

**Add to the end of note 9 on p. 724:**

On September 18, 2001, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the President . . . to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons. Authorization for Use of Military Force, Section 2(a), 115 Stat. 224 (2001). Section 2(b) of the resolution declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution, thus in effect waiving the 60 day limit for Presidential use of the Armed Forces, but added that “[n]othing in this resolution supercedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.” Does this mean that Congress may, by a subsequent joint resolution, remove its authorization and order an end to the President’s use of military force?

On October 16, 2002, Congress subsequently gave President Bush authority “to use the Armed Forces of the United States as he determines to be necessary and appropriate in order to (1) defend the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq; and (2) enforce all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq.” Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002, 116 Stat. 1498 (2002). Like the previous resolution, section 3(c)(1) of the October 16<sup>th</sup> resolution “is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

