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No. 90

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 16, 2009.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ED PERLMUTTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes and each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

### WHERE ARE THE FISCAL CONSERVATIVES?

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we have now spent approximately \$200 billion, \$200 billion, on the war in Afghanistan against a foe that has almost no money and equipment, especially in comparison to ours. Now we are about to take up a supplemental appropriations bill later today to provide many billions more, all this in a place where even General Petraeus said we should remember has been known as the "graveyard of empires." This comes on top of

approximately \$800 billion on the war in Iraq and hundreds of billions more in indirect costs for these two wars.

Then, in the supplemental bill that we'll take up later today, we have \$5 billion for the International Monetary Fund, and in this bill, there is a guarantee for \$100 billion in loans made by the IMF, loans being made to other countries. All this money will have to be borrowed because we are so many trillions in debt already that it is not even humanly comprehensible.

The bill also contains \$7.7 billion for swine flu vaccines. I heard a reporting of a speech of our colleague, the gentleman from Texas, Dr. PAUL, made recently, in which he said during his first stay in the House, in I think it was 1976, that there was another swine flu scare, and that only he and one other person, probably the only other medical doctor in the House at that time, voted against the money for the swine flu scare. And one person died from swine flu that year, and many more died from taking the vaccine than died from the flu. This is a great overreaction in this area as well. Many thousands are dying from other diseases that we're not paying attention to.

This supplemental appropriations bill started out at \$85 billion, then it went to \$91 billion, then \$95 billion, and now, today, \$106 billion. And I ask you, are there no fiscal conservatives around here?

We read last year that the Pentagon had \$295 billion in cost overruns on just their 72 largest weapons systems. Now, that didn't count all the cost overruns that they might have had in all their thousands of other large-, medium-, and small-sized contracts, and we're having a hearing right today—in fact, it's going on right now, I was there earlier—in the Oversight and Government Reform Committee in which they said 74 percent of the private contracts that the Federal Government gives out are

given out by the Pentagon. Are there no fiscal conservatives at the Pentagon?

I know everybody is trying to prove how patriotic they are today, and everybody feels that we shouldn't question anything the Defense Department wants. But to allow \$295 billion in cost overruns on just these 72 largest weapons systems, in my opinion, it's unpatriotic not to question that. And I ask again, are there no fiscal conservatives at the Pentagon?

The fact is, we've turned the Defense Department primarily into the "Department of Foreign Aid" now, and I believe very strongly in national defense. But we cannot afford to run the whole world, and we cannot afford to have the Department of Defense be the "Department of Foreign Aid."

All of this comes not long after we have raised our national debt limit to over \$13 trillion. Nobody can comprehend a figure like that, no one. That is an astounding figure. And yet on top of this debt that we already have, the President's budget in this year and the next 2 years will add over \$4 trillion of debt to that debt, \$4 trillion in this year and the next two; three years' time, \$4 trillion added to our national debt.

And then this year, if I had told people 2 or 3 years ago that we would have a budget this year of \$3.6 trillion and that half of that, \$1.87 trillion, would be deficit, nobody would have believed that. They would have thought that I was ridiculous or that I was crazy in saying that.

I used to say to my colleagues that it was terrible what we were doing to our children and grandchildren. Now, I'm saying it's terrible what we're doing to ourselves because it's not going to be 5 or 10 years, if that long, before we're not able to pay all of our Social Security and veterans' pensions and all of the things that we have promised our own people.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g.,  1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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We've got to stop trying to run the whole world. It's not isolationist to say that because I believe in trade and tourism, and cultural and educational exchanges, and I believe we should help during humanitarian crises. But we can't keep spending hundreds of billions of dollars in other countries, whether it's done by the Defense Department—and of course, it's also being done by every other department and agency in the entire Federal Government.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1177, THE FIVE FIVE-STAR GENERAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BOSWELL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOSWELL. Madam Speaker, before I get my chart and bring it up, if they'd bring it up for this situation, I just might respond to the previous speaker. He forgot to mention that they handed this mess to this new administration just a matter of a few months ago and went through 8 years of borrow and spend. So I hope the people take that with a grain of salt.

What I, Madam Speaker, would like to speak to you a few moments about today is to highlight an institution of great importance to our national security and to myself, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Most Americans are probably unaware of the role that this fine institution plays in keeping our Nation safe by training future generations of military leaders. The Command General Staff College plays a vital role, giving our Nation's Army commanders the advanced technical and tactical education they need in order to effectively lead soldiers in battle. They have been doing so since its founding in 1881, and during the past 128 years, it has provided a first-rate military education to thousands of accomplished men and women who have defended our freedom. I'd like to commend the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College on its commitment to excellence, throughout history, in support of our military.

I'd like now to draw your attention, if I may, to a particularly distinguished group of alumni. The five war heroes you see beside me, Generals George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry Arnold, and Omar Bradley, served our country with valor and distinction during the Second World War and became household names through their renowned accomplishments.

It is a little-known fact, of which we are all proud, that these great men all were graduates of the Command General Staff College where they received their unique training and education needed to excel in leading our brave servicemembers into battle.

Since then, the college has continued to improve and adapt its training in re-

sponse to the ever-evolving challenges of war. Though the specifics of the instruction may have changed, the honorable mission has not. I, too, am a graduate of, and a former instructor, at the U.S. Army Command General Staff College. Madam Speaker, I speak from personal experience of the pride and the satisfaction that comes from knowing that I received the best military leadership education our Nation has to offer and stood in the footsteps of these great men.

General George Marshall was the Army Chief of Staff under President Roosevelt and one of the chief architects of victory for our Greatest Generation and later served as the third Secretary of Defense.

General Douglas MacArthur bravely led our forces to victory in the Pacific theater.

General Dwight Eisenhower, our past President, was the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and directed the D-day operation, whose anniversary was just celebrated, before going on to lead our Nation through some of the most trying times during the Cold War.

General Henry Arnold commanded the Army Air Corps in Europe and remains the only person ever to hold the title of General of the Air Force.

Last, but certainly not least, General Omar Bradley commanded the Allied forces on their march to victory in North Africa and became the first to hold the position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

At this point, I'd like to make mention of an organization that provides invaluable support to the U.S. Army Command General Staff College, which is the U.S. Army Command General Staff College Foundation. This organization is funded by private donations, and its mission is to enrich the academic experience of the college by providing resources in areas not covered by appropriations.

Since its inception, this foundation has established a number of awards for academic excellence for students of the college in recognition of their achievements in the fields of tactics, logistics, and military arts. It has supported professional development at the Harvard Business School for college faculty members. The Foundation has also sponsored the Colin Powell Academic Lecture Series, which began in April of 2008. General Powell is also an alumni of the college. Indeed, it is hard to overstate the degree to which the Foundation has enriched the experience of both students and staff at the college.

Its board of directors comprises retired officers, business and community leaders, all of whom have a keen interest in improving the quality of the education provided by the college. I would like to commend the Foundation's board and, in particular, its CEO, Colonel Robert Ulin—who is in the gallery I do believe—U.S. Army-Retired, for the invaluable work that he does to enhance the college and its future mili-

tary leaders. Colonel Ulin is also a graduate and instructor of the college.

It is with this Foundation and the Command and General Staff College in mind today that I would like to mention H.R. 1177, the Five Five-Star General Commemorative Coin Act. This bill would authorize the U.S. Treasury to mint a series of commemorative \$5, \$1 and half-dollar coins bearing the likeness of these distinguished five generals. These coins would honor the historic contributions these men have made in defense of justice and freedom. Americans young and old could admire and collect them, and the stories of these great men might be reinforced in the popular imagination, perhaps even inspiring some to follow their lead.

This bill will honor the great soldiers of the past. Please sponsor H.R. 1177.

#### CAP-AND-TAX IS GOING TO BE NOTHING MORE THAN A NATIONAL ENERGY TAX

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

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, one of the issues that we've been talking a lot about on this floor and across this country has been about cap-and-tax, and cap-and-tax is nothing more than it is going to be a national energy tax.

Now, I have a very unique district in the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio. It's interesting in that I represent not only the largest manufacturing district in the State of Ohio, but I also represent the largest agricultural district in the State of Ohio.

I know we've been talking about this and there's been a lot of information that's being put out there by a lot of different groups. But I think it's interesting to point out that the Heritage Foundation and just last week the Brookings Institution has also put out how many jobs are going to be lost by this. The Heritage Foundation is estimating that you're looking at anywhere from over 1.5 million jobs being lost; carry out to the end date with the Brookings Institution, about 2.5 percent. We can't afford to have this happening in the United States.

When you look at what the Heritage Foundation did, they did a very interesting study. They did what they call a manufacturing vulnerability index. They took all 435 districts across the Congress. They said, What was the amount of energy that you use and what type of energy it was? In my case in the State of Ohio, 87 percent of our energy is coal-generated. Next door to my west is Indiana. They get 94 percent.

So they ranked all these districts together. The question was, Okay, where did you stand? And this is one of those times where you don't want to be at the top of the list. Of the top 20 districts in the United States, according to this manufacturing vulnerability index, 16 of the top 20 were from Ohio and Indiana. Unfortunately, in my case, I came in number three.