

percent increase in women's wages later in life. Academic studies find the return to a year of secondary education is even higher—in the 15 to 25 percent range.

An extra year of a woman's education has been shown to reduce the risk that her children will die in infancy by 5 to 10 percent.

Education offers what the World Bank has referred to as a window of hope in helping prevent the spread of AIDS among today's children. A recent study of a school-based AIDS education program in Uganda found a 75 percent reduction in the likelihood that children would be sexually active in their last year of primary school.

Girls' education is the best single policy for reducing fertility and therefore achieving sustainable families, according to a recent survey of the academic literature. In Brazil, for example, illiterate mothers have an average of 6 children while literate mothers choose to have less than 3 children, and are better able to care for an invest in their children's well-being.

A study of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa found that from 1960 to 1992, more equal education between men and women could have led to nearly 1 percent higher annual per capita GDP growth.

The report also documents in extensive detail what I have seen in many countries—that the most effective way to reach the goal of getting all girls in school is by encouraging countries to make a firm commitment to universal basic education for all children. When countries devise and adopt specific targeted strategies to address the unique obstacles girls face, they improve the reach and quality of education for all children, both girls and boys.

Two years ago, Representative NITA LOWEY and I introduced the Education for All Act, legislation that I am proud to reintroduce today. This bill would enable us to increase our spending on global education initiatives in order to help millions of children around the world have the opportunity to receive an education.

At the time we originally introduced this bill, we may have seemed like we were dreamers to expect a G8 nation like ours to take such a bold step on education in Africa and the rest of the developing world.

Yet earlier this year we saw the UK put forward \$15 billion over the next 10 years. This means that the UK, a nation with an economy about one-sixth our size, will be spending three times more than the U.S. to ensure that every boy—and particularly every girl—has a chance for a free education.

I know that our current commitment does not represent the generous heart or the wise minds of the American people. And they know that education—particularly the education of girls—is the best investment we can make to reducing global poverty; they know that education is our best social vaccine against the spread of HIV/AIDS.

There is no greater proof of such big hearts and wise minds as the young people from all over the United States, as well as around the world whom I have met, and who have shared with me their commitment to advocate for children thousands of miles away who they still consider to be their friends—their brothers and sisters who deserve the opportunity to learn.

I am proud to stand with these children in support of their friends around the world. They understand that in order to make our world more peaceful and secure in the long term, girls and boys must be given the chance to read, to write, and to get a basic education.

Education has to be the foundation of any strategy to secure peace and prosperity around the world, because when children can reach their potential, we are all better for it, and this bill will help provide a strong foundation for our efforts to help children around the world.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, September 20, 2006, at 9:30 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on the Tribal Self Governance: Obstacles and Impediments to Expansion of Self Governance.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 202-224-2251.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that S. 3000, a bill to grant rights-of-way for electric transmission lines over certain Native allotments in the State of Alaska, has been added to the agenda of the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests scheduled for Wednesday, September 27, at 10 a.m. in room SD-628.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Frank Gladics at 202-224-2878, Dick Bouts at 202-224-7545, or Sara Zecher 202-224-8276.

SECURE FENCE ACT OF 2006— MOTION TO PROCEED

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, we will be closing down shortly, but I have a few items of business, and I have had a chance to talk to the Democratic leader about this next item.

Mr. President, I now proceed to Calendar No. 615, H.R. 6061. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 615, H.R. 6061, a bill to establish operational control over the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

Bill Frist, Ted Stevens, Robert Bennett, Lisa Murkowski, Mike Enzi, Pat Roberts, Jeff Sessions, Orrin Hatch, Wayne Allard, Thad Cochran, James Inhofe, Trent Lott, John Ensign, Jon Kyl, Tom Coburn, Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask that the mandatory quorum be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, last week we passed the Port Security Improvement Act. Indeed, that means we are one step closer to plugging the hole in our port security. We are one step closer to securing America's more than 300 maritime ports of entry. That is progress.

This port security bill that we passed was about vigilance. We are in the midst of a war with radical ideologues, militant extremists who will stop at nothing to destroy our Nation. They search for our weak spots and they seek ways to exploit them. On 9/11 we learned just how creative our enemy can be. Just last month we saw it again with the plot in Great Britain among terrorists to carry out what has become known as Gatorade bombing; that is, the destruction of aircraft and human life by using liquids.

We share a 1,951-mile border with Mexico. It doesn't take much creativity to imagine how terrorists might seek to exploit that border. It is time to secure that border with Mexico. That is why just a few moments ago I filed cloture on the motion to proceed to the Secure Fence Act of 2006.

The overwhelming majority of people who violate our borders do so in search of jobs—but not all of them. Some cross to deal drugs and commit crimes. Intelligence reports show that even al-Qaida considers our borders a key vulnerability. Without effective border control, we can't tell those looking for honest work from those bent on mayhem. Under the Secure Fence Act, Customs and Border Protection will take responsibility for securing every inch of our border with Mexico. Engineers and construction workers will erect two-layer reinforced fencing along the entire border. Hundreds of new cameras and sensors will be installed. Unmanned aircraft will supplement existing air and ground patrols.

The resulting finished network will give us complete operational control over our entire border, and it will go a