

buy our oil from nations that harbor the very same terrorists our sons and daughters bravely fight.

In the first 6 months of this year, America gave Saddam Hussein a staggering \$2.3 billion for Iraqi oil. I do not want to send my 18-year-old son or the sons and daughters of the people of Montana to the Middle East to fight for terrorist oil, especially when we have oil available here at home.

Mr. Speaker, we need to unify as Americans, pass a comprehensive and balanced energy plan that reduces our dependence on oil sold by terrorists. We must stop bankrolling the very terrorists that our men and women are fighting currently.

We have bought enough Iraqi oil. No more.

□ 1015

DECLARING WAR ON IRAQ

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, when the USS *Maine* was detonated in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, and the United States of America believed Spain to be responsible, we did not pass a resolution in this body authorizing the use of force for a regime change in Spain. We declared war on Spain and we won.

When Pearl Harbor was decimated through a dastardly attack by the imperial government and military of Japan, we did not pass a resolution authorizing a regime change in this Congress. We declared war on Japan.

Now, in the wake of 9/11, when there is enormous circumstantial evidence to suggest complicity with al Qaeda and Iraq, we are about to debate a resolution authorizing military force for a regime change, seemingly unwilling to use the term "declare war," discharging our constitutional duty.

Mr. Speaker, can a Nation that does not possess the courage to use a word possess the will to wage a war? If the facts are there to prove complicity with terrorism and al Qaeda, and even with 9/11, the nation of Iraq, let us do no less than our duty. Let us pass a resolution to declare war.

WELFARE REFORM

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in 1993, we took up the welfare reform bill. Many on the other side fought the welfare reform bill, but I want my colleagues to know that the events that took place and the successes of welfare, I had a meeting with over 100 men and women that had been previously welfare recipients in San Diego. Every single one of them lauded the bipartisan support of that welfare bill.

I had a doctor who came to my office and said that a lad with a 14-, a 13-, and a 12-year-old girl. The 14-year-old had two children. The 13-year-old had a child. The 12-year-old, the mother

wanted to know what was wrong because her 12-year-old could not have a child. We changed those kinds of things and bettered it for children.

What we are asking is for the other body to take up the welfare reform bill that has helped millions of low income Americans and pass the welfare bill on the Senate side. We will be taking up a resolution this week, and we hope that both sides of the aisle will help to help the people that need it the most.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The Chair would like to remind the gentleman that he should not be urging action upon the other body, the Senate, in his comments on the floor of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 523) recognizing the contributions of historically Black colleges and universities.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 523

Whereas there are 105 historically Black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in American history;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have allowed many students to attain their full potential through higher education;

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically Black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition; and

Whereas the third week in September is an appropriate time to express that recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. RECOGNITION OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

The House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the significance of historically Black colleges and universities;

(2) recognizes that historically Black colleges and universities have been educating students for more than 100 years;

(3) commends the Nation's historically Black colleges and universities for their commitment to academic excellence for all students, including low-income and educationally disadvantaged students;

(4) urges the presidents, faculty, and staff of the Nation's historically Black colleges and universities to continue their efforts to recruit, retain, and graduate students who

might otherwise not pursue a postsecondary education;

(5) recognizes the significance of title III of the Higher Education Act, which aids in strengthening the academic quality, institutional management, and financial stability of historically Black colleges and universities; and

(6) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to demonstrate support for historically Black colleges and universities in the United States during that week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 523.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS) for introducing this important resolution, and I appreciate his efforts to recognize the importance of historically Black colleges and universities.

HBCUs, as they are known, were created more than 150 years ago to provide African Americans with access to higher education, and currently there are 105 historically Black colleges and universities across the United States. In my State of Ohio, there are two HBCUs, Wilberforce and Central State Universities, that provide an invaluable education to the youth of Ohio.

While comprising only 3 percent of our Nation's 2- and 4-year institutions, HBCUs are responsible for producing 28 percent of all bachelors' degrees and 15 percent of all masters' degrees and 17 percent of all first professional degrees earned by African Americans.

In 1998, Congress enacted the Higher Education Amendments to make improvements to programs designed to help HBCUs strengthen their institutions and graduate and professional programs under the Higher Education Act, and these changes included allowing institutions to use Federal money to build their own endowments and to provide scholarships and fellowships for graduate and professional students.

Since 1995, Congress has increased its financial support of HBCUs by 89 percent, and President Bush's fiscal year 2003 budget, passed by this House in March, included more than \$213 million, a \$7 million increase over the current fiscal year, to strengthen HBCUs across the country.