

those at Abu Ghraib, SMART security encourages security through diplomacy. Perhaps, if the Bush administration had not been so keen on going into a misguided and illegal war, we could have utilized international diplomacy to encourage democracy in Iraq, instead of fighting a war that has thus far cost the lives of more than 1,600 American soldiers, at least 24,000 Iraqi civilians, and of course, there are also more than 12,000 American soldiers who have been gravely wounded as a result of war.

Let us utilize the SMART approach to address the threats we face. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this important legislation which I am reintroducing next week.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL FAYE KNODEL

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

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, with the 60th anniversary of World War II on all our minds, I thought it important to pay tribute to the proud veterans of the 11th District of Georgia and, indeed, America for the heroism that they displayed that has made possible the unprecedented freedom that we enjoy today. They deserve our gratitude and our full support.

One such veteran from Marietta, Georgia, is Lieutenant Colonel Faye Knodle. Colonel Knodle was drafted into the Army on December 2, 1942. He attended boot camp at Camp Beale, California, and in December 1943, he was moved to Camp Bowie, Texas, for combat training in preparation for combat duty in Europe.

Like the proud stories of so many brave Americans, Colonel Knodle hit Omaha Beach on June 10, 1944, D-Day plus 4, as a platoon sergeant in Patton's Third Army. Two days later, for his exemplary service, he received a battlefield commission from General Patton himself, raising him to the officer ranks. Knodle fought his way through France and Germany into the Ruhr Pocket.

He was later transferred to the 20th Armored Division and was assigned a section to free prisoners at Dachau. There he rejoined the Third Army and was part of the drive to Bavaria and the takeover of Hitler's hometown of Branaeu, Austria, on May 2, 1945. He became Commandant of Branaeu until July of 1945 when he received orders to return to the States in preparation for the invasion of Yokohama, Japan. He landed in the United States for a 30-day leave before reporting to Camp Cook, California, but before the end of that leave, the Japanese surrender was announced.

After serving in the Reserve component for 6 years, he was again called to active duty in November of 1951 and then served in various training roles in the 129th Division until he was dis-

charged from service in 1965 as a Lieutenant Colonel, thus ending a distinguished 23-year military career.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Knodle's story is just one of thousands that this brave generation shares. When they were young men, our Nation sent these brave soldiers off to foreign lands to battle the forces of evil, and they came back heroes, setting our Nation on a true course for greatness.

We have often heard them called the Greatest Generation, and I cannot think of a more fitting title for these brave men. By sharing their stories and remembering their sacrifices, we celebrate the freedom our country enjoys. As Ronald Reagan noted on the 40th anniversary of D-Day, "We will always remember, we will always be proud, we will always be prepared, so we may always be free."

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to give my Special Order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE IRAQ WAR IS COSTING US OUR FUTURE

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

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Senate finally passed the latest of the Iraq war supplemental funding. The \$82 billion package brings the war's total cost to date, both in Iraq and Afghanistan, to \$300 billion. This month will be the 2-year anniversary of the President's speech on the U.S.S. *Lincoln* announcing, "mission accomplished."

So what has "mission accomplished" and \$300 billion got us so far? We have defeated Saddam Hussein's regime, yet we find ourselves marred in an endless occupation. This past January, we witnessed a successful election in Iraq, yet progress on developing a functioning government has been slow at best. Terrorism and insurgency are as strong as ever and continue to be escalating at certain times. Today, we saw that in a very serious way with more than 79 Iraqis killed in a terrorist act. Over the weekend, we lost again a number of our fellow citizens, bringing the total of U.S. soldiers killed to nearly 1,600 and 12,000 wounded. The economy in Iraq is stalled. The civil society cannot form a consensus, and millions of Iraqis re-

main without the basic services and functions of a civil society and government.

Our brave men and women are fulfilling their obligation and their duty to the United States Armed Forces and continue to fight valiantly, but the battle has taken its toll. As I said, nearly 1,600 fellow citizens have been killed. These are brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, mothers and fathers, aunts and uncles and Little League coaches and members of churches and other parts of their community who will no longer be with us. And more than 12,000 soldiers have been wounded. The strain is so great that recruiters for the Armed Forces cannot meet their enlistment goals. Last month, the Army alone missed its recruitment goal by 42 percent. The Pentagon now says they are stretched so thin, it would be difficult for the Armed Forces to meet other obligations should they need to do so.

Mr. Speaker, Operation Iraqi Freedom was a war of choice, and as President Kennedy once said, to govern is to choose. One can only hope that this choice is the right choice. In fact, while we have been fighting in Iraq, North Korea multiple times over the last 2 years has crossed red lines that have existed through Democratic and Republican administrations and has flaunted those goals. While we have been tied down in Iraq, North Korea's situation has gotten far worse.

Mr. Speaker, every other President in the history of the United States, when this Nation has gone to war, has thought about America after the war: how to build an America on the shoulders of that military victory so that victory overseas is also a victory here at home; how to build a stronger America for tomorrow.

Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War not only envisioned reconstruction but he envisioned a transcontinental railroad, envisioned land-grant colleges. President Roosevelt lead the Nation through the Great Depression in World War II, and he then in the closing days thought of a GI Bill and, 11 months before the close of the war, signed a GI Bill into law, allowing millions to buy a home and receive a college education. President Eisenhower, in the days of the Korean War, envisioned an interstate highway system. President Kennedy, during the struggles of the Cold War and Vietnam, envisioned a man on the moon and saw that America could envision something greater. Every President in every Congress throughout our history during the days of a war has thought about how to bring that victory home and mean a victory for the American people, not just a military victory.

So what do we have in these days of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan? President Eisenhower envisioned an interstate highway system; we have a President who is talking about vetoing our highway bill.

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President Roosevelt thought of a GI bill, thought how to build America after the war. This President has eliminated and canceled vocational training programs and cut Pell grants, as well as President Johnson, during the days of the Vietnam signed into law the Medicaid legislation. This President's budget cuts \$10 billion from Medicaid. All this because we are sagged down having added in the last 4½ years a little over \$2 trillion to the Nation's debt. Our dreams for America are limited now, and literally weighed down by a Nation, by a debt that has been accumulated over the years that we cannot see an America with not only an interstate highway system, but we should have a broadband system for all of America to move it electronically forward into the future. It is the debt that is weighing us down and this, unlike in past military victories, this country has not seen the victory overseas to bring it home and make sure that all of America is also victorious.

FUELS SECURITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHL of New York). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I did not come here to speak about Iraq. I have been there three times and the last time was 3 weeks ago. And each time I have been very impressed by the morale and the attitude of our soldiers, and they consistently have asked me to do this. They said, you know, we see two wars. We see the one that is being fought on CNN, and that is true. That is a reality, the bombings. But we also see the war that we are fighting. Would you please occasionally go home and tell people about the good things that are happening in education and health care, economy and so on. And so it is a tough deal. It is tough. And yet there are some good things that are happening.

The reason I came over here tonight to speak was about the Fuels Security Act, which has been introduced by the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING), and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON).

As almost everyone in our country is aware, we have really suffered from high fuel prices over the last several months. And this has probably been the greatest drag we could possibly have on our economy at the present time. We are now nearly 60 percent dependent on foreign oil. And OPEC can influence the price of fuel here dramatically by either loosening or tightening their fuel supply. We recently saw that with our negotiations with Saudi Arabia. And so this is a very uncomfortable position for this country to be in.

An alternative to foreign oil is ethanol and biodiesel. Currently, 10 per-

cent ethanol blends are roughly 10 to 15 cents a gallon cheaper at the pump than regular gasoline. We find that E 85, which is 85 percent ethanol, is 60 to 70 cents a gallon cheaper. So in my State, Nebraska, E 85 has been selling for about \$1.60 a gallon, where other fuels have been \$2.20 and \$2.30.

Currently, 20 States produce ethanol, and that would include California and Kentucky, States that at one time we assumed would never be in the ethanol business. And as many people know, ethanol can be produced from biomass, even certain types of garbage. And I think eventually all 50 States probably will have some type of ethanol production of one kind or another.

In 2004 we produced 3.6 billion gallons of ethanol. This year, 2005, we will hit roughly 4.5 billion gallons. And the reason I am here tonight is that I want to make clear that people understand that the renewable fuel standard in the energy bill passed by the House and now sent over to the other body mandates that we go to 5 billion gallons of ethanol production by the year 2012. Well, we are going to be over 5 billion gallons next year, in 2006. And that is why we have introduced the Fuels Security Act. The Fuels Security Act proposes that we raise the ethanol allotment from 5 billion gallons to 8 billion gallons by 2012.

Increasing ethanol production will have several positive consequences and effects on the economy. Number one, it will lower the price of gasoline. Currently, the ethanol industry that we have in place today lowers the average price of a gallon of gasoline by 29 cents. So if somebody has been paying \$2.20 at the pump, they would be paying about \$2.50 if we took ethanol out of the picture.

Ethanol production raises the price of a bushel of corn by about 30 to 40 cents a bushel. As corn prices increase, farm payments decline. It is a countercyclical effect. And so ethanol reduces the cost of the farm bill by an estimated \$5.9 billion over 10 years, which will certainly be a benefit to the taxpayer. It will add \$51 billion to farm income over 10 years. It will reduce the trade deficit by \$64 billion between 2005 and 2012. And everyone knows that we are suffering from a very disadvantageous trade deficit at the present time.

We will add 243,000 jobs to our economy and reduce greenhouse gases by 7 million tons a year. So we think that biodiesel and ethanol is a very viable alternative. It reduces our dependence on foreign oil. And we would hope that the other body would consider including the Fuels Security Act in conference when and if they get the energy bill passed.

ABUSES OF POWER LOBBYING REFORM

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, absolute power corrupts, and over the last decade, the cozy relationships that have been created between House Republicans and powerful corporate lobbyists have led to lobbyists controlling what happens here on the House floor.

Earlier this year, the Republican majority rammed through weaker ethics rules to protect one of their leaders who has come under scrutiny because of his relationship with a lobbyist. Fortunately, the American people were not fooled by this stunt. They saw the new rules for what they were, nothing more than an attempt to protect a powerful Republican leader. Finally, after media and public outcry became too much for the Republican majority to endure, Republicans agreed to reinstate the old bipartisan ethics rules.

However, Mr. Speaker, it is important to remember that had the public been indifferent and had the Democrats on the Ethics Committee gone ahead and allowed the committee to organize under the weakened rules, today this House would be structured under ethics rules that would allow either side, Democrat or Republican, to shield its Members from scrutiny. Mr. Speaker, the Republican ethics reversal was good for this institution and good for the American public.

I wanted to say, though, Mr. Speaker, that lobbyists still have too much power within the Republican majority here on Capitol Hill. House Republicans turned to lobbyists from the pharmaceutical industry to write a prescription drug law that does nothing to help senior citizens with the skyrocketing prices of their prescriptions drugs. Republicans turned to lobbyists from the oil and gas industry to write an energy bill that does nothing to address the rising costs Americans pay at the pump. With each of these bills rewarding lobbyists with billions of dollars in tax breaks and government handouts, Republicans did absolutely nothing to help out middle-class Americans who continue to struggle to make ends meet.

I think it is time Congress rein in the power of Washington lobbyists. Last week the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MEEHAN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) introduced legislation that would dramatically reform the way lobbyists do business in this town. The reform legislation would force lobbyists to publicly disclose who they meet, whether it is a Member of Congress or an administration official, and what issue they are lobbying about. If the news reports of the last 4 months have shown anything, it is that lobbyists work below the radar screen here in Washington, and it is time for that to change and this reform legislation to get a good start.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MEEHAN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) want to bring a Republican on board to make their reform legislation bipartisan, but so far