

are joining together to honor the Nation's aerospace achievements:
Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That Congress honors the City of Fayetteville, North Carolina,
and its many partners, for the Festival of Flight, a celebration
of the centennial of Wilbur and Orville Wright's first flight, the
first controlled, powered flight in history.

Agreed to May 16, 2003.

May 16, 2003
[H. Con. Res. 128]

**2003 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS
LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN—CAPITOL
GROUNDS AUTHORIZATION**

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
**SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR D.C.
SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN.**

On June 6, 2003, or on such other date as the Speaker of the
House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Adminis-
tration of the Senate may jointly designate, the 2003 District of
Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (in this
resolution referred to as the "event") may be run through the
Capitol Grounds as part of the journey of the Special Olympics
torch to the District of Columbia Special Olympics summer games
at Gallaudet University in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be
necessary to carry out the event.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical
preparations for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the
restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946
(40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, advertisements,
displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other
restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with
the event.

Agreed to May 16, 2003.

May 21, 2003
[H. Con. Res. 160]

IRAQ—LIFTING UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 estab-
lished sanctions as a result of Saddam Hussein's unprovoked,
illegal aggression against the sovereign Arab State of Kuwait;
Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 continued
the sanctions, which were intended to deprive the government
of Saddam Hussein of maintaining or acquiring the means to