Mr. Speaker, I just returned this morning from a 16-

hour flight from my district, hoping

very much that I would be able to participate

in some small way in this most

important debate now pending before this body.

In the course of the weekend, I had

the opportunity of participating in the

dedication of the opening of the construction

of the brand-new U.S. Army

Reserve Center that we are establishing

in my district for the purpose of

accommodating some 450 of our men

and women in military uniform; also,

in essence, sharing with my people the

historical aspects of our participation

in our unit as part of the famous 100th

battalion 442nd infantry Army Reserve

organization out of the State of Hawaii.

I did this, in observing these men

and women in uniform, as I reflected

on the fact that in a couple of days I

would be here before my colleagues expressing

my opinion of what we should

do in the aftermath of the President

asking us to make a decision on this important issue.

As a member of the Committee on

International Relations, Mr. Speaker, I

voted in favor, in support of the proposed

resolution now under consideration

by this body. In principle, House

Joint Resolution 114 embodies our Nation’s

efforts to work with our allies

and work with the United Nations Security

Council and the United Nations

General Assembly to seriously consider

the demands and the dangers that are

now posed by the current regime ruled

by dictator Saddam Hussein.

I am happy to observe that our President’s

initial rhetoric on this most serious

matter is now more realistically

applied. The fact is that our President

must come to the Congress not just to

consult, but must come to the Congress

to justify himself on whether or not we

should commit our men and women in

military uniform and put them in

harm’s way. I am sure my colleagues

need not be reminded of the wisdom of

how the Founding Fathers established

our system of government as plainly

written, clearly written in the Constitution, where, this power in this

most serious matter, is given to the

Congress and not to the President, the power to declare war.

I think another matter that also

needs to be restated in the aspects of

how our government functions, Congress

also is given the important responsibility

of raising an Army and a

Navy, not the President. I think it

shows quite well how our Founding Fathers

said, we do not want another emperor

or another king; we want to

make sure that there is a checks and

balance system. I think this is how we

came out with such an excellent way of

proceeding to make sure that this kind

of authority or power is not given exclusively just to the President.

When our Secretary of State Powell

appeared before our Committee on

International Relations, I asked Secretary

Powell some questions that

were very dear to my heart. I asked,

‘‘Secretary Powell, if and when our Nation

should ever declare war, are we

going to go there to win and nothing

less? Secretary Powell, I don’t want

another Vietnam War. I don’t want to

hear another bunch of half-baked plans

and objectives being done by some bureaucrats

in the Pentagon, and then a

policy where the enemy soldiers can

shoot at you, but you can’t shoot

back.’’ Secretary Powell’s response

was, ‘‘Yes, if we are going to go to war,

we are going to go to win.’’

I also asked Secretary Powell, ‘‘Are

we going to be working with the Security

Council and the United Nations?’’

Again he responded and said, ‘‘Yes, exactly.

This is our objective as far as

the administration is concerned.’’

I also asked Secretary Powell, ‘‘Will

our Nation take up the responsibility

as well to provide for some millions of

Iraqi refugees who will be fleeing from

these horrible consequences of war

which, I believe, will also cause serious

economic and social conditions to the

surrounding Arab countries in the Middle

East?’’ And he said, ‘‘Yes, we will

also have to take up that responsibility.’’

Mr. Speaker, as we consider this matter

now before us, I am reminded of an

incident that occurred years ago in the

Middle East where a terrorist bombing

of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut,

Lebanon, where hundreds of Marines

were needlessly killed as a result of

that incident. At that time our Secretary

of Defense, Casper Weinberger,

was literally tortured by this incident.

As a result, he proposed six principles

or criteria or tests that I think our Nation

must answer positively before our

Nation should commit its sons and

daughters to war. I want to share these

six principles with my colleagues here this afternoon.

Test number one, ‘‘Commit only if

our allies and our vital interests are at

stake. Number two, if we commit, do so

with all of the resources necessary to

win. Number three, go in only with

clear political and military objectives.

Number four, be ready to change the

commitment if the objectives change,

since war is rarely standstill. Number

five, only take on commitments that

gain the support of the American people

and the Congress. And, number six,

commit U.S. forces only as a last resort.’’

Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my

colleagues a statement made by a general

some 2,500 years ago named General

Sun Tzu. He said, ‘‘The art of war

is of vital importance to the State. It

is a matter of life and death, a road either

to safety or to ruin. Hence, under

no circumstances can it be neglected.’’