

or solar or any combination of things that will make this country more energy secure, smarter, more efficient, and will advance us into the next generation of not only energy but make this country very strong from a national security point of view and a jobs point of view.

So I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this bill, move this country forward, and make us more secure.

THE CAP-AND-TRADE BILL WILL DEFINITELY COST JOBS

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, it's interesting to follow my colleague from Florida because this cap-and-trade bill that's going to the floor will definitely cost jobs, and I have a lot of examples to promote that and prove that.

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission said in a memo to members of his delegation that: However, if the Waxman-Markey bill were to pass, Pennsylvania is looking at a bleak scenario by 2020: a net loss of as many as 66,000 jobs, a sizeable hike in electricity bills of residential customers, an increase in natural gas prices.

You don't want to believe the public utility commission, just take JOHN DINGELL who is the chairman emeritus, having served here over 50 years. He's quoted as saying, Nobody in this country realizes that cap-and-trade is a tax and it's a big one.

And if you don't believe that, just listen to the comments made by now-President Barack Obama in January 2008: Under my plan, a cap-and-trade system, electricity costs would necessarily skyrocket.

Now, in economies like we have today, the last thing you want to do is affect jobs and cause the loss of jobs, either by moving away from the fossil fuel infrastructure that makes our country great or by raising electricity rates.

I always bring this poster to the floor. These are miners that lost their jobs in the last iteration of the Clean Air Act. This one mine had 1,200 miners. After the passage of the Clean Air Act they lost their jobs. This is Monterey 10 in Kincaid, Illinois.

Here's a report from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Listen to what happened after the Clean Air Act of 1990's amendment: Exxon Coal, Monterey 2, closed by market conditions brought about by the Clean Air Act; the next one, Ziegler Coal, Old Bin No. 24, market conditions by the Clean Air Act Amendments. We also have this one, Monterey 10, market conditions brought about by the Clean Air Act Amendments, and many more on this report.

What a cap-and-trade bill does is cap fossil fuel use. It says you cannot use this anymore. What is a fossil fuel? It's

coal, it's natural gas, it's crude oil. It's what we use to create the strongest economy in this world, and if you cap it and we have electricity demands go up, only one thing can happen, higher electricity rates.

Now, if my friends on the other side were serious about carbon dioxide, in their bill they would forcefully push for the expansion and use of nuclear power. But is it there in their bill? No. Nuclear power emits no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. That's why many of us on our side really question the sincerity of our friends on the other side because there's no major promotion of nuclear power.

Republicans have an alternative. It's the All-American Energy Security Act. It's very simple. It says we like energy, we like to use it, and we want all comers to come into the market of ideas to compete for use by consumers, driving down prices.

These areas, the Outer Continental Shelf, are all natural gas. We would exploit natural gas and crude oil reserves. We would take the revenues to go to renewables, wind and solar power which is being exploited around the country right now. We would make fuel from coal. We would take coal, 250 years' worth of recoverable coal, turn it into liquid fuels, decreasing our reliance on imported crude oil. We would continue to move and exploit biofuels, which is soy diesel, corn, cellulosic, and the like.

And the great "add" in the All-American Energy Security Act from the Republicans is, we need to build 100 new nuclear power plants in the next 20 years. That is a commitment on lower electricity prices for the consumer, and that is a down payment on energy security. We have 31 permits now in the process of going through. We only have credits for three nuclear power plants to be built. That doesn't touch the increased demand that we're going to have.

So either you have job loss, higher prices, and a cap-and-tax demand-control economy energy future, or you have an all-of-the-above strategy which sets standards and says we want all comers to come and provide the energy that Americans need, bringing more supply and lower prices, and creating jobs.

WE ARE WITNESSING TIANANMEN IN TEHRAN

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I come to this floor at a time of extraordinary moment on the global stage. According to the Islamic Republic News Agency, the official news agency of Iran, President Mahmud Ahmadinejad, supposedly won the election over his primary opponent on 12 June 2009.

But from the very moment that that election result was announced, the international community and the

international press called it into question, and the bases for that, even before the extraordinary demonstrations had begun to take place, is the fact that these were paper ballots, but the official government results of the election were announced literally within hours of the polls being closed.

Various media outlets around the world have questioned the authenticity of the results. Mr. Mousavi, the defeated candidate, has launched a legal appeal against the election results. On the day of the election, mobile phone communications were interrupted. Western media has reported "heavy electronic jamming" disturbing broadcasts. News Web sites were reportedly blocked by Iranian authorities, and the Iranian Government has allegedly arrested opposition political figures and journalists.

The Iranian Government has outlawed any protests following 2 days of extraordinary unrest. The BBC recently reported that recent rallies in the streets of Tehran were the biggest demonstrations in the Islamic Republic's 30-year history. The protests, according to news reports, became violent, and according to media reports, pro-government forces attacked demonstrators in the last 24 hours, causing at least one fatality.

We are witnessing a Tiananmen in Tehran, and the United States of America must stand in the gap on behalf of those brave Iranian citizens who are standing for free and fair elections, democracy, and basic rights. Freedom, in fact, may be flowering in Iran, as hundreds of thousands rally for democracy and free elections.

And while I appreciate President Obama's comments yesterday at the White House that he was "troubled by the violence," and his belief that the voices of the Iranian people should be "heard and respected," it seems by my likes that this administration has yet to express the unqualified support of the American people for those who are courageously taking to the streets for free elections and for democracy in Iran.

Let me say from my heart, the American cause is freedom, and in this cause, the American people will not be silent, here or abroad. If the President of the United States won't express the unqualified support of our Nation for the dissidents in the streets of Tehran, this Congress must.

Today, I am introducing a resolution that will do just that. It will express its concern regarding the reported irregularities of the presidential elections of 12 June 2009; condemn the violence against demonstrators by pro-government militias in Tehran in the wake of the election; it will affirm our belief in the universality of individual rights and the importance of democratic and fair elections; and lastly and most importantly, Madam Speaker, it will express the support of the American people for all Iranian citizens who struggle for freedom, civil liberties, and the protection of the rule of law.