

Flake	Latham	Rogers (MI)
Fletcher	LaTourette	Rohrabacher
Foley	Leach	Ros-Lehtinen
Forbes	Lee	Ross
Ford	Levin	Rothman
Fossella	Lewis (CA)	Royal-Allard
Frank	Lewis (GA)	Royce
Frelinghuysen	Lewis (KY)	Ryan (WI)
Frost	Linder	Ryun (KS)
Gallagly	Lipinski	Sabo
Ganske	LoBiondo	Sanchez
Gekas	Lofgren	Sanders
Gephardt	Lowey	Sandlin
Gibbons	Lucas (KY)	Sawyer
Gilchrest	Lucas (OK)	Saxton
Gillmor	Luther	Schaffer
Gonzalez	Maloney (CT)	Schakowsky
Goode	Maloney (NY)	Schiff
Goodlatte	Manzullo	Schrock
Gordon	Markey	Scott
Goss	Mascara	Sensenbrenner
Graham	Matheson	Serrano
Granger	Matsui	Sessions
Graves	McCarthy (MO)	Shadegg
Green (TX)	McCarthy (NY)	Shaw
Green (WI)	McCullom	Shays
Greenwood	McCrery	Sherman
Grucci	McDermott	Sherwood
Gutierrez	McGovern	Shimkus
Gutknecht	McHugh	Shows
Hall (OH)	McInnis	Shuster
Hall (TX)	McIntyre	Simmons
Hansen	McKeon	Simpson
Hart	McKinney	Skeen
Hastings (FL)	McNulty	Skelton
Hastings (WA)	Meehan	Slaughter
Hayes	Meek (FL)	Smith (MI)
Hayworth	Meeks (NY)	Smith (NJ)
Hefley	Menendez	Smith (TX)
Herger	Mica	Smith (WA)
Hill	Millender-	Snyder
Hilliard	McDonald	Solis
Hinchey	Miller, Dan	Souder
Hinojosa	Miller, Gary	Spratt
Hobson	Miller, George	Stark
Hoefel	Miller, Jeff	Stearns
Hoekstra	Mink	Stenholm
Holden	Mollohan	Strickland
Holt	Moore	Stump
Honda	Moran (KS)	Stupak
Hooley	Moran (VA)	Sununu
Horn	Morella	Sweeney
Hostettler	Myrick	Tancredo
Houghton	Nadler	Tanner
Hoyer	Napolitano	Tauscher
Hulshoff	Neal	Tauzin
Hunter	Nethercutt	Taylor (MS)
Hyde	Ney	Taylor (NC)
Inslee	Northup	Terry
Isackson	Norwood	Thomas
Israel	Nussle	Thompson (CA)
Issa	Oberstar	Thompson (MS)
Istook	Obey	Thornberry
Jackson (IL)	Olver	Thune
Jackson-Lee	Ortiz	Turman
(TX)	Osborne	Tiahrt
Jefferson	Ose	Tiberi
John	Otter	Tierney
Johnson (CT)	Owens	Toomey
Johnson (IL)	Oxley	Towns
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Turner
Johnson, Sam	Pascarella	Udall (CO)
Jones (NC)	Pastor	Udall (NM)
Jones (OH)	Pelosi	Upton
Kanjorski	Peterson (MN)	Pelazquez
Kaptur	Peterson (PA)	Visclosky
Keller	Petri	Vitter
Kelly	Pickering	Walden
Kennedy (MN)	Pitts	Walsh
Kennedy (RI)	Platts	Wamp
Kerns	Pombo	Watkins (OK)
Kildee	Pomeroy	Watson (CA)
Kilpatrick	Portman	Watson (NC)
Kind (WI)	Price (NC)	Weldon (FL)
King (NY)	Pryce (OH)	Weldon (PA)
Kingston	Putnam	Weller
Kirk	Quinn	Wexler
Kleckzka	Radanovich	Whitfield
Knoollenberg	Rahall	Wicker
Kolbe	Ramstad	Wilson (NM)
Kucinich	Rangel	Wilson (SC)
LaFalce	Regula	Wolf
LaHood	Rehberg	Woolsey
Lampson	Reynolds	Wu
Langevin	Rivers	Wynn
Lantos	Rodriguez	Young (AK)
Larsen (WA)	Roemer	Young (FL)
Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)	

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—27

Ackerman	Costello	Phelps
Bachus	Dooley	Reyes
Baldacci	Doolittle	Riley
Barton	Gilman	Roukema
Bentsen	Hilleary	Rush
Blagojevich	Jenkins	Traficant
Bonior	Lynch	Waters
Brown (FL)	Murtha	Watts (OK)
Condit	Payne	Weiner

□ 1906

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy to the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who were tragically affected by the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano on January 17, 2002."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in Oklahoma earlier today on family business and missed votes on H.R. 1892 and S. 1206. I respectfully request that the RECORD reflect that, had I been here, I would have voted "yea" on each of these votes.

CONSIDERING MEMBER AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 2714

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 2714, a bill originally introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LARGENT), for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

CONGRESSIONAL WAR POWER

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the war drums are beating, louder and louder. Iraq, Iran, and North Korea have been forewarned. Plans have been laid and, for all we know, already initiated for the overthrow and assassination of Saddam Hussein.

There has been talk of sabotage, psychological warfare, arming domestic rebels, killing Hussein and even an outright invasion of Iraq with hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops. All we hear about in the biased media is the need to eliminate Saddam Hussein, with little regard of how this, in itself, might totally destabilize the entire Middle East and Central Asia. It could, in fact, make the Iraqi problem much worse.

The assumption is that, with our success in Afghanistan, we should now pursue this same policy against any country we choose, no matter how flimsy the justification. It hardly can be argued that it is because authoritarian governments deserve our wrath, considering the number of current and past such governments that we have not only tolerated but subsidized.

Protestations from our Arab allies are silenced by our dumping more American taxpayers' dollars on them.

European criticism that the U.S. is now following a unilateral approach is brushed off by the United States, which only causes more apprehension in the European Community. Widespread support from the eager media pumps the public to support the warmongers in the administration.

The pros and cons of how dangerous Saddam Hussein actually is are legitimate. However, it is rarely pointed out that the CIA has found no evidence whatsoever that Iraq was involved in the terrorist attacks of 9-11.

Rarely do we hear that Iraq has never committed any aggression against the United States. No one in the media questions our aggression against Iraq for the past 12 years by continuous bombing and imposed sanctions responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of children in Iraq.

The Iraqis' defense of their homeland can hardly be characterized as aggression against those who rain bombs down on them. We had to go over 6,000 miles to pick this fight against a Third-World nation with little ability to defend itself.

Our policies have actually served to generate support for Saddam Hussein, in spite of his brutal control of the Iraqi people. He is as strong today, if not stronger, as he was prior to the Persian Gulf War 12 years ago.

Even today, our jingoism ironically is driving a closer alliance between Iraq and Iran, long-time, bitter enemies.

While we trade with and subsidize to the hilt the questionable government of China, we place sanctions on and refuse to trade with Iran and Iraq, which only causes greater antagonism. But if the warmongers' goal is to have a war regardless of international law and the Constitution, current policy serves their interests.

Could it be that only by war and removal of certain governments we can maintain control of the oil in this region? Could it be all about oil and have nothing to do with U.S. national security?

Too often when we dictate who will lead another country, we only replace one group of thugs with another, as we just did in Afghanistan, with the only difference being that the thugs who we support are expected to be puppet-like and remain loyal to the United States, or else.

Although bits and pieces of the administration's plans to wage war against Iraq and possibly Iran and North Korea are garnered, we never hear any mention of the authority to do so. It seems that Tony Blair's approval is more important than the approval of the American people.

Congress never complains about its lost prerogatives to be the sole declarer of war. Astoundingly, Congress is only too eager to give war powers to our presidents through the back door by the use of some fuzzy resolution that the president can use as his justification. Once the hostilities begin, the money always follows, because Congress fears criticism for not "supporting the troops." But putting troops in harm's way without proper authority and unnecessarily can hardly be the way to "support the troops."

Let it be clearly understood: There is no authority to wage war against Iraq without the Congress passing a Declaration of War. H.J. Res. 65, passed in the aftermath of 9-11, does not even suggest that this authority exists. A U.N. resolution authorizing an Iraqi invasion, even if it were to come, cannot replace the legal process for the United States going to war as precisely defined in the Constitution. We must remember, a covert war is no more justifiable and is even more reprehensible.

Only tyrants can take a nation to war without the consent of the people. The planned war against Iraq without a declaration of war is illegal. It is unwise because of the many unforeseen consequences that are likely to result. It is immoral and unjust, because it has nothing to do with U.S. security and because Iraq has not initiated aggression against us.

Besides, the American people become less secure when we risk a major conflict driven by commercial interests and not authorized in a proper manner by the Congress. Victory under these circumstances is always elusive, and unintended consequences are inevitable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will ap-

pear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

1915

REGARDING THE NATIONAL AVIATION CAPACITY EXPANSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to speak about the National Aviation Capacity Expansion Act, a bill that will help end 20 years of aviation gridlock at the most important crossroads of American aviation.

This measure would codify a historical agreement between Mayor Daley and Governor Ryan that will expand and modernize O'Hare International Airport, take steps to construct a new south suburban airport, and keep Chicago's downtown general aviation airport open for 25 years.

It is necessary to codify this agreement into Federal law because the city and the State do not want to move forward with this \$6 billion project only to have a future governor rescind the agreement, thereby throwing billions of dollars down the drain.

The agreement reached December 5 by the Governor and Mayor is good news for our national aviation transportation system and for air travelers. O'Hare modernization is perhaps the most important action Congress and the Federal Government can take to alleviate system-wide congestion.

Chicago O'Hare is a vital economic engine in Chicago, the State of Illinois, the Midwest, and the entire Nation. It is among the world's busiest airports and serves as the only dual hub with United and American Airlines basing significant equipment, employees, and assets at the facility.

O'Hare serves more than 190,000 travelers per day, nearly 73 million in the year 2000. This is the Nation's busiest airport in number of passengers. Forty-eight States have direct access to O'Hare, as it serves communities large and small.

But O'Hare needs to be redesigned to meet the demands of today's marketplace. Designed in the 1950s, the airport has intersecting runways and a layout designed for smaller aircraft. By simply reconfiguring the airport layout, many weather-related delays could be avoided. By replacing old runways with safer, parallel configurations, delays and cancellations would be greatly reduced, eliminating delays that often ripple throughout the entire Nation.

Ninety percent of O'Hare's modernization will be paid for by airline and airport guaranteed funds, including passenger facility charges, landing fees, concessions, and bonds. The rest of the funds will come through the regular FAA process for airport construction, and my legislation is very clear on this issue.

This agreement also moves forward with a south suburban airport near Peotone. Common sense dictates that we need the capacity in the near future, and with this airport at Peotone we will have it. But just expanding O'Hare does not eliminate the need for a third airport, as I mentioned before. Building Peotone will not replace O'Hare modernization. They are not mutually exclusive. Both are needed to address serious aviation capacity problems in the region and the Nation.

This agreement also addresses traffic congestion along O'Hare's northwest corridor, including western airport access, and maintains the quality of life for residents near these airports. Clearly, the environment and airport noise should not be afterthoughts, as this agreement will reduce by half the number of people impacted by noise, and it includes \$450 million in funds for soundproofing. In addition, as the U.S. aviation system completes its move to quieter Stage 4 aircraft, airport noise will be reduced.

The FAA is and will continue to be the final arbiter of safety. Safety is our number one priority, and the legislation maintains the FAA's safety role.

Some might call my legislation unprecedented, but it is clear that the Chicago situation is unprecedented and unique. When the House Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing on the issue in August, no other similar situation could be found where a State has an arbitrary veto power over a city's airport or runways. In addition, since Chicago is the crossroads of aviation, it is vitally important to codify this agreement into Federal law.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 3479, the Aviation Capacity Expansion Act. No other bill in this Congress will do more to end the aviation gridlock that plagues the American flying public.

IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATIONS WILL HIGHLIGHT THE TRUTH

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

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I have introduced this evening legislation that calls for a special prosecutor to be named to look into the whole Enron mess.

Sure, this is a business scandal, and congressional committees are looking into reforms of our auditing practices of public corporations and the safety of employee pension plans. But this is a scandal that goes far beyond that. This