

charts, and files that are the property of the Committee. In the case of any such materials that are classified, the Security Director shall be responsible for the maintenance, under appropriate security procedures, of a registry, which will number and identify all classified papers and other classified materials in the possession of the Committee. Such registry shall also be available to any Member of the Committee.

(d) Members who are not Members of the Committee shall have access to all Committee records as described in paragraph (c), in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and restrictions as Members of the Committee.

(e) Access to classified information supplied to the Committee shall be limited to Committee staff members with appropriate security clearance and a need-to-know, as determined by the Committee, and under the Committee's direction, the Staff Director.

No Member of the Committee or of the Committee staff shall disclose, in whole or in part or by way of summary, to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee staff for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, any testimony given before the Committee in executive session, or the contents of any classified papers or other classified materials or other classified information received by the Committee except as authorized by the Committee in a manner consistent with the provisions of these rules, or, after the termination of the Committee, in such manner as may be determined by the House.

Before the Committee makes any decision regarding any request for access to any testimony, papers or other materials in its possession or a proposal to bring any matter to the attention of the House or a committee or committees of the House, Committee Members shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine all pertinent testimony, papers, and other materials that have been obtained by the Committee.

(f) Before a Member, officer, or employee of the Committee may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service on the Select Committee on Homeland Security, except as authorized by the Committee or the House of Representatives or in accordance with the Rules of such Committee or the Rules of the House."

Copies of the executed oath (or affirmation) shall be retained by the Clerk as part of the records of the Committee. The Clerk shall make signatures a matter of public record, causing the names of each Member who has signed the oath to be available each day for public inspection in an appropriate office of the Committee offices.

8. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) There shall be five standing subcommittees of the Committee, with jurisdiction as follows:

(1) Subcommittee on Infrastructure and Border Security: border security including prevention of importation of illicit weapons, pathogens, narcotics, and other contraband; illegal entry by foreign nationals; land borders, ports, and airspace; integration of federal, state, and local immigration law enforcement; protection of highways, bridges, waterways, airports and air transportation, energy supplies, and other critical infrastructure from attack; preservation of critical government, business, and financial institutions; relevant oversight; and other matters referred to the Subcommittee by the Chairman.

(2) Subcommittee on Rules: study of the operation and implementation of the House

Rules with respect to homeland security; examination of jurisdictional disputes and overlap related to the Department of Homeland Security, and homeland security in general; consideration of changes to the House Rules, pursuant to Section 4(b)(3) of H. Res. 5, necessary to ensure effective oversight of the Department of Homeland Security, and homeland security in general; relevant oversight; and other matters referred to the Subcommittee by the Chairman.

(3) Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness and Response: preparation for and response to chemical, biological, radiological, and other attacks on civilian populations; protection of physical infrastructure and industrial assets against terrorist attack; issues related to liability arising from terrorist attack; public health issues related to such attacks; disaster preparedness; coordination of emergency response with and among state and local governments and the private sector; homeland security technology; relevant oversight; and other matters referred to the Subcommittee by the Chairman.

(4) Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Science, and Research & Development: security of computer, telecommunications, information technology, industrial control, electric infrastructure, and data systems, including science, research and development related thereto; protection of government and private networks and computer systems from domestic and foreign attack; prevention of injury to civilian populations and physical infrastructure caused by cyber attack; relevant oversight; and other matters referred to the Subcommittee by the Chairman.

(5) Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism: prevention and interdiction of terrorist attacks on American territory; liaison and integration of the Department of Homeland Security with the intelligence community and law enforcement; collection, analysis, and sharing of intelligence among agencies and levels of government as it relates to homeland security; threat identification, assessment and prioritization; integration of intelligence analysis, and sharing of intelligence, with and among federal, state, and local law enforcement; preservation of civil liberties, individual rights, and privacy; relevant oversight; and other matters referred to the Subcommittee by the Chairman.

(b) Bills, resolutions, and other matters shall be referred by the Chairman to the appropriate subcommittee within two weeks of receipt by the Committee for consideration or investigation in accordance with its fixed jurisdiction. Where the subject matter of the referral involves the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee or does not fall within any previously assigned jurisdiction, the Chairman may refer the matter as he deems advisable. Bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned by the Chairman when, in his judgment, the subcommittee is not able to complete its work or cannot reach agreement on the matter. In a subcommittee having an even number of Members, if there is a tie vote with all Members voting on any measure, the measure shall be placed on the agenda for full Committee consideration as if it had been ordered reported by the subcommittee without recommendation. This provision shall not preclude further action on the measure by the subcommittee.

(c) The full Committee shall have general jurisdiction over all programs and activities of the Department of Homeland Security, liaison between homeland security agencies and programs throughout the federal government, and the Department of Homeland Security, state and local homeland security,

and such other matters within the jurisdiction of each subcommittee as may be referred directly to the full Committee by the Chairman.

(d) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall be ex officio Members of each subcommittee to which they have not been assigned by resolution of the Committee.

9. LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

The Clerk of the Committee shall maintain a printed calendar for the information of each Committee Member showing any procedural or legislative measures considered or scheduled to be considered by the Committee, and the status of such measures and such other matters as the Committee determines shall be included. The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of such revisions shall be furnished to each Member of the Committee.

10. COMMITTEE TRAVEL

No Member of the Committee or Committee staff shall travel on Committee business unless specifically authorized by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member, respectively. Requests for authorization of such travel shall state the purpose and extent of the trip, together with itemized expenses anticipated thereon. No preliminary arrangements for foreign travel shall be undertaken by any Committee Member unless such travel has been authorized in writing by the Chairman.

A report on all foreign travel shall be filed with the Committee Clerk within sixty calendar days of the completion of said travel. The report shall contain a description of all issues discussed during the trip and the persons with whom the discussions were conducted. If an individual with the Committee staff fails to comply with this requirement, he or she shall be subject to disciplinary procedures set forth in these rules.

11. BROADCASTING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, shall permit that hearing or meeting to be covered by television broadcast, internet broadcast, print media, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions and in accordance with the spirit of the purposes enumerated in the Rules of the House.

12. DISPOSITION OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

Upon dissolution of the Committee at the conclusion of the 108th Congress, the records of the Committee shall be deemed current records and, consistent with House Resolution 5 of the 108th Congress, shall not be delivered to the Archives of the United States but rather shall become the records of such successor committee as shall be designated by the Speaker.

13. CHANGES IN RULES

These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the Committee provided that a notice in writing of the proposed change has been given to each Member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BLUMENAUER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks)

UNITED STATES IS NOT ACTING
ALONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Madam Speaker, I cannot resist responding to the previous speaker's comments.

I am appalled frankly by some of the statements that were made from that podium just a few short minutes ago. The United States of America is not acting alone. The United States of America has not failed in diplomacy. It is the United States of America by the use of force through the United States of America and its allies, including the British, the Spaniards, the Italians and many other countries on the European continent, that have forced Saddam Hussein to come up with the weapons that he has come up with so far for destruction.

The United Nations has tried unsuccessfully, unsuccessfully year after year after year after year, through inspections, through economic sanctions, through criticism, through 16 or 18 separate resolutions, and yet the fine lady stands up in front of this House and says that the way we need to start this is with discussions.

What has been happening the last 12 years? I will tell you what has been happening the last 12 years. Saddam Hussein has been very methodically building up his arsenal, and I intend later this evening to go over not just a broad allegation that he has got additional weapons of mass destruction, not just an additional, not just a broad allegation that he has utilized these weapons of mass destruction because we know, in fact, he has. He has gassed his own citizens. He used them in his attack against Iran. He had prepared to use them when he occupied Kuwait.

What did he do these last 15 years, 12 years? That is exactly what he has done. He has very methodically, as I said, built up an arsenal. And now we have some people in our own Chambers that stand up and say, we ought to go talk more. We ought to start the inspection process and eventually kind of ramp it up a little.

Where have they been? With all due respect to my colleagues, when does this end? When are we going to say enough is enough?

I hope this evening I am able to present you with some remarks, with some convincing evidence, persuasive remarks that will show you just how evil this guy is.

It is amazing to me as I look out at the worldwide press, I do not think by the way the worldwide population, but as I look at the worldwide press, their media is slanted towards building up the good character of Saddam Hussein and destroying the good character of George W. Bush and America. What my colleague failed to mention in her previous statements here is she blames

the United States for problems with our allies. Let me tell you, take a look on the our allies. We have good, strong, solid allies out there and we have good relationships with many of our allies out there, but the fact is we also are a leader. We are the strongest Nation in the world. We are not going around boasting about it, but sometimes it falls upon the shoulders of the strongest person to pull that wagon up the hill. You know, if you have horses on a team and you are trying to get that wagon up the hill and you have some weak horses, at some point you have got to replace them with strong horses. That is not to say anything bad about the weak horses. It may be, in fact, that those horses were not built to pull a wagon up the hill. That is what we have happening here.

We have the French who for political reasons because they do not have much of a military, who for political reasons have decided to advance their causes by being the worst critic of the United States, by being the worst critic, you find very few words in the rhetoric on the fine island of France, and I say island because they are isolating themselves within the European continent, you find from their fine words horrible criticism of the United States of America.

You never hear the French leaders talk about what the United States does for the world. Do you know if you take a look we have no reason to apologize for this country. This country feeds more hungry people than any other country in the world. This country educates more people and educates them to a higher level than any other country in the world. This country exports, it overflows with freedom compared with any other country in the world. This country produces the greatest inventions known to man in the greatest quantity of any other country in the world. This country allows more private property rights than any other country in the world. Our Constitution allows more rights for our judicial system than any other country in the world.

We have the best medicine. Some of the best medicine ever known to mankind is developed in this country. Open heart surgery. You take a look at what you have. Root canals. You take a look at it. It is the United States of America. And yet we have Members of our own body up here apologizing and condemning our own country for perceived shortfalls. And what is their source? What do they use as their source? They use as their source the spokesman for the French. They use as their source the spokesman for the Germans.

Why do they not use as a source the Americans who have been able to realize the dream that only America offers and that America on many occasions has gone to battle throughout the world to give other countries the opportunity so that they too can enjoy the life we have enjoyed.

If you want to apologize for being a leader, if you want to apologize for

being strong militarily, if you want to apologize for taking tougher action against Saddam Hussein, then move aside, then move aside, because the majority of the people in this Nation want this Nation to prevail when it comes to freedom. They want the United States of America to prevail when other countries need our assistance. They want this country to prevail, to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

Would the gentlewoman or some of my other colleagues here, it would be interesting to pull out our comments about what you thought about Saddam Hussein when he invaded Kuwait. I would be very interested to see what your comments were about the French when they went down to the Ivory Coast last year, by the way, without the authorization of the United Nations, without even going to the United Nations to say they were going to the Ivory Coast with their military and the overthrow they did on the Ivory Coast. Where were my good colleagues when the French did that?

How can you stand up here on the podium and defend the French? The French are our allies somewhat. Keep in mind they are the ones that did not help us when we asked for overflight rights on our actions with Libya. Keep in mind, too, to my good colleague from the other State, keep in mind who built that military facility in Iraq. It was the French. Remember the one that the Israelites took out in a bombing raid, a very daring bombing raid about 15 or 20 years ago? That was built by the French.

I am amazed that Members of this body will stand up and act as if the United States of America is the black sheep, as if the United States of America should be shunned instead of talking about the great things this country has done, instead of talking about the bravery of 250,000 troops over there and a couple other hundred thousand throughout the world and all the troops at home that are supplying those troops over there, their dedication and their patriotism, to talk about a threat that is an imminent threat.

And do not kid yourselves, Saddam Hussein and his regime, it is a cancer, and you can go to the doctor and you can tell the doctor, Doc, I do not want to hear this announcement. I do not want to hear your prognosis that I have cancer. That is not what I want to hear, Doc. Let us start from the beginning and see if you can leave out the cancer part of it when you give your prognosis to me.

The doctor says to you, look, you can couch it any way you want. You can paint it any way you want. You can blame all your neighbors. You can have your neighbors blame you, but the fact is there is cancer out there and you better deal with it, because if you do not deal with it all you are doing is not eliminating the problem, you are passing the problem on to the next generation.