

using the lessons we have learned from our mistakes.

But today, instead of honestly assessing what we are going to do in Iraq, we are considering this resolution which repeats all of the disparaged reasons for the invasion and proclaims its success, not a civil war is just around the corner, and that we should follow the strategy of don't worry, be happy.

In contrast, any real debate would have us start with an honest assessment of our situation. But without articulating why we invaded in the first place and what we want to accomplish now that we are there, we cannot have an exit strategy. There can be no coherent discussion of an exit strategy while we are being directed by this resolution to accept the smiling face, don't worry be happy description of our situation in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, we should defeat the resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mrs. KELLY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

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.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. BALDWIN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQ RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for half the time until midnight as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate the time here tonight. There has been so much discussion today about the resolution on which we will vote tomorrow that we wanted to address that. And I have a friend with whom I went to Iraq in April, Congressman SHAYS from Connecticut, who will also be assisting in this hour.

I would just like to clarify for those who are interested what this resolution involves. Because the time is short remaining, I won't read all of the whereases, but I will go straight to what is normally referred to as wherefores.

Resolved that the House of Representatives honors all of those Americans who have taken an active part in the global war on terror, whether as first responders protecting the home-

land, as servicemembers overseas, as diplomats and intelligence officers, or in other roles.

□ 2330

Honors the sacrifices of the United States Armed Forces and our partners in the coalition and of the Iraqis and Afghans who fight alongside them, especially those who have fallen or been wounded in the struggle, and honors as well the sacrifices of their families and others who risk their lives to help defend freedom.

Number 3, declares that it is not in the national security interests of the United States to set an arbitrary date for the withdrawal or redeployment of the United States Armed Forces from Iraq.

Number 4, declares that the United States is committed to the completion the mission to create a sovereign, free secure and United Iraq.

Five, congratulates Prime Minister Nouri Al-Maliki and the Iraqi people on the courage they have shown by participating, in increasing millions, in the elections of 2005 and on the formation of the first government under Iraq's new Constitution.

Number 6, calls upon the nations of the world to promote global peace and security by standing with the United States and other coalition partners to support the efforts of the Iraqi and Afghan people to live in freedom.

And 7, declares that the United States will prevail in the global war on terror, the noble struggle to protect freedom from the terrorist adversary.

And I think that last point, Mr. Speaker, is the one on which there is so much dissension from the other side and there are a few Members on our side that are concerned, but it declares, we actually believe, and a positive vote tomorrow will indicate, we believe we are going to prevail in the global war on terror. And the truth of the matter is we don't have a choice. It is either prevail on the global war on terror, or be prepared to give up so many freedoms that I do not want to see this Nation give up. Far too many people have given their lives to get us what we have.

Now, one note I would like to address that has been brought up time and time again, well, the President lied to us about WMDs. There are no weapons of mass destruction. Well, we know there were at one time. But to hear it said over and over, and hear again today, during the day today, over and over, well, the President lied to us about weapons of mass destruction. The President lied to us about weapons of mass destruction. His administration lied to us about weapons of mass destruction. And I think the jury is still out. We are finding documents that apparently refer to things that were taken to Syria. There may be things that turn up that we haven't yet found.

But let's say, for argument purposes, that there are no weapons of mass destruction. You know, being a Christian

is part of who I am. We have been taught to forgive. I think it is high time, if the President lied to us about weapons of mass destruction, then let's forgive President Clinton for all those lies. Let's forgive his administration, people like Madeleine Albright that lied, and let's move on. Let's put that behind us and just get on down the road.

And I would like to say, I do appreciate the visitation that Congressman MURTHA makes to those who have been injured and harmed and to the grieving families. He is very devoted in his visitation. And it obviously, as I have talked to him, it obviously affects him, as it would any of us that see people suffer.

There in East Texas, in my district, we had a Private First Class Steven Wright who is 19 years old. Was killed, he was from Kilgore, Texas. And, you know, some us, this was before I got elected to Congress. But having spent 4 years in the Army, I have been to funerals enough, back in the days when people didn't come to service members' funerals. And they present the flag to the deceased family and say, on behalf of a grateful Nation and they would look around, go where is the grateful Nation. There is nobody here. Just a few friends. Where is the grateful Nation?

And so out of concern that there might not be many show up to that young man's funeral, this hero, Steven Wright from Kilgore, many of us showed up from around east Texas that have been in the service before. And I am telling you, that little rural church was a few miles from the cemetery there on Highway 31. And I ended up at the back, and I checked the mileage. There were cars creeping along three solid miles to have their opportunity at the cemetery to pay tribute to that young man and his family. And I saw them again Memorial Day, his family. They know what the price is. They are not ready for us to cut and run. They know that to do that would diminish the value of what Private Wyatt fought and died for.

We had a Marine that I visited 2 or 3 weeks ago from Marshall, Tony Flynn. He took a mortar round in the chest. And I think through the prayers and the grace of God, he is doing well. And his mom was there with him. He is doing well. I tell you, there have been so many sacrifices. How tragic if we were to cut and run and leave all that has been done. So close. I mean, democracy is right there within their grasp. And when I was with Congressman SHAYS and Congressman MARSHALL over there, we had a meeting, the leader of the Kurdish party, Shia party, Sunni party, and in talking with them, one of the things I mentioned to them was that it is within their grasp. Just get the Prime Minister appointed. Get the cabinet appointed; that they can let this opportunity pass them by and they will be forgotten, or they can grasp it and they would be the George

Washingtons and the John Adams and the Patrick Henrys of this next, well, of the next generations to come, as well as in the Middle East itself.

I couldn't help but note, my good friend Mr. SCOTT said there is no good result that can occur from what we are doing there. Well, I have got good news. There have already been good results. You took a country that had never experienced democracy, never knew democracy, and yet in 2005, that first election, there were fliers all over the country, little fliers, had two sentences in their language that simply said, you vote, you die. Despite those all over the countryside, people turned out in millions to vote. They did it again for a constitution, and they came out in even greater numbers, and the Sunnis participated in the election in December. I am so proud of the courage of those people.

And I would like, at this time, to yield to my friend from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS). As far I know, I don't believe there is any other Member of Congress that has been more times to Iraq to ensure that we are doing the right thing, that our money is being spent appropriately, that we are giving our troops the things they deserve because of his heartfelt desire, and he is a big hearted man. But his heartfelt desire to make sure that our people are protected, our guys in harm's way are getting what they need and we are doing the right thing.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would be interested in hearing from my good friend, Mr. SHAYS from Connecticut, on this subject at this time. I yield to Mr. SHAYS.

Mr. SHAYS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And just to say that I appreciate the opportunity to appear with him and to have some dialogue.

Being to Iraq 12 times has been very interesting for me because what I have been able to do, I go every 3 or 4 months and I am able to kind of graph out how well we are doing or how well we are not doing and to have a sense of where we are headed.

If you were to just take April 2003 when I was there, and now, in June of 2006, you would say, well, we are not, things aren't as good as they were way back in April when everyone was euphoric. And if you are tempted to draw those two points you see a downward slope. But if you were an economist or anyone else looking at a graph you would say, well, what happened in between? Is the trend line up or is it down? Well, it has clearly been up. And the reason it has been up is that we saw a serious decline in what happened in Iraq shortly after we took over. We, unfortunately, allowed for the looting. We, unfortunately, didn't take charge of the munitions depots. So Iraqis got in there and took out a lot of armaments. And then we, and I think this was the biggest mistake. We allowed their army, their border patrol and their police to be disbanded.

Now, what we basically said to 26 million Iraqis is, you have no police, no

border patrol and army. And then what we said to 150,000 troops, mostly Americans, is you have to be their army, their police and their border patrol. Really, an impossible task. And I say that with a lot of regret, but also with the recognition that explains why things really started to decline. And what you then saw is the fact that you saw the Iraqis have real concerns about the United States. We had said, you lay down your arms, don't fight, and we will work with you. And the Iraqis would say to me, why are you putting my brother and my father and my uncle, my cousin, my son, particularly my husband out of work? That was their argument. And they said, why can't they at least guard a hospital?

Well, those were very poignant words for me because the first death we had was Wilfredo Perez from Norwalk, a young man who was guarding a hospital. We had another death Tyanna Avery Felder, this young woman from Bridgeport. And then we lost another American, Jack Dempsey, a very young man who graduated from high school and wanted to be in the Marines, and he went in the Marines instead of going on to college. These three fine Americans from my district lost their lives. I can look their families in the eye and say, without any hesitation whatsoever, that they did not die in vain. I can say that so long as we don't abandon Iraq, leave prematurely.

When we dug this hole with no army, no police and border patrol, and asked our military, we saw the problems that we have seen. But then what did we do to turn this corner and head in the right direction? We started to train their police, their border patrol and their army. That is what we did. And we saw in 2005, extraordinary elections. I was there for the first election. It was one of the most thrilling things that I have ever seen in my entire life. We were in a Kurdish area, in Irbil, and we saw Iraqi women bringing their husbands and family members to vote. They were so excited that after they voted they celebrated. And I was so excited watching these brave people as they voted. And what I saw was something pretty extraordinary. What I saw were Iraqis thrilled with the opportunity to vote. And I asked if I could put my finger in that ink jar. And they looked at me and said, with some astonishment, no. You are not an Iraqi. And I thought, she could have said I wasn't a Kurd. But she said I wasn't an Iraqi. She didn't think of Sunni, Shia and Kurd. In fact, when I go to Iraq and I will ask someone, are you a Kurd or a Shia or a Sunni, they will say I am a Shia, but I am married to a Sunni, or I will ask someone the same question. They will say, I am a Kurd. But sir, Kurds are Sunnis.

For me, it is an amazing thing to go to that country and to see the absolute conviction that Iraqis have that they can have a better future. And I think as I am seeing this, back here at home we are saying we need to leave. Again,

when I ask the Iraqis what is their biggest fear, their biggest fear is this, that you will leave us, that you will leave us before we can take hold of democracy and own it.

And I know my colleague made reference to the concept of lying. There is no question in my mind that anyone lied about weapons of mass destruction, not a scintilla of doubt about that issue. And I could confirm it in a whole host of ways. One is, we didn't let our troops go into Iraq until every one of them had protective chemical gear.

□ 2345

If we didn't think they had chemicals, if we didn't think they would use it, we sure as heck would not have spent our time doing that. What we should have made sure of was that they had body armor. So they did not have body armor. They had exactly what we thought they needed: protective gear against chemicals.

When I went to the Brits, the French, the Turks, the Jordanians, and the Iraqis, they all said this to me: He has weapons of mass destruction. Only the French said he wouldn't use it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MARCHANT). The time for the majority has expired.

Is there anyone from the minority that claims the additional time?

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to use the remainder of the time being there is no one here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman may proceed until midnight.

There was no objection.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I continue to yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SHAYS. Thank you. I am almost done for this part, and I would encourage the gentleman to stand up so we could have a little bit of a dialogue about this.

But when I read what he read in the resolution, declares that it is not in the national security interest of the United States to set an arbitrary date for the withdrawal or redeployment of United States Armed Forces from Iraq, I think it is a very clear statement. If people think it is in the national interest to have an arbitrary date, they can vote "no" against this resolution and hold their head up high. If like you, Mr. GOHMERT, and I feel that it would be an absolute huge mistake, and, in fact, I am not aware of any war that has been won by setting arbitrary dates, then we would want this statement to stand and we would support it. This declares that the United States is committed to the completion of the mission to create a sovereign, free, secure, and united Iraq. I believe the war in Iraq is a noble effort. I believe this describes exactly how I feel. If there are those who feel that we should not complete the mission to create a sovereign, free, and secure and united Iraq, they have the ability with their heads held high to vote against it.

I appreciate the opportunity we have had to debate these two very important points.

Mr. GOHMERT. Reclaiming my time, you brought up the point about an arbitrary date earlier tonight and then again just now, and for illustration purposes I can't help but think about World War II. And here you had Hitler basically hunkered down trying to withstand the onslaught as Patton and the 3rd Army and Montgomery moved forward. What if Congress had demanded a date at that time or before then and said if we do not win by, say, December 1 of 1945, it is hard to imagine but you know good and well Hitler would never have killed himself. He would have been in a bunker saying if we can just hold out, if I can stay on the run and stay alive until December 1, I win and I will be alive and can carry on some other day and continue with basically guerrilla tactics.

As the gentleman from Connecticut has said, no war has ever been won by setting an arbitrary date beyond which we were not willing to fight. Once the enemy knows that there is a date and that is all they have to get by, then it is just a matter of their surviving until that date and then they win.

Mr. SHAYS. If the gentleman will allow me to comment, I think the gentleman makes a very good point. I love to just think of the Revolutionary War and, being somewhat a student of history and loving history, thinking of when my professors would tell me that one-third of the American people supported the war against Great Britain, one-third opposed it, and one-third didn't care or didn't even know there was a war. But we were pretty divided. In fact, the war during that time we had families absolutely divided. And Benjamin Franklin's son was the governor of a State, did not want to give up that authority given to him by the crown, and opposed the war. Even among their own family, there was division.

But what I think about that Revolutionary War that just blows me away is George Washington had one failure after another after another. In fact, they said if the wind had been blowing the other way, he would have been captured in Manhattan. Thank goodness there was not the press that said we have made all these terrible mistakes, we need to leave. And it gets me to this point. We have made mistakes, but they do not justify leaving. What is justified is to stop making those mistakes and doing it the right way.

And if the gentleman would just indulge me a little longer, I am well aware that Abraham Lincoln was constantly criticized because his generals were not winning. In fact, his generals started criticizing him. In fact, a general ran against him in his reelection because they thought he was not fighting the war properly. So thank goodness we did not set an arbitrary date on either George Washington or Abraham Lincoln. Thank goodness we did not

say because you have made mistakes, we have got to just stop.

Mr. GOHMERT. Of course, being a history major at Texas A&M, I also am a great fan of history and do believe the adage those who refuse to learn from history are destined to repeat it. And then, of course, the follow-up to that is those who do learn from history will find new ways to mess up.

But going back to the Revolutionary War, the gentleman from Connecticut gives a great example. As history indicates, and McCullough did a great job of documenting this in his book 1776, before the victory December 24, 1776, where Washington crossed the Delaware, there was not much to really crow about. And as the gentleman well knows, that retreat from over to Manhattan with the superior British forces there could have been a disaster and would have been if the wind had been blowing the other way. But I think it was providential that fog came in and covered their retreat. But I believe it was on December 27, not only did the Congress not set an arbitrary date by which he had to win, they were so committed to victory, they passed a resolution that basically gave Washington whatever power he needed, whatever authority to spend money he needed to get the job done, to get the troops reassembled so that they could fight until they won the war. That is how committed they were. And in the cover letter, as I recall, and this is a testimonial to Washington's being the man for the time, it went along the lines of basically we submit a copy of the resolution and knowing that neither man nor his liberty will be in jeopardy with your having all this power, and then when it is no longer necessary, you will return it back, as well he did. But what a contrast to the discussion today to say, you know what, let us set an arbitrary date over here and then just pull out after that. We would not have had a successful conclusion to the American Revolution.

I would like to address something here. This is taken off-line from USA Today. And it says "Text of a Document Discovered in Zarqawi's Safe House," and then it has updated June 15, 2006, 2:31 am, the Associated Press. And it says "Text of a document discovered in terror leader Abu Musab al Zarqawi's hideout. The document was provided in English by Iraqi National security adviser Mouwafak al Rubaie. And this is supposedly from these guys, that it was discovered in a safe house. And it documents exactly the things that so many on the other side and a few on our side have been saying is not the case. Our own enemies have documented what Mr. SCOTT will be glad to know are good results that have been occurring.

And it goes on to say, and these are the terrorists writing this: "As an overall picture, time has been an element in affecting negatively the forces of the occupying countries due to the losses they sustain economically and

human lives, which are increasing with time. However, here in Iraq, time is now beginning to be of service to the American forces and harmful to the resistance." The terrorists call themselves resisters.

"For the following reasons:

Number one, "By allowing the American forces to form the forces of the National Guard, to reinforce them and enable them to undertake military operations against the resistance." The resistance being the terrorists, which is just what the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) was saying earlier. We have been there. They are training them. Some opponents are saying we have not been able to train people, that they cannot protect themselves. Well, the terrorists are saying in this document that our forces have been able to form them and train them and reinforce them and enable them to undertake military operations.

Mr. SHAYS. Will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. GOHMERT. I certainly will yield.

Mr. SHAYS. What is important in your dialogue is the terrorists. And there was this argument: Well, the terrorists are not in Iraq. I am not going to argue whether they were there before we went in, but no one can argue that they are not there now. In fact, the prince of the terrorists, al Zarqawi, was killed. He was killed operating and doing his handiwork in Iraq.

Mr. GOHMERT. Reclaiming the time, it is such a great point. He was killed.

I will tell you, I do not know if the gentleman has been hearing some of the ridiculous reports. One thing we have seen from this administration is they cannot keep secrets too well. The President went to Iraq without but a handful of people knowing. But if they try to keep a secret very long, somebody leaks from all over the place. And so there were some reports, and I couldn't help but shake my head, that said, We think they had Zarqawi on ice in a freezer somewhere and they just brought him out. And some have said he was beaten to death, that a bomb did not do that. Do you want to know how absurd that is? Can you imagine this administration having Zarqawi in a freezer somewhere for weeks and somebody not leaking that? I am sorry. That could not happen. That would have been leaked by somebody that they have got Zarqawi on ice.

Mr. SHAYS. I do not know, if that is the kind dialogue that has been happened in Texas. Most of my folks have recognized that we got him and it was due to good intelligence. But if I could, you are talking about this administration. Let me just talk briefly about what a former administration said, in other words, what Bill Clinton said, according to John A. Torres from the Florida Today on June 13 in a meeting he had on the 12th. He wrote, "Former President Bill Clinton told Florida Democrats on Monday that Iraq's fledgling government would falter if the United States were to withdraw its

troops. He also said more terrorists could emerge from that region without an American military presence."

So he is arguing that without a presence it would be worse. Then he said, and this is a quote: "The representative government there in Iraq is a hopeful sign," Clinton said at a fundraising reception for the Florida Democratic Party at the Orlando Marriott downtown. "But we need to stay there long enough for the politics to get worked out," he said. "If we withdrew tomorrow, that government couldn't survive."

"Clinton said he didn't agree with the original decision to invade Iraq before finishing military operations in Afghanistan. However he said the focus now needs to be on stabilizing Iraq and he warned that occupying Iraq for too long would backfire." Too long it would backfire, but he is very clear: We cannot leave until we stabilize Iraq.

Mr. GOHMERT. Those are important words from our former President Clinton, who had said himself numerous times that they did have weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, that Saddam did, and I am glad to hear that he is recognizing that an arbitrary withdrawal would be devastating.

There are numerous other things here in this document. If I could just touch on a couple very briefly as our time comes to a conclusion. He goes through about how the picture is bleak, and he goes on to say: "Based on the above points," and there were seven of them, "it became necessary that these matters should be treated one by one." And he has a strategy. The strategy is to use the media for spreading an effective and creative image of the resistance, or otherwise the terrorists. Another point was to create division and strife between America and other countries and among the elements disagreeing with it. And then after seven more points, he says: "In general and despite the current bleak situation, we think that the best suggestions in order to get out of this crisis," he calls it a crisis, "is to entangle the American forces into another war . . ."

Mr. SHAYS. This is al Qaeda that is saying that; correct?

Mr. GOHMERT. This would be al Qaeda that is saying this. They realize that they are in a crisis, they are big trouble, and that we are prevailing and that the situation looks bleak.

We believe the United States will prevail in the global war on terror and the noble struggle to protect freedom from terrorist adversaries will be all worthwhile.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for June 12, 13 and 14 on account of a family emergency.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ROSS, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. McDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. JONES of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. ALLEN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. BALDWIN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOHMERT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, June 22.
Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BISHOP of Utah, for 5 minutes, June 20.
Mrs. KELLY, for 5 minutes, today.
(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)
Mr. FORTENBERRY, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SHAYS, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mrs. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4939. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at midnight), the House adjourned until today, Friday, June 16, 2006, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8088. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final