

Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrist
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
Heger
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchev
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
Markey
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
Olver
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
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
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