

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

**WE NEED NUCLEAR POWER AND
WE NEED IT NOW**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, when I visited my district in August, people had one thing on their mind and one thing only, and that was the high gas prices, exactly, what a hardship they were on the people of Alabama, and I think people throughout the Nation.

One of my constituents in Bibb County, Alabama, handed me at a townhall meeting his gas receipt. As you can see, he paid \$90, \$89 to fill up his truck. Now, Bibb County, Alabama, the average resident of that county makes \$312 gross a week. Now, imagine a county where the average income is \$312. Now, further imagine that 59 percent of people in that county commute out of town to work; 59 percent of them have to drive 40 and 50 miles to work every day. And they're like this gentleman, \$90 a day out of a paycheck of less than \$300.

They told me of stories of how they pay their gas bill, they struggle to pay their rent or their mortgage, they struggle to put food on the table, they struggle with all sorts of financial hardships. Is it any wonder that 9 percent of the people in this country are behind on their mortgage when they're putting hundreds of dollars on their gas bills?

They're also angry about something else. They're angry because we're not doing anything about it. Not only is this money coming out of the United States and out of our citizens' pockets, but let me tell you where it's going.

I recently went to a country—many countries in the world that we're getting oil from, they don't like us. They hate us. But one country that is actually our friend is Dubai. And I went to Dubai recently.

First, I want to show you a picture of Dubai in 1976. This was before oil prices went up. That's the main street in Dubai in 1976. It's a dirt road. The highest structure in Dubai is that mosque that many are in, about three stories high.

When I went to Dubai, it didn't look anything like a small coastal village. It looked quite different.

The next picture that I am going to show you is a picture of when I went there. Now, you saw that \$89 gas bill. You're wondering where that money is going? This is where it's going. And this is what it's accomplishing for Dubai.

That's where our money is. The Highway Trust Fund will run out of money next week. The people of Dubai are not running out of money. That's why the Highway Trust Fund has no money in it.

You see all of the construction there? I was in Minneapolis this week. I saw

very little construction. You go to cities around America, you see very little construction. You see very few of these high-rise cranes. But let me show you what you're seeing in Dubai. Let me show you another picture of Dubai.

This is a picture I took from a five-star hotel that we toured. Look at the construction frames. Those are construction frames that if we would solve our energy dependency, they would be in Minneapolis, they would be in Denver, they would be in Atlanta. But 15 to 25 percent of them are in Dubai. That's where our money is going.

Not only should our people be angry about what they're paying—they should be angry—and these are our friends. This is a country that is our friend. Most of our money goes to countries that are not our friends.

Let me tell you what Dubai is doing. They've got plenty of oil, and they've got a lot of money. Do you know what they're spending their money on? Let me show you.

China, India, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi, they get it. They're doing something about their energy problem. China is building 32 nuclear power plants. India is building 17. The slide I just showed you of Dubai, an oil rich country, and Abu Dhabi, they're building nuclear power plants. They're going to build 14 nuclear power plants. We're building none. And let me tell you the people in Alabama and this Nation are upset that they are building, China is building, India is building, and we are standing still. That's another thing they're angry about.

We need nuclear power, and we need it now.

Mr. Speaker, during my energy presentation on the House floor this evening, I received assistance from our congressional page, John Brinkerhoff. John is a junior at Spain Park High School in Hoover. He is an accomplished young man who will reflect well on the page program and on his family, school, and community during his time in Congress. My sincere thanks go to John for his help on the floor.

HONORING HARRY A. MARMION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Harry A. Marmion who recently passed away after a long and distinguished career in which he served of president of two colleges and as president of the United States Tennis Association during the time when the Arthur Ashe Stadium what constructed and opened.

He was an outstanding leader in all of these roles, but more than that, he was an outstanding person. He remained active and involved in life until the day he died. And I am proud to have called him my mentor and my friend.

Harry Marmion loved people, and they loved him. His quick wit and en-

gaging personality enabled him to rally people to get the job done, whether it was establishing the John Steinbeck Room in the Southampton College Library or overseeing the naming of Arthur Ashe Stadium.

Following his graduation from Fairfield University, Harry served for 2 years in the United States Marine Corps as an infantry officer. He then served in the Marine Corps Reserve for 26 years, retiring as a colonel. Dr. Marmion held a law degree from Georgetown University and a Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut.

At the age of 37, he was appointed president of St. Xavier College in Chicago, a position he held from 1969 to 1972. In 1972, he was appointed president of Southampton College of Long Island University. During his presidency, I was an administrator at the college and thus I had the opportunity to see firsthand his leadership style and his ability.

He was always accessible and able to talk to people from all walks of life. He helped position Southampton College as a liberal arts institution with specialties in marine science and the fine arts, and it was during his tenure that Southampton students won the college's first three Fulbright Scholarships.

Harry was always available for advice and good counsel. I often relied on his judgment and advice after I was appointed provost of Southampton College and later when I was elected to Congress.

In 1980, he was appointed vice president for academic affairs and professor of law and management at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey.

□ 1945

He retired after 10 years, only to embark on a second career with the United States Tennis Association.

His love of tennis began in the 1980s when he was ranked a senior player in the East, despite the fact that he had never played tennis until he was in his 30s. After serving as the president of the Eastern Tennis Association and on the USTA's board of directors, Harry became its 43rd chairman and president of the USTA's board in 1997. During his tenure, he oversaw the renovation of the USTA's facility in Flushing Meadows. He was instrumental in ensuring that the stadium be named in honor of Arthur Ashe, the great African American athlete, rather than for a corporate sponsor.

Harry loved a good joke as much as anyone I know, but he also loved a good cause and was never afraid to do the right thing. He played a key role in the election of Judy Levering as his successor at the USTA, the first female to hold that position. And when Southampton College was facing closure in 2005, he helped form the "Save the College" group and served as one of its most influential members, proudly participating in the ultimately Stony Brook/Southampton campus.

Always active in the community, Harry served as Southampton Democratic Town Chairman and as a member of the board of trustees of Southampton Hospital. He also wrote two books: "The Case Against the Volunteer Army," and "Selective Service: Conflict and Compromise."

Harry was also a devoted family man. He and his wife, Pat, were married for 54 years. They have three daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Sheila, and nine grandchildren.

At a February 1997 press conference when the USTA announced the naming of the new stadium, Harry said, "Arthur Ashe was an outstanding tennis player, but we naming our new stadium in his honor because Arthur Ashe was the finest human being the sport of tennis has ever known."

Mr. Speaker, the same could be said of Harry Marmion: he excelled at his career and as a human being. I, along with hundreds of others he touched over the course of his life, loved Harry Marmion. I will miss him greatly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. FOX addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ALL-OF-THE-ABOVE ENERGY POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it's that time of day in the House business when Members of the House have the right and the privilege to come to the floor and speak to colleagues both here and back in their offices and to constituents via the cameras for a period of 5 minutes. And you've heard some important speeches tonight, some heartfelt speeches, various topics, issues that Members of Congress felt were the most important thing that they could communicate today, and it's their right and their privilege.

Why do I bring that up? Well, on August 1, Friday, August 1, the last day before the 5-week paid vacation that the Speaker sent everybody on from the House of Representatives, the Speaker brought down the gavel at 11:23 a.m. before more than 40 Members of the House of Representatives were given the right and the privilege of addressing this Chamber.

Why? Well, it appeared that the Speaker wasn't interested in having the message that we were concerned about as we were summarily dismissed across this Nation to be delivered. And what was that topic we were concerned about? Mr. Speaker, it is the number one issue for Americans: the high cost of gasoline, the high cost of energy. And the Speaker said, no, go on home.

So what happened then was a spontaneous uprising, a spontaneous speak-in of over 134 members of the Republican Conference who came back and stayed not just that day, but there were members of the Republican Conference every single day here in Washington on the floor of this House, with lights dimmed, with cameras off, with microphones silenced, speaking to constituents about the number one issue of the day: the high cost of energy.

So we've been back in town now a little over 24 hours. Each of us had gone home for a period of that time, that 5-week period of time, and heard from our constituents about their concerns. And their concerns are based primarily on the economy, which is based primarily on the high cost of energy.

So when you see jobs lost, when you see the unemployment rate rise, it's directly related to the inaction of this Congress on the number one issue of the day: increasing gas prices.

We've had a bill that we have put before the House of Representatives that we believe addresses all of the above; that says we ought to embrace all of the solutions that we can as America; that we ought to end our dependence and our reliance on foreign oil; that we ought to increase our domestic production of oil; that we ought to increase our incentives for conservation; and that we ought to rapidly explore alternative fuels and alternative resources. That's what we believe ought to be done. But the Speaker and the Democrat leadership, the majority Democrat Party in this House of Representatives says, no, not going to allow that.

What are they afraid of? What are they afraid of, Mr. Speaker? Well, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, it's just all politics all the time. They believe they are beholden to a group in this Nation that doesn't want to increase American energy. Their friends on the other side of the aisle are saying, as we approach this election season, are you better off now than you were 4 years ago or 8 years ago or they will pick a time.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask you, are you better off now than you were 2 years ago? Just 2 years ago. Because what's changed in this 2-year period of time is that we have leadership now in the House of Representatives that refuses to address the number one issue.

We believe that the American Energy Act is what ought to come to the floor. We implore the Speaker to put this bill on the floor and have an up-or-down vote, have debate like it ought to occur in this House, not close debate, not silence Members in this House of Representatives. Have an up-or-down vote on the American Energy Act, an all-of-the-above approach to energy independence.

That is what American people support, an all-of-the-above policy. Over 80 percent of them have said, yes, we ought to do all of these things. We ought to do more conservation. We ought to make certain that we have re-

newable fuels and explore as much as possible to find those new technologies, and we ought to make certain that we increase American supply of energy for Americans. That's all we ask, Mr. Speaker.

So during this period of time, I thought it was appropriate that since we weren't able to give speeches on August 1, that I come and share the message that is the most important message that the American people want to hear, and that is, that the United States House of Representatives will get down to work and do what the American people desire, and that is pass an all-of-the-above energy policy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HIGGINS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

UNFAIR TRADE POLICIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KAGEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to share with you some of the stories of people that live in northeast Wisconsin. Northeast Wisconsin is a hardworking area where people work hard and play by the rules, and we expect to get compensated with a living wage, a wage that's necessary not just to educate ourselves but also our families.

In recent times, because of unfair trade policies and unfair trade agreements, particularly by the Asian corporate governments—let's just call it Communist China—we've witnessed the disappearance of many thousands of jobs, particularly in the paper industry.

Now, Wisconsin is an agricultural State, and one of the things that we do manufacture is paper. We grow trees; and after a generation, we harvest these trees and process them into paper.

You've heard about Kleenex. You've heard about Puffs, Huggies and many other paper products that have made your life much more valuable, much more convenient. But what's happened recently is a corporation has closed a paper mill in Niagara, taking away the livelihoods of hundreds and hundreds of workers who for over 100 years have worked in the Niagara Paper Mill to produce a valuable product.

More recently, in Kimberly, several days ago in Kimberly as in Kimberly-Clark, as in Kleenex, the Kimberly Paper Mill was closed, and when it shut down, it turned away hundreds and hundreds of people. In Kimberly, Little Chute, Combined Locks, Kaukauna, Appleton and the surrounding area of Darboy, these people who had been working hard no longer had their jobs.