

park eight to 10 bicycles where one automobile resides.

It's good for the economy. Over \$6 billion a year is involved with the cycling industry, employing over a million people. They brought very specific examples. A study from Wisconsin, \$1.5 billion of economic impact and 13,200 jobs in an industry that too often does not get its attention. In my community of Portland, Oregon, a medium-sized city, it's \$100 million a year in our economy and well over 1,000 jobs.

Cycling is also very good for our children and our families. Being able to walk or bike safely to school helps kids actually perform better. Parents are less stressed. It could save some of the 6.5 billion trips a year of over 30 billion miles just shuttling kids back and forth to school.

People, frankly, were outraged that my Republican friends had targeted, in their transportation bill, elimination of the Safe Routes to School program. Other than them, I haven't met anybody in America who is against this program, that empowers our children and helps our families.

Now is a golden opportunity as the transportation bill collapsed and we're back at the drawing board to look at how we leverage that \$8 billion that we have invested in Federal money over the last 20 years that has touched every State and hundreds of communities. Now is the time to celebrate that progress. Now is the time to commit ourselves to a comprehensive transportation bill that makes it safer to cycle and walk. Now is the time to have a transportation bill that will make every one of our communities more livable and our families safer, healthier, and more economically secure.

AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Last week, in the Armed Services Committee, we had General Allen, who oversees our military effort in Afghanistan. I have the utmost respect for General Allen. In fact, General Allen's former boss in the Marine Corps had some very kind words to say about General Allen, which I read before I got into my questions.

□ 1020

I would today like to quote the former boss of General Allen, who's been my adviser on Afghanistan for 3 years, and I actually read these comments to General Allen before I got to my question:

Attempting to find a true military and political answer to the problems in Afghanistan would take decades, not years, and drain our Nation of precious resources, with the most precious being our sons and daughters. Simply put, the United States cannot solve the Afghan problem, no matter how brave and determined our troops are.

Mr. Speaker, I keep hearing the term, well, we're going to probably be

out sometime around 2014. Well, it's kind of like what many of us, including myself, are guilty of, and that is putting it down the road, putting it down the road, we'll deal with it in some time. But the problem is our young men and women are dying, getting killed and severely wounded by IEDs. I hope that Congress, when we get into May of this year and we start debating the Department of Defense bill, will bring up some amendments dealing with Afghanistan.

History has proven time and time again that no one, no nation will ever change Afghanistan. And it was kind of ironic that last week I just happened to be on the floor Thursday when Mr. HOYER was asking Mr. CANTOR, on our side, what is going to be the schedule this week, meaning today. And then Mr. HOYER said to Mr. CANTOR, well, why don't we bring up the Senate transportation bill? And I was just taken aback by Mr. CANTOR's response. He said, "We're just out of money." We're just out of money? And we're spending \$10 billion a month in Afghanistan?

I don't understand the mathematics around here. We can't bring up a transportation bill, a 2-year bill, because we're just out of money. But, yet, Mr. Karzai, you can get your \$10 billion a month and you can negotiate with the Taliban and take the \$10 billion that we're borrowing from the Chinese to give to Karzai so they can buy weapons to kill the American soldiers and marines. It just does not make any sense.

Mr. Speaker, I have put together a resolution that I have asked the speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, Thom Tillis, who is a great gentleman, to introduce in the May session of the North Carolina House asking the Congress to bring our troops home out of Afghanistan before the 2014 deadline. And I'm pleased to say that the Tea Party in my district, who doesn't agree with me on everything, does agree with me on Afghanistan. They have passed this resolution at their meeting a month ago. We need to start bringing our troops home now, not later.

Mr. Speaker, I've got beside me today—and I'm going to close in just a minute—a reminder of the cost of war—all the families who have cried with pain and all the children who have cried because their moms or their dad-dies are not coming home. So I have about 14 of these posters when I do these little 5-minute speeches I bring to the floor. This is the latest one. I saw it in the newspaper. It's very profound. It is time for the American people to say to the United States Congress, if you have no money and you can't fix the roads, then you have no money to send to Afghanistan to waste on a corrupt leader.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to close the way I normally do:

God, please bless our men and women in uniform; please bless the families of our men and women in uniform; please,

God, bless the House and Senate that we will do what's right in the eyes of God for His people. I ask God to please bless the President of the United States, that he will do what is right in the eyes of God for His people. And I'll close three times by asking, God, please, God, please, God, please continue to bless America.

END RACIAL PROFILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAVAACK). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WILSON) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Twenty years ago, while serving as a school principal, I founded the 5,000 Role Models of Excellence project in Miami, Florida—a million dollar, nationally recognized and honored foundation that specifically addresses the trials and tribulations of young black boys and sends them to college. It serves almost 20,000 boys throughout Florida.

In spite of that, this sign stands outside the door of my congressional office, and I change the number every day. It speaks loudly. Trayvon Martin's murderer is still at large. Thirty-one days with no arrest. Trayvon died because of racial profiling 31 days ago.

If you walk into any inner city high school in the African American community, Mr. Speaker, and ask the students, "Have you ever been racially profiled," trust me, every one of them will raise their hands, boys and girls. You might say to me, "Congresswoman, what does that mean? Who is profiled? And who is doing the profiling?" I will tell you:

Boys by police officers.

Boys by vigilante wannabe-police officers.

Boys who get into an elevator and then everyone else gets off.

Boys who walk down the sidewalk and everyone crosses the street.

Boys who watch people lock their car doors when they approach a car.

Boys who see women clutch their purse as they walk towards them.

Boys who will try to catch a cab but not one who will stop.

Boys who are followed around in stores while they shop.

Boys who wear hoodies.

Boys who wear dreads.

Boys who wear gold teeth.

Boys who sag their pants.

And boys who are walking while black, talking while black, shopping while black, eating while black, studying while black, and playing while black, and just being black.

How would you feel if you were treated with such disdain and such isolation? How do you think these little boys feel? It is a sociological problem that dates back to the days of slavery. These boys begin to see themselves not as real men, but as caricatures of real men whom people fear and despise.

Racial profiling for black boys is real, Mr. Speaker. It is not perceived. It is real, and it is happening as I speak

all over America today. Boys and girls, whom some would call a menace to society, will one day grow up to be good men in society. Those very same boys cry themselves to sleep at night because they don't know how to deal with the pressures and with the pain. You have to walk in their shoes to understand.

I call upon this Congress today and upon this Nation today:

Don't profile them.

Don't fear them.

Don't despise them.

Don't fill our prisons with them.

And please don't hunt them down like dogs and kill them.

Love them and educate them. They could be your son. They are all somebody's son. And they, too, are God's children.

Thirty-one days and still no justice. Shame, shame, shame. And today, I again demand justice for Trayvon. I demand justice for all murdered children. Power to the people and power to the children.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Speaker, March is National Developmental Disability Awareness month. This is a time that we can all take a moment to bring attention and understanding to both the needs and the potentials of people with developmental disabilities.

This awareness month was first declared by President Ronald Reagan in 1987 to recognize the bright future that these American citizens have in front of them. Thanks in part to proclamations like this, the perceptions of young people and adults with developmental disabilities has changed.

On a personal note, as an individual with a significant hearing disability and a grandfather of a child with special needs, I am very familiar with the hardships of overcoming the obstacles of disabilities. My grandson, Maxwell, has CHARGE syndrome and deals every day with intense developmental and medical challenges. He is a true inspiration to his mother and our entire family.

□ 1030

During Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month, I encourage everyone to engage with people in our communities who have developmental disabilities and recognize their talents and abilities that will make this a better Nation.

REVEREND AL SHARPTON AND TRAYVON MARTIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to all who are

within the sound of my voice or may be viewing what is said that I am exceedingly grateful and I thank God for Reverend Al Sharpton.

Reverend Sharpton has been involved in the Trayvon Martin circumstance for some time now. That is not unusual. What may be considered unusual is that he is involved at a time when he has lost his mother, and he is acting under some courageous circumstances that require courage, I might say, under these circumstances. I admire what he does, but I especially admire the fact that he is doing it under these circumstances, and today he is funeralizing his mother.

So to Reverend Al Sharpton, I want to express my gratitude; and I would like to just take a very short brief moment of silence and express my sympathies silently to Reverend Sharpton and his family.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of my colleagues who have supported what the Justice Department is doing. It is exceedingly important that people understand that this is a bipartisan effort across the length and breadth of this country. This transcends the lines that can divide us. This is not about being a conservative. It's not about being a liberal. It's about justice for Trayvon Martin. I believe that people of goodwill come in all stripes, they are affiliated with all parties, and people of goodwill want to see justice done.

My colleague before me expressed that it has been 31 days and there has not been an arrest. We are now hearing more about what may have happened. I say "may have happened" because we have not had an eyewitness to come forward and give statements. It's important to note that what we're hearing is not coming by way of eyewitness testimony. Someone has had someone say something that they are repeating.

My hope is that there will be a thorough investigation. There should be an investigation. My hope is that we will have the opportunity to produce evidence by and through the constabulary to show what actually happened to the extent that the standard that is commonly used to make an arrest is applied to this case. That standard is probable cause. It is not guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, not clear and convincing evidence, but, rather, probable cause. It is whether there is probable cause to make an arrest.

We have many laws that are coming into play, and I want to thank Chairman JOHN CONYERS. I call him chairman. He is now the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee. I want to thank him because he is taking the lead today on a forum that will take place. In fact, he's making it possible for us to have this forum today. At this forum today, there will be some clarity brought to how the Federal Government is involved in these kinds of circumstances.

In '09, there was a hate crimes law that was passed. There will be some

considerable talk about this hate crimes law that was passed. Federal jurisdiction has been expanded under the '09 law, pursuant to the 14th Amendment and the equal protection provided thereunder. There will be talk about how the Justice Department has a role in these processes from time to time. There will be talk about how financial support can be accorded the local constabulary under certain circumstances. There will be talk about how Federal charges can be promulgated and enforced under certain circumstances. So I will be honored to have an opportunity to be at this forum today so that we can talk more about the Federal role.

In the final analysis, here's what we're dealing with. We're dealing with a circumstance wherein there are at least two people who deserve a fair trial. Trayvon Martin is one of the two people, at least, who deserves a fair trial. He deserves a fair hearing on what happened that day. He cannot speak for himself, but there is evidence that speaks volumes about what happened on this occasion. That evidence has to be considered such that some impartial body can make a determination as to whether or not there should be an arrest.

If there is an arrest—and I believe that the evidence exists such that there is probable cause—if there is an arrest, then there can be a trial and then there can be the transparency that the United States of America produces whenever we have trials, because there will be an opportunity for all sides to present their evidence in a court of law before a jury if a jury is desired. This is the way we do things in the United States of America.

Regardless of his color, he deserves a fair trial. Regardless of what he had on, he deserves a fair trial. And to those who say that hoodies make you a criminal, I say: Be careful, because you're getting dangerously close to saying women can cause themselves to become victims. You're dangerously close, so be careful.

LETTING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT TAKE HOLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, today I want to talk about something that is very important, a great opportunity for this Congress to lift the red tape from Washington and allow the entrepreneurial spirit of America to take hold.

We know that, 3 years into an economic recovery, America's labor and capital markets continue with unprecedented challenges. Entrepreneurship is at a 17-year low. Deeply troubling, as we know, is that 40 million jobs since 1980 have been created by small businesses or start-ups. What is interesting about this is that those are the folks