

count to 42 Americans who have been killed in Afghanistan while working with the Afghans to train them to be police and soldiers. When you factor in how many coalition troops have been killed, along with the Americans, it's about 70. It is a totally impossible situation, as well as the fact that we continue to spend \$10 billion a month there.

I have beside me, Madam Speaker, a poster from the Greensboro News-Record in Greensboro, North Carolina. The headline is "Get Out," and there is an honor guard bringing a transfer case off the plane. The sad thing is that the day is on a Sunday in February 2011, and we're now in March of 2012. We continue to spend money that we cannot even account for. We send auditors to Afghanistan to try to account for the \$10 billion a month that is being given to Mr. Karzai so he can lead Afghanistan—buy some new roads and camps, I guess—while our troops are losing their legs, their arms, and their lives in a war that should be ended now, not later. We will, during the debate on the DOD bill in May, continue to try to bring amendments to the floor to bring some sanity to this involvement in Afghanistan.

As I mentioned many times, a former marine commandant has been my adviser on Afghanistan, and he continues to talk about the fact that we are wearing out our military, the equipment, our manpower. Yet, there is a threat growing in the Pacific that we seem not to pay any attention to.

Recently, JIM MCGOVERN and I and JOHN GARAMENDI and some others met with Lieutenant Colonel Danny Davis. He is an active duty reservist who has been to Afghanistan. He returned just a couple of months ago, and had been over there for almost 10 months. He has written articles saying that the Congress in these hearings with the military leadership is not getting the straight talk that we need to hear. Too many times they use the words: Well, the training of the Afghans is going pretty well, but it's fragile, it's real fragile.

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Well, I'd like to say it's real fragile. No, it's even worse than that. You cannot predict what is going to happen in the country of Afghanistan. We had two marines from my district, Camp Lejeune, the Marine base in the Third District that I represent, that were over there.

About 3 months ago, Sergeant Baldus and Colonel Palmer—Colonel Palmer being from Cherry Point Marine Air Station and Sergeant Baldus from Camp Lejeune, also, like these two Army officers—were training in Afghanistan. They were having dinner with the Afghan trainees, and that night one of the trainees stood up and shot and killed both of them.

This is not fair to the American soldier, marine, sailor, airman, Navy, whatever, to continue to be in Afghani-

stan 11 years after it started. The money that we're going to cut here in America of the senior citizens and the children who need programs to have a better quality of life, we are going to cut their programs, but we are going to keep spending \$10 billion a month in Afghanistan. It makes no sense.

Madam Speaker, before I close, I would like to encourage every Member of Congress—who has the authority, should they want to implement that authority—to read the National Intelligence Estimate on Afghanistan that was published in 2011. It is classified, but every Member of Congress can take 1 hour—it's about 55 pages, I've read it—and read it. You need to read it, and then maybe you can help us make better decisions here on the floor about what in the world are we doing in Afghanistan spending Uncle Sam's money that he doesn't even have. He has to borrow his money from the Chinese to pay Karzai.

Where does that make any sense? The American people do not think it makes any sense.

We did a teletown hall about a month ago, and 66 percent of thousands of people that were on that call said bring our troops home now. Now, I realize that's the Third District of North Carolina, the home of Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point Marine Air Station and New River.

Madam Speaker, I do want to close by asking God to please bless our men and women in uniform and ask God to continue to bless America.

HONORING JOHN OLIVER

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

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to John Oliver, an outstanding American citizen who has shown commitment and service to his hometown of Plymouth, Indiana, our State, and our country.

A native of Newcastle in the United Kingdom, 50 years ago this month, John immigrated to the United States on March 19, 1962, when he was only 19. In 1975, he officially became a United States citizen. He is a dear friend, not only to me, but to people all around the country and around the world.

He began his journey in the manufacturing industry as a laborer for a small research and development firm. He moved to Plymouth, Indiana, to work for that company, ultimately becoming its president in 1977. Nine years later, John purchased the company and renamed it U.S. Granules, which today produces 50 percent of the world's granulated aluminum. With his leadership, U.S. Granules remains a leader in technology and in quality, and they have established customers on five different continents.

John's heart and soul, though, is with his family, his friends, and his service to his community. He has been

a pillar of support for the children of Plymouth. Quietly, and without recognition, John endowed a fund to benefit the Plymouth High School speech team, a State leader in debate competition.

To further advance the strength of local schools, John has made donation after donation to help with the purchase of books for school libraries, leadership seminars for students, and the expansion of scholarship and other award programs. In addition, John maintains an intern program at U.S. Granules, and it provides work experience and scholarship assistance and a chance for our children to succeed and for their dreams to come true.

John has also been a supporter of youth baseball, in particular, American Legion Post 27, and he has also extended his support to the Indiana Baseball Hall of Fame. When he was inducted into the Indiana Baseball Hall of Fame in 2009, he humbly, as he always did, reminded everyone that his contributions were dedicated to his community's youth and to their future and that it was not about him.

John has also been an active board member of the Saint Joseph Regional Medical Center, where his work has helped provide vital health care for an entire region. He is a former director of the Indiana Manufacturing Association, the Marshall County Industrial Association, and the Plymouth Industrial Development Company. He has served as fundraising drive chairman for the Marshall County United Way and the Plymouth emergency vehicle fund.

John has also served in the United States Army Reserves. He exemplifies the promise and the spirit of America, that with hard work, determination, and love of country you can accomplish anything.

On behalf of the citizens of Indiana's Second District, I would like to salute John's character, his personal achievements, and his contributions to our community.

We are very lucky to have been touched by you, John, and for our lives to have been changed by you. Happy 50th anniversary as an American citizen. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

GAS PRICES AND PRESIDENT OBAMA'S ENERGY AGENDA

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, today, right now in America, around the dining room tables at home, there are two topics of discussion that I have to think are most pressing during that dinner conversation, and that is unemployment and price at the pumps; and, frankly, they're both related, very closely.

Madam Speaker, before being appointed to office, President Obama's

Energy Secretary Steven Chu stated: "Somehow we have to figure out how to boost the price of gasoline to the levels in Europe."

Well, Madam Speaker, at the time of that statement, gasoline prices in Europe were \$8 to \$10 a gallon. Last week, the Energy Secretary made headlines when he seemed to say the administration's goal was not to lower gas prices. Considering the goal is not to lower gas prices, this may be the first time that the administration's energy policies match its rhetoric.

Now, despite the President's rhetoric about the need for increased domestic production of fossil fuels, to date, this administration has seemingly done everything it can to block production. But the purpose of these remarks is to highlight not the administration's statements but, instead, their policies.

Let's look at the record, starting with some positive things that happened just before President Obama took office and continuing through 2012 to present day, as shown on this graph.

First of all, July of 2008, at the peak of the 2008 gas price spike, President George Bush removed 18 years of Presidential Executive Orders restricting offshore oil and gas energy development. Prices began to fall immediately, almost overnight. Given the fact that not one additional barrel of oil was drilled, it was a message to the market, a strong message to the market that America finally recognized that the American taxpayers owned assets in oil and were willing to use them. What a message to the market it would be today, a similar message. But back in 2008, that's where we saw this drop begin to start.

Now, in September of 2008, just a couple of months later, Congress finally followed, after its 26-year ban on offshore drilling, to allow that to expire. Prices at the pump, as you can see, Madam Speaker, dropped dramatically, even more.

Then President Obama took office. February 2009, soon after, not long after inauguration, the administration rescinded oil shale lease plans put in place during the Bush administration to aid the production of oil in U.S. Government lands. These are lands that are owned by Federal taxpayers. President Obama's actions reduced production of oil in the United States Government lands, and we see what continues to happen with prices.

In June of 2010, the House Democrats passed a cap-and-trade national energy tax, which would have dramatically increased gasoline prices.

In November of 2009, the administration unilaterally shortened lease terms on some Outer Continental Shelf leases. Well, this policy not only discouraged oil and natural gas production, but also decreased much needed government revenues.

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In March of 2010, the administration canceled the remaining lease sales in

seas off the Alaska coast, eliminating development of reserves that the government estimates could be as large as 65 billion barrels of oil.

In May of 2010, the administration canceled the Virginia offshore lease sale, which had bipartisan support from the Virginia Governor and the Virginia congressional delegation. The administration also canceled the remaining 2010 Gulf of Mexico lease sales.

In December of 2010, the administration extended the moratorium on leasing off the Atlantic and eastern Gulf of Mexico through 2017.

In January 2012, President Obama rejected the Keystone XL pipeline. Estimates show that the Keystone XL pipeline would add 1.1 million barrels a day of friendly Canadian oil to our Gulf of Mexico refineries.

Madam Speaker, moving forward with a credible energy policy can only be achieved if we all have a shared understanding of the facts. Global demand for oil is increasingly driven by developing economies such as China and India. In the U.S., our demand is down 6 percent year after year, and prices are still skyrocketing. And it's going to stay that way.

Eighty-five percent of the world's energy consumption comes from hydrocarbons—oil, coal, and natural gas. While renewable energy is needed and new consumption efficiencies should be encouraged to meet future energy demands, hydrocarbons will be the dominant source of fuel for the world's economy for many decades to come. No one can deny that before we can create an energy supply that is substantially more diversified, we are going to need more fossil fuels to get us there.

We're not running out of Natural Gas. In 2000, shale gas represented just 1 percent of American natural gas supplies. Today, it is 30 percent and rising.

We are not running out of oil. Former CEO of Shell, John Hoffmeister, stated last week on State of the Union, "We use 20 million barrels a day every day in a full economy in this country. We only produce 7. We used to produce 10. Let's go back to 10. We know how to produce 10. We have the oil to produce 10 for decades to come."

Unfortunately, this Administration is preventing the U.S. from developing additional energy supplies to meet our demand. As a result, families are struggling with rising energy costs and higher gas prices at the pump.

Madam Speaker, these are the facts and the solutions are within our reach.

STOP BEING ACCESSORIES TO CRIME

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I came here to speak about a topic which I will address shortly, but I couldn't not take the moment to reflect on the passing of a great man who served in this Chamber since 1989, Representative DONALD PAYNE of New Jersey, who passed away this morning. Representative PAYNE

sat in this section, was a quiet, righteous, courageous man with whom I had the good fortune to travel at the request of and sponsorship of CARE and the Gates Foundation to Rwanda and to the Congo last August.

He cared about children greatly. He cared about education. He cared about people, and was very upset some years back when Don Imus, the radio shock jock, said some wrongful things about the Rutgers women's basketball team that cost Mr. Imus his position. And that brings me to what I was going to speak about today.

Yesterday, I mentioned that I slept well on my Sleep Number bed, and I slept well on my Sleep Number bed last night because they canceled their advertising on the Rush Limbaugh show. I mentioned that advertisers are accessories to the crime when radio people go too far and destroy someone's character, or try to, and make libelous statements. Limbaugh did that when he called Sandra Fluke some names, said she did some things or whatever, that were wrong, totally wrong.

Eleven advertisers have pulled their advertising because they don't want to, in the future, be accessories to such conduct. Talk radio has gone way over the top in this country, doing anything for ratings and money.

It came to my attention that two radio stations have dropped Rush Limbaugh, and it's not just advertisers but it's radio stations that are accessories to the fact of this type of crime. It's not like we don't know it's coming because it's been out there for people to see for years, and they've sat by as this type of lies and hateful speech and wrongful speech has taken place on the radio, Rush Limbaugh being the main violator of people's rights.

I decided last night in my elections to come—and I've got a primary and a general—I've always bought billboard advertising, and Clear Channel almost has a monopoly in my city on billboards, and they have Rush Limbaugh on their network, that until they drop Rush Limbaugh, I'm not going to buy billboards for my campaign.

I'm also going to discontinue radio advertising on Clear Channel, which I've done in the past. It might hurt me a little bit politically, but it's the right thing to do. That type of conduct should not be advanced on the airwaves that are supposed to be for the public good. It's interesting to note that Don Imus' comments were about women, and Rush Limbaugh's comments are about women. It seems to be fair game sometimes for men on radio to take on women and cast aspersions.

Don Imus learned his lesson, and he said that Rush Limbaugh's apology was inadequate and weak and cowardly, and indeed it was. He hasn't called the lady. He hasn't come to Georgetown University and made amends to all those women whose character he impugned in misogynist statements, and he hasn't given a proper apology. He said he used inappropriate