

war against terrorism by carrying out combat operations in Afghanistan, training operations in the Philippines, and other operations elsewhere;

Whereas in the aftermath of the President's announcement of Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special forces units, and units of the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and the 173rd Airborne Brigade, together with other units of the Armed Forces, have been prosecuting the war against terrorism, carrying out combat operations, conducting civil affair missions, and assisting in establishing democracy in Iraq;

Whereas the airborne forces are and will continue to be at the ready and the forefront until the Global War on Terrorism is concluded;

Whereas of the members and former members of the United States combat airborne forces, all have achieved distinction by earning the right to wear the airborne's "Silver Wings of Courage", thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, 69 have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished-Service Cross, Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of such traits as heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States combat airborne forces are members of a proud and honorable fraternity of the profession of arms that is made exclusive by those distinctions which, together with their special skills and achievements, distinguish them as intrepid combat parachutists, special operation forces, and (in former days) glider troops; and

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the airborne forces of the United States Armed Forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the American people as the airborne community celebrates August 16, 2007 as the 67th anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 16, 2007 as "National Airborne Day"; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe "National Airborne Day" with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 83—TO AMEND THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROHIBIT FILLING THE TREE

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 83

*Resolved*, That (a) rule XV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

"6. Notwithstanding action on a first degree amendment, it shall not be in order for a Senator to offer a second degree amendment to his or her own first degree amendment."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect at the beginning of the 111th Congress.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 84—OBSERVING FEBRUARY 23, 2007, AS THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE, HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED LIFE AND LEGACY OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, AND ENCOURAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE BY SELFLESSLY PURSUING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 84

Whereas, at the age of 21, William Wilberforce was elected to the House of Commons of Great Britain;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce and his colleagues actively engaged in many initiatives with the sole purpose of renewing British culture at the turn of the 19th century in order to bring about positive social change;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce advocated prison reform that equally respected justice and human dignity, and encouraged reconciliation;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce sought to improve the conditions for, and minimize the use of, child laborers;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce dedicated his life to ending the British slave trade and the abolition of slavery despite forceful opposition;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce was mentored by former slave trader and author of the hymn "Amazing Grace," John Newton, on the horrors and inhumanity of the slave trade;

Whereas approximately 11,000,000 human beings were captured and taken from Africa to the Western Hemisphere to be sold as commodities and forced into slavery and bondage;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce fought for 20 years in the House of Commons to pass legislation banning the slave trade;

Whereas, on February 23, 1807, Parliament passed a bill banning the slave trade in the British Empire as a direct result of the efforts of Mr. Wilberforce;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce inspired and encouraged those who opposed slavery in the United States, including political leaders like John Quincy Adams, and spread a message of hope and freedom throughout the United States;

Whereas Mr. Wilberforce labored for 46 years to abolish the institution of slavery in the British Empire, ceaselessly defending those without a voice in society;

Whereas, in 1833, Mr. Wilberforce was informed on his death bed that the House of Commons had voted to abolish slavery altogether;

Whereas section 102(a) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101(a)) states that human trafficking is "a contemporary manifestation of slavery whose victims are predominantly women and children";

Whereas the scourge of human slavery continues to pollute our world and assault human dignity and freedom;

Whereas, in 2006, the United States Department of State estimated that between 600,000 and 800,000 men, women, and children were trafficked across international borders for use as bonded laborers or sex slaves, or for other nefarious purposes;

Whereas the International Labour Organization estimates that there are more than

12,000,000 people in forced labor, bonded labor, forced child labor, and sexual servitude around the world, a number that is greater than the number of slaves that existed at the time of Mr. Wilberforce's death;

Whereas all people must continue to fight, as Mr. Wilberforce fought, for the true abolition of slavery and for respect for human dignity in all aspects of modern culture; and

Whereas the people of the United States should carry on the legacy of William Wilberforce by working to end the modern slave trade, human trafficking, and the degradation of human dignity: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) observes February 23, 2007, as the 200th anniversary of the ban of the slave trade in the British Empire;

(2) recognizes the positive impact William Wilberforce had on renewing the culture of his day and ending the inhumane practice of human slavery;

(3) commends to the people of the United States the example of William Wilberforce and his commitment to the values of inherent human dignity and freedom, which reside in each and every human being;

(4) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) observe the 200th anniversary of the ban of the slave trade in the British Empire;

(B) reflect on William Wilberforce's selfless dedication to the fight against slavery and his commitment to the neediest in society; and

(C) commit themselves to recognize the value of human life and human dignity; and

(5) unequivocally condemns all forms of human trafficking and slavery, which are an assault on human dignity that William Wilberforce would steadfastly resist.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 12—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AND TO CELEBRATE AND HONOR THE RECIPIENTS OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST AWARD OF THAT MEDAL IN 1863

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. WEBB, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SALAZAR, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 12

Whereas the Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that can be bestowed to a member of the Armed Forces, is awarded by the President, in the name of Congress, to individuals who have distinguished themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty;

Whereas the United States will forever be in debt to the recipients of the Medal of Honor for their bravery and sacrifice in times of war or armed conflict;

Whereas the first Medal of Honor awards were presented to 6 men on March 25, 1863, by the Secretary of War;

Whereas only 3,443 individuals out of the millions of men and women who have served the United States in war, military operations, or other armed conflicts have been awarded the Medal of Honor;

Whereas there are 111 living recipients of the Medal of Honor, as of January 1, 2007;

Whereas it is appropriate to commemorate and honor the recipients of the Medal of Honor and what they represent;

Whereas the people of the United States should always be aware of the significance and meaning of the Medal of Honor;

Whereas the designation of a National Medal of Honor Day would focus the efforts of national, State, and local organizations striving to foster public appreciation and recognition of Medal of Honor recipients; and

Whereas March 25, 2007, would be an appropriate date to observe National Medal of Honor Day: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) recognizes the heroism and sacrifice of Medal of Honor recipients;

(2) recognizes the educational opportunity that a National Medal of Honor Day would present to the people of the United States; and

(3) supports the goals and ideals of a National Medal of Honor Day to celebrate and honor the contributions of Medal of Honor recipients.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
13—EXPRESSING THE  
SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE  
PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT INITIATE  
MILITARY ACTION  
AGAINST IRAN WITHOUT FIRST  
OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION  
FROM CONGRESS**

Mr. SANDERS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 13

Whereas article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution grants Congress the power to “declare war”, to “lay and collect taxes”, to “provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States”, to “raise and support armies”, to “provide and maintain a navy”, to “make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces”, to “provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions”, to “provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia”, and to “make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof”;

Whereas the Constitution also grants Congress exclusive power over the purse, stating, “No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law . . .”;

Whereas the sole war power granted to the executive branch through the President can be found in article II, section 2, which states, “The President shall be the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States . . .”;

Whereas President George W. Bush and his Administration have argued that this “Commander in Chief” clause grants the President wide latitude to engage United States military forces abroad without prior authorization from Congress;

Whereas the President further argues that previous unilateral actions by Presidents of both political parties add credence to this interpretation of the Constitution;

Whereas, in reality, nothing in the history of the “Commander in Chief” clause suggests

that the authors of the provision intended it to grant the executive branch the authority to engage United States forces in military action without any prior authorization from Congress, except to allow the President to repel sudden attacks and immediate threats;

Whereas in the Federalist Paper Number 69, while comparing the lesser war-making power of the President of the United States with the war-making power of the King of Great Britain, Alexander Hamilton wrote, “The President is to be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States. In this respect his authority would be nominally the same with that of the king of Great Britain, but in substance much inferior to it. It would amount to nothing more than the supreme command and direction of the military and naval forces, as first general and admiral of the confederacy; while that of the British king extends to the declaring of war, and to the raising and regulating of fleets and armies; all which, by the constitution under consideration, would appertain to the legislature.”;

Whereas James Madison declared that it is necessary to adhere to the “fundamental doctrine of the Constitution that the power to declare war is fully and exclusively vested in the legislature”;

Whereas, in 1793, President George Washington, when considering how to protect inhabitants of the frontier of the United States, instructed his Administration that “no offensive expedition of importance can be undertaken until after [Congress] have deliberated upon the subject, and authorized such a measure”;

Whereas, in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson sent a small squadron of frigates to the Mediterranean to protect against possible attacks by the Barbary powers, he told Congress that he was “unauthorized by the Constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defense”, and further noted that it was up to Congress to authorize “measures of offense also”;

Whereas, according to the most definitive United States intelligence report, Iran is several years away from developing a nuclear weapon, and even the most pessimistic analysis by outside experts predicts that Iran is at least 3 years away from developing a nuclear weapon, assuming Iran suffers no setbacks during development, which would be unprecedented;

Whereas diplomatic efforts involving Iran, the United States, the European Union, Russia, the People’s Republic of China, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the United Nations Security Council continue; and

Whereas, despite these diplomatic efforts and statements by President Bush and other members of his Administration that diplomacy is the preferred route, there are an increasing number of reports that preparations for war are underway: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) strongly affirms that initiating military action against Iran without congressional approval does not fall within the President’s “Commander in Chief” powers under the Constitution;

(2) rejects any suggestion that the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), approved in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, explicitly or implicitly extends to authorizing military action against Iran, including over its nuclear program;

(3) rejects any suggestion that the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) explicitly or implicitly extends to authorizing military action

against Iran, including over its nuclear program; and

(4) strongly and unequivocally affirms that seeking congressional authority prior to taking military action against Iran is not discretionary, but is a legal and constitutional requirement.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, the issue of American presence in the Middle East is of great importance. We are currently engaged in a war in Iraq from which, according to poll after poll, a majority of the American people believe we should withdraw.

In the face of the momentous elections of this past November, in which the American electorate indicated their dissatisfaction with the President’s policies in Iraq, President Bush has responded with a call for more troops, not less. At this moment, he is escalating the war, not redeploying our brave men and women out of harm’s way. He is sending these troops into the middle of a civil war.

Now there are reports that the President may be considering expanding this tragic war into Iran. The President has no constitutional authority to make war on Iran, nor has he historical precedent. I offer today a resolution “expressing the sense of Congress that the President should not initiate military action against Iran without first obtaining authorization from Congress.” It sets forth the constitutional grant of authority to Congress for declaring war and funding any war, which cites Federalist paper number 69 on the intention of the drafters of the Constitution, and which cites Presidents Washington and Jefferson on the power reserved to Congress to authorize war.

The resolution strongly and unequivocally affirms that the President does not have the power to initiate military action against Iran without first obtaining authorization from Congress, that neither of the existing authorizations to use military force in Iraq gives him such authority, and that the President must seek congressional authority prior to taking any military action against Iran.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND  
PROPOSED**

SA 266. Mr. REID (for Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. KENNEDY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 487, to amend the National Organ Transplant Act to clarify that kidney paired donations shall not be considered to involve the transfer of a human organ for valuable consideration.

SA 267. Mr. REID (for Mr. SALAZAR) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 188, to revise the short title of the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 266.** Mr. REID (for Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. BOND, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PRYOR,