

year, she has been able to earn enough money to purchase her own home. It is success stories like this, individuals that bring the meaning to us, that prove that we need to reauthorize this program and to continue to move forward.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3994, AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2002

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 419 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 419

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3994) to authorize economic and democratic development assistance for Afghanistan and to authorize military assistance for Afghanistan and certain other foreign countries. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on International Relations now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered by title rather than by section. Each title shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 419 is an open rule

providing for the consideration of H.R. 3994, the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate, evenly divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations. It is a fair rule and allows ample opportunity for all Members to present their views on this very important underlying legislation.

Since the beginning of the war on terror in Afghanistan, the Bush administration has made a continuous point that this is not a war against the people of Afghanistan. It is in reality quite the opposite. The Commander in Chief has worked to include the people of Afghanistan in our efforts to rid their country of terrorist networks and he has met this challenge with extraordinary success.

Now that the roots of freedom are in place, we should work to ensure that the people of Afghanistan and the interim government have resources to ensure that Afghanistan remains a full member of the democratic community.

The passage of the Afghanistan Freedom Promotion Act reiterates our commitment to peace and stability in the region. It authorizes over \$1 billion over the next 4 years for development, economic, and security assistance for Afghanistan. It also provides President Bush with needed flexibility in allocating assistance to take into account the fluid situation in Afghanistan and the corresponding needs there.

It is important, however, that we realize that this is not a blank check, this legislation, without verification. It conditions reconstruction and development assistance on the Afghan government, providing full support for counternarcotics efforts and implementing the commitments to peace and pluralism that were made in Germany last December.

The bill also earmarks \$15 million annually to support the UN Drug Control Program activities in Afghanistan and \$10 million annually for supporting a traditional Afghan assembly. The underlying legislation also provides assistance to meet urgent humanitarian needs such as food aid and disaster relief and emphasizes the need to assist refugees in returning to their communities when it is safe to do so.

This is a good bipartisan bill, Mr. Speaker. It preserves the successes that have been achieved in Afghanistan. The legislation provides for the national security of the United States as well as other friends and allies by helping the effort to eliminate Afghanistan as a source of terrorism and instability in the region.

I urge my colleagues to support both this rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first let me thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-

BALART), my good friend and neighbor, for yielding me this time.

The rule itself is fair enough in that it is an open rule. I would also like to at this time thank the distinguished chairman and ranking member of the House Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), for their extraordinary work on this legislation.

As a former 9-year member of the Committee on International Relations, I well know how hard that committee works to bring sensible legislation to the House floor that is sound public policy for the United States and equally sound globally. So again, I want to recognize the hard work of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

□ 1045

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today, the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act, is a good bill as far as it goes. I appreciate my good friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART), for saying that the circumstances in Afghanistan are fluid, and that is without question my opinion; and I would echo his sentiments in that regard.

This bill also authorizes a broad range of development, economic and security assistance for Afghanistan including more than \$1 billion in various assistance activities over 4 years, and urges the President to appoint a special coordinator to oversee overall U.S. assistance. And I think that that area should be underscored.

The bill also conditions assistance in certain regions to counter narcotics efforts and links future assistance to the furtherance of the "Bonn process" which provides a frame work for Afghanistan's political factions to decide their country's political future.

I read a summary of the bill last night, Mr. Speaker, which notes that this bill, and I quote, "includes strong language on the provision of assistance to meet the educational, health, vocational needs of women, endorses the needs for increased security throughout Afghanistan," housing, infrastructure.

Candidly speaking, I wish we had the money to do all the same things in my district and the rest of this country, Mr. Speaker. Unfortunately, I have read the Republican welfare bill, and I fear the House today may very well be doing good for Afghans, as rightly we should, and more for them than we are for some Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I only half jokingly refer to this bill as "welfare for warlords." The cold facts tell me that sending this amount of money to a region that is still war-torn and rife with organized crime may be a dangerous thing to do. Peacekeepers in that region for a substantial period of time are going to be a must. Accountability is absolutely essential.

I am, however, very encouraged; and I spoke actively during the runup of

this bill with the gentleman from California's (Mr. LANTOS) office and allows that the bill includes language to try and stem the serious narco-trafficking that is rampant in Afghanistan. What we see on a day-to-day basis now that spring has sprung in Afghanistan is more and more poppy seeds, less and less tomatoes and potatoes; and what we are witnessing is right in the area that we are getting ready to send a lot of money are drugs being drawn up and grown up that will ultimately arrive at our shores and elsewhere in the world.

I have seen a couple of these crop replacement programs, one in Chiang Mai, Thailand. I do not think it worked there. I do not think it worked in Bolivia when we tried that; and I do not think it is going to work in Afghanistan, for the practical reason that growing tomatoes and potatoes is not as lucrative as growing poppy. And until such time as we understand that dynamic, we are going to find ourselves on the short end of yet another war on drugs while we are trying to stop a war on terror in an area where drugs are being grown as we prepare to send money there.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, the bill is good as far as it goes and is a good start. And I think the authors have done all that they could under the circumstances. I hope some of the concerns I just mentioned can be addressed sooner rather than later. Ultimately, this bill deserves our support. I only wish that they would deal with many of the same problems domestically in the manner that we do this and that our domestic matters would enjoy the same bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I am eager for this Chamber to deal with the subject at hand with the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act. We are leading an effort as a country in a global struggle against terrorism, and this legislation can be critical for that effort. We all know that the world changed since the September 11 attacks, and a number of those changes actually have been positive. I am pleased that the United States is more engaged in the Middle East, working to try and stop the violence in Israel. We have toppled a brutal, repressive regime in Afghanistan. And now we are finding that the term "nation building" which some were dismissive of during the last presidential campaign, is no longer a term of derision. It is something that people understand the United States has a responsibility in which to be engaged.

I am thankful that we are turning our attention to the struggle for the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people, particularly in this troubled region, people who do not get the full story about the role that the United States plays and wants to play

in the future. There are some who obviously have their grievances against us, but there are millions more who are born to poverty and despair. Now more than ever before the United States needs to have the full range of tools available to deal with these multiple challenges. Part of it is military, and we have approved one of the most generous bills in the history of this country to give tools to our Armed Forces who have already proven that they are the finest in the world.

We have in the person of Secretary Powell somebody leading the diplomatic efforts and I think someone who commands the respect and confidence of Congress and the American people. We need to craft an aid package that will help us build up and repair.

Mr. Speaker, one of the concerns I have with this piece of legislation is that while it speaks to issues, for example, of reconstructing the damaged infrastructure in the countryside, in agriculture, while it speaks to the buildup of commerce, it does not speak to the reconstruction of the cities in Afghanistan damaged beyond repair in some requests unless we step forward. And it is silent, I am afraid, to the hundreds of innocent victims, innocent villagers in Afghanistan who were mistakenly attacked, killed, injured children who were traumatized. I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, that these innocent citizens in Afghanistan are every bit as innocent victims like we lost in the World Trade Center and here in the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

I have been visited by people who lost loved ones in this country who urge Congress to reach out to the innocent victims in Afghanistan. And I am hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that this House will use the flexibility under the rule to make adjustments to this bill to make sure that we are rebuilding the damaged cities in Afghanistan and that we have the flexibility to reach out, to aid the innocent victims of our activities in that country. There will be no more powerful signal to people around the world about how the United States is different, how we are trying to live our values than if we reach out to help these innocent people.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), a genuine expert not only on foreign affairs but especially the war on narco-trafficking.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for his standing in defense of freedom constantly around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule, and I rise in support of this important and time-sensitive legislation.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources of the Committee on Government Reform and one of the Chairs of the Speaker's Task Force on a Drug Free America, I would like to commend the Committee on International Relations for its excellent

work on this bill in expediting authorization for counternarcotics assistance to the interim Afghan government. I want to take time in this debate to emphasize the potentially critical nature of the next few months in Afghanistan with respect to drug control.

Historically, Afghanistan has been the main worldwide source for illicit opium and heroin production worldwide, accounting for as much as 70 percent of the total worldwide crop. But the historical political instability of the region has long prevented meaningful efforts at control and crop eradication.

As John Walters, the director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, recently commented, now is the first opportunity in recent history to influence the worldwide opium problem by working with our allies to eradicate and disrupt this trade. The bill expressly recognizes that counternarcotics efforts such as poppy eradication and the disruption of heroin production must be a high priority of U.S. assistance to Afghanistan, as well as the importantly, equally vigorous assistance and contributions from the European Union for the same purpose. The vast majority of the opium and heroin produced in Afghanistan has been historically consumed in Europe rather than the United States, so it is critical that our European allies take a leadership role and meaningfully support this effort, as well as have the governments of the United Kingdom and Germany.

There can be little doubt, however, that Afghan heroin also threatens the United States and that a meaningful blow to such a large source of worldwide opium will undoubtedly reduce availability around the world. The UNDCP, which has been heavily involved in drug control efforts in Afghanistan, estimated at an inter-parliamentary drug conference in Tokyo last month that as many as 2,700 metric tons of new opium could be produced in Afghanistan this year if the crop is left unchecked. Enough to fill the annual demand for European markets nearly three times over.

Although Chairman Karzai clearly seeks to ban production and control of the narcotics trade, as he assured me personally several times, this simply cannot do it without the assistance provided in this bill. We must decisively take advantage of a potentially historic opportunity to stem the flow of heroin around the world.

As our subcommittee; President Bush; Director Walters; and our former colleague and now DEA administrator, Asa Hutchinson, have so vocally recognized, the bill also recognizes the critical link of drug profits to international terrorism.

The Taliban received as much as \$40 million annually in profits derived from the Afghan opium crop which the United Nations concluded had gone directly to financing of terrorist organizations. In addition to its importance

for narcotics control, we must also eliminate Afghan poppy for the simple reason that it otherwise would continue to have the potential to serve as a ready source for a huge flow of illicit drugs to any terrorist or insurgent groups that might be able to take power in Afghanistan in the future.

I would also like to take this opportunity to address two important issues raised by this bill with respect to overall U.S. drug control efforts in Afghanistan. First, the bill today contains a provision encouraging the President to appoint an executive branch coordinator for all American assistance to Afghanistan, including counter-narcotics assistance. As this provision is nonbinding and relatively narrow in scope, I will not object to it. As chairman of the authorizing committee for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, however, I want to express my view that this provision does not affect the otherwise existing legal authorities and prerogatives of ONDCP with respect to all government narcotics drug control programs. I also expect that any such coordinator appointed for Afghanistan would coordinate counter-narcotics assistance through and in consultation with ONDCP and its Office of Supply Reduction.

Second, I would like to express on the record my concern with recent media reports that the U.S. Central Command had refused to participate in efforts to eradicate opium poppy in Afghanistan. As I mentioned earlier, opium eradication is key not only to global drug control but also to cutting off sources of economic support to potential military opponents. The military interest in cooperating with this mission should be clear as a matter of both law and policy when it can be accomplished without risking American troops, as the Committee on Armed Services recognized last week in its report for next year's authorization bill. I strongly support the committee's position and will continue to closely monitor the extent and nature of Central Command and the Department of Defense participation in these essential national missions.

Mr. Speaker, I emphasize again that we are potentially at a crossroads with respect to worldwide heroin trade. I look forward to discussing the DEA's new global heroin strategy in the near future in our subcommittee and reviewing the overall world situation with respect to Colombia and other source countries. For now, however, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this important and potentially historic bill.

□ 1100

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 1 minute a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1817

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 6 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put each question on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the following order:

House Resolution 419, by the yeas and nays;

Approving the Journal, de novo.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second vote in this series.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3994, AFGHANISTAN FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT OF 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the vote on agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 419, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 0, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 162]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin

Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Boehler
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry

Biggert
Billrakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Boehler
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Borski
Boswell

Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte

Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hoolley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo

Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryan (KS)
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky