

consideration of H.R. 3289 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolution 396, before consideration of any other amendment, except pro forma amendments by the chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the purpose of debate, it shall be in order to consider the following amendments:

an amendment in the nature of a substitute by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), which shall be debatable for 15 minutes;

an amendment by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) regarding sustenance, which shall be debatable for 10 minutes;

an amendment by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) regarding quality of life, which shall be debatable for 30 minutes;

an amendment by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) regarding loans, which shall be debatable for 1 hour;

and an amendment by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) regarding loans, which shall be debatable for 1 hour.

Each such amendment may be offered only in the order specified, may be offered only by a Member designated or a designee, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. An amendment shall be considered to fit the description stated in this request if it addresses in whole or in part the object described.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. OBEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like the gentleman to make clear that the adoption of this unanimous consent request in no way changes the consideration of any other amendment, that Members who have other amendments will still be able to offer those amendments and they will be disposed of precisely in the same manner in which they would be disposed of under the rule.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is absolutely correct. Without any prejudice to any other Member or any other amendment that might be offered, this unanimous consent would not have any adverse or negative effect on the Members' opportunity to offer those amendments.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and that I may include tabular and extraneous material on H.R. 3289.

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

There was no objection.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 396 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3289.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) to assume the chair temporarily.

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#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3289) making emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and for the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, with Mrs. BIGGERT (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I do so to point out that we have debated this bill for a long time now, 6 hours on the general debate, 1 hour under the rule; and now we will have another hour's debate plus the amending process. The largest amount of dollars in this bill will go for our troops, for our national defense, for our soldiers and all of our military forces who are involved in the war in Afghanistan and Iraq. The second largest portion of the bill has to do with construction in Iraq, the development of creating a constitutional system where the Iraqis can control their own destiny and our troops can come home. And I want our troops to come home, and that is why I want to get this money appropriated so that we stabilize the country of Iraq to the point that our troops can come home.

Madam Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), who is the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations' Defense Subcommittee, who has led a large delegation to Iraq and has covered the country very well, and has returned with just a tremendous report on what is actually happening there without regard to any spin control by the media. He has done a really good job as chairman of this subcommittee. He did an outstanding job in leading his delegation to Iraq.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time.

I doubt that I will take the entire 10 minutes at this moment; but it is very important, I think, for the Members of the House to join together and recognize the long-term impact that we may be about effecting today as we consider this very important supplemental.

In anybody's book, \$87 billion is a lot of money. Indeed, it was not very long ago, 2 weeks ago, the President signed into law the appropriations for the 2004 national defense funding. Those dollars pay for the fiscal year that is ahead of us, for the expenses of housing, of training, of providing food and forage for the men and women who make up our forces. The moneys also involve paying for the assets that they use whether they be airplanes, ships at sea, or arms that they must carry. Those dollars also pay for the research and development that allow us to stay on the cutting edge for the wars that we may have to fight somewhere over the horizon. All of that is a piece of national security or the national defense, a total in that package in excess of \$370 billion.

There is just not any question that defending America, being the strongest country in the world, is an expensive process. To say the least, our national defense is a priority for the country. Over half of our discretionary money goes into these pools because our people have long recognized that our freedom is critical to our future, and we know very well that maintaining that freedom is a price we must and we are willing to pay.

The one thing that is not often said, peace is one thing, maintaining our freedom is very critical, but war is an entirely different thing. War is really expensive. We remain strong as a country because we are peacemakers. From time to time we find ourselves in a circumstance where war is a requirement if we are going to stabilize our future in this shrinking world. We found ourselves in this circumstance in the Middle East. And the war on terrorism, which is a direct result of 9-11, and the President's taking head-on the challenge of terrorism throughout the world has put us on a track that suggests that America is the only remaining superpower, and we will lead the point insofar as not just maintaining the peace is concerned but also ferreting out terrorism wherever it might exist, wherever it may be harbored.