

even be opposed. It meant secret diplomacy and secret treaties. It meant that in those things, most vital to the lives and welfare of the people, they would have nothing to say."

While early presidents deferred to Congress, later presidents have latched on to the fact that the Constitution declares the president commander-in-chief of the armed forces to justify their use of the military without prior authorization from Congress. This led Congress to enact the War Powers Resolution of 1973 to further clarify that the solemn duty to decide when to send U.S. troops into hostilities belonged to Congress.

According to Section 2(c) of the War Powers Resolution the President can introduce U.S. forces into hostile situations "only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its Armed Forces."

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, Congress approved a resolution authorizing President Bush to take action against the parties responsible for the heinous attacks. However, the authorization was limited in scope.

Specifically, the joint resolution stated:

"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 future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons."

In other words, Congress only authorized the President to take action against those responsible for the horrific attacks of September 11, 2001. The President must have compelling evidence of the complicity of another nation in the September 11 attacks in order to use the U.S. military to take action against that nation. Absent such evidence, the President would be required under the Constitution to come back to Congress seeking an additional authorization of force resolution before expanding the military campaign.

This interpretation was confirmed by Mr. Louis Fisher, Senior Specialist in Separation of Powers at the Congressional Research Service, who recently testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that "military operations against countries other than Afghanistan can be appropriately initiated only with additional authorization from Congress."

It is critical, as a representative democracy, that profound decisions on war and peace rest with the branch closest to the people—the legislative branch.

The amendment I offered with Representative PAUL was intended to send the message that the President has a constitutional obligation to return to Congress to seek authorization before expanding the military campaign against terrorism. Unfortunately, the Rules Committee refused to allow a discussion on this, one of the most difficult and solemn issues that confronts our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that my Republican colleagues were unwilling to go on record in support of the DeFazio-Paul amendment, which was intended to defend congressional war powers from encroachment by the executive branch.

THE POWER OF STEEL

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today is a heartfelt day for people from one of the most historic neighborhoods in my district. They are involved in something very special this morning in New York City. The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, where as many as 800 people meet weekly to worship and give thanks, is in Baretas, one of Albuquerque's oldest neighborhoods. In the 1970's the church, including two prominent bell towers, was razed because the structure was unsound. Parishioners then moved across the street, into the existing Church gymnasium. The bells were lost until recently, when one was found in somebody's backyard.

Now that one of those bells has reappeared, the Parish and members of the community hope to once again sound the bells throughout Baretas.

This need and an inspired idea were the beginning of a wonderful journey that has brought together the people of New Mexico and the citizens of New York.

Leaders in the community asked Archbishop Michael Sheehan and others, including me, to ask the City of New York for two steel beams from the World Trade Center. Those beams, the hope was, would be incorporated into the design of the new bell tower in a manner that would respect and remember the terrible terrorist attacks against our country the morning of September 11, 2001.

A delegation from New Mexico, including Father Moore, John Garcia, Sosimo Padilla, Stan Tinker, and a member of my staff, are in New York this morning at Ground Zero. They are meeting with construction workers to pick up two 20-foot beams, remnants of the World Trade Towers and very generous gifts from the people of the City of New York. Father Moore will bless the beams for their safe journey to a new beginning.

Those bells rang when World War II ended. They rang for weddings and funerals. They rang every Sunday morning over the City of Albuquerque to call people to worship. We are pleased in Albuquerque and thankful to the people of New York that the bell towers will be rebuilt and the bells will ring again. They will ring as a call to prayer, and they will now ring in remembrance.

We saw the face of evil on September 11th. And in the aftermath, we saw the depth of America's goodness and a return to simple faith. We are a strong, loving people and a faithful people. New Mexico will rebuild this bell tower and remember. This bell tower will remind us and call us to worship for many years to come.

President Bush said that terrorism cannot dent the steel of American resolve. I agree. These beams, this parish, this community, represent the strength of our American character and all the best our Nation has to offer. I'm honored to be a part of this.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during the votes of the following measures considered on May 15, 2002:

1. Final passage of H. Res. 420, allowing the House to consider a report from the Rules Committee on the same day it is presented to the House. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" (#164).

2. On ordering the previous question for H. Res. 422, allowing the House to consider H.R. 4737 to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and improve access to quality child care. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" (#165).

3. Final passage of H. Res. 422, allowing the House to consider H.R. 4737 to reauthorize and improve the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and improve access to quality child care. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" (#166).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was briefly absent from this chamber on May 22, 2002 and missed voting on rollcall vote 196. I want the record to show that had I been present in this chamber, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 196. Also, due to a family situation, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber on May 23, 2002 and I would like the record to show that had I been present in this chamber, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 197, "no" on rollcall vote 198, "yea" on rollcall vote 199, "yea" on rollcall vote 200, "yea" on rollcall vote 201, "yea" on rollcall vote 202, "no" on rollcall vote 203, "no" on rollcall vote 204, "yea" on rollcall vote 205 and "no" on rollcall vote 206.

A TRIBUTE TO NANCY T. SUNSHINE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to recognize Nancy T. Sunshine as she is inducted as president of the Brooklyn Bar Association. Her climb to the top of this association is a fine example for us all.

Currently, Ms. Clark is the Chief Clerk in the Appellate Term, Second Department, where she oversees the daily functions of the second, ninth, tenth, and eleventh judicial districts and is a confidential assistant to the Court. Among her responsibilities are long-term planning, budgeting, and personnel issues including interviewing candidates for non-judicial positions. Part of her professional success is attributable to the valuable experience that she

obtained working first as an Assistant District Attorney in New York County and later as a Principal Law Clerk to a Justice of the Supreme Court and the Associate Justice of the Appellate Term in Kings County.

In addition, Ms. Sunshine has been an active member in the Brooklyn Bar Association for seven years while simultaneously serving as a member of the New York Bar Association. Prior to becoming President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, she was recognized in 2001 by former Mayor Rudy Giuliani. He appointed her to his Advisory Committee on the Judiciary. Also, she has been honored with the Distinguished Service Award from the Brooklyn Bar Association. I know that she is an excellent person for this job.

Even with all this activism, Ms. Sunshine still maintains a full family life. She is married to Jeffrey S. Sunshine, the Acting Justice of Richmond County Supreme Court, with two daughters. I am glad to see that though her work and activities are demanding, she is still able to demonstrate the value and importance of family life. I commend her for her ability to achieve.

From the awards, to her public appointment, to her presidential induction, Ms. Sunshine is an all around achiever. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable Brooklynite.

HONORING ANTONIA PANTOJA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember Dr. Antonia Pantoja, who died in New York on May 24th. As a central figure of the Puerto Rican Civil Rights Movement, Dr. Pantoja's kind heart and brilliant leadership will always be remembered.

Dr. Pantoja was born in 1922 to an impoverished Puerto Rican family. Though she spent much of her childhood hungry and diseased, Dr. Pantoja invested all her efforts in education and politics. She fought for a decent education and, in 1940, was accepted to the University of Puerto Rico. Two years later she received a degree in education and became a schoolteacher.

After teaching for a few years in Puerto Rico, Dr. Pantoja moved to New York City. Working as a welder in a lamp factory, Dr. Pantoja suffered racism against Puerto Ricans at its worst. To fight back, she spread information on civil rights and how to organize a union. From that point on she dedicated her life to empowering the Puerto Rican community through organization, leadership, and, above all, education.

Dr. Pantoja really did do what she set out to do. She completed a Bachelor's Degree of the Arts at Hunter College of New York, received a Masters of Social Work from Columbia, and was awarded Ph.D from the Union of Experimental Colleges and Universities in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Meanwhile, she founded a number of Puerto Rican-American organizations including ASPIRA, PRACA, and the National Puerto Rican Forum. She was responsible for the creation of the bilingual college, Universidad Boricua, and the Puerto Rican Research Center, each promoting youth edu-

cation. In Puerto Rico, Dr. Pantoja set up PRODUCIR to help the rural community build up its economy.

In recognition of her outstanding contributions to Puerto Ricans, Dr. Pantoja received numerous awards. In addition to the Hispanic Heritage Award, the Julia de Burgos Award and the National Mujer Award, Dr. Pantoja received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor bestowed by the United States of America.

Dr. Antonia Pantoja truly was the highest example for the Puerto Rican community. As a model leader, she valued education, civil rights, and equality of opportunity. Her memory will live forever in respect and dignity.

A TRIBUTE TO BALTIMORE SUN REPORTER KAREN HOSLER: A GOOD JOURNALIST, A GOOD FRIEND

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Karen Hosler, an outstanding reporter at the Baltimore Sun.

Over three decades, Karen has chronicled the political system from small town Maryland to the Nation's Capital, with the Sun as her outlet since 1977.

She and I have traveled through Maryland state and national politics together, although on different sides of the street as reporter and politician.

We both graduated from the University of Maryland, albeit a number of years apart.

After a short stint as a staffer on Capitol Hill, she began her career as a journalist covering county government and politics at a weekly newspaper in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, the Prince George's County News, shortly after my own career in politics had begun in that county as a state senator.

The first time that we met I was a little bit less than friendly to the new reporter at the Prince George's County News. I was frustrated by an unbalanced story written by her predecessor just before the election. But Karen held her ground and we embarked on a relationship based on respect for the other's role in the democratic process that eventually would become a friendship.

Three years later, she joined the staff of a historic daily newspaper in Maryland's capital city of Annapolis, the Capital. Karen covered state politics, including the governor and the state legislature, for the Capital from 1974 to 1977 which matched my election to the presidency of the Maryland State Senate in 1975.

She was always a tough interrogator of a politician. She asked the hard questions that we didn't always like to answer, but she always got it out of us. Karen asked not just what but why. She took her responsibility as a reporter very seriously and her readers were the better for it. They were better informed and better able to make judgments about their representatives, their government and its policies.

In 1977, Karen joined the Sun, one of our country's preeminent newspapers. She began at the Sun where she originally started her career—covering local government.

Two years later, she was back in Annapolis covering politics and state government.

In 1983, Karen moved from Annapolis politics to national politics—after four years on the state political beat, Karen was assigned to cover the Maryland congressional delegation on Capitol Hill. I had been elected to Congress in a special election two years before.

For the next twenty years, she reported from Washington for the Sun from numerous vantage points, while I worked hard to represent the Fifth Congressional District well, and our paths crossed often.

After five years of following the congressional delegation she moved to the White House. Five years later, in 1993, she was back on Capitol Hill as the national congressional correspondent. I was in my fourth year as Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

In 1998 she became the acting Deputy Washington Bureau Chief directing national, international and Washington regional coverage until January 1999, when she returned to the national political beat.

Now, after thirty years of outstanding political reporting at all levels, Karen is leaving her friends and colleagues in Washington to join the Sun's editorial board in Baltimore.

Karen will bring to the Editorial Board a perspective shaped by three decades of observation and analysis of every level of government.

Thomas Jefferson, who both used the press to proselytize and suffered under opponents' vicious attacks delivered through newspapers, said the following: "... were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Jefferson knew that the press is an essential cog in democracy's engine, without which our country would not enjoy the quality of government and freedoms it has. It is the men and women behind the newsprint who perform the vital role of examiner of government and act as a crucial source of information for citizens.

Without the hard work and intellect of reporters and editors the vaunted principle of the freedom of the press would surely wither and die.

Karen Hosler, as one such reporter, has contributed immensely to educating the citizenry on local, state and national politics throughout her career at the Baltimore Sun.

I have great respect for Karen, the journalist, who through her political reporting has done more than her share to keep our democracy vital. And, as her friend, I wish her great success in the exciting new challenge on which she now embarks.

I wish Karen Hosler the best of luck in her new position at the Sun, where she will have a broader opportunity than ever before to shape opinion and inform her readers.

HONORING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN UKRAINE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, 2002, the American Chamber of Commerce in