

government programs for people who don't have enough.

There is no consideration of a minimum wage. And Dr. King was strong on believing that if people worked a full-time job, they shouldn't be paid a part-time wage.

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We need to go a lot further. We need to reflect on Dr. King's Riverside speech and understand that it is still a guide for us, and we need to look at a more understanding budget that cares about people first and not the military industrial complex that President Eisenhower warned us about; that we try to avoid wars through diplomacy and foreign aid and goodwill; and that we support our people with WIC programs and LIHEAP programs and Meals on Wheels and health care and public education; and that we try to give tax breaks to the middle class—large tax breaks, and not tax breaks to those who already have enough.

Thank you, Dr. King. You served us well. We mourn your loss. We remember your words.

CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF WIC

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children—or WIC—is a short-term intervention program designed to help ensure pregnant women and their children are able to meet healthy nutritional needs.

WIC began in 1972 as a supplemental food pilot program aimed at improving the health of pregnant mothers, infants, and children in response to a growing concern of malnutrition among low-income families. By 1974, WIC was operating in 45 States and became a permanent program in 1975.

WIC provides participants with monthly benefits redeemable for specific foods to supplement their diets, as well as related nutrition and health services. WIC provides quality nutrition education and services; breastfeeding promotion and education; a monthly food package; and access to maternal, prenatal, and pediatric healthcare services. WIC has served 8.3 million participants each month through 10,000 clinics nationwide in 2014; 806,000 pregnant women; 592,000 breastfeeding women; 575,000 postpartum women; 2 million infants; and 4.3 million children.

Mr. Speaker, numerous studies have shown that pregnant women who participate in WIC have longer pregnancies, leading to fewer premature births. They have fewer low and very low birth weight babies. They experience fewer fetal and infant deaths, and they seek prenatal care earlier in pregnancy and consume more of key nutri-

ents, such as iron, protein, calcium, vitamins A and C.

WIC has been addressing the nutrition and health needs of low-income families for more than 40 years. I rise today as chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Nutrition but also as someone who knows firsthand how important WIC is for many Americans.

In the early 1980s, when my wife, Penny, and I were just starting out, we were eligible for WIC based on our income. We used WIC to supplement our personal resources at the time to ensure that Penny, who was expecting our first son, was healthy. Back then, WIC truly helped us supplement what we needed after our personal resources and the family assistance and support came into play.

Nutrition influences health at every stage of life. Good nutrition during pregnancy is especially important to support fetal development and protect mothers from pregnancy-related risks of gestational diabetes, excessive weight gain, hypertension, and iron deficiency anemia. Good nutrition in early childhood can promote development and foster healthy behaviors that may carry over into adulthood.

Mr. Speaker, the facts are clear: WIC works. Let's ensure this program remains viable for generations to come. WIC truly provides a competitive edge that will give everyone a fair shot at life—a fair start in life, and the American people deserve no less.

TRUMP'S GROWING LIST OF PERSONAL AND BUSINESS ENTANGLEMENTS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to President Trump's ever-growing risk of personal and business entanglements. They call into question his ability to serve impartially in the interests of the American people. Both he and his administration remain closely linked to private companies and foreign entities whose interests are often in direct opposition to those of the United States.

For example, we are well aware of the increasing boldness of the Chinese regime and its efforts to extend their economic and military influence. Despite portraying China publicly as a threat to economic growth of the United States, the President has selected Goldman Sachs' executive, Gary Cohn, to be his director of the National Economic Council. That is about one of seven individuals from Goldman Sachs who have been brought into this administration. Mr. Cohn has just sold his \$16 million holding in a Chinese bank. This same state-owned Chinese bank also happens to be the largest tenant in Trump Tower in Manhattan. Isn't that a coincidence?

Wilbur Ross, President Trump's choice for Commerce Secretary, pre-

sents similar conflicts of interest. As a man who will play a major role in shaping U.S. trade policy, Mr. Ross continues to hold a stake worth tens of millions of dollars in the international shipping company, Diamond S Shipping Group, a company that not only operates ships that fly the Chinese flag, but those ships also call on ports in countries, such as Iran and Sudan, that are under U.S. sanctions for being state sponsors of terrorism.

We also know that The Trump Organization was recently awarded sole rights to the President's name for products sold in China. He had waited 10 years to get those rights. The case was settled just mere days after President Trump's phone call with Chinese President Xi Jinping, when the President reversed his prior stance on Chinese unification and gave a full-throated endorsement to what he termed "One China" policy. That was a reversal from what he had done just after the election.

Meanwhile, according to The New York Times, President Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner, was recently negotiating a real estate deal worth hundreds of millions of dollars with a Chinese company closely tied to its government. And while it has been reported that the deal was called off, the fact that Mr. Kushner is continuing to negotiate private real estate deals while serving as a White House employee is deeply troubling.

It was announced last week that Ivanka Trump will now be joining her husband in the White House as an adviser to the President with top secret security clearance. While she has stepped down from her former role at her fashion licensing company that uses the Trump name, her decision to transfer her brand's assets into a trust run by her own brother-in-law—and her arrangement to continue to receive fixed payments from the company—is a matter of serious concern given her role in the administration.

The ever-growing list of valid concerns about the Trump administration's conflicting entanglements are taking place at the same time that the President is proposing \$18 billion in reductions for the 2017 appropriations process—while he himself, his daughter, son-in-law, and his Cabinet members continue to benefit off the American taxpayer.

While the President spends millions of tax dollars on securing his residences in New York and in Florida and flying to his so-called southern White House almost every weekend, he is slashing to zero the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative—an absolutely critical program that directly impacts my district and many others responsible for preserving the world's largest body of fresh water from serious and growing environmental threats. What is right about that?

President Trump also wants to eliminate TIGER grants, a highly successful transportation program that provides