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 Levi Andrew Phillips  
 Alexis Robbins  
 William Douglas Rodenberg  
 Caroline Saca  
 Nicole Marie Santeiro  
 Kameron Simmons  
 Everett Sotelo  
 Camden Scott Wiggins

#### COLOMBIA FLOODING DISASTER

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my thoughts and prayers to the people of Colombia in light of the devastating flooding, heavy rain, and destructive landslides that, even as I speak, continue to ravage that country.

This natural disaster, ongoing for several months now, has taken more than 300 lives and damaged or destroyed more than 2,000 homes. In total, more than 2 million victims have been affected by the flooding, and some reports are calling this the worst natural disaster in Colombia's history.

My district in northern Rhode Island is home to many wonderful Colombian families. In fact, Colombians make up the fourth largest Latino group in Rhode Island, most of whom have loved ones in the affected areas of their native country.

So on behalf of the people of the First District of Rhode Island, I would like to express my sympathies to all of those who have been affected by this devastating flooding. We remember those who have died and express our sympathies to those who have lost loved ones, been injured, or lost their homes as a result of this destruction.

I express my wishes for a rapid reconstruction of the damaged areas and return to safety for the families affected by this tragic natural disaster.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BENISHEK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### PERPETUAL WAR IS EXPENSIVE

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, perpetual war is expensive. We have been militarily involved in the Persian Gulf re-

gion now for 20 years. Experts have predicted that the cost of this continuous and expanding war will reach \$6 trillion.

The hostilities and our overt involvement in Iraq can be dated back to January 16, 1991, when the defensive Operation Desert Shield became the offensive Operation Desert Storm. Though the end of the Persian Gulf war was declared on April 6, 1991, with a U.S. military victory, the 20-year war was just beginning.

The U.S. and Britain have had an intense interest in controlling the oil of the Middle East dating back to the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire during World War I. This interest expanded during World War II with FDR's promise to protect the puppet governments in the Persian Gulf region, especially Saudi Arabia.

Though this arrangement never sat well with the citizens in the region, a fairly decent relationship remained between the Arab people and the American public. But animosity continued to build with our ever-present military involvement in Iraq.

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Our military assistance to the Mujahedeen in the 1980s, now the Taliban, helped the Muslim defenders, one of whom was Osama bin Laden, oust the Soviets from Afghanistan. At that time we were still not seen as occupiers, and the radical Muslims, encouraged by the U.S., were expected to direct all their efforts toward the Communist threat. That all changed with the breakup of the Soviet system and the end of the Cold War when, as the lone superpower left standing, we named ourselves the world's policeman. It was then that the resentment by Arabs and Muslims became directed toward the United States, now seen as an invader and occupier.

Continuous bombing and crippling sanctions against Iraq during the 1990s, the appearance that the U.S. did not care about the plight of the Palestinians, and our military bases in Saudi Arabia led to attention-getting attacks against the United States. The 1998 embassy attacks in Kenya and Tanzania and the attack on the USS *Cole* in the year 2000 were warnings that the war was far from over. The horrible tragedy of 9/11 shouldn't have been a surprise, and many believe it was preventable.

Currently, the war has morphed into a huge battle for control of the Persian Gulf region and central Asia. This involves Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Somalia, and Iran. Foolish policies lead to foolhardy conflicts. Foolhardy conflicts lead to unsustainable costs and a multitude of unintended consequences. To name a few, we have spent trillions of dollars based on the false pretense of defending freedom and our Constitution. The notion has been further solidified that war no longer needs to be declared by Congress and can be pursued as a prerogative of the President. We are now

seen by the world not as a peacemaker, but rather a troublemaker and aggressor.

Thousands of American servicemembers have been killed and tens of thousands wounded, with a sharp increase in service-connected suicides. Over 500,000 veterans are seeking medical treatment and disability benefits. Millions of citizens have been killed, wounded, and displaced in the countries on the receiving end of our bombs, drones, sanctions, and occupation. The region has suffered huge environmental damage as a consequence of our military occupation.

Christians from Iraq have suffered the worst rout in the history of Christendom. Iran and Iraq are now better allies than ever, with strong anti-American sentiment. Iraqi political stability is a joke. Ending hostilities in Afghanistan is a dream. China and Iran have been drawn into a closer alliance against the United States. America's uncontrolled deficits are senselessly fueled by needless militarism. We are now much poorer and less safe. There was no al Qaeda in Iraq before we invaded in 2003. Today there is. No weapons of mass destruction were ever found in Iraq.

War always leads to government growth and the sacrifice of civil liberties. In the past 10 years, this has been particularly costly to us, with the acceptance of military tribunals, torture, assassinations, abuse of habeas corpus, and PATRIOT Act-type legislation. Senseless war and senseless destruction and death should not be rationalized as providing a great service in protecting our freedoms, our Constitution, or maintaining peace. The only value that can come of this is to recognize that our policies are flawed and they need to be changed. Without this, history will record that the sacrifices were all in vain.

A policy of peace, friendship, and trade is far superior to one of occupation, entangling alliances, and sanctions which guarantee war. We should pursue such a policy for moral reasons. But if we don't, we will nevertheless be forced to change our ways for economic reasons. It's time to bring our troops home.

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

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

#### HONORING SARGENT SHRIVER

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a great American, my friend Sargent Shriver, a son of Maryland, who passed away this week at the age of 95. He was a public servant who lived a full life dedicated to promoting justice and

opportunity in America and, indeed, throughout the world.

As the first director of the Peace Corps, Mr. Shriver skillfully launched an organization that has strengthened respect for America across the world and has for half a century exposed generations of Americans to the world beyond their borders. Sargent Shriver also made his mark as the director of important anti-poverty programs and as the leader of the Special Olympics movement, a movement that he joined his extraordinary bride, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, in heading.

In the words of his biographer, Scott Stossel: "Often the things that Sargent Shriver accomplished, starting the Peace Corps in just a few months, or getting 500,000 kids into Head Start programs its first summer when the experts said that 10,000 kids was the maximum feasible, were things that everyone beforehand had said were not realistic, or were downright impossible, Sarge Shriver did."

Sarge Shriver had a gift for what one of the old War on Poverty colleagues called "expanding the horizons of the possible." I am reminded of Robert Kennedy's quote that he used so often that "some men see things as they are and say, 'Why?'" Robert Kennedy said: "I dream things that never were and ask, 'Why not?'" Sarge Shriver mirrored that quote. May we all learn from his example. May we honor his legacy of public service by expanding our own horizons of the possible, by caring for those who need our help here and around the world.

Sargent Shriver brought to American life a singular commitment to service. His good work and his historic example will long outlive his 95 years.

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

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

#### HEALTH CARE REFORM AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, voters all across the country have rejected the "government knows best" philosophy that prevailed during last year's health care debate. In contrast, my Republican colleagues and I believe that American innovation and reduced government intervention are keys to successful health reform that reduces health care costs. After all, reducing the costs of health care should be the primary focus of any health care reform bill. Unfortunately, the highly flawed health care bill that passed last year does not bring down the cost of health care. It drives costs up. If we are

ever going to fix health care, we must focus on reducing costs.

For instance, it's estimated that 1 percent of the most seriously ill in America account for more than 25 percent of all health care expenditures. What if we could improve the care of these patients and at the same time reduce costs? We can. We can by harnessing the power of innovation and health research in groundbreaking fields like regenerative medicine.

Regenerative medicine is a highly specialized field that focuses on developing technologies to replace or regenerate organs and tissues using the patient's own cells. These treatments would reduce the cost of chronic diseases by up to \$275 billion a year and would dramatically improve the lives of older Americans suffering from terrible, chronic illnesses.

The cost of chronic disease is only going to increase if we don't focus on innovations like regenerative medicine that can revolutionize how we treat illnesses. These costs are going to spiral ever higher mainly because we are in the midst of a major aging of our population. Demographers estimate that in the next 20 years, people in the age range of 65 to 74 years old will increase from 6 percent of the population to about 10 percent of the population, almost doubling. At the same time, people over the age of 75 will increase from 6 percent to 9 percent of the total population. This demographic shift will inexorably drive up the costs of health care as more elderly receive treatment for chronic diseases like late-stage Parkinson's disease, kidney failure, heart failure, or diabetes.

Regenerative medicine has the potential to revolutionize the treatment of all these diseases. But that may not happen. Why not? It's simple. The same kinds of bureaucracy, regulations, and red tape that are stuffed into every corner of the ObamaCare law are holding back the widespread adoption of major medical breakthroughs in this field.

Consider the fact that Dr. Anthony Atala at the Institute for Regenerative Medicine at Wake Forest University has been able successfully to grow bladders for bladder replacement surgeries from the recipient's own cells.

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Yet despite several successful bladder transplants, the FDA insists that the institute go through additional costly clinical trials on animals and spend millions of dollars on testing that is clearly unnecessary based on his success with the human transplant surgeries.

This sort of Federal regulatory burden is stifling innovation in America, and the government takeover of health care backed by the Democrats last year imposes still more job and innovation-destroying regulations on health research.

Regenerative medicine has the potential to improve the health of our citi-

zens and return them healthy and whole to the workforce. It holds the promise of hundreds of billions of savings in health care costs and, unlike ObamaCare, will create jobs focused on developing these technologies across the Nation. Congress would be wise to strip away the bureaucracy and red tape that is stifling innovation in fields like regenerative medicine that could lower costs and improve the lives of all Americans.

#### HONORING ASHLEY WESTBROOK TURTON

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, words cannot describe the depths of my grief as I rise today to pay tribute to the life of my former staffer and dear friend, Ashley Westbrook Turton, who was taken from us in a tragic accident last week. To say that she was taken from us too soon is an understatement. Ashley worked for me for 7 years, first as my press secretary and later my chief of staff. However, she was much more than a former staffer. She was family.

Ashley was, quite simply, remarkable. A native of North Carolina, she was known for her soft Southern accent, bright smile, professionalism, and determination to get things done. After graduating from the University of North Carolina, she first made her mark working for Governor Jim Hunt and then Attorney General Mike Easley, combining politics, policy, and communication. She soon brought her talents to Washington, and she was good at it. Ashley was committed to public service and to making a difference in the lives of others.

Ashley started in my office in 2000 as my press secretary, and we quickly formed a bond of mutual respect and friendship. She later stepped in as my chief of staff and was nothing less than transformative in that role. Ashley's leadership and drive was inspiring, and she was a mentor for many young staffers, not only in my office, but across the Hill. As one former staffer remembered, "Her work ethic could not be matched. She exemplified class, always cool under pressure."

Ashley was on the floor day and night, always deepening her understanding of the Congress as an institution and how it operated. She was a bright, articulate, and incredibly dedicated young woman who built a distinguished reputation during her time on the Hill and was respected by colleagues and by Members alike on both sides of the aisle, a fact that was reflected in the many phone calls I received and the statements that were issued in her memory.

Ashley met her husband, Dan, on the Hill; and looking back, it was obvious that these two would wind up together. They shared a seriousness of purpose and liberal values, yet they were not