

Mr. CARDOZA. Madam Speaker, the Truth Squad on Waste, Fraud and Abuse has been tasked with holding this administration and this Congress accountable for mishandling of taxpayer dollars.

Last week the Truth Squad recognized the first two winners of the Golden Drain Award, Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.

We created this award to bring attention to the waste, fraud and abuse in government. Otherwise it will never stop.

Overseeing a department that has squandered billions of taxpayer dollars, Michael Chertoff and Donald Rumsfeld are clearly deserving of this inauspicious honor.

In FEMA alone, we have seen billions of dollars go down the golden drain as a result of no-bid contracts and fraud during the aftermath of the Katrina crisis.

The Defense Department has been unable to produce a clean audit, and the Pentagon's track record of waste, fraud and mismanagement in Iraq under Mr. Rumsfeld is disgraceful.

All told, the Truth Squad has identified over \$150 billion that has gone down the golden drain.

Republicans believe that government does not work, and this administration seems to prove it every single day. Enough is enough. It is time for a new direction.

PRETEXTING AND HP

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, it was recently reported that in order to stop boardroom media leaks, investigators hired by Hewlett-Packard used pretexting to obtain the phone records of directors and journalists. This disclosure demonstrates another nasty byproduct of having the availability of Internet-based personal information instantly available.

One of the major reasons for the growing pretexting problem is the lax data security at businesses that hold sensitive consumer information. The Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection Subcommittee which I chair has amassed an extensive record on these issues.

I have introduced H.R. 4127, the Data Accountability and Trust Act, which is designed to improve data security and attack the scourge of privacy-infringing practices, like pretexting, that continue to be exploited on the Internet. The DATA Act will go a long way toward protecting the privacy rights of all Americans, and I urge its consideration by the full House.

MILITARY TRIBUNALS

(Mr. GINGREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call on the House and Senate to quickly pass the right kind of military tribunal legislation.

We are in a war for the future of civilization, and military tribunals provide the best way for us to bring brutal terrorists to justice and to prevent future attacks on our citizens.

Military commissions have been successfully used throughout United States history to bring dangerous war criminals to justice. President Roosevelt used them in 1942 to try eight German saboteurs who plotted to attack the United States. In fact, military commissions have been used by President Lincoln and even General George Washington. Now Congress must allow this same power to our modern-day Presidents.

The right kind of military tribunal legislation can help us to disrupt actual terrorist plots right here in America; access critical information on al Qaeda; and prevent handing over Top Secret information to men like Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, one of the masterminds of September 11.

September 11 was one of the darkest days in United States history. We must give our military the power to continue preventing other devastating attacks.

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RULE OF LAW AND PRISONERS

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. We are having a very important debate in this country on how we deal with terrorist prisoners or so-called terrorist prisoners and the way that we try them and the way that we present evidence.

Many of you will remember that in the Oklahoma City bombing when Timothy McVeigh was captured no one in the United States of America said, We are not going to give him all the rights under our Constitution, we are not going to show him the evidence that we have against him; we are going to deny him all his full rights to a jury trial.

If you think about it, no matter how heinous the crime is, when it occurs here, Americans say we have the rule of law, that is who we are. And no matter how horrible and horrifying it is, each individual has a process.

It seems to me that when we deal with this war on terrorism that we are talking about so much, that we owe it to ourselves as a country that established the rule of law that we make sure that those who are accused get the charges against them and the right to defend themselves.

MILITARY COUP IN THAILAND

(Mr. KIRK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, news reports indicate that there may be an ongoing military coup under way in Thailand against the democratically elected government.

As a new member of the National Endowment for Democracy's board, I think we should take all threats to new democracies very seriously and lay out a clear policy for the United States to follow. We should support the democratic Prime Minister of Thailand. And if military forces succeed, it should be the policy of our State Department to terminate all U.S. assistance to Thailand.

It should be the policy of our Treasury Department to undermine the Bot, the Thai currency; it should be the policy of the Department of Defense to cease all military contact with the Thai military; and it should be the policy of our government in general to undermine military rulers in Thailand and return a democratically elected Prime Minister to office.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

WOOL SUIT FABRIC LABELING FAIRNESS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS CONFORMING ACT

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4583) to amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to revise the requirements for labeling of certain wool and cashmere products, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4583

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Wool Suit Fabric Labeling Fairness and International Standards Conforming Act".

SEC. 2. LABELING OF WOOL AND CASHMERE PRODUCTS TO FACILITATE COMPLIANCE AND PROTECT CONSUMERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4(a) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 68b(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(5) In the case of a wool product stamped, tagged, labeled, or otherwise identified as—

"(A) 'Super 80's' or '80's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 19.75 microns or finer;

"(B) 'Super 90's' or '90's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 19.25 microns or finer;

"(C) 'Super 100's' or '100's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 18.75 microns or finer;

"(D) 'Super 110's' or '110's', if the average diameter of wool fiber of such wool product does not average 18.25 microns or finer;