Madam Speaker, 6,500

chemical bombs, which is roughly 1,000

tons of deadly chemical; 2,000 chemical

rockets, 8,500 liters of biological agent

or medium, and that is enough to

produce some 5,000 liters of anthrax;

these weapons are the weapons which

Chief Weapons Inspector of the United

Nations Hans Blix says the Iraqi Government

has failed to produce for the

inspecting teams. In other words, Iraq

has not disarmed.

Now, we have heard in the last several

months lots of statements from

the administration, and we have heard

statements from proponents of the

President’s policy and from opponents

of the President’s policy. But these are

the statements from the United Nations

weapons inspector whose job was

to go to Iraq, confront the Iraqi Government

with their own statements,

their own declarations and documents,

some of which we had captured, others

which they had produced during the

1990s, list the items line by line saying,

here are weapons that you listed;

where are they? And, in fact, Iraq has

now failed to produce those weapons,

meaning Iraq has failed to disarm.

This is an exercise in disarmament.

That is where the country which is

being inspected is supposed to make a

declaration as to what weapons they

have, just like South Africa did with

its nuclear program, and then offer up

the locations of those stockpiled weapons

and that machinery that produces

the weapons for destruction by this

international body. In fact, Iraq has

done what we predicted it would do,

and that is that it has hidden these

weapons, which it heretofore had proclaimed

it had. We know they have

them, we know they have them buried

somewhere, and they are failing to

produce them. That is, they are failing

to disarm, and those are the words of

the Chief Weapons Inspector.

Madam Speaker, let me just go to a

couple of particulars once more. I am

quoting Chief Weapons Inspector Hans

Blix. He says, ‘‘The document indicates,’’

and he received the document

from the Iraqi Air Force as to how

many bombs they had had at one time,

chemical bombs, because we know they

use chemical bombs on their own people

and on their neighbors, and he said,

‘‘The document indicated that some

13,000 chemical bombs were dropped by

the Iraqi Air Force between 1983 and

1998, while Iraq has declared that 19,500

bombs were consumed during this period.

Thus, there is a discrepancy of

some 6,500 bombs. The amount of chemical

agent in these bombs would be in

the order of about 1,000 tons. In the absence

of evidence to the contrary, we

must assume that these quantities are

now unaccounted for.’’

So, Madam Speaker, we know what

they had, we know what they have. Incidentally,

Chief Inspector Hans Blix

goes through each one of these circumstances

where they have failed to

come forward and produce the weapons

or show evidence that they were destroyed.

And in these cases that I have

cited, there is no evidence that they

have destroyed any of this stuff. We

know it is still there, and we know it is

there in most cases not by evidence

that we received through a third party,

but by the statements of Iraq itself at

a previous time.

In turning to biological weapons, Mr.

Blix said, and I quote, ‘‘I mentioned

the issue of anthrax to the Council on

previous occasions, and I come back to

it as an important one. Iraq has declared

that it produced 8,500 liters of

this biological warfare agent which it

states it unilaterally destroyed in the

summer of 1991.’’ So Iraq claimed that

they had gotten rid of this in secret,

and he says, ‘‘I find no convincing evidence

for its destruction.’’

He goes on. He says, ‘‘As I reported to

the Council on the 19th of December

last year, Iraq did not declare a significant

quantity, some 650 kilos, of bacterial

growth media which was acknowledged

as reported in Iraq’s submission

to the panel in February 1999.

As a part of its 7 December, 2002, declaration,

Iraq resubmitted the Amorim

Panel document, but the table showing

this particular import of media,’’ and

this is the media from which you grow

anthrax, extremely deadly anthrax, he

said, ‘‘The table showing this report

was not included. The absence of this

table would appear to be deliberate, as

the pages of the resubmitted document

were renumbered.’’ Meaning that Iraq

pulled out this 650 kilos of anthrax

media, simply tore that page out of the

report, renumbered the report, and

handed it to the weapons inspectors.

That 650 kilos, incidentally, is enough

growth media to produce about 5,000 liters

of anthrax.

So we know now that Saddam Hussein

has maintained and kept both biological

weapons and chemical weapons,

and he has failed to turn them over. He

has failed to disarm.

Does he have a method to deliver

these weapons? Yes, he does. They include

the AS–2 and the AF–2 missiles,

which are illegal missiles, because

these missiles have been tested for

ranges beyond 150 kilometers that Saddam

Hussein is limited to.

He has also refurbished his missile

infrastructure, that means his capability

to develop and build missiles to

carry these chemical and biological

weapons to their targets. He has also

acquired, very recently, some 300 rocket

engines.

So the point is, Mr. Speaker, that

when the smoke all clears, at least

with respect to the work that has been

done so far, I think what has happened

is pretty predictable, because we on the

Committee on Armed Services in the

House had in open session an Iraqi engineer

who appeared before us who was

part of Saddam Hussein’s weapons development

program. He said to us that

even in the 1990s when we had inspectors

on the ground and those inspectors

were being shown the insides of big

empty buildings, a few miles away Saddam

Hussein’s program was going at

full steam and the inspectors did not

know anything about it.

So take this country, which is twice

the size of the State of Idaho, and take

this small contingent, roughly the size

of a police force in a small American

city, and spread them out over a piece

of land twice the size of Idaho. And

having given the other guys literally

years to hide their weapons, it is no

surprise that no weapons are found. In

fact, if some of our inspectors walked

into the middle of one of these big

empty buildings and actually found a

large quantity of biological weapons

sitting there in the front of one of

those big empty buildings that the

maid had somehow forgotten to clean

up the night before, the Iraqi bureaucrat

who was in charge of that particular

deception process, and they

have a whole agency devoted to deception,

would be two things: he would be

considered to be the dumbest bureaucrat

in Iraq and, shortly thereafter, the

deadest.

So the idea that somehow we are

going to stumble upon a large number

of weapons is not realistic. That is

what we have been saying for a long

time.

The message to us is very clear: Iraq

has not disarmed. They have no intention

of disarming. The documented

proof of their weapons systems that

they have maintained, when matched

against what they have produced,

shows that they still have enormous

chemical and biological weapons on

hand, along with the means to deliver

them.

I am happy to yield to

my friend, the gentleman from New

Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I would

tell the gentleman, we have documents

that were produced by Iraq during the

1990s where they gave us the names of

some 3,500 key people in the development

of their chemical and biological

weapons. Do Members know what has

happened to those people? They have

disappeared.

We asked them during this round, according

to Hans Blix, to produce those

people. They only produced 400 of

them. Of course, they do not let any of

them talk without an Iraqi keeper or

bureaucrat standing next to them.

Also, they do not even produce the

other 3,000 people. Those 3,000 people in

Iraq who are associated with their

chemical and biological weapons program

have apparently disappeared

from the face of the Earth. They tell us

we may get another 80 to talk to at

some point, but the 3,000 have disappeared.

I thank my distinguished

colleague, and I thank him for

all the work that he has done and for

the work that he is going to do as

chairman of this new subcommittee on

the Committee on Armed Services,

which is going to oversee a great deal

of this activity.

Let me just end by saying that we

predicted that the tours that the U.N.

weapons inspectors were given would

not result in them walking into a big

cavernous building and having a supply

of chemical or biological weapons sitting

there on the floor of that particular

facility waiting for them to

scoop it up.

We predicted that the Iraqi Government,

which has devoted entire agencies

to hiding this stuff as effectively

as they could, will have done just that,

that is, to hide it in such a way that we

would be more likely to be able to ask

all of the drug dealers in Washington,

D.C. to amass all of their illicit cocaine

and marijuana and pile it in one big

area where the authorities could come

down and seize it on a given day.

The burden was on Iraq to disarm.

That is the key. It is not a game where

we have certain rules and if they are

able to beat us, if they are able to hide

this stuff well enough, we do not find

it. We know they have it because the

6,500 chemical bombs, the 2,000 chemical

rockets, the precursors for 5,000 liters

of anthrax, are weapons which

exist according to Iraqi documentation,

not our documentation but their

documentation that they had produced

earlier; also, those 3,000 people who are

associated with the programs, those

3,000 technical people who now have

disappeared off the face of the Earth.

So they have it. They have it just as

surely as Nazi Germany had a weapons

program of massive proportions in the

mid-1930s, even though they were giving

reports to the Allies that the air

force that we appeared to see in the

skies was actually flying clubs that

were organized for recreation; but we

knew that they were in fact producing

weapons. In this case, we know for a

fact that Iraq is still heavily

weaponized, with the ability to kill

lots of its neighbors and lots of Americans

and their allies.

So this report is, I think, more dramatic

in what it says they have not

produced than what it says they have

produced. I think it is becoming clearer

and clearer that the inspections are

not going to produce a situation in

which the inspectors walk into a giant

facility and, lo and behold, there are

piles of weapons sitting there on the

floor produced by the most ineffective

Iraqi bureaucrat in history. They will

not disarm.

Mr. Speaker, I thank

the gentleman, and I think it is clear

one last time to point out that there

are 6,500 chemical bombs that Iraq will

not give up, it has not disarmed; a couple

of thousand chemical rockets; and

8,500 liters of what is known as biological

media for the production of anthrax

that is capable of producing about 5,000

liters of anthrax. So they have not disarmed.

And facts are stubborn things.

Those are the facts.

Mr. Speaker, I would recognize the

gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS),

who has a major infantry base in his

district, the great Fort Benning, where

I have spent lot of time low crawling.

Mr. Speaker, I thank

the gentleman for his very eloquent

point. Saddam Hussein has not disarmed.

We know what he has. He has

not brought it forward, and we will

continue to march down the next several

weeks to see if he brings those

weapons out for destruction.