

freedom not just here at home but abroad. Take the time to learn America, indeed, will surmount this latest crisis.

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

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

AMERICA'S RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACK

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the events of this past week clearly have brought this Nation together. And listening to my colleagues step forward and address the body today, I cannot help but reflect on the events of this past week, in so many ways surreal in terms of the stunning manner and catastrophic fashion in which they unfolded before us: the absolute horror, the unbelievable human sacrifice, the unbelievable human effort and heroism that took place. Even the elements themselves, happening during otherwise sunny and beautiful days, and then just proceeding to our Cathedral in a mist of rain to mourn and pray only entering out to the sunshine.

As a Nation, we mourn our innocent victims, our valiant heroes, our men and women who wear the uniform who have perished. It is a time of shared pain and prayer and a reaching out with acts of kindness that comfort and console. It is a time that the Nation, as we have seen all across this great country of ours, rolls up its sleeves and comes together. It volunteers. It gives blood. It provides its brawn to continue the efforts to dig out, to recover, to rebuild, and take heart in what binds us all in this country: our love of freedom, our love of this Nation, our deep and abiding love of one another.

This is also a time of grim resolve. Shortly, we will be voting on granting war powers and stand united behind President Bush and sound forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat. There can be no quarter given to the cowards who perpetrate acts of evil against innocent people. For these cowards, the wrath of a just and free people will be severe. Our resolve is to ferret out the perpetrators, wherever they may be, and provide them no place to hide; with the further resolve that any Nation that seeks to harbor them, as the President has indicated earlier this week, we will make no distinction.

And while there must be no mistake about our resolve, let there also be no mistake about the manner in which we measure the actions we will take and direct our efforts at terrorists and not at the innocent.

God bless America.

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

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

IN FULL SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT BUSH

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

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have, as a Member of this body, not been one who frequently seeks the microphone or comes to this well of the House on any and all topics. Instead, I have attempted many times to offer measured comments here based upon what I feel strongly about.

Last Wednesday evening, at about 11:10 p.m., I came to the well of this House, like so many Members of this institution, to state my outrage over what had happened on Tuesday morning beginning at about 8:45. I pledged on that occasion my support for President Bush during this national crisis; and at this grave moment in our history, I think I at that time spoke for all Americans when I said we stood together in support of our commander in chief just as we did on behalf of those brave firemen, policemen and police-women, and the citizenry of New York and Washington, D.C., and our military forces as well.

I call attention to that simply to point out that in the strongest possible terms I condemned the unimaginable and unprecedented terrorist attacks that had taken place in New York City and Washington, D.C. on that morning. In the wonderful epic that de Tocqueville wrote, simply entitled "America," he asked what it was that had set the American people apart from the rest of the world. And he suggested, after having difficulty coming up with a term, it was simply a habit of the heart.

In what has represented the most serious act of aggression on American soil, a nameless and faceless enemy launched an assault on the very foundation of our society and, indeed, upon the manner in which we live. There is no body in America that is more representative than this institution of its people. It was my belief then and my belief now, as I had rallied to President Bush, Sr.'s support, President Clinton's support in perilous moments, now the consistent thing to do would be to support President Bush, the Republican and Democratic leadership in this institution, as we sought and continue to seek to reassure the American people about events of the last few days and, indeed, just as importantly, over events of the next few weeks, months, and, I frankly believe, years.

These are moments when we come to the conclusion that old quotation that America offers unity without uniformity; free to be of different backgrounds and religions and persuasions and hold strong and differing political views. But on occasions like this we stand firm in our resolve to support our President and the brave men and women of the United States Armed Forces as they prepare, with our support, a clear and decisive response against those who perpetrated these unspeakable acts.

Those are the comments that I offered on Wednesday night, and there is nothing that has happened during these 48 hours that would have caused me to change my mind. Indeed, my resolve, like the resolve of the American people, as we have witnessed this horror, has only been stiffened. And I would suggest that all Americans, regardless of political philosophy, political party, or political persuasion intend to stand shoulder to shoulder in our effort to seek out those who would cause such destruction, anguish, and pain upon a free people.

There will be plenty of time in weeks and months and years again down the road to review the decisions that we have made during these days; but let no one mistake the resolve that I feel as a Member of this body, or as a citizen of this Nation, or those who stand with me in this institution in our support of President Bush and, again, our military as we seek answers across the globe.

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

(Mr. TANCREDO 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 Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. NORWOOD 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 Florida (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1745

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 14, 2001.
Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 14, 2001 at 3:37 p.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2888.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Chair desires to announce that the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills during the recess today:

H.R. 2133, to establish a commission for the purpose of encouraging and providing for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*;

H.R. 2882, to provide for the expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

H.R. 2888, 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States.

AUTHORIZING USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR RECENT ATTACKS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, at this historic moment when Congress and the American people stand united behind the President, our Commander in Chief, as America prepares to reclaim its security and punish the murderers who struck our Nation this week, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House, House Joint Resolution 64, to authorize the use of

United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States;

The joint resolution shall be considered as read; the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except, one, 5 hours of debate on the joint resolution, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations; and two, one motion to recommit; and, upon passage of the joint resolution, the House shall be considered to have passed Senate Joint Resolution 23.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 64) to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against those responsible for the recent attacks launched against the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of H.J. Res. 64 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 64

Whereas, on September 11, 2001, acts of treacherous violence were committed against the United States and its citizens; and

Whereas, such acts render it both necessary and appropriate that the United States exercise its rights to self-defense and to protect United States citizens both at home and abroad; and

Whereas, in light of the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by these grave acts of violence; and

Whereas, such acts continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States; and

Whereas, the President has authority under the Constitution to take action to deter and prevent acts of international terrorism against the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Authorization for Use of Military Force".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any further acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.

(b) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this resolution supersedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 2½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the legislation under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, which authorizes the President to use all force necessary to bring to justice those nations, operations, and people responsible for the cowardly act that was perpetrated upon this Nation on September 11, 2001.

The Constitution of the United States, the document that protects the freedoms of all Americans, gives the Congress certain responsibilities. Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution says the Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and the power to declare war.

Earlier today, the Congress exercised its responsibility to provide for the common defense by passing the supplemental spending legislation. Now we give the President the congressional authority to use all necessary force to bring to justice those who attacked our Nation.

This is the most solemn responsibility that this Congress can undertake. We do not do so gladly or with a bitter sense of revenge. We do so because we must in order to preserve freedom and democracy in this Nation.

These are the times that try men's souls. On September 11, we lost thousands of people, with thousands more injured, and with two symbols of the strength and vitality of our democracy, the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, destroyed or badly damaged.

A sworn enemy that dares not confront us in the open attacked us in the most cowardly way, by targeting innocent citizens of this great Nation. This enemy operates in the shadows, hates with an unnatural passion, and practices political fanaticism that glorifies violent death and condemns innocent life.

For too long, this enemy has been protected and supported and sheltered by rogue nations. The friends of our enemies are also our enemies, and they