Mr. Speaker, I

thank the gentleman for yielding me

this time and wanted to say there is a

curious suggestion here that the people

in the U.N. care more about American

citizens than their own representatives.

That seems to be a theme that I

am hearing over and over again. Yet,

Mr. Speaker, as we debate this, there is

also a second suggestion, that this resolution

today, well thought of, well debated

not just during the course of the

summer and the previous months but

in fact going back to 1990, that this is

something new, that suddenly we have

decided that Iraq is a problem.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional action

on Iraq goes back to 1990, to the

101st Congress, the 102nd Congress,

103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th and now 107th,

and there are resolutions after resolutions

of instruction, of threat, of demands

against Iraq and the people because

of the repression they had. That

is just the United States Congress, Mr.

Speaker. Then let us go to the U.N.

itself.

Keep in mind America is a sovereign

Nation. Unlike the supporters of this

amendment, I do not believe that we

need to have the U.N.’s permission to

defend our own national interests.

That is what nations do. We cannot get

mad at Germany or France if they do

not stand up for something that is not

in their national interest. But I do not

think the U.N. should interfere with

something that is in our national interest,

because this attack, this terrorist

attack that we are suffering

from, 9–11, happened in the United

States of America.

But, Mr. Speaker, let us also think

about Kosovo. This Congress agreed for

President Clinton to bomb Kosovo because

of repression of the Muslim population

by the largely Christian population,

and we in America sided with

the Muslims. And President Clinton, I

do not know how the supporters of this

amendment voted on that, but he did

not sit around and say, ‘‘I’d like to

take some action in Kosovo. Gee whiz,

what would the U.N. say?’’ I did not

hear that cry and hue from the supporters

of this amendment at that

time. But if we were to go to the U.N.,

going back to U.N. Resolution 660, violated;

U.N. Resolution 678 on November

1990; Resolution 686 in March 1991; Resolution

687, April 1991; Resolution 688,

April 1991; Resolution 707, August 15,

1991; October 11, 1991, Resolution 715.

Mr. Speaker, the list goes on and on

and on. I would like to submit these for

the RECORD. But the reality is that the

U.N. has been calling for Iraq to act

and to comply and to discontinue certain

activities which they have flagrantly

ignored. It is not time to go

back to the U.N. for one more resolution.

If the U.N. was going to act, they

would have done it. They have had

countless opportunities since 1991.

Mr. Speaker, we have not had weapons

inspectors in Iraq since 1998. The

minimum agreement here between the

hawks and the doves, if you will, is

that Iraq has chemical and biological

weapons and is near nuclear capability.

The minimum agreement is they are

anti-American, they are dangerous,

they are a barbaric regime. The minimum

agreement, they have violated 16

U.N. resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, the time to act is now,

not waiting on the U.N.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following

material for the RECORD: