

to address these global environmental issues. I assure you that I am willing to work with you to make sure that we in Congress move in that direction.

Did the gentleman from California have any concluding thoughts?

Mr. FARR of California. I just want to thank the gentleman. I would love to see the leadership, the political leadership, elected leadership and the administration, would it not be wonderful if the electricity on the President of the United States' ranch was totally generated by solar power and that the vehicles that were driven on that ranch or were used were these hybrid vehicles as other countries have had. That is the kind of leadership. We need to demonstrate by our own actions as I have at home by using solar power to generate energy in my piece of property down on the Big Sur coast. That is the kind of leadership I think that the people are asking for, is demonstrate by your own use. My wife wants to get for our next car a hybrid car. I think each one of us can do our part. But at the same time we have to look and commend those areas, as I said, like California that has really moved on a huge scale to convert 33 million people into being energy-conscious, and to being environmentally sensitive.

I want to thank the gentleman for representing our Nation's viewpoint in the global conference in South Africa. I appreciate him and our other colleagues in this House attending that.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I thank the gentleman from California. When we talk about leading by example in energy efficiency, does the gentleman from Maine have any experience?

Mr. ALLEN. I have done the same thing with a vacation property I have in Maine, which is convert to solar power. It is absolutely wonderful. We all need to take whatever steps we can. The gentleman from Oregon referred to the hybrid cars that exist. I do understand that Ford next year is going to come out with a hybrid. I have not seen it yet, but I understand they are working on one. It may be out next year. So there are going to be opportunities for the American public to save energy, save money and contribute to making this a cleaner planet.

I thank the gentleman very much for organizing this special order.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I thank the gentleman for joining me.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 5319

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 5319. The record should reflect that the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) was intended to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 5319.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

THE IRAQI SITUATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FERGUSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I found the previous speakers' comments interesting. In part their comments were accurate, but I should point out that when we talk about the Kyoto treaty, what they should bring to the attention of the body is that when it was voted on by the United States Senate, the vote was 99-0. 99-0. That was not all Republicans, that was Democrats and Republicans combined in the United States Senate. Not one vote in favor of that so-called treaty. Why? Because that treaty unfairly assaulted the United States of America.

Obviously we as elected representatives of this country want to stand in front of this body and stand in front of the American public and commit to do things that are better. We can do a lot more to conserve, everybody in this country, in this world, can do more to conserve and, frankly, conservation right now is going to get us a lot further than my colleague's suggestion that the President of the United States convert his ranch in Texas to solar power. Conservation is the answer right now. In the long run, solar power, in the long run energy from waves, in the long run energy from other sources is what is going to be the answer, but in the short time, sitting here and condemning the United States of America as some people might do or feeling that the United States of America should hang its head low is wrong. The leading technologies in the world on environmental control, on assisting us with stopping pollution, on making coal cleaner burning and so on, without a doubt the leading technologies in the world are developed by the scientists in the United States of America. There is no other country in the world that has helped more other countries with their environmental problems, assisting them, sending them financial aid, doing anything we can to assist, than the United States of America.

The United States of America has nothing to apologize about. The United States of America is committed to do things better. But I for one am tired of seeing foreign country after foreign country after foreign country bash the United States of America. And we see it come to this floor. Some of our colleagues, while well intended, seem to get up here and become apologists for the greatest country in the history of the world. This country, the United States of America, has fought for other countries, has gone overseas more than any other country in the history of the world to fight not for American land but to fight for other people in this world.

Who do you think led the battle in Bosnia? Who do you think got communism out of Europe? You can go to example after example after example. It is the United States of America. To see some of my colleagues, or to see people stand up and continually bash the United States and put a spin on it is discouraging.

Take a look at Berkeley University. I cannot even imagine. There is an actual debate at Berkeley University on the commemoration for September 11, whether they should allow red, white and blue to be worn. Not a flag, just the colors red, white and blue, whether they should be allowed to be worn on campus because it might offend somebody. The American flag might offend somebody, so maybe we ought to take it down. Come on. Give me a break. Patriotism in this country today is still very strong. This country has got a lot more things going right for it than it does wrong. This country will stand head to head with any other nation, not just existing nations today, but look in the history of the world, and I challenge my colleagues, look in the history of the world to find one nation that has done as much as this Nation has done for the poor people in the world, for hungry people in the world, gone to the defense of many, many nations in the history of the world, educated more people than any other country in the world, educated them to a higher level than any other country in the world.

And what is the biggest export of this country that no other country can match? In fact, cumulatively, if you put all the history of the countries together in the world, they do not even come close to exporting what the United States of America exports as its biggest item. What is that item? It is freedom. The United States of America has broken the ice. It has taken the lead. It has put the footprints in the sand for freedom. And we see that some of our citizens for some reason act ashamed of being an American. The beauty of freedom is that they can always move. If the beauty of this country is so bad that you do not think it can be improved or you think that you have to continually criticize this Nation, go somewhere else.

I am one of those people that likes to look at the good things that this Nation does. Look what this Nation has done for the world in the development of medicine, in the development of vaccinations, in the fight against cancer. We can go down a list of a thousand different items. You pick the items. And amongst the very top of doing positive things, of doing good things, is the United States of America.

2045

Many times, many times the United States of America, when nobody else would stand up, it is the United States of America that ends up standing up. It is the United States of America that is the first one out of the foxhole, and it has not come without cost.

Many years ago, remember when the United States put weapons on European soil to stop the Russian Communist machine from moving in? And not all the students, but a bunch of student protests were organized, frankly organized by professionals in Europe; and the European leaders got pretty fragile, and I understand it. They were under a lot of pressure, get American troops off European soil. Americans go home. Americans, you are not welcome. The doctrine of appeasement. Communism is not going to take us. Communism, Americans are trying to over-exaggerate the situation.

In fact it went to the state where de Gaulle calls Johnson, gets Johnson on the phone. "Mr. President," he says, "I want all American troops off European soil." And, as the story goes, President Johnson replies to Mr. de Gaulle, "Mr. de Gaulle, does that include all of the American troops buried beneath your soil?"

America is a great country, but, once again, as we speak today, America will be called to a great task, a task not only brought to light by the events of 1 year ago on September 11, but a task that because of our strength, because of our capability to lead, the United States must answer the call; and it is not a small task, it is a great task, to which we have been called.

We have got to go out, and we have got to stop the proliferation amongst terrorists, amongst mad people, of these types of weapons that they are currently right now underneath our noses and in many cases with the knowledge of the world developing. So this evening I really want to focus my comments on our situation with the al Qaeda, and our situation with Iraq.

I do not know how many Members saw the headline today, what the al Qaeda said in the last few days, or at least it has now come to our attention. Pay very careful attention. Please, if you are doing something out there, colleagues, put it down. All I want, if you do not listen to anything else I say this evening, if you do not listen or do not remember anything else I say this evening, give me 15 seconds. That is all I am asking you for, 15 seconds. If this does not shake you up, I do not know what will. Give me 15 seconds.

This is the quote from the al Qaeda. For those of you colleagues out there, here is your 15 seconds. Take 15 seconds to look at this poster.

Let me read it. I was stunned when I saw this; not surprised, but stunned. Let us go through it. This is the al Qaeda, the leadership of the al Qaeda. This is not directed at the U.K.; it is not directed at France. It is directed at the United States of America, and, in turn, when it is focused on the United States of America, to our good friends overseas. And we have many allies overseas, and we have good allies overseas.

Do not be mistaken. Just because they are at the door of America's kin-

dergartens today does not mean that they will not be at the door of your kindergartens tomorrow.

Look at what this says. This is why I want this 15 seconds: "We are emerging stronger, and we will hit America. We will hit America's shopping malls, their stadiums and kindergartens. This is our promise. Al Qaeda."

As I go on with my remarks this evening, I want to build a case for some of my constituents and for some of my colleagues who wonder whether or not we should not just kind of look the other way when it comes to the situation in Iraq.

Keep in mind that Iraq and the al Qaeda are comrades in arms. These people have one very strong common bond: they want to see the destruction of every man, woman and child, and keep in mind, child, kindergartners, of America. And when they are done with America, they will want to see the destruction of every man, woman and child in Canada. And when they are done with Canada, they will want to see it in France, and they will want to see it in the United Kingdom. They will want to see it wherever they can get it.

These people are mad people, but they are smart and they are intelligent. That is obvious by the strike they carried out against the United States.

This is a cancer we are dealing with. The people that speak like this, that carry out these acts, they are the equivalent of a horrible, fast-moving malignant cancer.

I spoke recently back in my district, and I said it is kind of like you are walking around and you go to the doctor, and the doctor says, "We just did an x-ray, and inside your foot, you do not feel it, but inside your foot our x-ray tells us that you have a malignant cancer that is developing and spreading very quickly."

You say to the doctor, "Doc, my foot feels fine. I do not feel anything in my foot. I really do not want to face cancer."

The doctor says, "Look, in trying to attack this cancer we may very well have to amputate your foot, which means you will never run again. It is going to be a severe interruption in your life. It is going to interrupt your financial status. It is going to have an impact psychologically on you. And the chemotherapy that may be necessary may have to be very aggressive, and it too will interrupt your lifestyle."

But you say to the doctor, "Doctor, I do not have any pain in my foot. I did not come in to see you about my foot. You show me this x-ray, but, I don't know, I am not feeling the pain. I am not feeling the pain. I do not know whether I want you to do what you say you have to do with my foot."

That is what we are dealing with here. We have got people in this country who say out of sight, out of mind. Do not be mistaken, Iraq is not an idle threat sitting out there. It is a very re-

alistic threat that could happen today, it could happen tomorrow, or it could happen 5 years from now.

Saddam Hussein, keep in mind, I saw Bill O'Reilly tonight on TV, and Bill O'Reilly on TV was talking about a guy in jail in Texas that had allegedly killed 80 women, the most horrible criminal they have ever seen in their lives. Eighty women. It is a horrible person. All of us gasp at how horrible a person must be that commits these kind of murders. That is a serial killer. We all feel that way.

But, for some reason, when I talk to some about Saddam Hussein, when I listen to some of my colleagues, they hold that individual with higher esteem than they do serial killers within our own borders. And keep in mind what Saddam Hussein did. He invaded Kuwait. What did he do in Kuwait? They killed thousands of men, women and children in Kuwait in their invasion. His armies went in without provocation, and the reason his armies went in was to grab that oil in Kuwait.

And, once again, the country that I find more and more people apologizing for, or bashing, the United States of America is the one that led to the freedom and the liberation of Kuwait against a murderous tyrant, Saddam Hussein.

Keep in mind that it was Saddam Hussein for the first time, I think, and I am not a historian, a professor of history, but it was the first time I think that you had a coordinated assassination effort by the president of a country against the United States President.

Saddam Hussein, the evidence is absolutely clear, it was clear to the Clinton administration and it is clear to any law enforcement investigative agency, attempted to assassinate George Bush, Sr.; and it was only by a little luck that that assassination did not come off.

So we know that Saddam Hussein has killed thousands and thousands of men, women and children when he invaded Kuwait without provocation. That, standing alone, that standing alone ought to put him at the bottom of your list as far as respect or any kind of justification of why Saddam Hussein is still alive.

This guy is a bad guy. He is a malignant cancer out there. But Kuwait, if Kuwait is not enough, then take a look at what he tried to do to the President, our own President of this country, George Bush, Sr. If that is not enough, keep in mind our young men and women that are in the military, that are stationed in Turkey. Every day, almost every day of the week in the no-fly zones as designated by the United Nations, as agreed upon by Iraq, every day Iraq fires missiles at United States or allied aircraft in an attempt to destroy them. These aircraft are not flying out of their territory. They are flying within the territory designated as a no-fly zone by Iraq in joint agreement with United Nations. And yet for some

reason people are reluctant to take out Saddam Hussein.

Look at the people within his own country that he gassed. Look at the Kurds. You can list example after example after example of how horribly evil, how malignant Saddam Hussein is and why we have got to do something.

We do not have any choice here; at least we do not have any viable choice. I guess we do have a choice. We can pretend that these weapons that they are developing, that they would have never used them or will never use them.

Frankly, I do not think Saddam Hussein, certainly if he had nuclear weapons today, and we know he has biological weapons, and I am going to read you some information about that here in a few minutes, I really do not think that Saddam would use them against the United States of America today. I think he would use them against Israel, but I do not think he would use them against the United States. He is no fool. He is a smart man. That is what I said earlier. He is a smart man. He knows that if he used them against the United States of America and the United States was able to track down, which we could probably do pretty quickly, as to where those weapons came from, who used them against us, that we have the weapon capability to destroy Iraq within minutes. So he is no fool. He does not want to see the United States of America retaliate with a massive, overwhelming attack that would destroy his country.

So do not think that Saddam Hussein will probably use the weapons himself. What he will do with these weapons is he will give them out. He will give them to the people like the al Qaeda, the people that swear that they are not done with America, that they are going after our kindergartens. Notice they do not say they are going after the military; notice they do not say they will engage in open warfare. They are going to go to the shopping malls, to the stadiums, and to the kindergartens.

The thing for me in Oklahoma City, what appalled me, the whole thing was horrible, a criminal act, but what was especially embedded in my memory of Oklahoma City was the fact that they had that preschool in there and Timothy McVeigh and his coconspirators, they did not care that there were small children in the Federal building in Oklahoma City. They killed those children without thought.

□ 2100

But that number was in the tens and tens. These numbers, if these people continue to develop the weapons and are given the weapons by people like Saddam Hussein, the next time they tally a hit against the kindergarten like we see in Oklahoma City, we will see numbers in the thousands and tens of thousands. New York City was 3,000; the Pentagon was a couple of hundred. Those casualties are stunning casualties, horrible, tragic; but the next

time, their goal will be to add another comma to the fatalities, to the ravage that they wield upon the United States of America or upon our allies.

Now let me say that this problem of Saddam Hussein is not something that just came up under the Bush administration. I am amazed, frankly. And this is a bipartisan effort that we have to make. But I am amazed at the position that the Democratic party has taken. I am amazed at some of the leading Democrats in the United States Congress, the demands that they are making upon President Bush, the implications that they are making upon the President, that somehow he is some kind of wild Texas cowboy that wants to start a war.

I am going to go through what President Bill Clinton, their favorite President, the President most strongly supported by the liberal community, I am going to go through some quotes that President Clinton said several years ago about Saddam Hussein.

This is a very serious problem we are dealing with. I have never been more, I guess, in deep thought or sober about a situation than I am about the situation that we face today on the international circuit with the al Qaeda and with Iraq. I am stunned. Obviously, I do not disagree at all that the United States Congress, it is our obligation to be engaged in debate and to be engaged in the public policy, and to be engaged in the declaration of any type of war that this country might engage in.

So the comments that I am making are not whether or not we should have public debate in the United States Congress. I think that is good. What I am talking about this evening are how all of a sudden some of the individuals who stood right behind Bill Clinton and urged President Clinton, and these are Democrats, urged President Clinton to take immediate action to adopt a war resolution against Iraq, have done a complete reverse, saying, well, President Bush is going to have to answer a whole bunch of questions. We are not sure. Where is the justification for taking on Iraq? Where 3 or 4 years ago they were standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, demanding that President Clinton and supporting him: We have to go into Iraq. We have to do something about that.

That is not stuff I am just making up. I have it right here. Let us go through it a little. This is probably an appropriate time. Let us look at President Clinton here.

President Clinton understood the threat then. Now, I think there has been a little spin put on it. I noticed that the other day the President said, or reported, and the President did not say it to me, I did not hear it from his mouth, but the President said if we were to take on Iraq, Saddam Hussein, that he, the President, that he does possess weapons, and the concern would be that he would use those weapons.

If we take that out logically, what we are saying is we should not go

against Saddam because he might use these weapons. That is exactly the kind of leverage that Saddam Hussein wants to have with the rest of the world, the doctrine of nonproliferation.

And keep in mind, it was the liberals, and I am not trying to assail a particular affiliation, but there is a clear line here as to our ideas and our policies. It was the liberals that said, look, nonproliferation; let us hope this cancer goes away. Let us pray it away. Let us have peace throughout the world.

There are a lot of these countries out there that, unfortunately, no matter how much we pray, and I pray, and prayer is good, but no matter how much we pray, no matter how many hands we offer, no matter what we do, they are determined to wipe us off the face of the Earth. And it is not an idle threat. It was not an idle threat a year ago on September 11, and it will not be an idle threat a year from now.

We have to face up to the fact that there is a malignant cancer, no matter how much we pray, and it helps, and no matter how much we hope, no matter how well our neighbor talks to us and says, look, things are going to be all right, and they hold hands and we have lots of hugs and lots of tears and lots of love; people come up and say, we are going to help you, and all of that; that is all good, but the fact is that evil devil of malignant cancer is still in us, and that is the problem we have right here.

This kind of thing, this kind of thing right here, "We are emerging stronger, and we will hit America's shopping malls, stadiums, and kindergartens," that is a malignant cancer. We are not going to pray or hope that thought away. The only way we are going to be able to eliminate this threat is we have to take the fight to them.

Let us look at Bill Clinton's comments, the former President. I will read them: "What if Saddam Hussein fails to comply and we fail to act, or we take some ambiguous third route which gives him yet more opportunities to develop his programs of weapons of mass destruction, and continue to press for the release of sanctions, and continue to ignore the solemn commitments that he made? Well, he will conclude that the international community has lost its will. He will then conclude that he can go right on and do more to rebuild an arsenal of devastating destruction."

That was President Bill Clinton, February 18, 1998, 4 years ago; over 4 years ago; 4½ years ago those were the profound and well-spoken words, and right on point, of President Clinton. Does anybody in these Chambers believe that the capability, the destructive capability, of Saddam Hussein has reduced, has been reduced? Does anybody in here believe, really, truly in their hearts, that this madman has abandoned his weapons of mass destruction, which include chemical warfare and the attempt to get nuclear weapons?

We know in our hearts that he has not. We wish it were not true. Again,

going to the example, we wish in our heart we did not have the cancer, we wish it was not true, we wish we were having a bad dream, and tomorrow morning we could wake up and it would be a bad dream, but it is reality. We have a commitment. We have a solemn commitment to the American people that we are willing and able to stand up to the great task which sits in front of us, and that great task, of course, is to secure the safety of not only this Nation but our allies, as well.

I know we are getting a lot of bashing by our allies, and we have a lot of allies that say, look, do it on your own. This is a dirty job. This is going to require some dirty work. We have some fair-weathered friends out there, but nonetheless, they are friends. They do not want to get their hands dirty. They do not want to get out there in the battlefield. They want the United States to do it.

If the United States does it alone and succeeds, we will be criticized for having done it on our own. But the reality of it is, somebody has got to do it. We cannot continue to let this cancer fester, because if we do, they are going to be successful. Knock on wood, and with the blessing of God, they have not hit our kindergarten yet. But Members know that is one of their targets. That is what they have told us. The statement is clear.

Let us go through some history here: "Administration rhetoric could hardly be stronger." This is an article, by the way, taken out of the Weekly Standard, the newsletter. "The President asked the Nation to consider this question." This is President Bill Clinton: "What if Saddam Hussein fails to comply, and we fail to act," as I said on the chart that I showed you, and this guy is allowed to continue.

This article goes on: "The President," again, referring to President Clinton, "His warnings are firm. If we fail to respond today, Saddam and all those who would follow in his footsteps will be emboldened tomorrow. The stakes," again, Bill Clinton, 4½ years ago on Iraq, "The stakes could not be higher."

This is a quote from Bill Clinton: "Some day, some way, I guarantee you he will use the arsenal." That is 4½ years ago, and our President ably and quite accurately recognized the threat. I can tell the Members that several of the leading Democrats, the Democrat leadership, got right behind the President in regard to the statement.

Yet those very leaders today are questioning President Bush: He is overreacting, he is overstating, he had better have the evidence to prove all of this. What a 360-degree or a 180-degree turn in the last 4½ years.

Let me continue on. Those are not the words of President George W. Bush in September of 2002, but of President Bill Clinton on February 18, 1998. Clinton was speaking at the Pentagon after the Joint Chiefs and other top national security advisors had briefed him on

U.S. military readiness. The televised speech followed a month-long buildup of United States troops and equipment in the Persian Gulf, and it won applause from leading Democrats on Capitol Hill.

But just 5 days later, Kofi Annan, with the United Nations, struck yet another deal with the Iraqi dictator which once more gave the United Nations inspectors permission to inspect, and Saddam won again. Of course, much has changed since President Clinton gave that speech. The situation has gotten worse.

"Ten months after Saddam accepted Annan's offer, he kicked U.N. inspectors out of Iraq for good. We complained and the United States bombed a little. Then we stopped bombing. Later we stepped up our enforcement of the no-fly zones. A year after the inspectors were banished, the United Nations created a new toothless inspection regime. The new inspectors inspected nothing."

If Saddam Hussein was a major threat in February of 1998 when President Bill Clinton prepared this country for war, and United Nations inspectors were still inside Iraq, it stands to reason that in the absence of those inspectors monitoring this weapons buildup, that Saddam is even a greater threat today.

Now, keep in mind the history that we have seen with the Germans, for example, in World War I. The complaints that we see coming out of Iraq, oh, this is the proprietary area of our borders, for protection of our country; we should not be forced to have inspectors in the country; they are picking on poor old me; well, look at the arguments against inspections, although Germany agreed to it after World War I, as compared to what Saddam Hussein. And by the way, he has agreed to all of this. He signed a compact never to have these weapons in the history of his country.

But compare that back in history with after World War I, what the Germans did, and what the European response was to the Germans. It was a doctrine of, well, we are picking on him. We really should not be inspecting this country. We really ought to respect their borders. We ought to take them on their word, or make them promise. But U.S., you are exaggerating.

What was happening? The Germans were building up their gas munitions. We all know what happened a few years later when the Germans utilized these things. That is what is happening here, and that is what this article says.

The quotes that we have been giving, with the exception of this, this is not from 1998, this is very recent, but the quotes were from President Bill Clinton. He recognized the threat in 1998, and so did the Democratic leadership. Why is it that in 2002, the Democratic leadership is pretending as if none of this has occurred? They are making demands upon President Bush that they never made upon President Clinton.

I think every President has an obligation to their Nation, and I think they are constitutionally required to justify taking this country into a military action. After all, we are asking our sons and daughters to go in in defense of this country and to take an affirmative action against another country where the probability of loss of life is very high. We ought to meet the highest of standards.

But it is my position today, and I think it ought to be Members' positions, that those standards have been met for some time; that right underneath our nose we have a man who has cooperated with people like al Qaeda; a man who invaded another country and killed thousands and thousands of people; a leader, a man who poisoned and gassed his own people; a man who, almost on a daily basis, fires missiles against American and allied aircraft. We know what he is doing. We are meeting the standards that demand that America do something about this.

I would hope that our allies come on board. I would hope we get assistance from our allies. We cannot turn a blind eye to a malignant cancer, and we cannot turn a blind eye to Saddam Hussein.

□ 2115

You cannot do it. It will always come back to get you, and it will be your kindergartens that will suffer in the future if we do not respond affirmatively today.

Now does that mean we send in more inspectors? The only way you should send in more inspectors is on a time basis and those inspectors have unconditional entry into that country and they can go wherever they want in Iraq and do whatever kind of tests are necessary to run to ascertain that these weapons are, in fact, not in existence. I doubt seriously that that will occur.

Now, Iraq, by the way, may say, just to stall, they may say, okay, we will agree to it. But a week later you will find that there is a flat tire on the bus, that they are not going to let them go where they need to go. We cannot continue to fool around with this malignant cancer. We have got to sit up to reality. We have got to face reality. We have got to aggressively attack this cancer.

Now, I am not a military expert. I do not know what the military strategy should be. But I do know this, diplomatically we have not achieved the goal of concurring the cancer. It is like saying to a patient, I know you have prayed very hard about this. I know you have got a lot of family support in fighting this cancer. I know you have got a lot of hugs. I know that you have changed your diet. But the fact is the malignant cancer is still in your foot and it is aggressively moving up into the rest of your body. You face a very tough decision. It will inconvenience your life. But in the long run, it is the only decision for the preservation of your life that you can make, and that

is that you have got to accept the reality that it is there, it is moving and it will kill you.

It is the same thing with Iraq. It is there. They are developing and have in their possession weapons of mass destruction and they will kill us. And if they do not attempt to kill us, they will give it to people like the al Qaeda that will carry this out. They do not care about our morality, values and our respect for our children and the preservation of life. That is obvious by their acts of September 11.

Let me continue with a few comments. Summing up the Clinton administration argument, Senator DASCHLE said, "Look, we have exhausted virtually all our diplomatic efforts to get the Iraqis to comply with their own agreements and with international law. Given that, what other option is there but to force them to do so? That is what they are saying. This is the key question. And the answer is we do not have another option. We have to force them to comply and we are doing so militarily."

That is from the majority leader, the Democratic majority leader, the president of Senate. All of the sudden that is not what we are hearing today.

Let me continue. "JOHN KERRY was equally hawkish. 'If there is not unfettered, unrestricted, unlimited access per the United Nations' resolution for inspections and UNSCOM cannot in our judgment appropriately perform its functions, then we obviously reserve the rights to press the case internationally and do what we need to do in order to enforce those rights. Saddam Hussein has already used these weapons and has made it clear that he has the intent to continue to try by virtue of his duplicity and secrecy to continue to do so. That is a threat to the stability of the Middle East. It is a threat with respect to the potential of terrorist activities on a global basis. It is a threat even to regions near but not exactly in the Middle East.'"

These are comments made by leadership of the Democratic Party in 1998; and yet today when you read the paper, well, we should defer this decision until after the elections, as if Saddam Hussein schedules his development of weapons of mass destruction, he sets them so that they are convenient with our election dates in this country.

It amazes me that with these kinds of threats in existence, with the knowledge that we had in 1998 that we know has not changed in 4½ years, in fact, has only increased, that we have hesitancy, that we have hesitancy by some of these very leaders that advocated action in 1998, not to do action in 2002 or to delay it and wait and wait and wait. Maybe the doctrine of appeasement does not work. The fact is we have to deal with it.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FERGUSON). The gentleman will refrain from casting reflections of sitting Members of the Senate.

Mr. MCINNIS. Let me finish off this article with this quote from President Clinton in 1998: "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century."

This is President Clinton I am referring to.

Let me repeat my comment. From President Clinton: "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century." To leave the quote for a minute, I absolutely agree 100 percent with what President Clinton was saying here. He was right then and George W. Bush is right today.

Continuing: "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century," he argued. "They will be all the more lethal if we allow them to build arsenals of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them. We simply cannot allow that to happen. There is no more clear example of this threat than Saddam Hussein." And as the article says: "What more do you need to say?"

Now, we have taken some steps and we have taken some bipartisan steps, our missile defense system. The President has made commitment and we, as a Congress, have increased significantly the budgets, our military budgets, our defense mechanisms, but here is our biggest weakness. We have a very large Nation geographically. It is very tough to defend these borders. For example, shipping containers that come in. We cannot inspect even close to the number of shipping containers that come into this Nation every day. It is kind of like having a village in the mountains and from somewhere on the mountain every day you got a sniper, somebody shooting into your village. You cannot possibly put up a wall to stop these bullets from coming in. Every day that goes by the sniper fires another shot into the village.

At some point the village has to decide we cannot defend our perimeter. We will have to take the fight to them. We will have to go up on that mountain and find where that sniper is.

That is the situation we face here today. We cannot just retract on our borders within the United States, as some of our allies may suggest, that the United States is poking their nose into somebody else's business. Well, it became everybody's business after September 11. And what President Clinton accurately forecasted in 1998 came into place on September 11, 1 year ago.

The time of being able to just sit comfortably here and hope that it was not happening out there or enjoying the privilege of the fact that it had not happened within the borders of the United States for a long time, assuming that Pearl Harbor could go into that classification, and it does, those days are gone. We now have to engage in this fight, and we have to engage in this in every way possible.

I am not condemning diplomatic pursuit of some peaceful resolution. I am not condemning using prayers if you are trying to fight cancer. I think it is

very, very helpful. And I think diplomatic efforts are very, very necessary. And I am not saying that we should not have congressional debate. I think it is constitutionally required. I think it is healthy for this Congress, for the people who have elected us to represent their views to have that type of debate.

But what I am saying is we cannot dilly dally around. We cannot any longer afford to ignore the fact that the malignant cancer is out there. We cannot afford to debate the accuracy of the x-ray very long. The x-ray tells us there is cancer. It told us we had cancer 4 years ago when President Clinton very accurately said what he has, what Saddam Hussein had, and what Saddam Hussein, by the way, supplies to the al Qaeda. We know it is there. And it does not do us any good in my opinion to continue to try to pretend it is not happening, to try to pretend that there is some clean way to handle this, that we can call Saddam up on the phone and say, Knock it off. What are you doing? Put those weapons in the closet and quit doing this and live peacefully with the rest of the world.

They have no intention of doing anything but destroying as much of the rest of the world as they can. And at the top of their list are our kindergartens. Every mother and father in America should be in a state of absolute dismay and anger today after this quote was released yesterday about targeting kindergartens. These are kindergartens in America, kindergartens in the United States. Some of us knew that, obviously, we think they will target some of these other areas; but for them to come out and say, your kindergartens, that is what we will target in America, that ought to wake everybody up.

The time for a debate is rapidly approaching. We should have a resolution on this floor as quickly as we can get a resolution on this floor. Our allies that belong to the United Nations ought to wake up, a lot of them are; but they need to come to the table too. America does not want to do it alone. America can do it alone, but America wants to be a partner. And I will tell you, our partnership, whether it is France, whether it is Hamburg, Germany, whether it is in Poland, all free-loving countries in the world are under the threat of this cancer of Iraq and the al Qaeda. And we, frankly, despite my criticism today or my expression of dismay by some of the remarks we see coming from our European allies, I do want to take a moment to tell you that as most of you know our European allies have assisted us in many ways with this fight against terrorism. But for some reason, I am a little baffled by the fact that we cannot get them to come over to this side of the line to face the reality of the threat that Iraq has against the world.

It is the United States today. Sure, that is their number one target, the United States and Israel. But I can assure our allies it is like the big bad

wolf. It is at our door today, but it will be at your door tomorrow. And we have to team up. This partnership has to stay together. This partner, the United States of America, does not want to take Iraq on by itself or take on the war against terrorism. And our partners have come to the table in large part against the war on terrorism. But they are not coming to the table like they ought to be on Iraq. And it is time for this partnership meeting, for us to cut to the chase, to get down to the work that has to be done, and it is dirty work and it is a large task in front of us; but if we do not do it today, we will have let down, in my opinion I do not think it is too strong a word to use the word betrayed, we will have betrayed future generations by knowingly allowing a threat to be built of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, to knowingly let that threat and those weapons be built by a mad man with the kind of commitments they have made to target our kindergartens and we do not take the fight to them.

It is inherently a responsibility of those of us in Congress to debate this. I do not argue that, I said that earlier. But as inherently, as strong as the debate is to get that debate completed and to move in a unified fashion as this Congress and as the United States Senate signaled it would with President Clinton in 1998, and the threat has only grown greater.

I think it is time for both of these Houses to come together in 2002 and move against the cancer that exists out there as a threat against the borders of this country, and as I have said, against the borders of our allies wherever they might be located throughout the worlds.

So I would hope that in the next, I hope in the very immediate future, I know that the President is going to the United Nations this week, I hope our allies in the United Nations and the people of the United Nations understand what a threat this malignancy is out there, understand how unsuccessful we have been to convince through diplomatic efforts, through inspections, through economic sanctions, through no-fly zones, how unsuccessful these efforts have been to get Saddam Hussein to stop proceeding with these weapons, what the ramifications are of these weapons.

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Do my colleagues think that the al Qaeda, if they would have had nuclear weapons within their hands, do my colleagues think they would have used aircraft on September 11? They would have used nuclear weapons.

Do not forget, this country suffered an attack, a chemical attack, anthrax within days of September 11. We got hit with a chemical, with a biological attack against this country. Do my colleagues not think if the al Qaeda did not have that in their hands in sufficient quantities that they would not

have used that? They were probably surprised that the World Trade towers collapsed. We know from the video that we have seen, they were elated by the success of their attack, but this only set the base for the al Qaeda. This only sets a base for countries like Iraq.

The next attack, they want to make sure those casualties, children, women and men, they want to make sure those casualties are many, many multiples of what September 11, the horror that September 11 brought to this Nation.

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, I am trying to think of my history. I have been in Congress 10 years. The horrible fires we suffered in Colorado this year, all of the different things, big issues that I think over these last few years we have dealt with, I cannot think of anything that is of a more of a threat, that has more serious future consequences than the international situation that we face today. Not the economy, not the impeachment several years ago, not the fires. We have got to go after that cancer that has centered itself in Iraq and has spread to al Qaeda and throughout rest of the world.

Again, at the conclusion of my remarks this evening, let me repeat what President Bill Clinton said 4½ years ago. President Clinton, "We have to defend our future from these predators of the 21st century," he argued. "They will be all the more lethal if we allow them to build arsenals of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them. We simply cannot allow that to happen. There is no more clear example of this threat than Saddam Hussein."

I will wrap up my comments with 15 more seconds. I would ask my colleagues to take 15 seconds and read the poster, and once again, what more of a threat, what more of a warning do we need, do we need as a Nation than exists out there today? If in 1998 what Saddam Hussein did in 1998 was not enough, then was September 11 enough? Then was the acts of aggression against Kuwait enough? Was the assassination against Bush, Senior enough? If that was not enough, if all of that was not enough, this statement standing alone, this statement standing alone ought to be enough to bring all of us to bear arms to assure the security of this Nation and our friends throughout the world.

DEFENDING OUR BORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Colorado tonight in raising some concerns about the present situation in which the United States finds itself in terms of its relationships around the world, and as we all know, we are about to begin the debate on one of the most serious, per-

haps more, in fact, the most serious topic that can ever confront this or any legislative body, and that is, whether or not we should commit the young men and women of this Nation who have valiantly volunteered their services to the defense of the Nation, whether we should commit them into harm's way in a far-off land in a war that could certainly become catastrophic in its dimensions.

We do not know, of course, how to plan for its outcome except to say that we do know that it will be fought, if, in fact, we engage in this thing, it will be fought by brave men and women who have always, as the President said, made us proud. If we commit those precious resources to the task at hand, the task that was laid out by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), then it appears to me we must do everything humanly possible, everything humanly possible to protect and defend them in their duty and to protect and defend the people of the United States of America. That is, after all, our primary responsibility, our *raison d'être*, our reason for being.

The Federal Government has assumed many responsibilities over the years since the Constitution was written, and we have assumed those responsibilities sometimes, I think, without regard to what constitutional restraints were so clearly identified by the Founding Fathers. We are involved in innumerable activities, programs and sponsorships that were never, ever contemplated by the Framers of the Constitution, but the one thing that we must carefully consider is the responsibility that we were given to protect and defend the people and the property of the United States of America.

I can be persuaded by the gentleman from Colorado's (Mr. MCINNIS) arguments that our interests, our vital interests do, in fact, demand that we take a preemptive strike. I should say that we take preemptive action in Iraq. I can be persuaded that that is possibly the case. I must admit, however, that I need more information personally to cast a vote about which I have absolutely no misgivings if I am going to be voting to send sons and daughters off to war because I, I am sure like hopefully most of our colleagues in this body, will consider this in the following fashion.

Do I believe personally that this problem we face, that the threat that we face in the United States is so great that I am willing to send my son off to war, not just vote to send someone else's son or daughter, but am I willing to do so myself? This is a very high standard, and it is one that I believe every single Member must establish for themselves, and I can be persuaded that it is necessary to do so.

I must say that in this deliberation, there is something that is being left out. When people, even the President of the United States, says things like we will do everything necessary to defend the interests of this country, I like