

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.