

Nations and the broad international community.

I know that my government must go beyond these strong beginnings, must do much more than we have done so far, and we must do it quickly. Our people's courage and patience are formidable, but their expectations are high. And their needs are urgent.

This does not mean that we want big government. We cannot afford it, and we believe that government should not attempt to do what civil society and business can do better. The people of Liberia know that government cannot save the country. Only their own strength, their determination, their creativity, resilience and their faith can do that.

But they have the right to expect the essentials that only a government can provide. They have the right to a government that is honest and that respects the sanctity of human life. They need and they deserve an economic environment in which their efforts can succeed. They need infrastructure, and they need security. Above all, they need peace.

That is the task of my administration. To meet that challenge, to do what is right, I ask for the continuing support of this Congress and the American people.

Honorable ladies and gentlemen, my appeal comes with the recognition of all that you have already done. In addition to the financial assistance to disarm our fighters and feed and house our displaced, the artful diplomacy of the United States was central to ending our long conflict. We thank you with all our hearts.

As small and impoverished as we are, we cherish the friendship we have had with you. During the Second World War, we stood together, even if only symbolically, to fight Nazi expansionism and tyranny. At the request of President Roosevelt, we planted rubber trees after the Japanese seized the Indonesian supply. When U.S. law prohibited sending ships to a Europe at war, we agreed to establish a shipping registry to help transport American goods. During the Cold War, we hosted a submarine tracking center, an intelligence listening post, and one of the largest Voice of America transmitters in the world.

Again, we ask that we continue working together, but we do not ask for patronage. We do not want to continue in dependency. The benefits of your assistance must be mutual.

Honorable Members of Congress, much is at stake for all of us. Liberia at war brought misery and crimes against humanity to its neighbors, a toll that is beyond calculation. A peaceful, prosperous Liberia can contribute to democracy, stability, and development in West Africa and beyond.

Nine times—nine times—in the past 15 years, the United States has been forced to evacuate official Americans and their dependents from our country, at enormous cost to your taxpayers.

Monrovia, I am told, is the most evacuated U.S. embassy in the world. I am determined that you will not need to rescue your people from our shores for a 10th time. You contribute hundreds of millions of dollars to a U.N. peace-keeping force in Liberia. A fraction of this will be required to support a peaceful and stable Liberia.

Honorable Members of this great Congress, think with me about this. What is the return on an investment that trains young combatants for life, rather than death? What is the yield when our young men can exchange their guns for jobs? What is the savings in food aid when our people can feed themselves again? What is the profit from educating our girls to be scientists and doctors? What is the dividend when our dependence ends, and we become true partners rather than supplicants?

Honorable Members, we know that there is no quick fix for the reconstruction of our country; but Liberians, young and old, share their government's commitment to work, to be honest, to unite, to reconcile, and to rebuild. A nation so well endowed, so blessed by God with natural resources should not be poor. Starting from a small base, as we do, we have rubber and timber and diamonds and gold and iron ore. Our fields are fertile. Our water supply is plentiful. Our sunshine is warm and welcoming.

With your prayers and with your help, we will demonstrate that democracy can work, even under the most challenging conditions. We will honor the suffering of our people, and Liberia will become a brilliant beacon, an example to Africa and to the world of what the love of liberty can achieve. We will strive to be America's success story in Africa, demonstrating the potential in the transformation from war to peace; demonstrating the will to join in the global fight against terrorism; demonstrating that democracy can prevail, demonstrating that prosperity can be achieved.

The people of Liberia have already rolled up their sleeves, despite overwhelming obstacles, confident that their work will be rewarded, confident in the hope and promise of the future.

The women of Liberia and the women of Africa, some in the marketplaces and some in the high levels of government, have already shared their trust and their confidence in my ability to succeed and ensure that the doors of competitive politics and professionalism will be opened even wider for them.

Honorable Members, I will succeed. I will not betray their trust. I will make them proud. I will make you proud in the difference which one woman with abiding faith in God can make.

God bless you.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 2 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m., Her Excellency Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia, accompanied by the committee of es-

cort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Members of the President's Cabinet;

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1544

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN) at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1644

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOUSTANY) at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST PROVISIONS IN H.R. 4939, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all

points of order against provisions in H.R. 4939 be waived.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO OFFER CERTAIN AMENDMENTS AT ANY POINT DURING FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4939, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during further consideration of H.R. 4939 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 725, that the following amendments may be offered at any point in the reading:

An amendment by Mr. GILCHREST regarding section 3011; and an amendment by Mr. SABO, regarding the Defense Production Act; and that each such amendment may be offered only by the Member named in this request or a designee, shall be considered as read, shall not be subject to amendment except that the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations each may offer one pro forma amendment for the purpose of debate; and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole; and that each amendment shall be debatable for 20 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

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

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND HURRICANE RECOVERY, 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 725 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4939.

□ 1646

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4939) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, with Mr. BOOZMAN (Acting Chairman) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, 28½ minutes remained in general debate. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) has 19 minutes re-

maining and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 9½ minutes remaining.

Who yields time?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the Chairman of the committee, for his work in bringing this supplemental appropriations bill to the floor. He has really done an outstanding job of, I think, balancing the different interests that are involved here.

I want to take my time, Mr. Chairman, Members, to speak a bit about that part of the bill that deals with the foreign assistance funds. That is Chapter 3 of H.R. 4939.

The Foreign Operations portion of the fiscal year 2006 supplemental is \$2.08 billion. That amount is \$140 million, or 6.7 percent less than the request of the administration of \$2.2 billion.

Now, here is how we arrived at this lesser figure.

First, we eliminated funding requested by the President that is not for the current fiscal year. That is \$74 million. We eliminated funding that was requested for non-emergency costs. That is \$99 million. And we reduced costs by rescinding previously appropriated funds of \$17 million that are not needed because of changed circumstances.

Let me talk for a minute about specific regions and countries. First, Iraq. The bill provides new budget authority of \$1.67 billion for Iraq, or two-thirds of the amount in foreign assistance is going to Iraq. But that is a reduction of \$58 million from what the President requested. This reduction represents the amount requested for fiscal year 2007 costs for the U.S. Agency for International Development. As I said a moment ago, we concluded that this 2006 supplemental bill should not be used to pre-fund expenses of the next fiscal year.

In addition, the supplemental transfers \$185 million from the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund appropriation to augment the new funds provided in this supplemental. These are still unobligated funds that are appropriately applied to the purposes of this legislation. And that brings the total available to Iraq of \$1.85 billion.

Many Members are greatly concerned about Darfur and our efforts to stave off genocidal warfare in that region of Africa. Though a fraction of the amount requested for Iraq, our bill attempts to accomplish this. It contains \$201 million, fully funding the President's request for Darfur programs. This includes \$123 million for the African Union Mission in Sudan, or called AMIS, for peacekeeping activities. The administration has assured us that this \$123 million will finance the entire U.S. fiscal year 2006 contribution.

Also included in this amount is \$11.7 million for refugee assistance and \$66.3

million in nonfood assistance in the International Disaster and Famine Assistance Account. The plight of displaced persons in Darfur remains critical and is pathetic.

The supplemental bill provides new budget authority of only \$8.4 million for Afghanistan. This is a reduction of \$54 million from the request but does not constitute a lessening of our commitment to this emerging democracy. Rather, it represents, first, the amount requested, \$16 million, for fiscal year 2007 funds for USAID. It reduces that amount. Second, it eliminates the amount requested for non-emergency requirements of \$38 million. The \$8.4 million fully funds the request for emergency replacement of an electric turbine generator and assistance for migration and refugee requirements.

My colleagues should know that the Secretary of State has not yet met the requirements of the fiscal year 2006 Appropriations Act which requires a certification that the Government of Afghanistan is fully cooperating with U.S.-financed efforts to eradicate poppy cultivation. It did not seem prudent at this juncture to appropriate any non-emergency funds for Afghanistan until that certification can be made.

The legislation includes \$10 million in the Democracy Fund appropriation for the promotion of democracy, governance, human rights, independent media and the rule of law programs in Iran. This is a reduction of \$55 million from the requested amount. However, \$50 million of that is for broadcasting efforts and is addressed in Chapter 6 of this bill, the jurisdiction of Mr. WOLF's subcommittee.

For Liberia, the bill includes a total of \$63.8 million. \$13.8 million of that amount would be used to cover the extraordinary costs of refugees returning to Liberia, and \$50 million will provide assistance for economic and project support.

Now let me turn to the issues that are not specific dollar amounts. One of these is a general provision, Section 3012, not in Chapter 3 of the bill. It deals with assistance to the Palestinian Authority.

I want to be clear. This bill includes no new, no additional funding for the Palestinian territories, and the President's supplemental request included no such funding. However, the fiscal year 2006 Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill did include \$150 million to support the Palestinian people and build the capacity of the Abbas-led government. Since the fiscal year 2006 bill was passed, as my colleagues know, Hamas won a majority of the Palestinian legislature in the recent elections.

The provision included in this bill before us today reconfirms and reemphasizes congressional oversight of our foreign assistance programs to this troubled region. It directs that no fiscal year 2006 or prior year funding can be used to support the Palestinian Authority or a successor entity until the