

Flake  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fossella  
Frank  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (TX)  
Green (WI)  
Greenwood  
Grucci  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hart  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hill  
Hilliard  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoeffel  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inslee  
Isakson  
Israel  
Issa  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kerns  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind (WI)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Klecza  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)

Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Luther  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manzullo  
Markley  
Mascara  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Millender  
Hill  
McDonald  
Miller, Dan  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Miller, Jeff  
Mink  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reynolds  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rogers (KY)

Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schaffer  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schrock  
Scott  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Sha's  
Sherman  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Skeltan  
Slaughter  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Stump  
Stupak  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Thurman  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Toomey  
Towns  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Vitter  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watkins (OK)  
Watson (CA)  
Watt (NC)  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Ackerman  
Bachus  
Baldacci  
Barton  
Bentsen  
Blagojevich  
Bonior  
Brown (FL)  
Condit

NAYS—1  
Paul  
NOT VOTING—27

Costello  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Gilman  
Hilleary  
Jenkins  
Lynch  
Murtha  
Payne

Phelps  
Reyes  
Riley  
Roukema  
Rush  
Traficant  
Waters  
Watts (OK)  
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