Mr. Speaker, in

the last 2 days, we have been learning

some disturbing information about the

Nation of Iran and its dictator,

Ahmadinejad. It seems as though, with

the consultation with Iran and the

drug cartels in Mexico, it was the idea

that the Iranian Government, through

one of its operatives, would commit a

crime against the United States. We’re

learning more and more about this, but

it’s my opinion that the Iranian Government

was in the middle of this attempted

assault on American soil.

The idea that the Embassy down the

street that belongs to the Saudi Arabians

would be attacked, that the

Saudi Arabian Ambassador would be

murdered somewhere in a restaurant in

Washington, DC, with a possible attack

on the Israeli Ambassador, with a possible

attack on the Israeli Ambassador

and the Saudi Arabian Ambassador in

Argentina, was being plotted by the

Iranian Government against us is

something that we should be aware of

and conscious of and be very concerned

about.

Thanks to good law enforcement,

this terror plot was thwarted. But what

if it had occurred? What if the will of

this terrorist would-be to go to Mexico

and meet with what he thought was a

Zeta cartel member to smuggle explosives

into the United States from Mexico

that would be used in an attack in

Washington, DC, what if that had actually

occurred? Certainly, if the Iranian

Government was involved in it, we

would consider that an act of aggression

against the United States.

And it’s interesting to me that the

Iranian Government was so bold that

they thought they could do something

like this and get away with it. Did they

believe that the United States would

not do anything about it? Did they perceive

us to be so weak that we would

not have shown them consequences for

this action against this Nation? We

don’t know. But the truth is we should

show the Iranian Government that

there are consequences for an attempted

attack such as this by the Iranian

Government.

There are a couple of things that I

think are important for us to realize.

One, we should hold the Iranian Government

accountable for this attempted

attack on American soil, to

show them that you must leave us

alone no matter what your political

philosophy is. But just as equally disturbing

is the fact that this operative—

that I believe was dispatched by the

Iranian Government—had the wherewithal

to go to Mexico, our neighbors,

and try to work with the drug cartels

down there, and working in unison to

come into the United States to commit

a crime. Now, granted, the person that

he was working with was not a Zeta

cartel member. It was one of our own

law enforcement officers. But the person

thought he was working with the

drug cartels. And the reason he was

working with the drug cartels is because

they, too, are at war with the

United States, and they have easy access

into the United States.

On a daily basis, the Zeta drug cartel—

which I think is the worst of the

worst in Mexico—comes into the

United States and brings drugs and

people, traffics humans, anything for

money. And on a daily basis, they go

back to Mexico and they take that

money and they take weapons because

they have access to our porous borders.

If you want to get into the United

States, hook up with one of the drug

cartels and they’ll get you in the U.S.

And that’s obvious what this Iranian

operative was trying to do was to hook

up with them. The drug cartels, for little

money, will do anything, including

commit murder in the United States.

So that should tell us that the border

is still porous, Mr. Speaker. We hear

that it’s not, it’s safe. It is porous, Mr.

Speaker. There are portions that are

safe, but the portions that are not safe

are where the drug cartels go back and

forth.

So, two lessons we should be learning

are that the Iranian Government has it

in for the United States—at least some

people do in their government; two,

that the border is porous, and we need

to protect the national security of the

United States’ southern border.

So what are we going to do about it?

We’ve heard that, well, we’re going to

impose some more sanctions to try to

isolate Iran. Historically, sanctions

have never worked any time countries

have tried to use them. It is true that

we could actually have some sanctions

that would do some good, such as keeping

Iran from having refined gasoline

going back into the country, and

maybe keeping crude oil from going

out of Iran, but that doesn’t solve the

problem long term.

The long-term solution in Iran is a

regime change. And let me make it

clear, that regime change should be by

the people of Iran who live in Iran and

people who support the freedom fighters

in Iran.

It’s time that the regime of Iran be

removed by the good folks who live in

Iran. And the United States’ policy

publicly should be that we support

those dissidents to get rid of the rogue

regime of Ahmadinejad.

And that’s just the way it is.