the history of the United States Congress where one body contacted the other body—the Senate, in this case, contacted the Republicans in the House—and said: Please, we think we can pass our bill in the Senate, but you have got to promise us you won't pass it in the House. We will go to conference. Please promise us you won't pass it in the House. We have a chance to pass it in the Senate.

What kind of governance is that? I think it is a good thing to take a break from being here in session where we talk to ourselves too much. I think that is a problem here on both ends of the House.

I am proud of some of the things we have done here in the House. We have made some progress. We need to make a lot more. We need to pass the tax reform. I want to see the corporate tax get down to 15 percent so those hundreds of thousands of millions of jobs that went to China can come back to the United States. Why? Because we undercut the income tax that China charges to corporations.

What is a corporate tax? It is an insidious fee that citizens have to pay where the government makes them think they are not paying it—oh, it is the evil corporation paying it. No. It is every customer pays for the corporate tax.

If you reduce that tax, then we become competitive around the world in things that we are not competitive and jobs come back here. As any historian can tell you, an international power that does not produce the things they need in a time of war will not remain an international power after the next war.

When we lost production of steel, of rubber, and of tires—all these things that are critical in the time of war—it will encourage our enemies to take advantage of the fact that they provide the things we will need in a time of war. The only way you really effectively avoid war, as President Reagan made clear, is you become so strong nobody wants to fight you. Those are the small times of peace in world history either when someone is so strong they enslave everybody else or that one country is so strong that believes in freedom that they force the evil leaders in the world to stay at bay where people have peace.

I want peace. I want a strong America. I want to keep our promises and have tax cuts. I feel pretty comfortable that we are going to do it in the House.

I just hope and pray, Mr. Speaker, that those in the Senate who have made promises about repealing ObamaCare and cutting taxes will have the kind of August where God lays it on their hearts that it is not a good thing to lie to the American people or constituents, and that the best thing I can do for myself politically and for my country is to keep my promises.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3298. An act to authorize the Capitol Police Board to make payments from the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund to employees of the United States Capitol Police who have sustained serious line-of-duty injuries, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3364. An act to provide congressional review and to counter aggression by the Government of Iran, the Russian Federation, and North Korea, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on July 27, 2017, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 3298. To authorize the Capitol Police Board to make payments from the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund to employees of the United States Capitol Police who have sustained serious line-of-duty injuries, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), consistent with the fourth clause in section 5 of Article I of the Constitution, and notwithstanding section 132 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House adjourned until Tuesday, August 1, 2017, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2118. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Certain Designated Counties in Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-16-0111; SC17-945-1 FR] received July 26, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2119. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's interim rule—Walnuts Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-17-0031; SC17-984-1 IR] received July 26, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2120. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tart Cherries Grown in the States of

Michigan, et al.; Free and Restricted Percentages for the 2016-17 Crop Year for Tart Cherries [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-16-0105; SC16-930-5 FR] received July 26, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2121. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Definitions and Selection Criteria that Apply to Direct Grant Programs [Docket ID: ED-2017-OII-0032] (RIN: 1855-AA13) received July 26, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2122. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received July 25, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2123. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule—Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Revisions to Louisville; Definitions [EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0365; FRL-9965-30-Region 4] received July 21, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2124. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule—Air Plan Approval; Georgia; Miscellaneous Revisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0021; FRL-9965-25-Region 4] received July 21, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2125. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule—Air Plan Approval; Florida; Unnecessary Rule Removal [EPA-R04-OAR-2016-0656; FRL-9965-14-Region 4] received July 21, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2126. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Air Plan Approval; CT; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 2008 Ozone Standard [EPA-R01-OAR-2014-0611; A-1-FRL-9963-89-Region 1] received July 21, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2127. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Priorities List [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2016-0428, 0430, 0432, 0434, 0435, 0436 and 0437; FRL-9965-31-OLEM] received July 27, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2128. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Ametoctradin; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0518; FRL-9963-04] received July 21, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2129. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation