

talking about construction all the way down the line, auto, the manufacturing capabilities in this country, they're tremendous.

Now we see on the defense side that maybe a lot of the defense industrial base isn't in America like it used to be. How do we come together, Democrats and Republicans, and say, well, we are spending this money, why don't we drive it into Youngstown, Ohio? Why don't we drive it into Mobile, Alabama? Why don't we drive it into Iowa? Why don't we drive it into some of these old industrial areas? This can be done.

I want to make one last point.

□ 1710

The narrative today is that everything that the government does—every dollar the government spends money on—is bad. Well, that's the narrative we're all operating on now because our friends on the other side, quite frankly, have won that discussion. But here we are. We can't get a transportation bill because that falls into government spending. Early childhood education, Head Start—that all somehow falls into this abyss of wasteful government spending when the fact of the matter is that these are investments that yield results and that create value and wealth in our society.

I will just say that we were in the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee hearing today, and we were talking about the Navy. We were talking about the sea lanes, and we were talking about the Strait of Hormuz and all of these different areas that we protect, that tax dollars protect, so that commerce can go—government investments to help business thrive.

It's a delicate balancing act, and to come up with just the bumper sticker slogans in order to score political points has damaged our ability to do what we did from post-World War II into the eighties, and that's to invest in research, invest in infrastructure, invest in American workers, and then let the free market go from there.

So I want to thank the gentleman for his leadership on the Make It in America caucus—in promoting manufacturing. I thank the gentlelady from the District of Columbia. It's an honor to be with you.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio, who knows what it is to rebuild the manufacturing base, and I thank you for the work that you've been doing.

We have just a few seconds, Ms. NORTON, if you could wrap and then I'll wrap, and we'll call it a day.

Ms. NORTON. When the gentleman speaks about manufacturing, both of you have spoken about manufacturing in its different aspects.

Look at what is happening today. The private sector is bringing manufacturing home because of the low cost of energy, and we are producing more of our own natural gas because of the low cost of energy. The government just needs to do its part. Don't counter-

mand what the private sector is doing. Do what the gentleman says. Don't take jobs from Youngstown. Help Youngstown to rebuild Youngstown. It's going to be built anyway. Now is the time to rebuild it.

So I thank the gentleman for yielding to us in this very important discussion every week.

Mr. GARAMENDI. We must start thinking about what we can do rather than what we cannot do. This is America. This is the country that built the future—we really did—and we can claim the future if we reach back into our history and do what we did before. We were builders. We built the foundations.

Mr. RYAN, as you said so very clearly, it's investment. It's investment in the intellectual ability of Americans—in education and research. It's investment in the infrastructure. It's investment in the business community. There is a combination of government and private sector. It's the history of America. It's an exciting history. It's a potential. Unfortunately, we are ignoring the key role that the governments—local, State and Federal—play in that process. We're builders, we're Americans, and we're going to do it. We will make it happen, and I will tell you this: when America begins to make it in America, Americans are going to make it.

I thank my colleagues.

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

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-22)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAINES) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency, unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions of the Government of Syria declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004—as modified in scope and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13399 of April 25, 2006, Executive Order 13460 of February 13, 2008, Executive Order 13572 of April 29, 2011, Executive Order 13573 of May 18, 2011,

Executive Order 13582 of August 17, 2011, Executive Order 13606 of April 22, 2012, and Executive Order 13608 of May 1, 2012—is to continue in effect beyond May 11, 2013.

While the Syrian regime has reduced the number of foreign fighters bound for Iraq, the regime's brutal war on the Syrian people, who have been calling for freedom and a representative government, endangers not only the Syrian people themselves, but could yield greater instability throughout the region. The Syrian regime's actions and policies, including pursuing chemical and biological weapons, supporting terrorist organizations, and obstructing the Lebanese government's ability to function effectively, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue in effect the national emergency declared with respect to this threat and to maintain in force the sanctions to address this national emergency.

In addition, the United States condemns the Assad regime's use of brutal violence and human rights abuses and calls on the Assad regime to stop its violent war and step aside to allow a political transition in Syria that will forge a credible path to a future of greater freedom, democracy, opportunity, and justice.

The United States will consider changes in the composition, policies, and actions of the Government of Syria in determining whether to continue or terminate this national emergency in the future.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 7, 2013.

THE CASE OF DR. KERMIT GOSNELL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FLEMING. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is, indeed, a pleasure to be here tonight to talk about a very, very important subject, and that is the case of Dr. Kermit Gosnell.

Before I do, I do want to mention a couple of things about the previous Special Order of my friends on the other side of the aisle who were talking about, for instance, Medicare and coverage under Medicare and ObamaCare, pointing out that insurance companies are not as good as the government in terms of denying care. I would suggest to my friends that at least you can change your insurance companies. You cannot change your government. So I see that as a fatal flaw, among many, with ObamaCare.

Also, a lot of time was spent talking about income disparity. I absolutely agree with my friends that the rich are getting richer and that the poor are