

Carney	Himes	Pitts
Carson (IN)	Hirono	Platts
Carter	Holden	Poe (TX)
Cassidy	Hoyer	Pompeo
Castor (FL)	Huelskamp	Posey
Chabot	Huizenga (MI)	Price (GA)
Chandler	Hultgren	Price (NC)
Clyburn	Hunter	Quayle
Coffman (CO)	Hurt	Rahall
Cole	Israel	Reed
Conaway	Issa	Rehberg
Connolly (VA)	Jenkins	Reichert
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Renacci
Costa	Johnson (OH)	Reyes
Courtney	Johnson, Sam	Ribble
Cravaack	Kaptur	Rigell
Crawford	Kelly	Rivera
Crenshaw	Kildee	Roby
Critz	King (IA)	Roe (TN)
Cuellar	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
Culberson	Kingston	Rogers (KY)
Cummings	Kinzing (IL)	Rogers (MI)
Davis (CA)	Kissell	Rooney
Davis (KY)	Kline	Ros-Lehtinen
DeLauro	Lamborn	Roskam
Denham	Lance	Ross (AR)
Dent	Landry	Ross (FL)
DesJarlais	Langevin	Rothman (NJ)
Deutch	Lankford	Roybal-Allard
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Royce
Dicks	Latham	Runyan
Dingell	LaTourrette	Ruppersberger
Doggett	Latta	Ryan (OH)
Donnelly (IN)	Levin	Ryan (WI)
Dreier	Lewis (CA)	Sarbanes
Duffy	Lipinski	Scalise
Duncan (SC)	LoBiondo	Schiff
Ellmers	Loeback	Schilling
Emerson	Long	Schmidt
Engel	Lowe	Schock
Farenthold	Lucas	Schrader
Fattah	Luetkemeyer	Schwartz
Fincher	Lujan	Schweikert
Fitzpatrick	Lummis	Scott (SC)
Flake	Lungren, Daniel	Scott (VA)
Fleischmann	E.	Scott, Austin
Fleming	Lynch	Scott, David
Flores	Mack	Sensenbrenner
Forbes	Manzullo	Sessions
Fortenberry	Marino	Sewell
Fox	Matheson	Sherman
Franks (AZ)	McCarthy (CA)	Shimkus
Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)	Shuster
Gallely	McCauley	Simpson
Gardner	McClintock	Sires
Garrett	McCollum	Smith (NE)
Gerlach	McCotter	Smith (NJ)
Gibbs	McHenry	Smith (TX)
Gibson	McIntyre	Smith (WA)
Gingrey (GA)	McKeon	Southerland
Gohmert	McKinley	Stearns
Gonzalez	McMorris	Stivers
Goodlatte	Rodgers	Stutzman
Gosar	Meehan	Sutton
Gowdy	Meeks	Terry
Granger	Mica	Thompson (PA)
Graves (GA)	Miller (FL)	Thornberry
Graves (MO)	Miller (MI)	Tiberi
Green, Al	Miller (NC)	Tipton
Green, Gene	Mulvaney	Turner
Griffin (AR)	Murphy (CT)	Upton
Griffith (VA)	Murphy (PA)	Van Hollen
Grimm	Myrick	Walberg
Guinta	Neugebauer	Walden
Guthrie	Noem	Walsh (IL)
Hall	Nugent	Walz (MN)
Hanabusa	Nunes	Webster
Hanna	Nunnelee	West
Harper	Olson	Westmoreland
Harris	Owens	Whitfield
Hartzler	Palazzo	Wilson (SC)
Hastings (WA)	Pascrell	Wittman
Hayworth	Paulsen	Wolf
Heck	Pearce	Womack
Heinrich	Pelosi	Woodall
Heller	Perlmutter	Wu
Hensarling	Peters	Yoder
Herger	Peterson	Young (FL)
Herrera Beutler	Petri	Young (IN)
Higgins		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—17

Baca	Garamendi	Labrador
Cohen	Giffords	Marchant
Dold	Hinojosa	Miller, Gary
Fudge	Jordan	

Nadler	Sullivan	Young (AK)
Pence	Wasserman	
Rokita	Schultz	

□ 1530

So the concurrent resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 193, Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

COMMEMORATING BRAIN AWARENESS WEEK

(Mr. RUNYAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Brain Awareness Week and to highlight the progress scientists are making to better understand the brain and brain-based illnesses that impact millions of Americans. Such illnesses include multiple sclerosis, autism and a disease that affects my family personally, Alzheimer's disease.

During Brain Awareness Week, scientists work to educate students and the public about the work that they do to unravel the mysteries of the brain and how their work can result in treatments for many brain-related illnesses.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that during this upcoming constituent workweek, I will join students from Shawnee High School in Medford Township, New Jersey, as they recognize Brain Awareness Week during their sixth annual Brain Day. I applaud the students at Shawnee High School, along with scientists engaged in this important work. Their hard work is key to finding future treatments that we need desperately.

SUPPORTING A NO-FLY ZONE OVER LIBYA

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, while we are here in the United States, and I am privileged and honored that we are comforted by our flag, our values, and the fact that we can live in peace and security, Mr. Speaker, there are those who are fighting for freedom all over the world, but in this instance in the Mideast, and they are dying as we speak.

We had the uprising in Egypt and Yemen and Bahrain. Bahrain is moving people out of the streets. But then you move to Libya and people are dying.

Today I stood with a mother who lives in the United States, and her Libyan American son, who was born here, is lost in Libya. At first she thought he was dead, but she is looking to see whether or not there is news that he was only wounded. Even so, he was not in battle. He was providing food to

those who needed the food, and yet he was brought down.

It is important that we not enter a war, but that we create with our allies a no-fly zone. Otherwise, Qaddafi is going to slaughter the people of Libya. Where is our heart? Where is our compassion?

As we seek to bring our heroic soldiers home from Afghanistan who have fought for peace and freedom, let us not forget those who stand unarmed almost in their civilian clothes fighting against tyranny. We must have a no-fly zone. We cannot tolerate the slaughter. We must stand for peace.

NEW YORK TIMES JOURNALISTS DISAPPEAR

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the first casualty of war is the truth. In war, the way information reaches the people is through the messengers of truth, a free and independent press.

One way to hide the truth in Qaddafi's war is for the dictator to prohibit the media from finding out the facts, from finding out the truth. So it should come as no surprise that four New York Times journalists covering the war have disappeared in Libya, presumably captured by Omar's troops. They are Anthony Shadid, Stephen Farrell, Tyler Hicks, and Lynsey Addario, all veteran journalists and photographers that have covered other world conflicts.

More than 300 other journalists have been attacked during the recent turmoil in the region, and four have been killed. Last year, 57 journalists were murdered worldwide.

Journalists are the eyes and ears for the world, so when they are assaulted, kidnapped, harassed, censored, or murdered by dictators, those actions are a direct attack on truth and human freedom.

And that's just the way it is.

CALLING FOR A NO-FLY ZONE IN LIBYA

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call for a no-fly zone in Libya. I don't think that the United States should do it ourselves, but I think in conjunction with our European allies, the European Union, and the Arab League, we should do it. The Arab League called for a no-fly zone, so it certainly would not be interpreted as if we were doing something unilaterally.

But I would like to take it one step further. We have been selling to our Arab allies multiple planes and weapons for years and years and years, and I certainly think if there is a no-fly zone, the Arab nations which called on

us to support a no-fly zone ought to participate with us in terms of making sure that no-fly zone is sustainable.

We cannot sit by and allow Qaddafi to kill more and more innocent people in a bloodbath, to use the power, air power, of his force to massacre civilians. We cannot allow that.

So I think the time is now. We can't keep waiting, because if we wait, it will be too long and the bloodbath will have already occurred. I think the time for action is now. Let's do it in conjunction with the EU and the Arab League.

□ 1540

SUPPORTING PUBLIC RADIO

(Mr. CLARKE of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I'm standing here opposing the action taken by this House today and urging the Senate to allow the valued listeners of Metro Detroit's WDET to hear the best quality national programming, and here's why. What happens around the world impacts the quality of life of people living in Metro Detroit. The valiant listeners of Detroit's WDET deserve to hear this news and this programming.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a joint resolution and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gerald R. Ford from the people of Michigan for placement in the United States Capitol.

END THE WAR IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCKINLEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KUCINICH. March 20, 2003, 8 years ago, the United States launched a full-scale attack on Iraq. Many of us remember watching the images of shock and awe as violence was wreaked against the people of Iraq and, in particular, the city of Baghdad. That moment at which America arrived to express its military might had antecedents that we should study this evening.

I want to review, Mr. Speaker, the climate that was created for this Congress that caused this Congress to make a decision back in October of 2002 to go to war against Iraq—a war that was executed beginning March 20, 2003.

It was 9 years ago to this date that Vice President Cheney said the fol-

lowing of Iraq: "We know they have biological and chemical weapons." That was March 17, 2002.

On March 19, 2002, Vice President Cheney said: "And we know they are pursuing nuclear weapons."

On March 24, 2002, Vice President Cheney said of Saddam Hussein: "He is actively pursuing nuclear weapons at this time."

Later, on May 19, 2002: "We know he's got chemicals and biological and we know he's working on nuclear." That was Vice President Cheney on "Meet the Press."

August 26, 2002, speaking to the VFW's convention, Vice President Cheney said: "Simply stated, there is no doubt that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass destruction. There is no doubt that he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies, and against us."

September 8, 2002, again, on NBC's "Meet the Press," Vice President Cheney said this: "Based on intelligence that's becoming available, some of it has been made public, more of it hopefully will be, that he has indeed"—he's speaking of Saddam Hussein—"he has indeed stepped up his capacity to produce and deliver biological weapons; that he has reconstituted his nuclear program to develop a nuclear weapon; that there are efforts underway inside Iraq to significantly expand his capability."

On September 8, 2002, on "Meet the Press," Vice President Cheney went on to say of Hussein: "He is in fact actively and aggressively seeking to acquire nuclear weapons."

March 16, 2003, a few days before the attack: "And we believe he has in fact reconstituted nuclear weapons."

I mention this, Mr. Speaker, because, for those Members who were not in the House of Representatives at the time of the October debate and at the time that the attack commenced and for those who are just citizens watching these events unfold, there was created in this country a climate of belief, a certainty, as to the grave peril which Saddam Hussein of Iraq was alleged to represent. That was the Vice President.

Now, the President, in various appearances and statements and in the legislation he presented to this Congress, the President made the following material representations with respect to Iraq. He said that Iraq was continuing to possess and develop a significant chemical and biological weapons capability. He said that Iraq was actively seeking a nuclear weapons capability; that Iraq was continuing to threaten the national security interests of the United States and international peace and security; that Iraq had demonstrated a willingness to attack the United States; that members of al Qaeda, an international organization bearing responsibility for attacks on the United States, its citizens, and interests, including the attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, are known to be in Iraq. That attacks on

the United States of September 11, 2001, underscored the gravity of the threat that Iraq will transfer weapons of mass destruction to international terrorist organizations.

President George W. Bush represented to this Congress that Iraq will either employ those weapons to launch a surprise attack against the United States or its Armed Forces or provide them through international terrorists who would do so; that an extreme magnitude of harm would result to the United States and its citizens from such an attack; and that the aforementioned threats justified action by the United States to defend itself.

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation as a Nation to defend ourselves. To provide for common defense is one of the foundational principles of this country in the preamble to our Constitution. Those who are charged with the responsibility of guiding the affairs of our Nation, the President and the Vice President—in this case, President Bush, Vice President Cheney—had a responsibility to be totally clear and honest with the American people. It is to their shame that they were neither honest nor candid with the American people and with this Congress.

Here we are on the eighth anniversary of the attack on Iraq. And I think, Mr. Speaker, it would be instructive for this Congress to have the opportunity to review what it is we were told in early October of 2002, when we voted as a Congress to authorize the President to take action against Iraq, action which commenced 8 years ago. Listen to some of these claims that were made. I will state the claims that were made and then I will rebut them.

□ 1550

We were told that, in 1990, in response to Iraq's war of aggression against an illegal occupation of Kuwait, the United States forged a coalition of nations to liberate Kuwait and its people in order to defend the national security of the United States and enforce United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, the thing that was said then at that time in response: I pointed out that, in the Persian Gulf War, there was an international coalition. World support was for protecting Kuwait. There was no world support for invading Iraq.

The resolution that President Bush submitted to this Congress which resulted in the invasion of Iraq 8 years ago said: Whereas, after the liberation of Kuwait in 1991, Iraq entered into a United Nations-sponsored cease fire agreement, pursuant to which Iraq unequivocally agreed, among other things, to eliminate its nuclear, biological, chemical weapons programs and the means to deliver and develop them and to end its support for international terrorism;

Whereas, the efforts of international weapons inspectors, United States intelligence agencies, and Iraqi defectors