



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 158

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2012

No. 25

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
February 15, 2012.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 17, 2012, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

### ALLOW FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE TO REIGN ONCE AGAIN ON THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, this next Sunday, February 19, I will be joining thousands of Puerto Ricans in Old San Juan behind the banners of Casa Pueblo, labor unions, environmental groups, and many other leaders of Puerto Rico's civic society. The people will exercise their democratic right to demand redress from their government. In this particular instance,

they're demanding clear explanations of the many contradictions, misleading statements, and scandals associated with the natural gas project popularly known as Gasoducto and misnamed by the Puerto Rican regime as Via Verde, or the Green Way.

Now, it looks like that regime, which fired tens of thousands of public sector employees alleging that there was no money to pay their salaries, has wasted more than \$50 million on a project that was never needed, was never practical, and was never supported by the public, a project that many think may now be dead. It is also a project with a history of troubling insider deals and suspect relationships.

Madam Speaker, I will proudly march with thousands of people from across the island as we make our opposition to the Gasoducto clear. We will start at the Capitolio—the Capitol Building—in Old San Juan at 10 a.m. and march to the Fortaleza. That's the Governor's mansion.

One of our key messages is to the Federal Government and, specifically, to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I wrote to the Secretary of the Army asking for an investigation of this very cozy relationship between the Jacksonville, Florida, district office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Florida-based consulting company made up mostly of retired Corps of Engineers staffers hired by the Puerto Rican regime in order to advocate for the pipeline.

I'm still waiting for a response to my request; but in the meantime, I ask why does the Corps waste taxpayers' money continuing to evaluate a gas pipeline for which there is no gas? Why are we still considering a costly pipeline instead of a more affordable alternative? Why are we still considering a project that has raised serious objections from the U.S. EPA and the Fish and Wildlife Service and environmental groups across the country? Why are we

still considering a project opposed by no less than 70 percent of the people on the island of Puerto Rico?

The public has turned against the project, its price tag, its danger, and its complete lack of justification. Key decision-makers in the private sector and in the Federal Government and in the Puerto Rican Government, even up to and including the Governor himself, are slowly backpedaling from what has been a headlong rush to build a 92-mile gas pipeline.

Even still, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continues to consider a permit for reasons that are simply unclear to me and anyone else, except they may wish to continue to do their friends' bidding—yes, their friends that they left behind at the office who soon will leave that Federal Government office to join them in the private sector. Oh, the ways of Washington, D.C.

But the people of Puerto Rico have already declared: permit denied. This coming Sunday in Old San Juan we will stand together, environmental leaders, labor leaders; and we will speak out loud and clear.

Permit to destroy the environment: denied.

Permit to put lives at risk: denied.

Permit to disregard the views and the voices of the people: denied.

Permit to waste money to lavish the friends of the regime with no-bid contracts: denied.

Yes, Madam Speaker, most people in Puerto Rico are convinced that the Gasoducto is dead, but I will be proud to join the voice of the Puerto Rican people next Sunday as we remain vigilant and firm in our opposition to this wasteful, dangerous, and abusive project. Together, we will continue to work to allow fairness and justice to reign once again on the island of Puerto Rico.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g.,  1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H729

## MERCK FOR MOTHERS PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANCE. Madam Speaker, I rise to call attention to one of the world's oldest and most preventable health tragedies and to recognize efforts under way to address it. I am speaking of the needless and preventable death of women in pregnancy and childbirth.

Motherhood is, of course, at the heart of much of what we value and cherish in our civilization. Yet even today, in this age of scientific achievement, becoming a mother still carries great risk. During the next 10 years, an estimated 3 million women may die attempting to bring new life into the world. This is approximately 1,000 mothers per day. Yet when a mother dies, we lose so much. Her baby is at greater risk and so are her other children. Families are torn apart, and some are thrust into poverty, or deeper into poverty.

Maternal mortality is a problem in the developing world. It is also a problem, Madam Speaker, in the United States of America. As I understand the figures, mothers dying around the time of childbirth doubled here in this country between 1990 and 2008. Unfortunately, women in the United States have a higher risk of dying from pregnancy-related complications than women in 38 other countries.

Yet in acknowledging this tragedy, I rise to recognize and applaud efforts that bring real hope. In my district in Whitehouse Station, New Jersey, the health care company Merck has just announced a new program: Merck for Mothers. Merck has pledged a half billion dollars over the next decade to help alleviate this situation, complications of pregnancy and childbirth. The people of Merck will dedicate their expertise to help make proven solutions more widely available, to develop new technologies, and to improve public awareness to save lives.

Making progress against this complex challenge will not be easy. It is not purely a medical problem, and there are no magic bullets.

I applaud Merck and other organizations and individuals who are dedicating their time, their resources, and their expertise to creating an environment where no woman has to die in order to bring a child into the world.

#### A BRAVE AFGHANISTAN TRUTH-TELLER COMES FORWARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, it was an ancient Greek playwright who originally said: "Trust is the first casualty of war." More than 2,500 years later, those words still hold painfully and tragically true.

Tomorrow afternoon, I will join several of my colleagues in meeting with

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Davis who has embarked on a brave truth-telling campaign about the war in Afghanistan.

□ 1010

After two combat deployments to Afghanistan, Lieutenant Colonel Davis has written two reports—one classified, one unclassified—in which he tells what he has seen. As part of his assignment with the Rapid Equipping Force, he traveled across Afghanistan several times, spanning some 9,000 miles, and visited with hundreds of troops as well as with Afghan civilians and Afghan security forces.

What he saw were Afghan police who stay in the safe harbor of their checkpoints while allowing the Taliban to roam free. What he saw were Afghan local governments completely unprepared to protect and provide for their people. What he heard were stories of, in his words, "how insurgents controlled virtually every piece of land beyond eyeshot of a U.S. or International Security Assistance Force base."

Madam Speaker, this is not exactly the story we've been getting from top military brass when they report on the status of the Afghanistan war. Lieutenant Colonel Davis' experience is yet one more example of how we're not getting the entire story.

As he puts it:

Senior ranking U.S. military leaders have so distorted the truth when communicating with the U.S. Congress and American people in regards to conditions on the ground in Afghanistan that the truth has become unrecognizable.

He continues:

This deception has damaged America's credibility among both our allies and enemies, severely limiting our ability to reach a political solution to the war in Afghanistan.

Madam Speaker, after everything Americans have sacrificed—the lives, limbs, the mental capacities of thousands of our people, the billions of dollars every month, our global reputation, and credibility—the least we are owed is the unvarnished truth. For the price the Nation has paid, we deserve transparency and not the propaganda we're receiving. A good start would be to declassify the National Intelligence Estimate on Afghanistan as well as to publicly release the classified version of Lieutenant Colonel Davis' story.

Some have suggested that Lieutenant Colonel Davis is a publicity seeker. My only response to that is, I certainly hope so. I want the message out. Goodness knows, the other side of the story, the official party line that the Afghanistan war is a strategic success, has gotten plenty of publicity over the last decade. It's about time that a different version of events got close to equal time.

I hope my colleagues, in particular those who have supported the Afghanistan war year in and year out, will read what Lieutenant Colonel Davis has written, and I hope they will consider

the significant risk he has taken and the patriotism he has shown. I look forward to meeting Lieutenant Colonel Davis today, and I look forward to the Nation finally heeding his words, honoring his courage and vindicating his story by bringing our troops home.

#### COLONEL SAM JOHNSON, A TRUE HERO AMONG US

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the date was April 16, 1966. The pilot was SAM JOHNSON, United States Air Force. He was a colonel, and he was doing his second tour of duty in Vietnam. He was flying with the fighter squadron called Satan's Angels. He was a career pilot who had already flown 62 combat missions during the Korean war, flying an F-86 Sabre jet. Colonel JOHNSON also flew with the famed Air Force Thunderbirds.

But on that day, April 16, 1966, Colonel JOHNSON in his F-4 was shot down by ground fire by the North Vietnamese. He was captured, and he was put in a prisoner of war camp. Madam Speaker, he was in that POW camp for 7 years.

Because of the way that he would not give in to the torture and to the interrogation, the enemy moved him to the famous Hanoi Hilton, a place they called "Alcatraz." It was as bad a POW camp that ever existed in history. Alcatraz was where 11 POWs were put because they were the most obstinate men, and they were leaders of other POWs. They were hard-nosed, and they had to be segregated. They called themselves the "Alcatraz gang." They were defiant, and the North Vietnamese called this man right here, Colonel SAM JOHNSON, "Die Hard."

They tortured him, but they got no information from him. During that time, that 7 years he was beaten and tortured, SAM JOHNSON never broke down. He was so obstinate that they finally decided to put him in solitary confinement where he remained for 4 years in a cell that was 3-feet-wide by 9-feet. During that 4 years, all that was in that cell was a light bulb above his head that the enemy kept on for 24 hours a day. During the nighttime, they put SAM JOHNSON in leg irons, and during that 4 years, he never saw or talked to another American.

While in the POW camp, he and other POWs communicated with each other with a code by tapping on the wall, and during that time, he memorized the names of the other 374 POWs in captivity. He kept that memory going so that, when he got away or was released or escaped, he would be able to tell their loved ones who they were and where they were. It was brutal, it was harsh, it was cruel, it was mean.

The enemy laughed and made fun of Colonel SAM, and all he ever said was, Is that the best you can do? For food, he ate weeds and pig fat and rice, and