

time in our Nation's history. We appeal to the people that now is the time to reassert the spirit of liberty; to throw out the party of socialism and central planning, the party which is leading America further and further in a dangerous direction with policies like Medicare for All and the Green New Deal; to recognize the danger, and to resolutely change their course to embrace the cause of freedom and free enterprise.

And, Mr. Speaker, for anyone who knows any American who is tempted by the lies of socialism, I ask that they share with them this debate tonight, share with them the truth, share with them the truth that freedom and capitalism is the answer to democracy; it is the answer to upward mobility; it is the answer to poverty; it is the answer to soul-crushing deprivation and shortages, that the true way to care for those who are less fortunate is to give people opportunity and freedom to achieve their God-given potential.

Mr. Speaker, with that, we contend that we will continue this debate until we secure for our children and our posterity the blessings of liberty.

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

SOCIALISM IS ABOUT ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk a little bit about the border, which is probably the most important issue facing America today as we determine what kind of country we have 10 or 15 years down the road, but I am going to lead off by talking a little bit about the past topic of capitalism versus socialism, because I don't think a lot of people realize exactly what socialism is about.

Socialism is about absolute government control.

People who are socialists want everybody to have to work for the government. Because they control the means of production, they want to determine what we have the right to buy, and they want to determine what we have the ability to invest in.

Obviously, if you have to work for the government, which you have to in socialism, they can determine who gets hired, who gets promoted, what job you get. In other words, they will eventually use that absolute power that comes with being everybody's employer or everybody's regulator to promote you or hire you based upon your feelings, based upon your ideas.

Not long ago, I went to Berlin and I saw the StasiMuseum, where, in the wonderful socialist country of East Germany, the government kept track of how you thought—kind of the way they do in China today—how you thought and if maybe you didn't say

the right things. And maybe if the government becomes anti-Christian or doesn't like your other beliefs, they will miraculously fire you, you can't get the key job, you can't get promoted or whatever. That is why people who like to control lives more frequently become socialists.

You look at the red flags under socialism that existed in the 1930s, and you will see those red flags—at the time, red meant socialism—all were adapted by leaders who liked absolute control of their populations.

So, if anybody out there wants to vote socialism, what they are voting for is to get rid of their freedoms. They are saying: I turn my life over to the government. I want the government to tell me where I can work and what I can do when I am working. I want the government to tell me what I can buy.

And if anybody accumulates wealth, they are saying: I want the government to be able to tell me where I can invest.

That is the mindset of the socialist.

There are fears that someday America may go socialist. Actually, that shouldn't happen, because socialism is unconstitutional under the U.S. Constitution, and any academic who pushes socialism should be aware of that.

If you want to be, I guess it would amount to being a real serf. If you want to be a serf and have the government tell you where you have to work, tell you whether you can be promoted or not, tell you what you can invest in, and tell you what you can buy, you should go to another country, because the people who put together our Constitution, a goal was that we would never become anything like socialism.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, now, let's talk a little bit about what was a major issue that used to be covered by the press, including the conservative press, before we started down the path to this impeachment, and that was the issue that was the primary reason why President Trump was elected: That issue is immigration and who we are going to let in this country.

I don't think it has been well publicized, but just yesterday, we got the information from Border Patrol that they processed 42,000 people trying to come in this country either under asylum or inappropriately during the month of November.

That is down from 45,000 in October, so I suppose you could say we are moving the ball in the right direction. It is down from 145,000 in May.

Of those 42,000, under 5,000 actually got to come in the country. The vast majority who were not let in immediately, thanks to the work of President Trump, are currently being held in Mexico pending hearings.

This is something President Trump has done without any help from the people in this body. He has done it by negotiating with Mexico and negotiating with the triangle countries in Central America. He has reached agree-

ments or is receiving help from Guatemala, from Honduras, from El Salvador, and from Mexico itself.

To a certain extent, through threat of tariffs, he has the Mexican Government patrolling its southern border—not doing that great a job, but they are patrolling their southern border.

He has Central American countries doing what they can to hold on to their current population and allowing countries from which people are seeking asylum to settle in their country, which only makes sense. If you wanted to leave Venezuela, you speak Spanish. It doesn't make any sense that you would come to an English-speaking country. It makes more sense, if you really feel threatened at home, to go to countries like Guatemala and El Salvador and Honduras and Mexico.

So these efforts by President Trump have dropped the number processed from 145,000 down to 42,000 and the number of people being let in our country from over 100,000 to under 5,000 a month.

But it is always possible we are going to have a court decision undoing some of the efforts of President Trump, and, God forbid, it is possible we might have an election and a future President may not agree with the efforts made by President Trump.

So what should this body be doing? We have to remind this body that, right now, we are only two of the 40 wealthiest countries on the globe to allow birthright citizenship.

If somebody went down to the border, it is obvious that women who are near having birth are coming into this country to have children, which would make their children U.S. citizens and would create a situation in which, as a practical matter, they would stay there with them.

We have a situation of chain migration in which people are coming here not because they are qualified to work here, but because they have relatives who are here, and we may be taking people who are not necessarily a good economic bargain for the United States.

We need more ICE beds for single adults to be held right now. It is very difficult for ICE to do their job without these beds. As we are working through appropriations bills, it is time to pass a bill with that in there.

We need more Border Patrol agents. Can you imagine what it is like at night doing the border patrol, finding 20 or 40 or 50 people coming across the border at once, and it is 2 o'clock in the morning and you are the one expected to bring people in? We have to respect our Border Patrol.

We have a huge problem that, under current law, we are encouraging separation of families, and that is not President Trump's fault. He would be happy to change it.

Right now, we have a law in which, if a child comes here from Canada or Mexico, they could be sent back, but children coming from Central America,

Africa, other places in Latin America, we have to let them in the country. That is a horrible thing.

We wouldn't like it if a 15-year-old child left the United States and wound up in Nicaragua or Honduras. We would expect them to be returned to their parents.

We are asking this body to pass a law allowing the United States to return single children to their parents and other countries. The other countries would like it.

It is very arrogant of the United States and arrogant of this body to continue the current system in which a child, unaccompanied by their parents, comes here and we have to keep them.

Right now, under the Flores settlement, we have to stop holding people after 20 days near the border, families with children. It is time that we statutorily change that and allow the holding of people for a longer period of time.

We have to do something with sanctuary cities. We have to do something so that, if people break the law and are being held in prisons and being held in jails, the Federal Government has the ability to remove these people from the country.

For whatever motivation, there are people in this country going down the path of having their city—and including people in this House encouraging cities—not ask people about immigration status and forbidding our immigration service from removing criminals from this country. That is another thing that we ought to be doing now.

□ 1915

Other things that President Trump is trying to do—but he needs a little bit of help here—we currently have illegals in low-income housing. I am not sure we need more low-income housing in this country, but a lot of people feel we do. Right now we have the rather bizarre situation in which people who are here illegally are sitting in low-income housing, while American citizens are on a waiting list, including people like homeless veterans.

I want to point out that President Trump and myself are not anti-immigrant to say this. It recently came to my attention that the number of immigrants sworn in in this country in the last year available is 830,000. Two years prior to that we were under 700,000.

So President Trump has presided over a dramatic increase in the number of people who are coming in this country legally, showing his compassion and understanding that we do need immigrants in this country.

However, it is time Congress stepped to the plate and did what was necessary to rein in out-of-control illegal immigration. So I encourage my colleagues not to forget about this crisis. I encourage the media, particularly the conservative media, not to take their eye off this ball, which will determine what the United States looks like 5 and 10 and 25 years from now.

I realize there are a lot of people who want the media to only focus on immigration, but we cannot forget what is going on in the immigration front.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2104

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MORELLE) at 9 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3, LOWER DRUG COSTS NOW ACT OF 2019; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5038, FARM WORKFORCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY S. 1790, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Ms. SHALALA, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-334) on the resolution (H. Res. 758) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3) to establish a fair price negotiation program, protect the Medicare program from excessive price increases, and establish an out-of-pocket maximum for Medicare part D enrollees, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5038) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for terms and conditions for nonimmigrant workers performing agricultural labor or services, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (S. 1790) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ADERHOLT (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for December 9 and today on account of an illness.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 11, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3241. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258; (96 Stat. 926); to the Committee on Appropriations.

3242. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Bruce H. Lindsey, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3243. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Acquisition, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter stating that due to late Service certification memos from the Army, as required by Sec. 2430(d)(4)(A) of title 10, U.S.C. the September 2019 Selected Acquisition Reports have missed the deadline; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3244. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Removal of Transferred OTS Regulations Regarding Deposits (RIN: 3064-AF07) received December 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3245. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report covering the period from July 11 to September 9, 2019 on the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501) and 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 102-1, Sec. 3 (as amended by Public Law 106-113, Sec. 1000(a)(7)); (113 Stat. 1501A-422); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3246. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3247. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on Burma's Non-Compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3248. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President, Director, White House Management and Administration, Acting Director, Office of Management, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the accounting of transactions from the Unanticipated Needs Account for fiscal year 2019, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 108(b); Public Law 95-570, Sec. 2(a); (92 Stat. 2449); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3249. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health