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House of Representatives

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004—Continued

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise as a member of the Committee on Appropriations that raised the issue of Egypt last year. I have no amendment to offer, nor will I do so; but as the Committee on Appropriations notes in its report accompanying the bill: "Continued military cooperation between Egypt and the United States remains in the national security interest of both countries." I agree with that statement.

Egypt, however, has one of the largest and most modern militaries of the Middle East, with approximately \$4 billion in annual defense spending. Nearly one-quarter, however, of Egypt's people live in poverty, and the country has per capita income of just \$700 per year. Yet a quarter of their defense budget we pay for.

Half of Egypt's adults are illiterate, and official unemployment figures for 2001 were 12 percent, although unofficial estimates are as high as 15 percent. Only 3 percent of Egypt's land is arable, making the country unable to feed itself and forcing it to import roughly two-thirds of its food.

In this context, I am concerned about the mix of funding for Egypt, \$1.3 billion in foreign military sales, approximately a third of that in economic assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I am also concerned by the fact that in Egypt, which is a controlled government, some of the most virulent anti-Christian, anti-American, anti-Semitic information and anti-Christian, -U.S. and -Semitic education occurs in the schools of Egypt, the madrasas.

I believe Egypt has been an important ally of ours in trying to reach peace in the Middle East; but I also say, Mr. Chairman, as I did last year, that there needs to be significant focus

on the issue of Egypt's participation in furthering anti-American, anti-Semitic, anti-Christian rhetoric and education within the confines of that country and also in failing to appropriately assist its population in dire need of a focus on economic assistance.

I thank the chairman of the full committee for his tolerance, and I thank the gentlewoman from New York for yielding for me to make this point. I hope my colleagues will continue to focus on it.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chairman, I would like to share my thoughts on two programs funded by the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill: the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF). Both of these programs provided bottom-up development tools for our Latin American neighbors, and as chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Task Force on International Relations, I am proud and thankful to those members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus that joined me and Caucus Chairman CIRO RODRIGUEZ in a letter to appropriators supporting the critical work of these two programs.

The CASS program, which is funded at \$10 million this bill through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), serves as a bridge between the United States and our neighbors in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean by focusing on education and service to the community. CASS designs and implements international development programs to support sustainable socio-economic growth. These programs include technical training for employment, leadership development, business education, improving public policy and administration, and strengthening health and education. The CASS mission is to foster the direct involvement of disadvantaged populations in the economic and social development of their countries. The countries that are currently served include the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

I would like to extend my thanks to the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, especially my friends and colleagues Chair-

man JIM KOLBE and Ranking Member NITA LOWEY for including language in the Fiscal Year 2004 Foreign Operations committee report supporting the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS) program.

Through the CASS program, young leaders are given the opportunity to come to the United States and receive education and training at 1 of 20 participating education institutions, including El Paso Community College in my own district. Concentration is given to training to support broad-based economic development and environmental protection as well as programs focusing on skill enhancement to primary school teachers and healthcare workers to improve the region's rural schools and support the fight against infectious diseases. Each participant must develop a project for their home community and upon completion of their education and training in the United States return to their countries and implement their project.

During their time in the United States these young people give back to the communities where they are residing through service and by developing close ties with their host families and other American students, leaving them with a positive and lasting link to the United States. They also learn to read and speak English. The CASS approach has led to an exceptionally high rate (98.2 percent average over the past 6 years) of participants who return to their home countries where they contribute to economic growth and social progress. Employment rates among alumni are 90 percent in countries where unemployment rates are often very high.

Presently there are 405 CASS scholars in the United States in 12 States where the network includes community, technical, and junior colleges, and 4-year universities and colleges. These U.S. community-based institutions of higher education manage programs in the designated fields of study and contribute financially through cost sharing of at least 25 percent of program costs. Though recent state budget cuts have undermined the ability of some institutions to provide the cost sharing funds, the program still thrives.

El Paso Community College, located in my district, is one the Hispanic-serving institutions

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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involved in the CASS program. The college focuses on training rural health workers to deliver desperately needed services to some of the most poor and remote areas in the hemisphere. The program provides training and internships in a variety of areas such as infectious diseases, maternal and child health, environmental health, and community outreach. Students also spend time volunteering in the local community at health clinics and other social service and youth agencies. Upon their return home, they work with other rural healthcare professionals to improve and expand services in their communities.

I would like to take a moment to share some specific success stories coming out of the CASS program at El Paso Community College.

Ramona Caceres from the Dominican Republic and a CASS scholar at El Paso Community College during 2001–2002, has returned to her home country and is presently actively working in her community teaching first aid in a local school and has trained some of the teachers to perform eye exams. The program is known as “Agudeza Visual”. Further, Ms. Caceres will soon be presenting her thesis and graduating.

Mr. Carlos Sanchez, also a CASS scholar for 2001–2002 at El Paso Community College, is a Septima Clark award recipient and since returning to his home country of Honduras, has been working as a health promoter and within a year of assuming his job has been advanced to the position of regional supervisor.

During this year's internship at El Paso Community College, four students worked on a joint project between the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the El Paso City-County Health & Environmental Health District to prevent rabies in dogs in the county.

These stories are just a few examples of the way which the CASS program is making a difference not only in Central America and the Caribbean but also within the United States.

Unfortunately, this bill did not provide as much good news for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) as it did for CASS. I am disappointed that this bill cuts appropriations to the Inter-American Foundation by about \$1 million, to \$15,185,000 for fiscal year 2004. I understand that the chairman of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee is a supporter of the IAF and did the best he could within the constraints of a low budget allocation.

Established under the 1969 Foreign Assistance Act, the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) promotes entrepreneurship, self-reliance and democratic principles as well as economic progress for the poor in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IAF is one of the many tools we have to help our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere work their own way out of poverty. I hope that as this bill moves through the conference committee, funding for the IAF will be restored to its fiscal year 2003 level.

Mr. Chairman, the economic and social development of countries in the Western Hemisphere benefits us here at home. Programs such as CASS and IAF help our neighbors become stable, free, and prosperous. I therefore urge my colleagues to support these and other such programs in this bill and in the years to come.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I was planning to offer an amendment to the Foreign Operations

Appropriations Bill preventing tax dollars from going to the domestic shrimping industry's major foreign competitors. However, I have been informed that this amendment would be ruled out of order by the parliamentarian as legislating on an appropriations bill. While I am disappointed the House will not consider my amendment, I do wish to take this opportunity to comment on the merits of my amendment, which is based on language contained in my Shrimp Importation Financing Fairness Act.

The United States domestic shrimping industry is a vital social and economic force in many coastal communities across the United States, including several in my congressional district. A thriving shrimping industry benefits not only those who own and operate shrimp boats, but, also, food processors, hotels and restaurants, grocery stores, and all those who work in and service these industries. Shrimping also serves as a key source of safe domestic food at a time when the nation is engaged in hostilities abroad.

However, the Federal Government is strangling this vital industry with excessive regulations. For example, the Federal Government has imposed costly regulations, dealing with usage of items such as by catch reduction devices and turtle excluder devices (TEDS), on the industry. The mandatory use of these devices results in a significant reduction in the amount of shrimp caught by domestic shrimpers, thus damaging their competitive position and market share.

Seven foreign countries—Thailand, Vietnam, India, China, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Brazil—have taken advantage of the domestic shrimping industry's government-created vulnerabilities. These countries have each exported in excess of 20,000,000 pounds of shrimp to the United States in the first 6 months of 2002. These seven countries supplied nearly 70 percent of all shrimp consumed in the United States in the first 6 months of 2002 and nearly 80 percent of all shrimp imported to this country in the same period.

Adding insult to injury the Federal Government is forcing American shrimpers to subsidize their competitors. From 1999–2002, the U.S. Government provided approximately \$2,172,220,000 in financing and insurance for these foreign countries through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Furthermore, the United States' current exposure relative to these countries through the Export-Import Bank totals approximately \$14,800,000,000. Thus, the United States taxpayer is providing a subsidy of at least \$16,972,220,000 to the home countries of the leading foreign competitors of American shrimpers!

Many of the countries in question do not have free-market economies. Thus, the participation of these countries in U.S.-supported international financial regimes amounts to American shrimpers directly subsidizing their international competitors. In any case, providing aid to any of these countries indirectly benefits foreign shrimpers because of the fungibility of money.

In order to ensure that American shrimpers are not forced to subsidize their competitors, my amendment forbids taxpayer dollars from being used to support Export-Import and OPIC subsidies to the countries that imported more than 20 million pounds of shrimp in the first 6 months of 2002.

Mr. Chairman, it is time for Congress to stop subsidizing the domestic shrimping industry's leading competitors. Otherwise, the government-manufactured depression in the price of shrimp will decimate the domestic shrimping industry and the communities whose economies depend on this industry. I therefore hope that Congress will soon stand up for American shrimpers by passing my Shrimp Importation Financing Fairness Act.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support section 568 of H.R. 2800, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2004. Section 568 gives the President the authority to reduce the debts that poor countries owe the United States as a result of prior loans under various foreign assistance programs. This authority is included routinely in foreign operations appropriations bills. The rules governing the debates on prior foreign operations appropriations bills always have protected this language from points of order.

Unfortunately, this year, the Rules Committee reported and the House passed a rule that fails to protect subsection (a) paragraph (3) of section 568 from points of order against the inclusion of authorizing language in an appropriations bill. Section 568(a)(3) specifically gives the President the authority to reduce debts resulting from prior loans under agricultural programs and food assistance programs. The rest of section 568 is protected from all points of order, as it should be.

As a Member of Congress who has been working on the issue of debt relief for poor countries for many years, I am especially disappointed that the Rules Committee did not protect section 568 in its entirety from all points of order. Section 568 is critical to enable the President to reduce and reschedule poor countries debts. Section 568 is especially important for poor countries that do not currently qualify for other debt relief programs, such as the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

The President recently reduced the Congo's debts using the authority included in section 568. The Congo is an extremely impoverished country that is emerging from years of violent conflict. The Congo lacks the political institutions necessary to develop the detailed economic plans and poverty reduction strategies, which countries must develop to qualify for participation in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. The debt reduction provided under section 568 will free the Congo from the burden of substantial debt payments and assist the Congo in developing the political institutions necessary to qualify for other debt relief and foreign assistance programs.

If section 568(a)(3) is stricken on a point of order, we will narrow the President's authority to reduce poor countries' debts significantly and needlessly. Striking section 568(a)(3) would force poor countries that receive debt reduction to continue making substantial debt payments on debts that arise under certain foreign assistance programs while debts that arise under other foreign assistance programs are reduced. The President's authority to reduce debts should not depend upon whether a loan was issued under one foreign assistance program rather than another.

The President must have the authority to reduce the debts of poor countries whenever it is appropriate. I urge my colleagues not to insist on a point of order against section 568(a)(3) and to support section 568 in its entirety.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, I rise in support of H.R. 2800, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, and its general spirit, but I feel that certain plans do not receive the attention that is required in light of the pressing needs of the international community at this time.

The total \$17.1 billion recommendation in H.R. 2800 is far below the fiscal year 2003 spending level of \$23 billion for foreign operations and is \$1.7 billion below the President's fiscal year 2004 request. At the \$17.1 billion spending level, H.R. 2800 proposes to devote less than 1 percent of our GDP to foreign assistance.

I commend the committee's effort to maintain the funding of the various programs enumerated in Child Survival and Health (CS/H). This includes an increase in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention and increased allocation of resources to UNICEF. If H.R. 2800 passes, provisions to this end should be allocated for immediate relief administration. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has claimed more than 28 million lives. Current estimates suggest that 42 million are living with HIV. As a region, sub-Saharan Africa has the largest number of individuals living with HIV/AIDS in the world. Of the 42 million people infected worldwide, 29 million of them live in sub-Saharan Africa. A higher proportion of women is living with HIV infection or suffer from AIDS than men. As of 2002, women in sub-Saharan Africa represented more than half, approximately 58 percent, of all adults living with HIV/AIDS.

The infection rate is particularly high among young girls. In some African nations, infection rates are five times higher in young women than young men. AIDS now ranks as the number one cause of death in Africa and the fourth leading cause of death globally. These numbers are staggering and should strike a nerve in you each time you hear them. I am also certain that you all have heard these figures before. However it seems that we must constantly reiterate them in order to emphasize the dire situation that Africa is in today. AIDS is not only a threat to the health of populations; it is a threat to the social, economic, and political stability of nations as a whole. What we have failed to do, particularly in Africa, is chart a plan of action that attempts to address HIV/AIDS as a social crisis that affects all spheres of everyday life. This means that a promise of funds to address the problem is not good enough; there needs to be a targeted response that aims to address the multiplicative effects of HIV/AIDS in each sector. This includes making sure that young girls have access to educational opportunities and trying to develop methods by which women do not have to rely on their husbands for their economic stability. It is time to stop placing old Band-aids on fresh wounds and begin the process of healing our beloved Africa. Unfortunately, the Amendment offered by our distinguished colleague Representative Lowey that called for an additional \$1 billion for the Children Survival and Health Programs Fund, HIV/AIDS programs, and to designate the entire amount as an emergency requirement did not make it out of Committee due to a shortage of five votes; nevertheless, I fully support her efforts to this end. Likewise, I would have supported the Amendment offered by Representative KILPATRICK that proposed an additional \$5 million for the same items and reducing the

"Millennium Challenge Account" by the same amount. Her proposal fell short by only one vote in Committee. H.R. 2800 contains \$1.27 billion, or \$30 million above the President's request. Taken together with funds included in the Labor, Health and Human Services bill, the House has approved a total of \$2.074 billion for HIV/AIDS for 2004 which exceeds the President's FY 2004 request by \$35 million.

This bill, however, does not propose significant or definitive spending on war-related needs in Iraq and Afghanistan. Such spending increased the FY 2003 budget to \$23 billion with facility in the name of national security. The committee report as to the need for funding for post-war reconstruction of Iraq noted the following:

Events and more recent information obtained from the Office of Management and Budget and the Coalition Provisional Authority in Baghdad has reinforced the Committee's view that additional appropriated funds will be needed in fiscal year 2004. No request for Iraq has been received, and no funds are recommended in this Act.

Given the latest escalation of the United States death toll between yesterday and today to at least 153 by way of the bombing of two Humvees near a United States military convoy in North Baghdad and an ambush, it is very likely that the need for Iraq reconstruction is certain to require definitive funding. The chief of American and allied forces in Iraq and Afghanistan GEN John Abizaid, who took over from GEN Tommy Franks, announced plans to create and install a force of nearly 7,000 Iraqis to work with U.S. soldiers consisting of eight battalions of armed Iraqi militiamen, each with 850 men. The motivation behind the creation of this force is to "lower the profile of American forces" and to "put an Iraqi face on things." Replacing the faces of deceased American soldiers with Iraqi faces doesn't solve the problem. The death of Iraqi soldiers at the hands of Saddam Hussein sympathizers and dissidents will nevertheless require our attention and resources lest we allow a situation similar to that in Monrovia to occur.

Furthermore, H.R. 2800 will slightly increase funding allocations above that of FY 2003; however, the amounts requested will only scratch the surface of the emergent need due to famine and natural disaster in areas like Ethiopia. As we speak now, some 11–14 million people will go hungry in the coming months. Severe drought conditions destroyed over 15 percent of the October–November 2002 harvest in Ethiopia. The resultant failure of root vegetables and green crops to grow has caused families that depend on subsistence farming to not only lack food, but also seeds for replanting next year. This situation makes the availability of genetically modified organism (GMO) seeds dangerously attractive to the hungry, inuring them to the host of side effects and ailments that have yet to be confirmed or denied by the Food and Drug Administration. As a result of the poor arability of the land and other adverse conditions, not only are the people's crops suffering, but their livestock as well. With the mortality rate steadily rising, those remaining are experiencing a lowered body weight, which results in reduced traction, power and milk production, which again will lead to insecure food sources. Unless veterinary services improve, the death toll will continue to increase as the livestock's immune system grows weaker resulting from

poor conditions and common diseases. The combined effect of plummeting livestock prices and skyrocketing cereal prices, the poorer households face an even worse predicament in obtaining food. Their wage rate is reported to be 3 times lower in the current year than in the same period last year. According to recent studies, there were 35,000 people in Ziquala, 34,920 people in Ambassel, 16,300 in Wadla, 17,455 in Kewet and 156,200 in the three wards of South Gondar who are and will be in need of external assistance through the upcoming months. It strikes me as ironic that President Bush and the Administration took such pains to publicize the recent trip to Africa only to be followed up by a less-than-sufficient budget proposal by his House GOP counterparts.

Finally, I would hope that some of the proposed FY 2004 funding can be channeled to an effort to mobilize women in the peace process. I propose that women play any and all roles that will give them an opportunity to use their leadership skills in the peace process. I took advantage of a unique experience when I served as an Honorary Chair for the Women's Partnership for Peace in the Middle East in Oslo, Norway in June of this year. I shared a panel when an unprecedented group of more than 70 women from Israel, Palestine, the United States, Europe and Asia met in Oslo, Norway at the Nobel Peace Institute to launch the Women's Partnership for Peace in the Middle East.

The objective of the Oslo Summit was to set clear goals and devise a plan of action for achieving a greater role for women in peace negotiations in the region and in the overall effort to achieve peace, a movement largely devoid of women's perspectives and participation. I would like to see women play a more pronounced role not only in the establishment of business opportunity but also in the peace process, and this kind of forum offers a platform that is both transnational as well as international. In devising a plan to fund our foreign operations, it is critical that we include cost-effective measures of peacekeeping by deputizing our strong women leaders.

Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, for the reasons stated above, I support H.R. 2800.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my support for H.R. 2800, the Fiscal Year 2004 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

While I am deeply disappointed that the bill provides less than half of the President's request for the Global AIDS Fund and less than two-thirds of the money requested for the Millennium Challenge Account, I am encouraged by the launch of these bold new initiatives to provide vital assistance to the developing world.

I also fully support the bill's bilateral assistance account, including \$2.8 billion in economic and military aid for Israel, \$1.9 billion in assistance for Egypt, and \$456 million for Jordan, which has long provided a measure of stability in the Middle East and reinforced the Camp David Accord and the Israel-Jordan peace treaty.

I have great ambivalence, however, over the bill's acknowledgement of President Bush's move to provide \$20 million in direct aid to the Palestinian Authority Ministry of Finance.

On the one hand, I believe the funds are necessary to reinforce the Road Map and the

U.S. commitment to the governance of Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmood Abbas. Deposited to the Palestine Investment Fund (PIF), the money will shore up the work of newly appointed Palestinian Finance Minister Salam Fayyad and advance his effort to eradicate corruption and put Palestinian resources to work for development instead of violence.

On the other hand, I am wary of providing direct aid while anti-Israel incitement continues on the Palestinian terrorist infrastructure remains in place. What guarantee do we have that this money won't go into the same black hole as all of the other international aid funds contributed since the beginning of the Oslo process? How can we be sure the money won't end up financing terrorism or corruption?

Since the signing of the Oslo Accord the international community has invested more than \$4.5 billion to organize Palestinian infrastructure. For the past 3 years, Arab and European donors have been transferring \$45 million to the Palestinian treasury every month. Yet, even in the quietest days of the peace process, the Palestinian economy languished with high unemployment and stagnant growth.

Palestinian companies created to provide services for the Palestinian people have done nothing but line the pockets of Arafat's henchmen. Corporations set up by the Palestinian Authority to manage telecommunications, energy, and phone service to the Palestinian people have been proven to be nothing more than fronts for money laundering and terrorist activity.

At the same time, the results of Finance Minister Fayyad's work has been impressive. Teamed up with a host of international monitors, the PIF has undertaken an ambitious and critically important task of auditing all Palestinian Authority companies, replacing and reorganizing management, and operating all of the restructured firms through a centralized and transparent system. The effort has quickly become a proven method to cut off Palestinian Authority funds that were being used for nefarious purposes.

Before the PIF was created, there was no way to monitor Palestinian Authority revenues or expenditures. For example, until recently taken over and audited by the PIF, the Palestinian petroleum company had been regularly used to fund the terrorist activities of Fatah and the Al-Aqsa Martyr's Brigade. Similarly, the PIF has stepped in to stop the Gaza phone company from cooking its books to write off "expenses" while never providing service to its customers.

The steady stream of money for terrorism is finally drying up. The Israeli Government has already approved the PIF system to deposit Palestinian tax revenues that were long withheld until appropriate safeguards were in place to ensure the money did not end up in terrorist hands.

It is our expectation that the direct aid to the PIF by the United States should be seen as a tenuous first step, as a confidence building measure. It is an expression of our commitment to help Prime Minister Abbas consolidate his mandate for a different Palestinian future. For too long, the Palestinian people have become dependent on terrorist organizations like Hamas and Islamic Jihad because Arafat's mismanagement denied them basic social services like education, water, and health.

With this aid package, as instituted by President Bush, the United States hopes to set an

example for the international community to direct all donations and investments to the PIF and distance themselves from Arafat's money trail of devastation and murder.

I firmly believe, however, that the aid should not be viewed as a standing fund or a full resumption of ties to the Palestinian Authority. The President was only able to extend the grant with a waiver, which would still be required again before any additional aid could be considered. It is vitally important that Congress conduct vigorous oversight to ensure that the money is properly spent.

We must also require clear benchmarks to evaluate when and whether additional aid should be considered in the future. The most crucial is that no additional aid should be considered before all security forces are under a centralized control of Prime Minister Abbas with all payroll payments to Palestinian Authority officers organized electronically and transparently through the PIF.

President Bush's June 24, 2002, speech laid out the terms for a new Palestinian leadership untainted by terror to emerge. Progress can only be measured through security, cooperation and accountability.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentlewoman's time has expired.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I have no additional speakers in general debate, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2800

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 1(c) of

Public Law 103-428, as amended, sections 1(a) and (b) of Public Law 103-428 shall remain in effect through October 1, 2004.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, \$71,395,000: *Provided*, That the Export-Import Bank may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until October 1, 2004.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$35,000) shall not exceed \$41,385,000: *Provided further*, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, \$24,000,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Non-Credit Account: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall be available for direct loan obligations and loan guaranty commitments incurred or made during fiscal years 2004 and 2005: *Provided further*, That such sums shall remain available through fiscal year 2012 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2004, and through fiscal year 2013 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2005.

In addition, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account and merged with said account.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2005.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other

purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2004, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for child survival, health, and family planning/reproductive health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$2,235,830,000, to remain available until September 30, 2005: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children displaced or orphaned by AIDS; (2) family planning/reproductive health; (3) health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs, and related education programs, which directly address the needs of mothers and children; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) immunization programs; and (6) oral rehydration programs: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for non-project assistance, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$250,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of child survival, maternal and family planning/reproductive health, and infectious disease programs: *Provided further*, That the following amounts should be allocated as follows: \$324,000,000 for child survival and maternal health; \$27,000,000 for vulnerable children; \$840,830,000 for HIV/AIDS; \$155,500,000 for other infectious diseases; \$368,500,000 for family planning/reproductive health; and \$120,000,000 for UNICEF: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, and in addition to funds allocated under the previous proviso, not less than \$400,000,000 shall be made available, not withstanding any other provision of law, for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the "Global Fund"), and shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated and allocated for HIV/AIDS and the Global Fund under this Act, not to exceed \$870,830,000 may be apportioned to the Office of the Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally (the "Coordinator"), of which amount: \$400,000,000 shall be made available as a contribution to the Global Fund; not less than \$15,000,000 should be made available as a contribution to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative; not more than \$6,326,000 may be available for administrative expenses; and not more than \$50,000,000 may be made available under the authority contained in section 1(f)(2)(A)(iii) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956: *Provided further*, That no United States contribution to the Global Fund may cause the total amount of United States Government contributions to the Global Fund to exceed one-half of the total amount of funds contributed to the Global Fund from all other sources: *Provided further*, That if, by June 30, 2004, the application of the previous proviso prevents a contribution of the full amount allocated for the Global Fund, the amount that cannot be made available for the Global

Fund may be made available by the Coordinator, through relevant executive branch agencies, for activities to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, or malaria, subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That in carrying out the duties specified in section 1(f)(2)(B)(ii)(VII) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, the Coordinator shall ensure that assistance is provided for activities in not fewer than 15 countries, at least one of which shall not be in Africa or the Caribbean region: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$60,000,000 may be made available for a United States contribution to the Vaccine Fund, and up to \$6,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development" for costs directly related to international health, but funds made available for such costs may not be derived from amounts made available for contribution under the preceding provisos: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds appropriated under this heading that are available for child survival and health programs, shall be apportioned to the Office of the Coordinator, or the United States Agency for International Development, and the authority of sections 632(a) or 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any comparable provision of law, may not be used to transfer or allocate any part of such funds to the Department of Health and Human Services including any office of that agency, except that the authority of those sections may be used to transfer or allocate up to \$35,000,000 of such funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: *Provided further*, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision

not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from accounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of Illinois:

In title II, in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$150,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND", insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$150,000,000 is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95 (108th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004

In title II, in the item relating to "DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$200,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$20,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND", insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than

\$97,300,000 shall be made available for assistance for sub-Saharan Africa: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$20,000,000 is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95 (108th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004

In title II, in the item relating to "MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$200,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "DEBT RESTRUCTURING", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$300,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "DEBT RESTRUCTURING", after the dollar amount in the second proviso, insert the following: "(increased by \$300,000,000)".

In title II, in the item relating to "DEBT RESTRUCTURING", at the end of the second proviso, insert the following:

, of which funds \$300,000,000 shall be made available pursuant to such title for the reduction of debt of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In title II, in the item relating to "DEBT RESTRUCTURING", insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$300,000,000 is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95 (108th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004

In title IV, in the item relating to "CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$10,709,970)".

In title IV, in the item relating to "CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND", insert before the period at the end the following:

: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$10,709,970 is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95 (108th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of order is reserved.

(Mr. JACKSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, just before I present my amendment, I want to make an observation.

The chairman said a few moments ago that this bill represents a \$1 billion increase over last year's numbers. The development assistance account under this bill is down from the fiscal year 2003 numbers, and it is down from the request in fiscal year 2004. The economic support fund in this bill is down from the fiscal year 2003 enacted and the fiscal year 2004 request.

□ 1715

The African Development Foundation is down from fiscal year 2003; and

under the 2004 request, migration and refugee assistance is down, debt restructuring is down, peacekeeping operations also down, and the African Development Bank is also down.

Mr. Chairman, I stand today because Africa is in a state of emergency. Africa is the poorest region in the world containing a majority of the world's poorest countries. One in three people in sub-Saharan Africa do not get enough to eat every day, and only one in two people have access to clean drinking water. One in three children completes elementary school, and the average life expectancy in Africa is just 49 years, and the countries hardest hit by AIDS just 30 years.

President Bush made a promise on March 14, 2002 at the Inter-American Development Bank. And on March 22, 2002, at the U.N. Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, Mexico, the President said, "The United States will lead by example. I have proposed a 50 percent increase in our core development assistance over the next three budget years. Eventually this will mean a \$5 billion increase over current levels." And the President said further, and I quote, "This is new money. This money is above and beyond existing aid requests in the current budget I submitted to Congress. I carry this commitment in my soul."

In other words, the President promised to add to, not take away from core development assistance accounts. Congress must not now make President Bush's promises look hollow. But the bill before us today risks doing that. The President proposed an \$18.8 billion budget for foreign operations, while this bill funds at \$17.1 billion. Development assistance in our bill is \$25 million below the President's request and \$60 million below the fiscal year 2003 level. The President's request for \$300 million for bilateral debt relief for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a nation in civil war, was not included in this bill.

So my amendment, Mr. Chairman, seeks to restore and increase the critical development assistance funding for more than 600 million people in 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. It seeks to make good on the President's commitment. My amendment adds a total of \$680 million to the foreign operations bill. Two hundred million dollars of the \$680 million is offset by reducing the Millennium Challenge Account, which applies to only three countries out of 48 in Africa, from \$800 million to \$600 million to pay for development assistance for sub-Saharan Africa. Four hundred eight million dollars is declared emergency spending, of which \$150 million is added to survival and health programs; \$20 million is added to the Economic Support Fund, and earmarks \$97 million in ESF funds for sub-Saharan Africa. Three hundred million dollars is added for debt relief in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, restoring the President's request. Eleven million dollars is added

for the Africa Development Fund, again restoring the President's full request of \$118 million.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is clear and simple. It provides emergency spending for an emergency. I urge Members to support my amendment, and I also urge my colleagues to think long and hard about other emergencies on the African continent other than just AIDS.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I understand that there is a bipartisan agreement not to call any votes between now and 6:45. I have missed only one vote in the last 8 years, 3,999 out of 4,000, and that means, Mr. Chairman, that I have been here through every temper tantrum, every motion to adjourn, every motion for the Committee to rise, every motion to recommit, every final passage, and every approval of the Journal for the last 8 years. And so right around 6:30 or 6:45, for the first time in the history of the United States Congress, we will have a motion that the Committee rise to help Africa.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Jackson amendment to add \$480 million in emergency funds for Africa. This amendment would add \$300 million for debt relief for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, \$150 million for child survival programs in Africa, \$20 million for economic support funds for Africa and \$10 million for the African Development Fund.

This bill underfunds a number of accounts that provide assistance to the people of sub-Saharan Africa, the poorest region of the world. More than 300 million people in sub-Saharan Africa survive on under \$1 per day. Almost half of the continent does not have access to safe water sources. Only one in three African children completes elementary school, and one in three people in sub-Saharan Africa does not get enough to eat every day. Average life expectancy in Africa is just 49 years. In the countries hardest hit by the AIDS epidemic, life expectancy is just 30 years.

As a member who has been working on the issue of debt relief for poor countries for many years, I am especially concerned about the lack of funding in this bill for debt relief for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Enhanced HIPC Initiative was developed to free impoverished countries from the burden of debts and allow them to invest their resources in AIDS treatment and prevention, health care, education and poverty reduction programs. Most of the funds necessary to provide debt relief to the countries that are eligible for participation in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative were appropriated in the years 1999 through 2002. The President requested \$300 million in fiscal year 2004 to provide debt relief to the Congo, but these funds were eliminated from this bill. The Jackson amendment would restore the \$300 million included in the President's request and permit the Congo to benefit from the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

The President recently returned from a trip to several African countries. During his trip, he talked about American support for Africa and American programs that provide assistance for Africa's development. However, if Congress does not appropriate the funds to implement African development programs, American support for Africa will be mere rhetoric. The Jackson amendment would provide funds to these

critical development programs that promote American goodwill in Africa, while assisting some of the world's poorest people.

I urge my colleagues to support the Jackson amendment.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I do make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states, in its pertinent part, "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law." This amendment directly does change existing law, and I would ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) wish to be heard in rebuttal of the point of order?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I do wish to be heard in rebuttal.

My amendment does not offer any changes in existing law. My amendment simply allows emergency funding under the stated provisions. My amendment simply moves money around in an existing account, and under the House budget resolution there is a provision for emergency funding.

And while part of my amendment is offset by a reduction in the Millennium Challenge Account, the other part of my amendment is perfectly within order in the context of emergency spending as approved by the House budget resolutions in the relevant sections of the legislation.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would just make the simple comment that it is an emergency designation and that changes existing law.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) wish to address the point of order?

Mrs. LOWEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Although I certainly respect the chairman's point of order, I just wanted to make a few points before the Chair rules.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman does stress the urgency of the request that he has made in this bill. I have tried repeatedly to get an emergency amendment for \$1 billion, which would match the authorization, bringing the current appropriation from \$2 billion to \$3 billion for HIV/AIDS, and I certainly applaud the gentleman for making this point again. And I also want to applaud the gentleman for talking about the urgency of conditions in Africa.

Certainly the chairman and I would have been delighted to have the appropriation recommended by the President, which was \$18.8 billion, and it was unfortunate that the leadership cut our

appropriation to \$17.1 billion. We know the reality, based upon last year, that \$23 billion was the total amount that was appropriated for fiscal year 2003. We know that this bill does not include funding for operations in Iraq. We know there will be other urgent needs in the year. And I just want to thank the gentleman from Illinois for again bringing these issues to our attention.

We have the power of a great Nation to act, and to act and respond to these urgent situations I think is a moral imperative.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, if I can be recognized further on the point of order before you rule, I did offer this amendment in the Committee on Rules but it was not granted a waiver.

And so, unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of order is conceded and sustained.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. KILPATRICK

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. KILPATRICK:

Page 5, line 22, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$300,000,000)".

Page 6, line 21, after the second dollar amount insert "(increased by \$300,000,000)".

Page 30, line 5, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$300,000,000)".

Ms. KILPATRICK (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that would begin to meet the President's pledge as he traveled to Africa less than a week ago. During the time in Africa, President Bush pledged to five heads of State and millions of people that he would fund the AIDS initiative at \$15 billion over 5 years.

On March 27, this Congress passed an authorization for that \$15 billion commitment over 5 years. In that authorization in March it had \$3 billion as the first installment on that \$15 billion pledge. My amendment offers \$300 million to begin to meet the pledge, and again not fully funding the pledge, understanding the restraints that we are within.

I offer this amendment because, as was mentioned before, the pandemic in the world and certainly in Africa on that continent, sub-Saharan Africa, 48 countries, over 700 million people with a high incidence of HIV and AIDS need the assistance. In addition, in India, with over 1 billion people, China with similar populations, Russia, the Caribbean, there is a pandemic of enormous proportions all over the world. This is the number one country in the world. We ought to set the pace. I do not want our commitments to be taken lightly. The President has seen firsthand what

this illness has done to families, to communities, to countries of the world, and I urge him to accept our amendment.

We ask that the \$300 million be offset, and I fully support the Millennium Challenge Account and commend the President for beginning the process of establishing it. The \$300 million offset would come from the \$800 million in this foreign operations bill, which would leave \$500 million in the Millennium Challenge Account. And I might add, this House just passed the MCA account last week. The Senate has yet to act on this account. We do know that the bills will be sent to the President soon, he will sign them and he will begin initiating the administration in setting up the Millennium Challenge Account.

I want to discuss what things have to happen before any of this \$500 million can be spent. The President will appoint a CEO, with support and advice from the Senate, who then will hire a board and put a board in place to administer the MCA. They will then hire 150 to 200 employees to implement the things that the legislation requires. Twelve countries will then be identified that meet certain criteria in the bill. The proposals have to be drawn up, they have to be submitted, the countries have to respond again, and then the money then has to be given out. We believe much of that \$500 million will not be spent before the first quarter in this fiscal year.

The pandemic stretches across these countries I have mentioned, over 42 million people living with HIV/AIDS today. UNAIDS has already said to us that of all the monies coming into the U.N. for the pandemic, we will be \$3 billion short of what we really need to address the pandemic. Given that situation, given the whole process that the MCA must go through between now and October 1 when we think it might be initiated and funded, right through the spring before all those steps can be taken and fully implemented, we believe that the offset matches and that there will be enough resources in MCA, which I fully support, to begin the process of establishing the Millennium Challenge Account.

At the same time, people living with HIV and AIDS are dying as we speak. The money will not be pilfered, as one Member said earlier today. These are things happening on the ground in these countries around the world today. There are proven success stories in many countries around the world.

So I urge my colleagues to accept the Kilpatrick amendment. It is on time, it is right now, and it is something that millions of people need all over this world as we speak. I want everybody to know again that the \$3 billion shortfall that the UNAIDS says is needed is needed today and can be spent today.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to first of all thank the gentlewoman from Michigan

for offering this, and I think the debate here is a very good and healthy one because I think it underscores some important policy differences and also allows us to have a full airing of this issue.

□ 1730

She has been a tremendous contributing member to our subcommittee. She is a passionate advocate for assistance to Africa on HIV/AIDS and development assistance, and I respect very much the gentlewoman from Michigan and her position. I do disagree with her position. Let me just take a moment to explain why.

First of all, I want to just correct one statement that the gentlewoman made and that is that the Senate has not acted on the Millennium Challenge Account. They have adopted it as an amendment to the State Department authorization bill on the floor, the bill is still pending final action, but it has been adopted on the floor of the Senate. So I think we are working our way towards approval of it.

This amendment would undermine what the President has laid out as one of his new initiatives. I am very excited about this. I was with the President in Monterrey when he talked about the new Millennium Challenge Account. I believe this is the most innovative and creative idea in foreign assistance since the Marshall Plan, maybe since President Kennedy's Partners in Progress program. There is no doubt in my mind that this is a new way of looking at foreign assistance and one which gives an opportunity for countries to be a part of our development of a foreign assistance program.

Most of our traditional foreign assistance is delivered through contractors. We decide which countries we are going to go into. We go into those countries. We hire a contractor to help develop training of nurses, to develop curricula in high schools, but we decide what is going to be done, and a contractor from the United States does this. The Millennium Challenge Account says to these countries, if you show that you have a commitment through transparency, through a lack of corruption, through openness in the process, we invite you to come and apply, we invite you to get a substantial part of these new dollars that are going to be appropriated, and we invite you to show us that you can spend these in a way that leads to sustained development, that actually increases the standard of living for the people living in these countries. I think it is a very exciting way to look at development assistance.

The President has made a commitment that it will not cut the basic development assistance that we now have in place. This is going to be added on, on top of it, so it is new development assistance. I think that is very important to keep in mind, Mr. Chairman.

Let me just make a couple of other points here. The gentlewoman is right

that this program is in its infancy, it is not even born, in a sense, yet, since the legislation has not been enacted into law. That is why we are not including in our appropriation as much as the President requested. The President asked for \$1.3 billion. We are about 40 percent almost underneath that at \$800 million. But there is no doubt in my mind that we can deliver this assistance and really make a difference during the coming year. To cut it below that, not only do we have a statement from the White House that senior advisers would recommend a veto if we cut it below the \$800 million amount, but I think it would be extraordinarily unwise.

Perhaps one of the last points I want to make, Mr. Chairman, is that this legislation goes hand in hand with what we are trying to do on HIV/AIDS. You cannot separate development assistance from HIV/AIDS. The health infrastructure in a country, the basic education of children so that they can understand about prevention of HIV/AIDS, all of this goes hand in hand, hand in glove. They go together. So we should not think as though we are taking something away from HIV/AIDS. This is a complementary program for HIV/AIDS. It gives us a real opportunity to do something about it.

I think we are going to hear probably that only three countries in Africa qualify. I do not know where that statement comes from, but that is absolutely not true. On the basis of income, which is the only thing in the bill we have passed, on the basis of income, many of the countries in Africa do meet that criteria. There is another set of criteria that is a more subjective one, that they have to get through a list of criteria before they would qualify; but there is nobody that yet has said exactly how those criteria are going to be applied. So it would be absolutely incorrect to say that only three countries in Africa could qualify. That is absolutely not true.

Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment which would be, I think, very detrimental to not only HIV/AIDS in Africa but to development assistance. I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mrs. LOWEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Kilpatrick amendment. I just want to make a point at the beginning to my distinguished chairman. Based upon the information I have received and we have received as a committee from the administration that MCA, and as you and I know we have received very little information, based upon the criteria that they have set out, only three African nations would qualify in 2004 and 2005, an additional three. I welcome additional information, but the administration has not been over to brief us.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. That statement does not come from the administration. There is an individual with one of the think tanks here in town who has gone through this proposed set of criteria, proposed set, because it is not in the law, the proposed set of criteria that would be used and said only three would qualify. But the only thing in the law is the income. That is the only thing in the law.

Mrs. LOWEY. Reclaiming my time, I understand that. And the reason we have had to depend upon think tanks for this information is that the administration, other than developing the criteria, has not responded to us in a request for specifics. Why do we not leave it at that, and I will go on and make a few other points. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I do support this amendment because the amendment would add \$300 million to the Child Survival Account to fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and is offset by a corresponding cut in the Millennium Challenge Account. Along with the \$2 billion already provided in this bill and in the labor-HHS bill, the amendment would bring the total amount appropriated for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria to \$2.3 billion. I had hoped that my amendment to add \$1 billion for HIV/AIDS would be made in order, but it was not. I believe that this amendment is a step in the right direction and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Nearly 3 months ago, the House voted to authorize \$3 billion to fulfill the first year of the President's 5-year, \$15 billion global AIDS initiative. Amendments to cut the \$3 billion level were defeated soundly by the full House. And the President did leave the distinct impression during his recent trip to Africa that the full \$3 billion would be provided in 2004, despite the fact that he only requested \$2 billion in funding. In fact, OMB's statement of administration policy on this bill, which arrived just a short time ago, threatens to veto the bill if we move funds from the MCA account for HIV/AIDS programs. Frankly, I find it outrageous that a veto is threatened over the fact that funding may be shifted from a proven, up-and-running program to a brand new initiative that has not yet begun.

This threat does prove one thing, however. Clearly the President has no intention of reaching a \$3 billion level for HIV/AIDS as was authorized in 2004. The rhetoric that surrounded the signing of the HIV/AIDS bill was hollow. Today we have an opportunity to prove that our commitment was real.

HIV/AIDS is not only a humanitarian crisis; it is a grave threat to global stability. The African continent is being destroyed by this pandemic. Of the 42 million people infected with HIV, almost three-quarters live in Africa. Life

expectancies in Africa are falling rapidly and in some countries people are not expected to live past their forties. By the year 2010, there will be 40 million AIDS orphans. There are still many countries in Africa where condom distribution, access to HIV testing, and education programs is still not available. More resources are necessary and our capacity to plan and deliver programs can and must be expanded. The global AIDS bill recently passed by Congress requires that our HIV/AIDS programs begin a transition from awareness and comprehensive prevention to treatment and abstinence promotion programs. This will be an expensive undertaking, and it should not replace current efforts which emphasize a balanced approach to prevention and awareness. New efforts require new resources.

These funds can be spent wisely next year. The most recent United Nations report, the subject cites the need for \$8.3 billion for HIV/AIDS programs next year, while estimating that only \$5.3 billion will be provided by all donors combined, leaving a gap of \$3 billion.

The amendment also leaves open the possibility of an increase above the \$400 million already in the bill for the Global Fund. Having more U.S. dollars in place for the fund will serve as an incentive for other donors to do more.

The additional funds can be used next year to: speed expansion of Mother-to-Child transmission programs; accelerate the creation of viable treatment programs; establish drug purchase and distribution programs; expand the President's initiative beyond the 14 countries currently identified; and expand prevention programs.

I support the offset included in this amendment not because I do not support the MCA initiative, but because all the funds provided in the bill cannot be used next year. Legislation setting the parameters for the new Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) has just passed the House and may not pass the Senate anytime soon. There are many unresolved issues relating to Congressional oversight and eligibility criteria. The head of the MCC has not been appointed, no staff are in place, and no financial or contracting procedures exist. Under the best circumstances, it will take 12 to 18 months for the Corporation to be fully functioning. Passage of this amendment leaves the MCC with \$500 million for 2004, which I believe is more than enough.

The additional funding for HIV/AIDS can be used wisely next year. It will make a real difference and save lives, and it will demonstrate to the world that when the United States makes a promise, we keep it.

I urge support of the Kilpatrick amendment.

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words. I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, by opposing this amendment, I do not wish to minimize our constitutional duty to establish our Nation's spending priorities. Even when a President invokes national security as the basis for a funding request, we have the responsibility to

scrutinize the underlying justification, disagreeing where we must.

The fiscal year 2004 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act carefully balances the foreign policies of Congress and the President. Regrettably, this amendment alters that equilibrium without sufficient cause. President Bush has proposed two historic initiatives that will help win the war on terror through the power of America's compassion and the strength of America's convictions. By virtue of his plan to aggressively fight AIDS in the developing world and his Millennium Challenge Account proposal, the President has presented a comprehensive vision for a safer, freer, healthier and more prosperous world, a goal that we all share.

Both of these initiatives deserve our enthusiastic support. Individually, neither of these proposals can achieve our critical humanitarian and strategic objectives. By cutting funding to the Millennium Challenge Account, we would seriously hobble this comprehensive reform of United States assistance to developing nations in this critical first year. In particular, we would risk losing this opportunity to demand action and accountability from recipient governments rather than mere promises. Nevertheless, this amendment inexplicably deprives the Millennium Challenge Account of its necessary funding. The amendment's sponsors have failed to provide us with a compelling rationale for this approach other than the general vital importance of fighting AIDS in the developing world. I do not dispute this basic contention. Yet we must not become so single minded about this objective that we sacrifice the most revolutionary foreign aid proposal since the Marshall Plan.

America's ability to win the war on terror depends on how well we use our economic, diplomatic, and humanitarian tools at our disposal to relieve suffering, build stability, and promote freedom and prosperity around the globe. Congress, in agreement with the administration, has painstakingly allocated the resources necessary to achieve these objectives. The stakes are simply too high to sacrifice the reward of sound economic practices and good governance policies in recipient nations that the MCA would encourage.

I urge my colleagues to preserve the efficacy of the President's visionary initiative by defeating this amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, it was not long ago here in this Chamber that the President of the United States stood right at the desk before you and he mentioned the word "Africa" twice in a State of the Union address. One of those times, well, we will leave that time alone, but the time that is important to us, the President came to this

Congress and he said, I ask the Congress to commit \$15 billion over the next 5 years including nearly \$10 billion in new money to turn the tide against AIDS in the most afflicted nations of Africa and the Caribbean.

Mr. Chairman, I was sitting right there where the gentlewoman is sitting, and I stood up and gave the President, along with this Chamber, the most incredible standing ovation that was sustained by Members of Congress that I think we have seen in this Chamber in a long time. We considered the President's initiative to be bold on the question of AIDS for Africa. Now the rubber meets the road. The Subcommittee on Foreign Operations is offering a number that falls significantly below that which the President offered in his State of the Union address. Again, he mentioned the term Africa twice in that State of the Union speech.

I stand in support of the gentlewoman's amendment. Make no mistake about it. The Millennium Challenge Account, the Millennium Challenge Corporation will benefit only three African countries out of 48. The chairman said that this is the most creative plan since the Marshall Plan. But make no mistake about it, the Millennium Challenge Account is not a Marshall Plan. There is a pandemic in Africa. Are we to assume that only three countries in Africa are confronting an AIDS pandemic? Or is the problem in all 48 sub-Saharan African countries? The gentlewoman seeks to take \$300 million from a nontested, experimental program and move it into time-tested cures, remedy, and education for AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

And so, Mr. Chairman, let us be clear. Since its discovery 2 decades ago, more than 18 million Africans have died of AIDS out of 25 million cases worldwide. Most of the African Americans in this Congress, who happen to be in the minority party, are supporting the Kilpatrick amendment.

□ 1745

A few moments ago we heard members of the Committee on Ways and Means come to this floor and talk about respecting each other, respecting people's perspective and respecting their homeland. Certainly when some of my other colleagues come to the floor and offer great testimonies about where their ancestors are from and what the Congress should be doing to offer help for their areas, we tend to listen and give deference to those Members of Congress. The Congressional Black Caucus is supporting the gentlewoman from Michigan's amendment, those of us who are descendants of Africa; so are we asking too much to ask our colleagues to shift resources from one untested account to a tested account that we are confident can make a difference in the lives of people that we care so dearly and so much about, or are we to be told what the fiscal responsibility of Congress is as it relates to foreign operations?

Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman is offering an amendment that is in order, that has been ruled in order by the Committee on Rules, and I would encourage my colleagues to support this amendment because it makes sense for Africa.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, and I am going to repeat a point which the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) has already made and that is yes, the President has repeatedly said \$15 billion over 5 years, but he has also made the point repeatedly that the first year of that program as we ramp up will be \$2 billion, and that is what is in this bill.

Let me make another point. As we throw around the argument in this Chamber that we will have only three countries qualified for the Millennium Challenge Account, I am reminded that initially in the argument over the African Growth and Opportunity Act there was the argument that not that many countries would qualify. If we look at the results, there are either 38 or 39 countries today that qualify under the African Growth and Opportunity Act out of those 48 sub-Saharan African governments. So what we have seen is a reform, a series of reforms. We have seen more and more countries qualify as we move forward. So I do not think we should assume coming out of the gate that because an NGO argues we think it is only going to be three that that is necessarily the case. I do not believe that.

I appreciate the gentlewoman's intent with this amendment. I chair the Subcommittee on Africa, and I think she and others are right. I think HIV/AIDS is ravaging many parts of the African continent, and I have seen its devastating impact there, and I think this pandemic is starting to ravage other regions of the world as well. So HIV/AIDS is a great challenge for Africa and is a great challenge for the world.

As the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) has noted, the House has provided over \$2 billion this year for fighting HIV/AIDS and related diseases and we will ramp up in that commitment over the next few years, and this is more than we have ever provided before, as it should be.

But we need to be clear on another point. HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs are not done in a vacuum. Other efforts to combat HIV/AIDS cannot be effective if African and other developing countries do not have roads or electricity or if family members do not have jobs, if poverty remains widespread. So we need to use our limited resources to combat HIV/AIDS and to promote economic development, and our approach to Africa and the developing world must be comprehensive. Africa's many problems are, in fact, interrelated.

The Millennium Challenge Account is the most innovative approach to de-

velopment aid in years. Its approach of identifying and aiding those countries committed to economic development promises to ensure that our resources actually make a difference in promoting development in Africa and elsewhere and it promises to help create the conditions that allow for a more effective attack on HIV/AIDS.

Last week the House passed legislation authorizing \$1.3 billion for the Millennium Challenge Account for the upcoming fiscal year. That bill won strong bipartisan support. The bill that we are considering today appropriates \$800 million. If we are serious about the Millennium Challenge Account, if we are serious about the most innovative approach to development aid in years, we should go no lower with its appropriation level. Those of my colleagues skeptical of development aid, and the track record for many development aid programs is not good, should view the Millennium Challenge Account as a critical undertaking. It promises to revolutionize the business of development aid. By defeating this amendment, we are supporting a promising departure from the past, and I ask my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Today I rise in support of this amendment, and I would also at this point like to thank the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) for introducing it and also for her very bold and committed leadership and her very hard work over the years in trying to ensure that we increase the level of assistance to help combat HIV and AIDS. We could not do it without her. We authorize, she appropriates. And she certainly has taken lead to ensure that millions of people in Africa have hope. I thank her.

Over the past 2 months, in fact, it was about 2 months ago, the President of the United States signed into law H.R. 1298, the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. This piece of legislation, which passed the House overwhelmingly last May, provides \$15 billion over 5 years. That is \$3 billion a year, which is still not enough but that is all that we could negotiate, for global AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria programs in the developing world, especially in Africa and the Caribbean.

Two weeks ago the President took this promise of money to the continent of Africa where he attempted to trumpet the compassionate side of United States foreign policy. For the most part, he was warmly welcomed by people who believe and expect that when the United States makes a promise to tackle a problem, particularly something as devastating as HIV and AIDS, which of course Secretary of State Colin Powell has repeatedly described as a greater threat than terrorism, people believe that we will follow through on our commitment.

Unfortunately, that has not been the case so far, and I was very surprised

and taken aback last week when I learned of a letter forwarded to the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) from the White House asking him to keep the overall funding for global AIDS at \$2 billion, specifically mentioned that the Global AIDS Fund should only receive \$200 million this year. Actually it was \$200 million less than what was in the bill, so thankfully I am glad that the committee did not heed this particular advice.

But meanwhile let me just say in Paris, France we learned that our Secretary of Health and Human Services, Tommy Thompson, was at the global AIDS meeting. He of course serves as Chair of the Executive Board of the Global Fund, and he was attempting to solicit greater contributions for that organization from other donor nations, which is a good thing, but we are leading the way.

Let me just ask my colleagues what kind of message do these two actions really send to the rest of the world? Clearly, the administration's financial commitment to this issue does not match its rhetoric. Let me just quote the President's own words when he was in Nigeria on July 12. The President said, "This week a committee of the House of Representatives took an important step to fund the first year of the authorization bill. The House of Representatives and the United States Senate must fully fund this initiative for the good of the people on this continent of Africa." The President said that in Africa. So today we are left to work with the foreign ops appropriation bill that is woefully underfunded coming in at even \$1.8 billion less than the President requested way back in February. Unfortunately, this means that a variety of valuable foreign aid programs must compete for the same pot of money, including foreign aid initiatives that the President considers to be his own. This scenario could have been avoided really if the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) which provided an extra \$1 billion in global AIDS funding by way of an emergency designation in this bill had been approved in committee last night, if the Committee on Rules had made the amendments in order. Ever since the subcommittee allocations came out, we knew that we were likely to face a \$1 billion funding shortfall for our global AIDS programs. That is why about 2 weeks ago 115 of our colleagues joined in sending a letter to the President, urging him to formally request an emergency supplemental appropriations of \$1 billion for our global AIDS program so that we could avoid any potential cuts to any other foreign aid programs. So we sent this communication.

I am still hopeful that the President will move to save millions of lives in Africa with the same kind of zeal that he has displayed earlier in pushing through tax cuts and in pursuing the invasion of Iraq. But in the meantime we must also do what we can to ensure

that the promises made by the United States Government towards the people of Africa and the Caribbean are lived up to.

Mr. Chairman, let me ask that we support the Kilpatrick amendment. The need for increased funding for HIV and AIDS is now. These additional funds can be spent to save lives, and we need to put this money into the account right now. I hope that the Members have heard the cry of the Congressional Black Caucus today.

As you know the amendment before us would transfer \$300 million from the Millennium Challenge Account to our bilateral AIDS programs within the Child Survival and Health Account of the Foreign Operations bill. This would reduce the overall funding level for MCA to \$500 million, while boosting funding for our Global AIDS programs within this bill to \$1.73 billion.

As a co-sponsor and a strong supporter of the Millennium Challenge Account legislation that we passed last week, I had to make a difficult decision as to whether we could justifiably pull \$300 million away from the initiative without jeopardizing its ability to get off the ground in its first year of operation.

After careful consideration of the likely timing for the enactment of the MCA, the need to operationalize the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and future funding disbursements, as well as the urgency of the Global AIDS pandemic, I believe that this amendment is an acceptable tradeoff.

Nonetheless, this kind of practice is not something we can engage upon year to year. The administration must back up its so called Presidential initiatives with more than just rhetoric. It must provide the funding. Otherwise, the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Millennium Challenge Account, and our other initiatives will be nothing more than empty promises. The need for increased funding for HIV/AIDS is now. The additional funds can be spent to save lives immediately.

I hope that you will support this amendment.

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to salute the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) for his great work on the foreign operations bill. I know it is a difficult task which he undertakes, and I want to commend him for the hard work and effort he has put in.

I rise in opposition to this amendment, not because I think any less of the HIV fund. I do not. I care about it passionately. But I rise in opposition because I think so very much of the Millennium Challenge Account and the hope that it offers.

Let me relate to the Members briefly an experience that I had not so many months ago. I had the great privilege of being an election observer in Kenya this past December. As some of my colleagues know, Kenya is a country I care about deeply. I once taught high school in Kenya and worked in an undeveloped region of that country. In the days right after the election when the new government was sworn in, a representative of that government in an interview was asked what his high-

est priorities would be, and he said that one of the first things he wanted to do was to try to determine what Kenya had to do to qualify for the Millennium Challenge Account. And I was overwhelmed by that. That is the answer. The answer to the problems in Africa and the underdeveloped world is for us to stand side by side with those countries that are embracing the values of fighting corruption, of commitment to education, of commitment to women's health, and that is what the Millennium Challenge Account is all about.

We heard just a few moments ago that the Millennium Challenge Account is no Marshall Plan, and I agree. Of course it is no Marshall Plan, but I say respectfully that it just may be the single most important development in foreign assistance that we have seen in years, because what it does is it stands by countries that are willing to take on their problems. It makes money available for basic education. It makes money available for health care, for building clinics which will serve some of the very same people that we all in this body want to help with the HIV/AIDS fund. And it rewards countries that are committed to anticorruption.

Just as importantly, it will create a new constituency for foreign assistance in this country because it is accountable foreign assistance. It is transparent foreign assistance. It asks for accountability. It demands results. It requires that countries that want to tap into this fund take certain steps themselves to show their commitment.

□ 1800

That, to me, is a wonderful, wonderful development.

So, Mr. Chairman, I believe that we need to support the Millennium Challenge Account, because the Millennium Challenge Account is the hope for the future that we all have for those of us on both sides of the aisle who care so passionately about the plight of people, of everyday people, in countries like Kenya and Uganda and throughout the African continent.

Now, it is true that in the first year only a few countries may qualify, but it is by design. This is not meant to be something that every country can qualify for. But what it is is a direction in which countries can move; and that, to me, is the hope that we have in foreign assistance, creating clear objectives, setting out those principles that we wish to reinforce and reinvigorate.

To wrap up, I do believe that HIV/AIDS funds are important, and I am disappointed that we are not doing more. But, please, do not take money from the Millennium Challenge Account. It is so vitally important to American policy. More importantly, it is so vitally important to the future of Africa and so many places in this world that have been ignored and left out for all too long.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, we do not want to take money from the Millennium Challenge Account, but the reality is we are arguing that the money be spent in a higher priority.

We appreciate the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) making this amendment, bringing it to the floor. There is no higher priority right now for the United States.

Many of us would hope that the Nation with the greatest wealth and power in the world would become the Nation of the greatest generosity. We may not be the most generous; but certainly if we do not rise to this challenge, then we will be indicted by the rest of the world, and rightfully so. We do not have the time to wait for another year.

We know what is happening around the world. We know that every single day 15,000 more people are being infected with HIV, and it is growing. We know that 22 million people have lost their lives, over 36 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, and only 2 percent of them have access to life-prolonging therapies or basic treatment.

Most troubling is what is happening to the children of the world, particularly the children in Africa. I know that the gentleman from Arizona (Chairman KOLBE) was deeply moved in Ethiopia, for example, when we went to the school that is run by nuns and saw the number of children, and realized that all of those children, before they become adults, they are going to join their classmates in the graveyard up the mountain. The nuns would tell us each morning there would be children delivered by parents to the door of this school, some by parents, some by sanitation workers, and those delivered by sanitation workers would be children who had lost their limbs because they were thrown into a dumpster, it was known there was no hope for them, and the dogs had gotten to them. These are things we cannot even imagine in this country of such wealth and prosperity, with such a high standard of living. But do we not have some responsibility when we can afford to do something better?

We are very good at promising the rest of the world what we are going to do for them. The President has made many promises. He certainly did on his trip to Africa. Repeatedly he touted the fact he was going to spend \$15 billion over the next 5 years on AIDS.

I did not hear \$2 billion; I heard \$15 billion. I know in the minds of the people who heard that, they heard \$3 billion a year, \$15 billion divided by five. Somehow they got some hope that we realize what is happening to them, that we realize that 60 million Africans are either living with HIV, have died of AIDS, or lost a parent to AIDS.

We are their source of hope. And while it is important to tell people what we are going to do for them, it is even more important to do what we say. And we know they expect us to deliver, because we have the capacity to deliver.

It is heartbreaking what AIDS has done to the continent of Africa, to Asia, throughout the world really. And if the only argument that succeeds today is one of security, AIDS is a global crisis that threatens the security of every government and every nation, including the United States. It has destroyed societies, destabilized governments, and certainly has the potential to topple democracies. Many militaries are infected throughout the world with AIDS, and they are infecting the population.

We are the ones who have to take the lead, the lead role. We take the lead role from a military standpoint, and we are very successful. The excellence of our military is unquestioned. But should we also not take the lead role in being the most moral country and using our resources to make a difference? And where else could we make such an enormous, profound difference than investing and saving the lives of people, in changing this fact, that 40 million more children will become orphans in this decade?

That will happen, if we do not stop it. We can stop it from happening by acting today. We have no more time; we have no excuses. The Kilpatrick amendment should be funded.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Kilpatrick amendment to add \$300 million for global HIV/AIDS programs. I thank the gentlewoman for persevering, despite the fact that the committee did not do what it should have done in moving forward to get this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain to my colleagues what it is like to be African American in this Congress and have to fight, scratch, and claw for everything that we get, domestically and internationally.

Mr. Chairman, to be African American in the Congress of the United States and to watch the carnage in Liberia, to watch the children who lost limbs in Sierra Leone, to have watched the genocide up in Rwanda, with 800,000 bodies floating down the river, to watch a continent in trouble, not too many years away from just having attained independence, and a long way to go to perfect this thing called democracy; to watch them struggle; to see the men and women who die and the children, and have to come to this Congress and beg my colleagues to just do the right thing is not easy. It would be easier, Mr. Chairman, to just walk away and to say, I am tired of trying to convince my colleagues who claim to be about the same business that I am about: humanitarian efforts for the world.

It is very difficult. But we continue to do this because we must do it. If we do not do it, nobody else will do it for us.

So we are here today begging for \$300 million to help fulfill the commitment

that this President made for \$15 billion over the next 5 years to deal with the pandemic in Africa.

We have got colleagues and Members who travel to Africa all the time. They come back from a CODEL and they tell us what they have seen and what they have heard and how they have gone to some clinic and how they have seen dying and starving children. But then, when they reach the Congress of the United States, they are willing to forget what they have seen and not to remember what they experienced and to do some kind of political maneuvering and compromising to hold back on the promises that they have made and the words that they have spoken.

Mr. Chairman, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is having a devastating impact on Africa and the world. Over 60 million people have been infected by the AIDS virus since the beginning of the epidemic, and 42 million people are currently living with this dreadful disease. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 29 million people are living with the AIDS virus, 4 million of whom are in desperate need of treatment.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has already curtailed the economic development of many countries in Africa. AIDS is responsible for shortages of skilled workers and teachers, high rates of absenteeism and labor turnover, and the death of workers and managers throughout business and government. Teachers and other skilled workers can be very difficult to replace. Tragically, in some parts of Africa, employers even find it necessary to hire two workers for every job opening because they expect one of them to die of AIDS.

On May 1, 2003, the House passed H.R. 1298, the global AIDS bill, which authorizes appropriations of \$3 billion per year over 5 years for global HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention efforts. This bill, which is critically needed and long overdue, was signed into law by the President on May 27.

Unfortunately, the foreign operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 2004 does not fully fund the global AIDS bill. This bill includes only \$1.4 billion for global AIDS programs. An additional \$644 million was included in the labor-HHS appropriations bill, bringing the total funding for global AIDS programs to \$2 billion, not the \$3 billion that is authorized for fiscal year 2004.

Mr. Chairman, HIV/AIDS has taken the lives of over 3 million people and newly infected 5 million more in the last year. The President and the Congress promised the world community that we would spend \$3 billion per year to fight this devastating disease.

Mr. Chairman, I am tired of scratching. I am tired of begging. I am tired of trying to have to leverage everything possible. But I am going to continue to do it, along with my colleagues, because fair is fair. We need the money. Our people are dying. We ask you to simply do the right thing.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, in 1985 and 1986, Abbott Laboratories and others invented the AIDS test. It was our first look at the kind of less expensive ways to find the proteins that identified the HIV virus. In an unprecedented donation by private industry, Abbott and others donated the test to the World Health Organization that looked at whether the popular wisdom at the time was correct: Was this a Haitian-New York-San Francisco epidemic, or was this something else?

I received a phone call as a staffer for John Porter in this House giving me the first results of what the test showed. The indications from the Central Hospital in Kinshasa, Zaire, showed a 10 percent serial positive rate, which indicated that this was not a Haitian-San Francisco-New York epidemic. It was an African epidemic and had been going on for quite some time to get serial positive rates at that level.

We reached out across the aisle to Congressman Bob Mrazek of Long Island, and John Porter and Bob Mrazek came together to say we should earmark a disease fund, the first ever in the foreign operations bill, to fight AIDS.

Initially the leaders of the committee at the time fought us and said it would be over their dead body that we would start this program. So we arranged that. And to their credit, the leaders of the committee changed their minds. The Global AIDS Program was born in 1987 with an appropriation of \$30 million. It is one of the proudest things I ever did as a congressional staffer working for John Porter.

Since that time, the program grew considerably. I ran several hearings for this House on the Committee on International Relations, sometimes begging Members to actually come to hear the progress of our fight against AIDS, to hear Dr. Jonathan Mann, the legendary first director of the Global Program on AIDS.

□ 1815

He had run the Harvard School of Public Health, and he and his wife had really set the whole parameters for this battle in 1988 and 1989. We mourn the loss of Dr. Mann. He was killed when the Swiss Air explosion happened. And Dr. Peter Piot picked up where he left off to continue this battle.

Well, it is, as they say, long work in 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, long years until we suddenly became an overnight sensation. And now the appropriations for this program have exploded. I could not be happier to see hundreds of millions of dollars spent on this program, which started out with such small appropriations at the beginning.

Now look at what our United States Congress has done with bipartisan leadership. We can see, starting from 1999 at under \$200 million, a steady step up in appropriations, in this appropriations bill now totaling, with a 31 percent increase this year, at over \$1.2 billion. It is very important that these

appropriations increase; and it is very important that we provide more resources because, remember, under the enabling law that now governs this program, half of the resources go to treatment. But remember what that commitment is. We are making a commitment to treat people with HIV, and that means that they will depend on us, long term, for their survival. Once we make that commitment to their treatment, we cannot back out, because their lives are at stake.

If my colleagues are as experienced as I in watching government-appropriated programs, my colleagues know that we face a danger. If we spend money too quickly, too fast, we open ourselves to what I would call the fleecing-of-America danger, a GAO audit which undermines the political support for this program. And if the support for this program is undermined because some contractor in some country has irresponsibly spent money, lives could be lost.

It is very important here that we honor the commitment in a steady, well-run way to take care of these patients, and we ramp up the program in a very responsible way so that each patient the United States takes responsibility for is one that we will maintain and honor that responsibility for. Think of what happens if we pull the plug on that patient. They die. And so in ramping up the appropriations in a responsible way, we honor that commitment, and for those that we make the commitment to care for, we will care for.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support for the committee bill and for this responsible spending profile.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Kilpatrick amendment to increase HIV/AIDS funding for Africa. I am very pleased that the committee has seen fit to have already included a total of \$1.43 billion in global assistance to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

However, this amendment, and in many ways, it is a meager amendment, will allow another \$300 million to be added to the funding as a way to get closer to the fulfilling of our country's promise of providing \$3 billion in funding for HIV/AIDS in 2004.

According to the Joint U.N. Program on HIV/AIDS, more than 70 million people have already become infected since the outbreak of the disease, with an estimated 5 million new cases this year. The estimated 70 million people infected stretches across borders. They do not stop at three countries or five countries or 10 countries. No, they include all of the countries, regardless of religion, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia now have the world's fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemic. In Africa, six southern nations are facing famine because of the combination of drought and a dra-

matic decrease in the labor force due to being infected with HIV. Due to these horrific conditions, without work or food, there has been an increase of sex being used to obtain money and food. The Joint U.N. Program on HIV/AIDS also mentions that if an estimated \$10.5 billion is spent each year by 2005, then approximately 29 million new infections could be prevented. We need to support the international programs that have been established and that are working.

In the President's recent trip to Africa, he continuously repeated America's promise of \$3 billion per year. Yet our Congress, under this appropriations bill and the labor-HHS appropriations, is only appropriating less than \$2 billion.

Mr. Chairman, an estimated 3 million people will die from HIV/AIDS this year. This gives no doubt that the great need for additional assistance is necessary.

The time is not now to plunder and wonder or talk about what could possibly happen if we are spending too fast. I would say to my colleagues who worry about spending too fast that people are dying too fast. I would much rather be a part of the spending than be a part of the dying.

Let us support the Kilpatrick amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make it clear that these are the countries that are likely to qualify for the Millennium Challenge Account: Ghana, Lesotho, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, and Swaziland. But the 14 hardest hit countries that are not likely to qualify are Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia and are not likely to qualify at a time when the hardest-hit countries need these resources.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for making that point.

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to lend my strong support for the Kilpatrick amendment of the fiscal year 2004 foreign operations appropriations bill. This proposal to provide an additional \$300 million in funding for HIV/AIDS is critical, prudent, and timely.

The United States of America has the opportunity to show both the resources and action and commitment to tackling the AIDS crisis on a global scale. As has been stated, an estimated 42 million people worldwide are currently living with the AIDS virus. Last year alone, over 3 million people died from AIDS, and another 5 million were newly infected. In selected countries on the African continent, AIDS will kill, kill one in two young people. Other regions of the world have been hit hard from AIDS as well. In fact, AIDS is the

leading cause of death in many Latin American and Caribbean countries, with 2 million people living with HIV. Over 7 million people in Asia and the Pacific are living with HIV. There is no denying the immediate need for additional HIV/AIDS assistance.

This international killer is indiscriminate in its targets. It respects no geographical boundaries and heeds to no race, no age, and no religion. AIDS has become the number one killer in communities throughout the world; and we must attack it with the precision, the determination, and the coordination it requires.

This proposed injection of new funds is offset by using funds budgeted for the Millennium Challenge Account. We have an opportunity to put much-needed and available funds toward a dire and critical need.

Mr. Chairman, I have heard from some of my friends on the other side of the aisle who are opposing this, they say that this will weaken MCA. I am convinced that when we look at this new foreign assistance initiative that has yet to be signed into law, that once the President, once it is signed into law, he will have to appoint a CEO with the consent of the Senate, he will have to hire 150 to 200 employees, there will be countries that have to be selected and proposals that will have to be reviewed and approved before any money starts flowing, which will probably not be until next spring. This amendment would leave \$500 million to fund this new initiative, more than enough money to get the program operating and to fund proposals from eligible countries.

I firmly believe that we can today make a bold and creative statement about both our judgment and our commitment to the global AIDS crisis by taking this bold and creative step. We must show the courage to make decisions and the wisdom to spend money where it is needed and spend it now. There are programs on the ground, up and running, ready to engage the struggle against this disease. There are troopers on the front lines of the HIV/AIDS battle and they need our assistance, cooperation, support, and the funds. We should not let even the slightest opportunity slip by where we could have provided ammunition against this dreaded disease.

Mr. Chairman, we stand for a lot in America. We spend almost \$4 billion a month fighting a war, and we talk about we want to make a difference in lives. Here is a chance for America to take the lead, to bring folks together and to say we are going to put our money where our mouths are. We are going to make sure that we save these lives. These lives. Because when we talk about trying to fight dictators and we talk about changing dictators, we want to change them because they are killing people.

Well, this dreaded disease is killing people quicker than any dictator. We have the opportunity, if we only have

the will, to put our money where our mouths are, and with this small \$300 million, to say that we are going to make sure that we eradicate AIDS wherever it may raise its ugly head. Let us not just speak with words. Let us speak with deeds, deeds that can be heard around the world. Because if not, sometimes people say, for whom does the bell toll, and this is the boomerang. So for whom does the bell toll? It tolls for thee, if we do not wake up.

□ 1830

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I stand in support of the Kilpatrick amendment. I just want to remind Members that we spent \$4 billion monthly to rebuild Iraq and we are quibbling over \$300 million to rebuild the lives of people who surely need them.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK).

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) for yielding to me.

This has been an excellent discussion as we talk about saving lives. There will be \$500 million in the Millennium Challenge Account to implement for up to 12 countries, 74 of the poorest countries, the Millennium Challenge Account will probably address 12 of those, and we are happy for that.

People are dying today. That is why we are here offering this amendment for \$300 million to put into the pandemic that is around the world, centered in Africa. The epicenter is moving to India, Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, Latin America. What better time than now to stand up?

Our President said 2 weeks ago that this House and this Senate must fully fund this initiative, \$15 billion over 5 years. Unfortunately, this bill does not do that, does not recommend, does not fund \$3 billion, and this Congress and America now knows that the deficit for America for this year will be \$455 billion at least, some predict will be more than that.

The time is now. We must fund this initiative now. I thank all of my colleagues who are speaking out in support of this to save lives. Children are dying every day. People are dying every day.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to urge all of my colleagues to support this very important amendment being offered today by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK). It increases funding for the global HIV/AIDS program by \$300 million.

Mr. Chairman, just 6 months ago in his State of the Union Address, the President committed to \$15 billion in foreign assistance, spending over 5 years to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. On May 1 this House authorized this funding level by an overwhelming

margin, 375 to 41. And then during his recent trip to Africa, the President repeatedly stressed his commitment to fight the disease on that continent and elsewhere around the world. Regrettably, the amount provided in this bill falls far short of the \$3 billion necessary to begin making good on our President's commitment, on our commitment, 375 to 41.

Mr. Chairman, the problem of HIV/AIDS is especially acute on the continent of Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, where nearly 30 million people are living with HIV/AIDS. Let me repeat that, 30 million people.

Is there any doubt that if 30 million people in America were suffering, were at risk of losing their lives, were posing the incredible economic impact on our country that HIV/AIDS sufferers pose to America, is there any doubt that we would pass at least this \$300 million? Put another way, while the African continent accounts for only about 10 percent of the world's population, more than 70 percent of the worldwide total of infected people reside in Africa. And there are 11,000 new infections in Africa every single day, 11,000 additional infected people every day.

Mr. Chairman, recently I had the opportunity to travel to South Africa and saw firsthand the extent of this pandemic, the challenges facing African countries as they battle this scourge, and the dire need for assistance to implement prevention programs and to provide treatment for those already infected. We are at a critical stage in the global war against HIV/AIDS. The human toll is difficult to fathom. The number of deaths worldwide is expected to double from last year's estimate of over just 5 million people, double-plus to nearly 12 million next year. In one year, an additional 7 million people.

We ignore the political implications, Mr. Chairman, at our own peril. Without doubt this is a national security issue because this scourge only foment instability and unrest.

As Secretary of State Colin Powell has stated, "No war on the face of the Earth," Colin Powell said, "is more destructive than the AIDS pandemic." He went on to say, "I was a soldier but I know of no enemy in war more insidious or vicious than AIDS. Will history record a fateful moment in our time, on our watch, when action came too late?"

Today, Mr. Chairman, we must answer that question with an emphatic no and heed the urgent call to action. We can answer that question with an emphatic no by an emphatic yes on this amendment. I urge my colleagues, not just for the people of Africa, not just for the people of the developing world who are more at risk for more health trauma than we are here, but for those of us here and our children and their children as we so dramatically learned in the SARS challenge. There are no national borders. There are no oceans wide enough to protect

us, to insulate us. It is only in curing those who are afflicted that we can save ourselves. Vote yes on the Kilpatrick amendment.

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Kilpatrick amendment to provide an additional \$3 million in funding to combat the AIDS/HIV pandemic. I also want to take a moment to commend my colleague, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), for her outstanding leadership on this issue.

I will acknowledge that the Millennium Challenge Account is important, but the HIV/AIDS pandemic is lethal and therefore must have a higher priority. I would also note that we are not attempting to take all the money from the Millennium Challenge Account. We leave a substantial amount and we are only asking for a mere \$300 million to fulfill a commitment that this President has made and, by extension, that this country has made.

Millions of people are dying. We are the world's only superpower. If we were serious about addressing the problems of this planet, about creating a better world, about ending human suffering, then we must proactively combat the HIV/AIDS problem.

Last year more than 3 million people died from the virus. There are currently 42 million people infected. It is the greatest humanitarian crisis of our time. HIV/AIDS contributes to decreased economic growth by often killing the most productive members of society, young adults. Further, it is estimated that more than 14 million children will become orphans, a figure that could triple by the year 2010.

If nothing is done, Africa will continue to struggle economically and we will continue to see unstable regions throughout the continent, fertile conditions for terrorism.

In fact, recent reports from the World Bank show that the continuance of the AIDS epidemic in Africa dramatically will reduce economic growth, perhaps to the point of economic collapse. Millennium Challenge Funds will be for naught if we do not effectively address the aids crisis.

The education of youth in Africa and around the world is essential for the development of African countries. Unfortunately, the virus is a huge obstacle that prevents young people from getting an education. Some are infected by the virus and die. However, many others are forced to take care of their younger siblings when their parents become ill and die. A vicious cycle is created in terms of a lack of education caused by the devastation of the disease.

President George Bush returned from Africa after making a host of commitments and promises that included a plan that calls for \$3 billion in HIV/AIDS funding for this year. This bill falls \$1 billion short of that \$3 billion

commitment. It is, therefore, imperative that we act now to increase funding for HIV/AIDS to act now. Failing to provide adequate funding for HIV/AIDS will only result in more devastation. The greatness of America will not be judged by the extent of our material wealth, but rather by the extent of our compassion and our actions today to end human suffering.

I urge support of the Kilpatrick amendment.

Mr. WATT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Kilpatrick amendment, in strong support of it in fact. I cannot think of many occasions when I have had more phone calls than following the President's State of the Union Address and letters from people throughout my Congressional district, some of them Republicans and Democrats, applauding the fact that the President was finally beginning, it appeared, to take some steps to live out or live up to his commitment to be a compassionate conservative.

My response to them was, well, I am also delighted by the statements that the President made in his State of the Union Address about making a substantial commitment to fight HIV and AIDS, but we should be not too effervescent about this because I had seen by that time a President who had gotten all of the rhetorical benefit out of making a pledge to leave no child behind, and I had seen this House coalesce, Republicans and Democrats alike, around that commitment to leave no child behind and to pass an authorization bill only to find the President come back in the next round appropriations or budget round and not put money into his budget to honor the commitment that had been made.

I expressed concern to my constituents who called that the same thing could occur with respect to the commitment to HIV and AIDS. I never really expected that to happen, but if you look at what is happening now, the exact same thing seems to have happened. We have gotten a statement of commitment from the President for a \$15 billion fund over 5 years. We have gotten an authorization passed by a bipartisan coalition in this House to that \$15 billion, and now the gamesmanship starts to be played because straight out of the chute the commitment is not being funded at the level at which it was made.

Now, I am a big supporter of the Millennium Challenge Fund, and so it is not an easy vote to talk about taking money from the Millennium Challenge Account and transferring it to this purpose. But I do understand that if we do not do this up front and now, we will be paying more later and more people will be dying later.

I am told that by spending \$3 billion in 2004 and 2005, the U.S. can prevent an additional 2.3 million people from contracting the HIV virus in those 2 years alone, which means that the U.S.

will save approximately \$1.3 billion per year on the anti-retroviral therapies those individuals would eventually require for their treatment. So even if ones looks at this as a business proposition rather than as a compassion proposition, spending money early to save money later is kind of like making a commitment to preventative medicine as opposed to reactive treatment, a last ditch method, which is not uncharacteristic of our policies in this country but I think is very short-sighted on our part.

Congress has passed the authorization, but the public should know that an authorization means absolutely nothing without money appropriated to fund what has been authorized. I think we have got to live up to it. I encourage my colleagues to support the Kilpatrick amendment as an important step in that direction.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, as we are debating on the floor of the House the war in Liberia is raging and lives are being lost.

□ 1845

The Congo is in political and war conflict. Lives are being lost in Ethiopia and Eritrea in that region as relates to the famine; and many, many conflicts are matched with the devastation of HIV/AIDS.

Although the heads of state of the various nations of Africa would want me also to talk about the vibrant people, the culture, the intellect, which I celebrate, I think today is important on being serious, focused, and deadly committed.

I applaud the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) for being so committed, for realizing that we are in a crisis, and whether or not it is uncomfortable to move with an amendment that challenges the Millennium Challenge Account, it is an absolute necessity.

Let me also include my appreciation and support for the Jackson amendment that focused on debt relief, dollars to the Congo, moneys with respect to child survival accounts, and as well dealing with the crisis that we face. Rome is on fire, maybe not literally, but I cannot take promises to the bank. We cannot eat promises as the famine is raging. Mothers who are transmitting HIV to babies cannot stop the transmission with promises.

All of us have gone to the floor and said that we are supporters of the Millennium Challenge Account because the concept is meaningful, but the gentlewoman makes a point. The program is authorized, but not up and running. Five hundred million will be left even after the \$300 million is subtracted; and if we take the President at his word on July 12, 2003, just a week or so ago, this

week a committee of the House of Representatives, the President's words, took an important step to fund the first year of the authorization bill, \$3 billion. The House of Representatives and the United States Senate must fully fund this initiative for the good of the people on this continent of Africa. These are not my words. These are the words of the President of the United States, in a continent that is ravaged with the devastation of AIDS; and he said it just a little over a week ago, and he said it to people who are in need, who are basically on their knees.

Frankly, I am in great disagreement that the President has not yet acted on Liberia, a completely different story from Iraq. The Liberian people are begging for the President's assistance or the American people's assistance, peacekeeping and humanitarian troops. How can we make our promises and be considered of substance if we do not support the gentlewoman's amendment and the Jackson amendment?

Clearly, if we are going to only fund three nations out of the whole continent that the Millennium Challenge at this point can seem to address their needs, then why not address the needs right now of the \$3 billion that we need for HIV/AIDS?

Mr. Chairman, we can say many things today; but the truth is that Africa, the continent, is the poorest region of the world, contains the majority of the world's poorest countries, and none of us have experienced the kind of poverty where one in three people do not get enough to eat in spite of the fight we have for many of our urban districts. We are talking about a compounded continent that has issues of famine, along with issues of health, along with issues of housing, along with issues of water, along with issues of various other diseases like malaria and tuberculosis who are asking for relief today, and \$300 million is fair; and I cannot imagine why my friends on the other side of the aisle can stand with a straight face and say that we have done all that we can do in making good on the President's promise.

Today, I do not challenge the President's commitment. I believe the Millennium Challenge has very good intentions, and there are constituents of mine who want to work with that particular account; but we cannot with a straight face accept the mandate of the President and not vote for the gentlewoman's amendment and the Jackson amendment.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I too join my colleagues in support of the amendment of my colleague from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) to increase funding for bilateral assistance for HIV/AIDS under the child survival and health programs account by \$300 million. It is time for this Congress to step up to the plate and come through with this important pledge to the developing world.

Mr. Chairman, the President's AIDS initiative grew out of the efforts of the AIDS community, the faith-based groups and the Congressional Black Caucus, all of whom sent letters to the President urging him to announce the initiative that he did in January of this year.

We have been long pushing for more funding on this issue and for the plight of Africans. Currently, 29.4 million are infected; 2.4 million Africans died last year. There are 3.5 million newly infected. The Caribbean, where my district is located, is second only to sub-Saharan Africa with over half a million people living with this disease.

This world is in the middle of a monumental, life-and-family-destroying, economy-breaking, AIDS pandemic. This situation calls out desperately for us to help. Yet without this amendment, we will fall short in our promise and our obligation as the richest country in this world to meet our very first year, the very first year of the President's promise of \$15 billion over 10 years.

Yet today we are far ahead of what the President actually requested which came to us far short of his commitment that was made, thanks to the prodding of the CDC and many other Members, but this amendment is needed today to add the \$300 million to fully meet our commitment and make this country keep its promise.

I attended the international AIDS conference over a year ago. It was very embarrassing to be an American in Barcelona then and at the conference hear the dire projections of 45 million new cases within a few years. As we sat at the plenary among many of the 15,000 participants, up on the screen for all of us to see was the United States at the rock bottom of the chart in terms of meeting our commitment of .7 percent of GDP, and we are the richest country in the world.

Today we can fix that. A recent U.N. report revealed that AIDS will cause early death in as many as one-half of the young adults in the hardest-hit countries of southern Africa, causing population imbalances without precedent. In one country alone, Botswana, it is predicted that two-thirds of their 15-year-olds will die of AIDS before age 50. As bad as that impact is now, though, Mr. Chairman, the full blow is still some years off. The loss of life at a time in their lives when men and women would be their most productive in these countries which are only now beginning to come out from the deep effects of colonialism and tyrannical rules will be disabling.

These communities are bleeding. They are hemorrhaging. This pandemic needs to be addressed appropriately, and it needs to be done now.

We have an opportunity today to make a difference for our neighbors in Africa and other countries of the world by supporting the Kilpatrick amendment. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I think that some of the things that have been said need to be responded to. Mostly there has been talk. I am pleased to have been part of action to deal with the AIDS problem, particularly on the continent of Africa and around the world.

Part of this Republican Congress, rather than talk, has acted, and under the direction of our President, rather than talk, who has acted; but to give complete details in response, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Arizona at this time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding just a brief moment.

We have had a number of speakers in a row on the other side speaking in support of the Kilpatrick amendment, which I appreciate, and I appreciate the passion and the arguments that have been made; but I do not want to allow some of the statements that have been made to go without at least understanding that there is another point of view here, that the facts are at least a little bit different.

The statement was made that this Congress has not been living up to the commitment that was made by the President in terms of funding for HIV/AIDS. If we are looking at the funding in this bill this year, we are more than meeting the President's request for funding for HIV/AIDS; and indeed in almost every single year since 1987, the Congress has exceeded the President's request for money to combat the international HIV/AIDS problem.

We are again exceeding that amount this year that the President has requested. It is not the amount that is in the authorization bill; but let me say it one more time, a plane does not take off at 30,000 feet. It does not take off at 500 miles an hour. It takes off more slowly. It gains altitude and it gains speed. This program, this new initiative of the President needs some time to get up and running.

We are doing everything that I believe should be done this year. Is it enough? No, it is not enough; but it is what we can do and what is reasonable to do, given the state of the problem.

Let me just remind folks that in the last decade the enacted levels of funding for HIV/AIDS, the international HIV/AIDS has increased 2,525 percent. Let me repeat that, a 2,525 percent increase in funding in the last decade. In the last year, the amount of money enacted by Congress was 46 percent over the previous year in HIV/AIDS funding. In 2002, it was 40 percent over the previous year, and in 2001, it was 40 percent over the previous year. There are not many programs that have received such an increase.

This year we are looking at a new way of delivering some of this assistance, and it will take some time to make sure that is up and running and running correctly; but, Mr. Chairman, I would submit to my colleagues that we

are doing the responsible thing. We recognize, all of us, Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate, Americans all recognize the moral obligation we have to fight this pandemic around the world, not just in Africa, but in our own continent; not just in Africa, but in Asia; not just in Africa, but in Eastern Europe.

This is a pandemic that is worldwide. We need to be sure that we have the resources to fight HIV/AIDS, and I believe that this bill does provide these funds, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for his response and his explanation and also his compassion for all the people who suffer from this horrible disease, but we do regretfully recommend that we oppose this amendment.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I support the Kilpatrick amendment to add \$300 million to the Global AIDS Fund under the Child Survival and Health Programs Account of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2004. I applaud my friends CAROLYN KILPATRICK and BARBARA LEE for their valiant work on this issue.

There is no denying the need for increasing AIDS and HIV funding in Africa. AIDS and HIV have reached pandemic proportions—these diseases are literally killing a continent and leaving a generation of orphans in their wake. As a global community, we are at a crisis stage with these diseases, and adequate funding for the prevention and treatment of infectious disease, especially HIV and AIDS, must come before it is too late. As the richest and most scientifically advanced nation in the world, we have both the power and the responsibility to take the necessary actions to help eradicate HIV/AIDS and other dangerous infectious diseases worldwide.

Mr. Chairman, today more than 30 million Africans are living with HIV. Last year, an estimated 2.4 million new infectious occurred, while 3.5 million people lost their lives to the disease. This is a problem of epidemic proportion. I can only imagine the pain and suffering of the millions of families, orphaned children and those afflicted with this disease waiting for relief in any form. The time for action is now, lives are wasting.

But Mr. Chairman, this is no secret to my colleagues. Just a few months ago, this House voted overwhelmingly to support the President's commitment of \$15 billion over the next 5 years to help the 30 million suffering from the horrible pandemic of AIDS in Africa. This meant that when the appropriations cycle rolled around we should ante up \$3 billion. We all coalesced behind this issue on a bipartisan basis, the CBC lent its support, the President signed it into law and we walked away saying we were going to help save those suffering and facing more suffering.

Instead today we're forced to choose between two good programs—the Millennium Challenge Account and the Global AIDS fund. It seems that this is always the choice on the great programs—programs that help the most people—people who need so much and have so little. That fact notwithstanding, I say to my colleagues that the Global AIDS fund is up and running and it works. The same cannot be said of the Millennium Challenge Account, only

because it is new and not yet up and running. But even with movement of the \$300 million to the Global AIDS account, we're still leaving \$500 million in the Millennium Challenge Account. Until this program takes off, I believe this is more than sufficient funding.

Mr. Chairman, we can give more money next year to the Millennium Challenge Account when it is ready to do its much needed intended work in Africa—but the 30 million suffering today on that continent cannot wait. Each day another 11,000 people are newly infected. Each day thousands more die.

In Africa, it is estimated that more than 4 million people have a sufficiently advanced stage of HIV/AIDS to warrant anti-retroviral treatment. However, currently only 50,000 are receiving it. This is a statistic that the Global AIDS fund is intended to make better, now.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, unlike other unfunded mandates, like the No Child Left Behind Act, the President has said that he supports fully funding this program at \$3 billion. At the urging of the CBC, AIDS activist groups and the faith-based community, the President devised a plan to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa. He eventually realized that these diseases know no borders and the U.S. should play a pivotal role in helping to try to stem the tide of destruction they bring. The House Republican Leadership should not break its promise to the Global AIDS fund and the African continent. I urge my compassionate conservative colleagues to put their money where their rhetoric is and show compassion by adopting the Kilpatrick amendment.

PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer a motion.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois moves that the committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON).

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 63, noes 342, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 424]

AYES—63

Ackerman	Clay	Kaptur
Alexander	Clyburn	Kilpatrick
Allen	Conyers	Kucinich
Andrews	DeLauro	Larson (CT)
Baca	Dicks	Lewis (GA)
Baird	Doggett	McGovern
Baldwin	Evans	Napolitano
Ballance	Filner	Oberstar
Bell	Frank (MA)	Owens
Berman	Grijalva	Pallone
Berry	Hastings (FL)	Reyes
Bishop (GA)	Hinchey	Ross
Bishop (NY)	Honda	Ruppersberger
Brown (OH)	Israel	Sanchez, Linda
Brown, Corrine	Jackson (IL)	T.
Capps	Jackson-Lee	Sanchez, Loretta
Capuano	(TX)	Sandlin
Carson (IN)	Jefferson	Schakowsky

Snyder
Solis
Stark
Taylor (MS)

Abercrombie
Akin
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocoma
Coble
Cole
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dingell
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emanuel
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Farr
Fattah

Thompson (MS)
Towns
Van Hollen
Waters

NOES—342

Feeney
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Inslee
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Janklow
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren

Watson
Watt
Woolsey

Saxton
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)

Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Tiahrt
Tiberti
Tierney
Toomey
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)

Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Wu
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—29

Aderholt	Gallegly	Pastor
Berkley	Gephardt	Rangel
Bishop (UT)	Hyde	Rogers (MI)
Collins	Jones (OH)	Ryan (WI)
Davis, Tom	McCrery	Smith (TX)
Dooley (CA)	Miller, George	Sullivan
Edwards	Moran (VA)	Thornberry
Emerson	Neugebauer	Wynn
Ferguson	Ney	Young (FL)
Ford	Olver	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. BASS) (during the vote). Members are advised that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1920

Messrs. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, CALVERT and MEEKS of New York changed their vote from "aye" to "no." So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) having assumed the chair, Mr. BASS, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2800) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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 7 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2008

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULSHOF) at 8 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.