

Transportation Company, hauling fuel while under fire from the Iraqis as they traveled north alongside combat vehicles. Mosley said he was healthy before the war; he could run two miles in 17 minutes at 48 years old.

But he developed a series of symptoms: lung problems and shortness of breath; vertigo; migraines; and tinnitus. He also thinks the anthrax vaccine may have hurt him. Mosley also has a torn shoulder from an injury there.

Mosley says he has never been depressed before, but found himself looking at shotguns recently and thought about suicide.

Mosley is paying \$300 a month to get better housing than the cinder block barracks. He has a notice from the base that appears to show that no more doctor appointments are available for reservists from Oct. 14 until Nov. 11. He said he has never been treated like this in his 30 years in the Army Reserves.

"Now, I would not go back to war for the Army," Mosley said.

Many soldiers in the hot barracks said regular Army soldiers get to see doctors, while National Guard and Army Reserve troops wait.

"The active duty guys that are coming in, they get treated first and they put us on hold," said another soldier who returned from Iraq six weeks ago with a serious back injury. He has gotten to see a doctor only two times since he got back, he said.

Another Army Reservist with the 149th Infantry Battalion said he has had real trouble seeing doctors about his crushed foot he suffered in Iraq. "There are not enough doctors. They are overcrowded and they can't perform the surgeries that have to be done," that soldier said. "Look at these mattresses. It hurts just to sit on them," he said, gesturing to the bunks. "There are people here who got back in April but did not get their surgeries until July. It is putting a lot on these families."

The Pentagon is reportedly drawing up plans to call up more reserves.

In an Oct. 9 speech to National Guard and reserve troops in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Bush said the soldiers had become part of the backbone of the military.

"Citizen-soldiers are serving in every front on the war on terror," Bush said. "And you're making your state and your country proud."

#### LET IRAQ TAKE CARE OF IRAQ

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, many Americans today may not be familiar with Will Rogers. However, Will Rogers was at one time considered by many to be the most popular man in America. He once said, "America has a great habit of always talking about protecting American interests in some foreign country." Then he said, "Protect them here at home. There is more American interest right here than anywhere."

The passage of an additional \$87 billion for an operation in Iraq seems to many to be anything but fiscally conservative. The request includes, among many other things, \$5.7 billion for a new electric power system; \$3.7 billion to improve drinking water; \$856 million to upgrade and repair three airports, rail lines, and phone service; \$240,000

each for 1,500 police trainers to train Iraqi police; \$1.71 per gallon for gas that they are then selling to Iraqi citizens for \$4.15 per gallon, according to *The New York Times*.

Earlier billions have been used to build or rebuild thousands of Iraqi schools, give free health care to many Iraqi citizens, make backpayments to the Iraqi military and Iraqi retirees, and even send 60,000 soccer balls there. Our Founding Fathers could not have imagined all this in their wildest dreams.

A distinguished Member of the other body, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. VOINOVICH, said, "Look at the needs we have here at home, with our roads, sewers, and water projects. It is hard to tell people there isn't money for sewers and water and then send that kind of money to Iraq." Another distinguished Member of the other body, Mr. HAGEL, the gentleman from Nebraska, said, "There is a great unease about all this reflected across this land. We are getting deeper and deeper into something we have never been in before in this part of the world. This is complicated, dangerous and uncertain."

Conservatives, Mr. Speaker, have never believed in massive foreign aid, yet our occupation of Iraq has become the largest foreign aid program in the history of the world. Conservatives, Mr. Speaker, have never believed in huge deficit spending, yet we are now told that our deficits for just this year and next will reach close to an astounding \$1 trillion.

Supporters of the war scoffed at the predictions that we would spend between \$200 billion to \$300 billion in Iraq over the next 10 years. Now, by the most conservative efforts, not counting many things that should be counted, the Iraqi operation will cost \$167 billion in just the first 2 years.

□ 2030

And because we are in such a deep fiscal hole already, we will have to borrow all these billions we are spending there.

Conservatives have never believed in world government, and have been strong critics of the U.N. Yet, some prominent war supporters, while criticizing the U.N. in one breath, will say in the next we had to go to war to enforce all the U.N. resolutions Saddam Hussein had violated. Most conservatives surely do not believe it is fair to place almost the entire burden of enforcing U.N. resolutions on American taxpayers and the U.S. military. Most conservatives, while believing strongly in national defense, have never believed the U.S. should be the policeman of the world. Most conservatives believe we would not have nearly as many enemies around the world if we followed a noninterventionist foreign policy and did not get involved in so many religious, ethnic, and political disputes around the world.

Now, we are following a so-called neoconservative foreign policy that is

anything but conservative. This interventionist policy is breeding resentment, creating more enemies, and putting our children and grandchildren into a financial black hole, and worst of all killing many young American military.

Fortune magazine in its November 25 issue, long before the war started, printed an article entitled, "Iraq—We Win, What Then?" The article said a "military victory could turn into a strategic defeat," and an American occupation could turn U.S. troops into sitting ducks for Islamic terrorists. These predictions have turned out to be deadly accurate.

The columnist Georgie Ann Geyer wrote, "Critics of the war against Iraq have said since the beginning of the conflict that Americans, still strangely complacent about overseas wars being waged by a minority in their name, will inevitably come to a point where they will see they have to have a government that provides services at home or one that seeks empire across the globe."

Saddam Hussein was an evil man but he had a military budget only about two-tenths of 1 percent of ours and was never any real threat to us. Everyone knew we would win the war quickly and easily.

Winning the peace, everyone said, would be much more difficult. Now, we are hearing noble-sounding clichés like "we have to get the job done" and "we must stay the course" and "the American people must be willing to sacrifice." Well, we should all be asking why?

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the Iraqi people do not want us running their country, they only want our money. Any country would want all these billions. Now war supporters seem to be criticizing the media for reporting all the killing but failing to emphasize all the good that is going on there. For all of the billions we are spending there, I certainly hope some good things are going on, but these good things should be paid for by the Iraqi citizens with their own oil wealth. Let us leave Iraq to the Iraqis.

A very small minority of very powerful Neo-Cons have apparently dreamed of war with Iraq for many years. They got their wish. But what they may have thought would be their crowning achievement may instead lead to their downfall.

So many people in the United States and around the world feel that they were misled about the need to go to war in Iraq that they almost certainly will be much harder to convince the next time around.

No matter who is President, almost all the leaders of the Defense Department, the State Department, the National Security Council, and our intelligence agencies are going to advocate more and more involvement in foreign affairs, even those which should be none of our business or even when there is no threat to our vital interests.

This is because all their power and glory, and most importantly, their funding are determined in large part by our involvement in the

affairs of other nations. These people are not seen as men and women of action and world statesmen when they urge that we do more and more in other countries.

I wish more of our leaders would heed the advice of President Kennedy who said in 1962: "We must face that fact that the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient—that we are only six percent [now four percent] of the world's population—that we cannot impose our will upon the other 94 percent of mankind—that we cannot right every wrong or reverse each adversity—and that therefore there cannot be an American solution to every world problem."

There is nothing conservative about the U.S. policy in Iraq.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURGESS). The Chair reminds Members that remarks in debate may not include quotations of Senators except as specified in clause 1(b)(2)(B) of rule XVII.

#### ILL-CONCEIVED WAR IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last week in a marathon time frame of probably about 48 hours this House made one of the most important decisions that we will ever have to make and that is the expenditure of \$87 billion based on the premise of a continuing war in Iraq.

When I debated the question on the floor of the House, I reminded my colleagues that this was a war that was not declared under the Constitution, and it was a war that had moved from one so-called premise to the next. When the President presented it to us, he suggested that we were about to be under imminent attack, and we were about to be attacked by the existence of weapons of mass destruction.

As time went on, we heard the words "liberating Iraq," then we heard the "war against terrorism," but we have never been able to determine the factuality or the truth of the issue of whether or not this Nation was about to be imminently attacked that would warrant a preemptive strike against another nation.

But even so, our young men and women went on the frontlines of Iraq and offered themselves as the ultimate sacrifice for our freedom. Therefore, none of us in our support for those troops, will waver away from standing shoulder to shoulder with their families and with their needs. I know that my colleagues will be discussing accusations by Members on the other side of the aisle with respect to a so-called litmus test. They have questioned Members' patriotism because they have had a vehement opposition to an ill-conceived war.

My perspective of that is we live in a democracy and opposition is what the

Federalist Papers were all about. I will continue my vehement opposition to this war, but my enthusiastic and unwavering support of the troops. I would raise the question to the majority leader as to why any such comment should even be appropriate in this democracy and in this body.

Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of those who call themselves patriotic by sending troops into war the number of young men and women who have committed suicide in Iraq since May 11. We have had 11. That represents a number of 34. If we had an annualized rate, it would mean 34 per 100,000 service people. What we have found is since the start of the war and after the war, after major combat operations have ended, since then, troops have had to cope with increasing paramilitary attacks with less opportunity to defend themselves.

When I met with troops from Iraq, they indicated that they are constantly going over landmines or IEDs, I believe they are called, going over the same pathways and having their tankers blow up. They do not have the same jobs. They are using carpenters and painters and others to be part of the MPs and knock down doors. It is an unusual Army suicide rate, and when I brought this to the attention of my colleagues in the debate, no one seemed to be concerned. The usual Army rate of suicide is 10 to 13 per 100,000. What we have in Iraq is like 34 out of a 100,000. I would think that Members would be concerned.

In Iraq and Afghanistan, we have hand-to-hand combat going on. We have, basically, wars going on on two fronts, and we have our troops in hand-to-hand combat and they need additional resources.

When I met with some of the leadership from the Arab region, they suggested they would welcome the opportunity for an Arab-U.S. summit to truly see how we could bring peace to the region in Iraq, and I would like to see the administration take them up on that offer to sit down and talk with our Arab leaders about how we can bring peace to Iraq, not with an aftermath, makeshift program that none of us understand, with a number of sniper shootings going on, and IEDs killing our young people.

Mr. Speaker, I would finally say this idea of privatization should be studied because the random privatization of Arabic countries should not be willy-nilly, and gifts to those that would think that this would be a gift, but we need to expand the opportunity to small and minority and women-owned businesses.

As I close, we are going to see a CR come to the floor of the House, and I do not know if we are going to see a tax cut for those with children or whether or not we are ever going to see a guaranteed prescription drug benefit, but we will have a continuing resolution that Republicans want to promote.

#### HONORING POPE JOHN PAUL II

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

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today the House voted on H. Res. 400 acknowledging Pope John Paul II's 25th year as the pontiff.

I wanted to take a few minutes to reflect on his remarkable life that so many can draw tremendous strength from in a world that often challenges our strength.

Some who see him now see this older man, stooped and bowed by age, trembling with his hands, now leaning on his crosier when he can stand for support, and what a different view that is from the young Karol Wojtyla who had such strength and vibrancy of character. And yet despite his age, it is remarkable how he continues to be such an example for all the world. Even though there are so many challenges around, his strength continues to shine through in a changing world.

I thought it was worth reflecting on what it is about the Holy Father that has given him his strength that adds particular interest to our resolution today in commemorating such an incredible life.

Some have said that to understand this Pope you need to go back to his roots in Poland. He was born on May 18, 1920. From early on in life, suffering was very much a part of him. Poland itself is a nation that has seen itself go from perhaps one of the leaders in medieval days to a country divided up and essentially had so many of its citizens turned into near slaves in this century and the last. Many Polish citizens continue to reflect upon their own history as a source of strength, and indeed it is with the Pope.

His father was a devout and upright man, a decorated World War I officer. His mother, apparently of delicate health, would suffer much on her own, and had a young daughter who died before Karol was born. His own mother died when he was eight, and his father when he was a young man. And his brother died, too. He said at one point, "By the time I was 20, I had already lost all the people I loved, even those who I might have loved, like my older sister, who died 6 years before I was born."

His suffering gave him incredible meaning in his life. As a young man, he and his father stood in line once with other refugees of World War II, and they were sprayed with machine gun fire from aircraft. He was arrested at age 21, narrowly escaping being sent to Auschwitz. He lay in the basement of his house praying with his arms outstretched in the shape of a cross while Nazi officers went through the house. He was hit by a speeding truck during the war, and probably would have died if caring citizens did not take care of him.

It was the problems he had with World War II which gave him strength