

These legislators from our country and from seven countries in Central America and Latin America understand that this CAFTA protects drug companies while harming the sick and the poor. They understand this CAFTA protects the world's largest corporations while hurting small businesses and working families. They understand this trade agreement protects huge industries while undermining the environment.

They understand that they want and have called for a CAFTA that lifts workers up and raises living standards, a CAFTA that protects people the same way it protects property rights and the drug industry, a CAFTA that allows HIV patients access to affordable, life-saving drugs.

They understand, most importantly, that CAFTA was negotiated by a select few to benefit only a select few, not the masses of people in our country and the other six CAFTA countries.

It is past time to renegotiate a trade agreement that works for all citizen of all seven CAFTA Nations.

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

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

SMART SECURITY AND THE BRIDGE TO NOWHERE

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the Defense appropriations bill that will be on the House floor tomorrow contains \$45 billion in emergency bridge funding to pay for the war in Iraq and Afghanistan.

This money is called bridge funding because it will bridge the funding gap between the most recent \$79 billion supplemental spending bill for Iraq, which Congress passed in February, and the next one, sometime this fall.

This bridge fund is like a bridge to nowhere. The latest \$45 billion for the war in Iraq is just the Bush administration's latest grab into the big congressional money bag, the Defense appropriations bill, because it is virtually hidden in a huge \$400 billion Defense appropriations bill. This is outrageous.

An additional \$45 billion for the war in Iraq is a staggering amount. This bridge fund comes on top of the emergency supplemental bill that was approved a mere 4-months ago, allocating another \$79 billion for the war, bringing the costs of the war to over \$200 billion before this new \$45 billion expenditure.

The bridge fund represents the fifth time Congress will fund the war in Iraq without hearings, without oversight and without accountability.

\$45 billion is not insignificant. It is several billion dollars more than the President requested for homeland security funding for fiscal year 2006. In fact, it is more than the President has requested for homeland security in any year since the Department of Homeland Security was established in the year 2001.

It would be one thing if the President actually had a plan to bring our troops home, but after more than 2 years and over 1,700 American troops being killed, he still has not come to the table with a plan. Mr. Speaker, since the President will not come up with a plan for Iraq, we will have to. It will have to come from the Congress.

This unpopular war is a lose-lose. It is America's very presence in Iraq that unites the strong insurgency, a whole new generation of terrorists, whose common bond is their hatred for the United States and its aggressive militarism.

Once we have a plan in place to end the war, we can begin the long process of helping Iraq rebuild its failing physical and economic infrastructure, and we can accomplish this while we are at the same time preventing future wars through SMART security.

SMART security, which has the support of 50 Members of Congress is a Sensible, Multilateral, American Response to Terrorism for the 21st Century, and it will help us address the threats we face as a Nation.

SMART security will ensure America's security by reaching out and engaging the Iraqi people. Instead of rushing off to war for the wrong reasons, SMART security encourages the United States to work with other Nations to address the most pressing global issues.

Not every international problem has militaries, and that is why SMART security will prevent terrorism, by addressing the very conditions which give rise to terrorism: poverty, despair, resource scarcity and lack of education.

This is the best way to encourage democracy in countries like Iraq, not through wars, not through the barrel of a gun, not through ways that cause thousands of unnecessary deaths and costs billions and billions of dollars.

The Bush administration needs to get smart about Iraq, and take a long, hard look at the effects of our policies there. We can end the war, we can bring our troops home, and we can do it by creating a plan to bring them home.

The U.S. soldiers who are serving in Iraq deserve nothing less. Bringing the troops home will help secure Iraq. It will save the lives of thousands of Americans, and it is time that we do not put any other excuses in front of us because we must start this process, and we must start it today.

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

(Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire addressed the House. His remarks will

appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

VENDING MACHINE SAFETY ACT OF 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the introduction of a bill that I dropped in yesterday, the Vending Machine Safety Act of 2005. This is a bill I introduced three Congresses ago due to its importance in protecting our children.

Imagine going on a routine grocery shopping trip with your child, Mr. Speaker. While shopping, you suddenly notice that your child is missing. This is every parent's nightmare. Last month, this nightmare became a frightening reality for a mother in Indiana. However, in this incident, there was a twist.

Her 3-year-old child was found trapped in a crane vending machine that he had crawled into. Without safety measures and immediate access to the owner, the machine held the young boy captive until the local fire department was brought in to release him.

While this event was not life-threatening, about one-third of vending machine injuries reported since 1978 have been. In the interest of protecting both children and adults, it is the reason I introduced the Vending Machine Safety Act.

This Vending Machine Safety Act of 2005 directs the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue a consumer product safety standard for the manufacturing and installation of all vending machines. Whether in signage or further protective measures, the Consumer Product Safety Commission will report on how best to ensure the safety uses of these vending machines that are both cost-effective for manufacturers and protect the stores from liability.

Since 1990, 43 vending machine injuries have been reported to the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Almost 60 percent of these vending injuries involved minors, and almost 35 percent of the injuries were children under 10. While some vending machine manufacturers may place warnings on their machines, most do not.

The need to protect our children from further vending machine related injuries is clear. I ask my colleagues to support the Vending Machine Safety Act of 2005.

HENRY HYDE UNITED NATIONS REFORM ACT OF 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the leadership for arranging this time and affording me the possibility, the opportunity to discuss with the American public an important piece of legislation that we will be considering here in this body, the Henry Hyde United Nations Reform Act of 2005.

As we can see, Mr. Speaker, the United Nations Reform Act has three basic policies. It is going to have oversight, accountability, and it is going to cut bureaucracy.

Why is it that we need to do that? Because the United Nations has a history of scandals, starting with what we all know is the Oil For Food program, but going on in a litany of scandals, one right after the other. There is virtually no U.N. agency or body that has not been mired in scandal.

So the Henry Hyde United Nations Reform Act is going to mandate United Nations budget oversight. It is going to insert accountability and ethics into the U.N. It is going to reform the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. It is going to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency, and it is going to provide accountability in the peacekeeping operations.

In addition to all of that, it also addresses in one of the amendments that will be proposed tomorrow a problem that Donald Trump has been very interested in. The United Nations is now asking for an incredible amount of money in order to refurbish their facilities in Turtle Bay in New York City, and as Donald Trump said, the United Nations is a mess and they are spending hundreds of millions of dollars unnecessarily on this project.

It is time to reform the United Nations once and for all, and as I said, tomorrow the House will be considering a bill that aims to institute long overdue United Nations reform by shedding light on the fact that the numerous scandals that have characterized the United Nations over the past decade are no accident. Rather, they are a direct result of a flawed structure that gives rise to passing the buck at best and corruption, profiteering and collusion at worst.

The basic structure of the United Nations is broken, and it must be transformed to ensure transparency and that this world body is functioning with integrity.

The United Nations Reform Act of 2005 strategically targets crucial areas to restore this broken organization.

The goals that enshrine the United Nations charter, particularly those regarding international peace and security and the promotion of respect for fundamental human rights, have never been more significant.

Further, with the challenges of the United States and our allies that we are facing in the war on terror, there is an urgent need for an international organization that is both credible and effective, one that can work together with national governments in dealing

with concrete problems of terrorism and, most importantly, nuclear proliferation.

As we learned to our horror on September 11, lives, not simply policies, are at stake in our efforts to reform the United Nations and its entities. Take the International Atomic Energy Agency for example. As it is currently structured, the membership criteria allows countries who are suspected of breaching their safeguards obligations, it allows them to serve in leadership positions within the agency.

For example, Iran, a Nation that continues to be under investigation for breaches and failures of its safeguards obligations and has admitted purchasing illicit nuclear materials through the A.Q. Khan nuclear black market network, recently served on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Furthermore, this agency also needs a well-designed system to deter States from both developing nuclear weapons capabilities and colluding with terrorists by diverting nuclear material from the State's national program for terrorist use.

□ 1830

The section in the Henry Hyde U.N. Reform Act dealing with the International Atomic Energy Agency, reinforces U.S. priorities concerning the safety of nuclear materials and counterproliferation by, one, calling for U.S. voluntary contributions to the agency to be primarily used to fund activities relating to nuclear security or nuclear verification and inspections; two, it seeks to prioritize funding for inspections to focus on countries of proliferation concern; and, thirdly, by seeking to prevent proliferators and countries under the International Atomic Energy Agency investigation from benefiting from certain assistance programs.

Furthermore, it seeks the suspension of privileges for member states that are under investigation or are in breach or are in noncompliance of their obligation. And it seeks to establish membership criteria that would keep such rogue states, such as Iran, that I just discussed, and Syria from serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The IAEA section of this bill reinforces our U.S. priorities concerning the safety of nuclear materials and counterproliferation. So we are going to make sure that we can close those loopholes.

I was proud to work with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) on an amendment that he will be offering, along with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS), tomorrow on the Small Quantities Protocol. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment because we want to close this loophole from the inspections regime by calling for the International Atomic Energy Agency to rescind the Small Quantities Protocol.

I also urge strong support for an amendment that our distinguished chief deputy majority whip, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), will be offering containing punitive measures against those members of the International Atomic Energy Agency that provide assistance to Iran before it dismantles its nuclear program.

And let me turn to the anti-Israel and anti-Semitic incitement that occurs every day at the United Nations. The discrimination against Israel is another structural and, indeed, a cultural issue that must be addressed. The viciousness with which Israel continues to be attacked at the U.N., and the reluctance of the member states to defend Israel or to accord it the same treatment as other states, suggests that there are considerable anti-Semitic components behind the policies pursued in the United Nations' forums.

In addition to the multiple manifestations of anti-Semitism at the U.N., Israel's temporary membership status in the Western European and Others Group is extremely limited. Israel cannot present candidates for open seats in any U.N. body, it cannot compete for any major U.N. body seat, it cannot participate in U.N. conferences on human rights, on racism, and on many other issues. And despite this gross discrimination directed against Israel, there are several U.N. groups dedicated solely to Palestinian rights and there is a disproportionate representation of Palestinian issues in different committees and in various commissions.

The U.N. Reform Act of 2005 seeks to end this discrimination against Israel. What will it do? It will expand WEOG, the Western European and Others Group, to include Israel as a permanent member, not a temporary member. It will mandate a State Department review of all U.N. commissions, all U.N. committees, all offices focused solely on Palestinian issues in order to eliminate duplicative efforts. Further, it will withhold proportional U.S. contributions to the U.N. until these recommendations are implemented.

I am also working with my colleagues on amendments to the Henry Hyde United Nations Reform Act. For example, we are calling for the issuance and implementation of a directive by the U.N. Secretary General or the Secretariat to establish a series of requirements to fight anti-Semitism at the U.N. and to ensure that all entities and efforts that promote the Palestinian agenda and perpetuate an anti-Israel bias on Israeli-Palestinian issues are addressed here in this bill.

The scandals that have plagued the U.S. peacekeeping missions is another important component of this bill, and it is indicative of wider structural deficiencies that must be addressed and are addressed in this bill. Even one instance of this terrible crime is appalling and unacceptable; but, unbelievably, over the past decade their appearance is frequent.

Crimes involving sexual misconduct on the part of U.N. staff is yet another example of the ways the U.N. is unfit to operate in its current state and must be reformed at all costs to restore its integrity and its authority. In the Congo, Burundi, and Sierra Leone, U.N. peacekeepers have reportedly engaged in gross sexual misconduct, exploitation, and even systematic rape.

In Bosnia, the U.N. police mission has been accused of corruption as well as sex trafficking. But thus far the U.N. has squashed an investigation into the involvement of its police in the enslavement of Eastern European women in brothels.

The U.N. Reform Act of 2005 specifically includes provisions to deter the most egregious instances of sexual misconduct that have occurred in recent years. Specifically, we will be mandating the adoption of the minimum standards of qualifications for senior leaders and managers.

Furthermore, the bill will have an adoption of a Uniform Code of Conduct for all U.N. peacekeepers. Also, the institution of educational outreach programs designed to explain prohibited acts on the U.N. peacekeepers to local populations, and providing a means for them to direct complaints or allegations of abuse. And it will establish a permanent professional and independent investigative body dedicated to U.N. peacekeeping.

The U.N. mismanagement of contracts and administration in the Oil-for-Food program is yet another problem that we have seen; and this, combined with Saddam Hussein's abuse of the program through vouchers, surcharges, and kickbacks, enabled the Iraqi regime to make a mockery of the program that was ostensibly set up to help its suffering people by collecting an estimated \$20 billion while the U.N. refused to intervene.

Similar scandals have rocked the United Nations in the recent past. Notable examples are in 1995, the Kenya UNICEF office defrauded or squandered up to \$10 million in agency funds. In 1996, a senior official was investigated on suspicion of embezzling between \$200,000 and \$600,000. In 1997, 16 past or current UNDP employees were placed under investigation after more than \$6 million was found to have been siphoned off over an 8-year period.

These acts did not occur in a vacuum, but were rather part of a pattern of systematic financial mismanagement and corruption that have been going on for too many years. The Henry Hyde U.N. Reform Act of 2005 has built-in budget certification requirements and accountability provisions that include holding the Secretary General accountable for certifying that the U.N.'s biannual budget is maintained at the approved level.

By requiring transparency within the U.N. budget, creating an Office of Internal Oversight Services, and an Office of Ethics, we ensure that no one in the United Nations, from the most sen-

ior officials to the low-ranking employees, will be above the law.

There will be many amendments offered that will help to further strengthen this bill, amendments such as the one that I have had the pleasure of working on with my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. McCOTTER). He is addressing a problem that we have with Syria.

Syria's continuing presence in Lebanon is in violation of the United Nations Security Council 1559 and other applications of international law. This is a test of the effectiveness of the U.N. and a test of the willingness of its leadership to ensure full compliance with U.N. mandates in order to prevent a rogue state, such as Syria, from making a mockery of U.N. Security Council resolutions.

Syria continues to maintain a sizable intelligence presence in Lebanon, and it has recently mobilized to mount an assassination campaign against anti-Syrian-Lebanese political figures. Both Syria and Iran also continue to arm their military proxy, the terrorist group Hezbollah. Absent substantial international pressure, Syria will continue to proceed with its campaign aimed at destabilizing Lebanon's internal affairs in clear violation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1559 and in breach of international law.

The McCotter amendment, cosponsored by another great freedom fighter, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), calls on the U.S. permanent representative to ensure full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1559, particularly relating to the presence of Syrian security and intelligence personnel and the disarming of Hezbollah and other militias. If compliance is not verified and certified, it calls for an adoption of a resolution by the United Nations Security Council to impose punitive measures on Syria and other foreign forces, such as Iran, who directly, or through their proxies, are interfering with Lebanese political independence and sovereignty.

I am also working with my colleagues on an amendment that calls for the establishment of a U.N. Democracy Fund, and this will assist countries that are emerging democracies or democracies in transition. I request the support of all of our colleagues in this Chamber for these amendments as well as for the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, just as the United States took the lead in forging the creation of the United Nations in the aftermath of World War II, we must lead the organization toward greater relevance and capability in this new era. The United States has waited patiently as the United Nations has paid lip service to nominal efforts to reform itself.

Tomorrow, I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in favor of this amendment and this measure, and, in effect, save the

U.N. from itself. So I urge all our colleagues to vote in a bipartisan manner and pass the Henry Hyde U.N. Reform Act of 2005.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CUELLAR (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of family medical reasons.

Mrs. BONO (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today after 3:30 p.m. and the balance of the week on account of attending her daughter's graduation.

Mr. HYDE (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of personal reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, June 22.

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, June 16.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on June 9, 2005 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 1760. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 215 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard in Madison, Wisconsin, as the "Robert M. La Follette, Sr. Post Office Building".

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 16, 2005, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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