

The next great medical breakthrough will come from tissue engineering where organs are grown in a laboratory, in some cases with the patient's own cells, and then implanted.

My wife, Nancy, and I recently visited Texas Children's Hospital, one of the amazing institutions in the Texas Medical Center. By bringing scientists and engineers together who are developing tissue-engineered solutions with pediatric-focused clinicians, they spur more pediatric-focused research. Nancy and I are proud of the innovative work being done at Texas Children's Hospital. We saw firsthand that Texas Children's Hospital is leading the way on the most important component of this research—pediatric tissue engineering, new organs for kids.

Leaders lead, and Texas Children's is leading the way.

□ 1900

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

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend the Girl Scouts of the USA on its 52nd annual convention and its 100th anniversary. Since 1912, America's Girl Scouts have contributed significantly to the advancement of women in our society. For generations, Girl Scouts of America have actively promoted initiatives to help young women develop positive values, a sense of service, and other virtues that turn girls into productive contributors to their community, the country, and the world. Not only that, they've advanced the Nation by instilling courage, confidence, and character that young girls draw on to become leaders and make the world a better place.

Today, there are 3.2 million Girl Scouts—2.3 million girl members and 800,000 adult members working primarily as volunteers—all dedicated to inspiring generations of girls to reach for their goals and discover their full potential.

I want to commend each Girl Scout of each generation for their hard work and inspiring accomplishments, and I wish them well as the organization embarks on the next 100 years of service. Congratulations, Girl Scouts.

CELEBRATING AMERICAN HEART MONTH

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is February 1, and I want to recognize the month of February as being American Heart Month. Contrary to popular belief, heart disease does not

discriminate by gender. It is the number one killer of both men and women and accounts for nearly one-quarter of all deaths in the United States.

Every 34 seconds—every 34 seconds—someone in America is stricken by a heart attack, and every 60 seconds, someone in this country will die as a result of heart disease.

As cochair of the Congressional Wellness Caucus, this is an issue that is near and dear to my heart—pun intended, Mr. Speaker. Living a healthy lifestyle is one of the easiest ways to reduce your risk of heart disease. It's as simple as abstaining from tobacco, maintaining your body weight, eating healthy, and exercising every day, along with regular visits to your doctor. We should all do our part to raise awareness, staying healthy and staying heart healthy.

MAKE IT IN AMERICA: MANUFACTURING MATTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues this evening to take up an extremely important subject. This is about the heart and soul and the opportunity of the middle class of America. This is about, once again, rebuilding the great American manufacturing machine. Through the last century, America came to prominence for many reasons. But one of the most important was that we knew how to make things. This was the manufacturing heart of the world.

Just 20 years ago, nearly 20 million American workers were employed in manufacturing, and that gave rise to the great middle class and the stability of this Nation, and the opportunity for an individual to get an education, go into the manufacturing sector as an engineer or as a line worker and earn enough money to buy a home, take care of their family, and pay for their education—lead and live that good middle class life.

But that was yesterday. Today, we have about 11 million people in manufacturing. We've seen the decline of manufacturing in the United States keeping pace with the decline of the middle class.

It doesn't have to be that way. Tonight, my colleagues and I are going to talk about policies that we can put in place here in Congress—policies that we must put in place—to rebuild the American manufacturing machine. Joining me is Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon, Ms. JAN SCHAKOWSKY from Illinois, and a couple other of my colleagues who are coming in a little later.

What this is all about is government policy. We already, on the Democratic side, have taken steps to begin the

process of reversing this very awesome and dangerous trend. For example, a year ago December, we introduced and passed a piece of legislation that took away from American corporations over \$12 billion of tax breaks that they received for off-shoring jobs. I know it's hard to believe, but they were actually getting a tax break for every job that they off-shored. Those days are significantly reduced. That's just but one example of what we have been working on.

I'd like now to just point out to you this logo. Those of us in the Democratic Party here in the caucus keep this on our desk, and we've got it on our coffee cups, to remind us that it is our mission in the Democratic Caucus to push for legislation to create American manufacturing jobs. And we're going to talk about some of these tonight.

Mr. BLUMENAUER from Oregon, I know that you're very interested in an important piece of this. I see you've got a bicycle on your lapel. Perhaps that has to do with transportation. And I will note that we do have a major transportation bill coming up here in the House later this week, or later, on the new transportation program for the next 6 years. I know you have some concerns about this, so please share those with us.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you. I deeply appreciate your courtesy in permitting me to speak, and I appreciate your leadership in coming to the floor this evening and focusing on the importance of our being able to make goods and services in this country, particularly manufacturing. There is an element, as you referenced, that is the quickest way to jump-start the economy, that would be the largest source of family-wage jobs and which would tie into a whole host of contractors and subcontractors of people who make equipment operations in this country.

You're right. Our Republican colleagues have offered up a proposal to reauthorize the Surface Transportation Act. I'm pleased to at least see something come to the floor, because the act expired 850 days ago.

The notion of our transportation legislation used to be an area of bipartisan cooperation. It was something that people from both sides of the aisle worked on and came together to focus on how we strengthen our communities, how we put people to work and how we improve the environment, transportation, and mobility. Sadly, one of the casualties of the hyperpartisan environment was this notion that we worked together cooperatively in the legislation. My Democratic colleagues did not see the legislation. At first, I was concerned that they weren't brought in to be a part of this process that I always enjoyed as a minority party member back in the day. But now when we see the legislation, we understand perhaps why it wasn't as open and transparent.