

**LIMITING PERIOD OF DEBATE
TIME UNDER THE ORDER OF
THE HOUSE OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER
14, 2003**

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the period of debate on emergency supplemental appropriations under the order of the House of October 14, 2003, be limited to 5 hours, divided equally and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was objection.

BUILDING MOMENTUM

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

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, since the first days after 9-11, President Bush has made two points very clear in his vision for American security: first, that the top priority of his administration is to defend our Nation and free nations everywhere by declaring and winning a war against global terror; and, second, that this war on terror is unlike any conflict in history, fought simultaneously on economic, military, and diplomatic fronts around the world.

In the last 2 weeks, good news has emerged in several of these sectors. First of all, American businesses created 57,000 jobs last month, strengthening our economy and putting paychecks back into our people's hands. Our national security is dependent on the creation of even more jobs and economic growth so that we can afford to meet the ever-changing challenges on the war on terror. That is why President Bush's tax relief has proven so vital and why proposals to raise new taxes are so dangerous.

Even as the economy rebounds here at home, we have got to keep military, diplomatic, and economic pressure on terrorists around the world.

So this week, after 2 weeks of hearings, the House will take up the President's supplemental war budget to pay for our ongoing military and democracy-building efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. We are also committed to keeping up the diplomatic pressure on states that harbor and assist the terrorists themselves.

Toward that end, today the House will also take up the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act. This bill, which is cosponsored by 260 Members, identifies Syria's continued actions assisting international terrorism and lays out potential sanctions against Syria for such activity.

All three of these items, Mr. Speaker, the growing economic recovery, the supplemental war budget, and the Syr-

ian accountability bill, are interrelated and, as they move forward, will continue to build America's momentum in the war on terror. That momentum will continue to forge prosperity and security for the American people and, in turn, create peace around the world.

NOT THAT MUCH GOOD NEWS

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I think that there is not that much good news. We will begin today a process of deliberating on the \$87 billion that this administration has asked this Congress to decide on. As those who take a loyal oath to this Nation, we will do our very best to make decisions on behalf of the American people.

But there is not good news in Iraq. Our young soldiers are confronted with sniper shooting and landmines. There is not good news amongst their families when National Guardsmen and Reservists are not getting the fullest pay that they need to have. There is not good news when our soldiers do not have a time certain or do not have an opportunity to rotate out, as we have known to happen in past operations.

I had the opportunity to meet with these young people. These are young people who are fighting on the frontlines who have taken an oath, who believe in this country. I think it is our obligation as we debate this supplemental, the largest supplemental in the history of this Nation, that we deliberate over a period of days, not 48 hours, and ensure that the American people know that when we vote on the supplemental, it is not for the brass, it is not for corporations, but it is for our children, the young men and women who are on the frontline. I believe that the vote should be delayed so that we can do what is good for those young people.

**WELCOMING THE BULGARIAN
SPEAKER TO U.S. CAPITOL**

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today America welcomes to Washington the Speaker of Bulgaria's National Assembly, Ognian Gerdjikov. Tomorrow morning, the Speakers of our two democracies will meet for the first time in history. The Bulgarian Speaker and the United States Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), will meet here in the Capitol. Additionally, Speaker Gerdjikov will meet with our majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY).

Bulgaria has become a great friend and ally to America, emerging from totalitarian communism to recognizing 100 years of diplomatic relations with

the United States and, now, unwavering partnership in the war on terrorism. To commemorate the 100th anniversary of diplomatic relations, their country has produced this beautiful medal indicating how significant it is, this friendship with America.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in welcoming the Bulgarian Speaker and other members of the National Assembly to the United States Capitol. This indicates the growing significance of the Bulgarian-American friendship.

In conclusion, God bless our troops.

TROUBLING CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING WAR SUPPLEMENTAL

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, like many of my colleagues, I am troubled about the supplemental which is to come before us today. Like all of us, I wish to support our troops. But I am troubled about the fact that there have been no legislative hearings on this matter and that the authorizing committees have not spoken. I am troubled about mixing defense and reconstruction. I am troubled about the way that this matter has been handled up to this particular time and about the way the administration has used the military to handle the reconstruction, which was not done in the time after World War II.

I am troubled about the need for audits. I am troubled about the fact that we have here no protection against sole-source and contracts not subject to bidding. I am troubled about the buying of non-American goods by the agencies in charge of these things. I am troubled about the postal reform that we are going to be financing, or the building of the ZIP code for Iraq. Neither is an emergency need for Iraq.

Why are we funding two prisons at \$50,000 a bed. I would suspect that Iraqis might very well decide it would be useful either to shoot Americans or Iraqis just to get into a prison of that luxurious quality. I would note that pickup trucks at \$33,000 a piece or trash trucks at \$50,000 tend to be something that looks fine to the Iraqis, but I think not so well to the American taxpayers who are going to be footing the bill and giving up programs needed here at home for our people.

**SUPPORT RESOLUTION HONORING
BERNICE JONES**

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution honoring the memory of Mrs. Bernice Jones of Springdale, Arkansas. She passed away on September 10, 2003.

Mrs. Jones married her husband, Harvey, in 1938. Together they established

Jones Truck Lines, Incorporated, which became the largest privately owned trucking line in the United States. In 1980, after selling the company, Harvey and Bernice Jones made it their mission to foster the growth of their community.

Over the years, the Joneses were instrumental in the development of many facilities which improved the quality of life for all Arkansans. A few examples are the Harvey and Bernice Jones Eye Institute and the Jones Center for Families. Even after Harvey's death, Bernice continued to donate millions of dollars to educational pursuits throughout Arkansas.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Jones and for the timely passage of this resolution.

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SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today Congress will begin the debate on borrowing \$87 billion to continue the conflict in Iraq and build that country. Not rebuild it, build it. It is not for war damage; it is a vision of people in the Bush administration of the needs of the Iraqis, which apparently exceed the needs of Americans when it comes to clean water. They are appalled that they have open water systems; we have open water systems in the U.S. They are appalled that the port does not have state-of-the-art cranes. Well, we have got a lot of cranes missing from ports in the United States.

Then the most outrageous thing is somehow we have troops over there without ceramic body armor. Despite the fact, we appropriated \$79 billion earlier this year, \$300 million to buy \$27 million worth of vests. There was a nearly \$400 billion Pentagon budget; could not find the \$23 million there. Now, we are told they need another \$300 million to buy \$23 million worth of vests. How many times are we going to buy these things? What is going on?

When are the troops going to get the equipment they need? Billions and billions for contractors, for Pentagon procurement, but the troops do not have the basics. There is something very wrong with this picture.

MAKING \$18.6 BILLION OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS A LOAN

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, today we will be considering the \$87 billion supplemental that was just referred to. Sixty-six billion dollars of that will go for military aid, and I have no opposition to that at all. I am very

supportive of making sure our troops have what they need to come home safely and get their job done. But \$18.6 billion of this supplemental is going for a reconstruction plan that will be in the form of grants, of gifts that will never be repaid to the people of the United States.

I will be offering an amendment that will make this \$18.6 billion in reconstruction come in the form of loans that will be repaid. That will be ruled out of order. And when it is, I will offer a second amendment, immediately, which will cut \$18.6 billion from the supplemental package. This \$18.6 billion will be cut specifically from reconstruction.

If my second amendment passes, the administration will quickly return to us with a proposal for \$18.6 billion to be in the form of a loan. I would ask my colleagues to join me in saying if we are going to give \$18.6 billion to oil rich Iraq, let us get a repayment. Let us make sure our people do not have to bear this burden and our children repay that debt.

REJECT THE RULE ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, this House should reject the rule on the supplemental unless it allows us to do three things. First, we should be able to vote on an interesting issue. We are told we are providing \$87 billion for our troops. Wrong. We are forcing our grandchildren to provide \$87 billion for the troops. The House should be allowed to vote on whether we add revenue raisers to this bill, so that we can pay for what we are doing.

Second, we should be allowed to vote on whether to prevent any waiver of the contracting rules, so that we can assure our constituents that all the money is not going to Halliburton in sole-source contracts.

And, finally, as the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) pointed out, we should be allowed to vote on whether this money is going as loans or gifts—the money, that \$18.6 billion that is going not to rebuild, but actually to build Iraq. Why is it that we are told that Iraq cannot borrow the money? Because they already have \$100 billion in debt. So the question is does Saddam Hussein's debt need to be repaid by American taxpayers.

RECOGNIZING THE STUDENT PARTICIPANTS IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA'S CONGRESSIONAL CLASSROOM PROGRAM

(Ms. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, 21 exceptional students

from southwest Florida experienced an adventure of a lifetime. As participants in the 13th Congressional Classroom Program, these competitively and independently selected young men and women spent a full week in Washington engaging in unique up-close studies of our Federal Government.

They learned from a bipartisan array of some of the most eminent and experienced leaders in Washington, including the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. HASTERT), Deputy Secretary Richard Armitage, and CSPAN founder, Brian Lamb. Later they applied their newfound knowledge in a mock congressional session.

Mr. Speaker, the enthusiasm and zest for the values of this good citizenship that these students displayed was truly remarkable. I thank them for their dedication and inspiration while looking forward to the outstanding contributions that they will make to our society in the future.

TURKISH PARLIAMENT VOTE TO SEND TROOPS TO IRAQ

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises to commend the Turkish Grand National Assembly for its decision to approve the deployment of Turkish troops to Iraq to help restore security and stability there.

Last week, the Turkish parliament voted by a nearly 3 to 1 ratio to authorize the government to send troops to Iraq. This was an important and politically courageous step by our fellow parliamentarians in Ankara, one that could help stabilize Iraq, while at the same time helping to repair Turkish-American relations, a strong and positive signal that the Turkish parliament values the Turkish-American alliance and that the vote last winter was an unintended anomaly in our relationship.

This Member is optimistic that this vote marks a return to a normal pattern of cooperation that has marked Turkish-American relations. At the same time, we should recognize it was a courageous vote because many Turkish voters harbor an understandable concern about sending their soldiers on an operation abroad, especially to their neighbor. Yet our Turkish colleagues recognized that international security depends on the stabilization of Iraq, and they have agreed that Turkey should play a role in helping to rebuild its neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, despite the concerns of some Iraqis, the Turkish parliament's decision yesterday is a positive step and I commend them for it.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to the order of