

are able, to know of these things, and the reality of them.

But let it not be said in this place that they have no comforter, that they have no defender; because in the days ahead, as we pause and reflect this weekend, each of us going to our own place of worship, I suspect many millions of Americans in churches and synagogues and mosques and in their own private devotions will pray.

We will, each of us, pray, not just for the safety of our troops, but we will pray for these who shed the tears of the oppressed. We will pray that God will have his mercy on all the innocent in the way of war, confident that our military will use extraordinary efforts to avoid casualties by noncombatants.

It is my hope that somewhere in the heart of hearts of the children in these pictures that I have shown today, and in the families they represent, there will be the knowledge that there is a defender; there is a nation, some 50 nations, that stand ready to end their oppression, to dry their tears, and to lead Iraq into a new dawn of civilization, a new dawn of freedom from oppression and torture and the abuse of women and the stifling of basic civil and human rights.

That is my prayer, that is my hope, and of that I remain confident, that the United States of America will, if need be by force, or by showing enough force that it is voluntary, lead Iraq into that bright future.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

AMERICA'S ROLE IN FINDING A SOLUTION TO TERRORISM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to try to craft and articulate the burden that so many of us feel as we hope to be part of a solution that respects life over death, and clearly captures the role and the position of the United States of America as the singular world power, the problem solver, the great humanitarian.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the American people every day epitomize a caring Nation, a population that is charitable and eager to be of help. I know that, Mr. Speaker, because none of us are the same since 9-11. We cried, we hoped, we prayed, and all we wanted to do was to embrace our brothers and sisters who had lost their loved ones; and even to find some sense of hope that more would be found alive. We watched steadfastly every day, every hour, every minute, every second as the

brave first responders were looking to find life.

So I know that Americans truly are those who care about people; and yes, where there is no justice, Americans desire to march in to create justice.

Mr. Speaker, we could find almost zero divide when Americans rose to the floor of the House in the United States Congress after 9-11 and authorized the President's authority to fight the war against terrorism. Not only did Members of the United States Congress offer themselves as soldiers in the political process of fighting the war on terrorism, but all of America joined.

As we looked around as far as the eye could see, and as far as we could hear, and as far as we could imagine, nations all over the world, Mr. Speaker, joined us in our horror, in our hurt and pain, but in our resolve. As I traveled on behalf of this Congress, whether it was in the Caribbean, in Africa, in Asia; whether it was in the Pacific or in South America, Australia and other places, they all, to a one, said, we are with you. We feel the pain of this Nation, and we wish to fight with you.

□ 1630

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing like a coalition of strength and resolve that will make democracy and freedom a breathing, living entity, not just words.

Mr. Speaker, I was eager to join my colleagues shortly after 9-11 and shortly after we began the war on terrorism as we went to Afghanistan. One of my major concerns, Mr. Speaker, was to make sure I greeted and met with the men and women of the United States military, as I have done, Mr. Speaker, in going to Bosnia during the middle of that war before the Dayton Peace Treaty was signed; meeting with the respective presidents at that time, Milosovic who obviously told an untruth and got his just to do by being tried before the war crimes tribunal. And then as I went to Kosovo to meet with General Wesley Clark near the muddy near Albania as we were in a collaborative effort with NATO raising our voices against ethnic cleansing, murderous acts, stopping that with our allies; and then going into Afghanistan to see the troops and to go into that nation to begin to hopefully encourage it to be a nation, and as well to see the pain that was there.

I do not have the pictures of the faces of children, but when you go to an orphanage with a thousand children's scars and sores all over their faces, you have a resolve to say America is here now; we are going to help you.

I mentioned Afghanistan last before I discussed this dilemma with Iraq because I have just heard the pleas of women from Afghanistan saying that even with the commitment of this Nation, there is fear in Afghanistan now because they wonder about America's resolve to help them. I am thinking, of course, of the battle fiercely going on there with our troops bravely fighting

against the Taliban that are in the respective mountains and caves that maybe which cleared the city.

But Afghans will tell you the Taliban are still there, that the terrorists still abound. What does this say to America and our foreign policy and to this Congress? Unlike 20 years ago, we cannot abandon Afghanistan and so Afghanistan becomes a front that deals with the needs for American military to be present, and in essence the needs for us to continue our war against terrorism.

But how do we do that, Mr. Speaker? We are now yielding to what I consider an untimely move toward war in Iraq, when in actuality our job is not finished in Afghanistan. And in fact we have options to be able to address the question in Iraq. There is no doubt that a despot rules that country. I hesitate to say, Mr. Speaker, tragically we could probably list 30 to 31 nations with that kind of despotic leader; and so the United States has to be methodical, we have to work with coalitions, we have to be able to reflect upon history.

We have to look at the Berlin Wall and as Americans saw that wall crumbling brick by brick. How did it go so? Because the United Nations, the allies and America had a resolve to have a strong defense and to be able to allow the German people to see a better way; and it crumbled from within, not without, of course, a strong military from the allies making it known to Germany that we would not tolerate the continued existence. The resolve brought the wall down. And out of that, we saved thousands of lives without going to war.

Russia, the Soviet Union, is not the Soviet Union of yesteryear. And the independent European countries that used to be part of the Soviet Union are clamoring to be part of NATO. How did we do that with our resolve and our persistence in a coalition?

There is nothing worse than this Nation going forward unilaterally and preemptively against Iraq. What we will be intending to do may not be the result because all of those wonderful people that we want to save, those 6-year-old babies, 2-month-old babies, those elderly women, elderly men, those young families who are seeking nothing but a better life will be the collateral damage, how cold a word, of our unilateral attack on Iraq and Baghdad. Lives will be lost, and certainly large numbers of the brave young men and women in the United States military who without one bit of criticism are there in the Mid East now will be lost.

War should be the last option, Mr. Speaker. I have not said war should never be an option because I do not believe in this Nation being a wimp. And I believe that if this Nation needed defending, every American would step over each other in order to be on the frontline. But you cannot characterize one patriotism on the basis of raising the doubts of a war at this juncture

with Iraq, unilaterally and preemptively, or with what I call an unwilling coalition.

Both Britain and the United States would do well to look to the options that have been represented by the U.N., which is more projected, extended, defended U.N. inspections. Hans Blix truly believes that he has made some successes; and of course, we will hear further tomorrow. And maybe the added time that Canada wants to have until the end of the month, maybe the added time that some of our allies want to have extended time are worthy of one building a willing coalition, but as well preparing the innocent lives, the victims, the people of Iraq for what might come and find a way to minimize the loss of life. Is that not important to the United States?

What about an option, Mr. Speaker, of gathering the religious leaders of the world in an intense closed-door negotiations? How do we know that we might not find the pathway for the exile of Saddam Hussein? We have not asked them. This is religious leaders from all denominations. We have just heard from the Pope yesterday. This past Sunday I called for weeks and months of prayer to instruct the leadership of the world and our Nation to be able to find a way to end this deadlock without a war. Many may say that Saddam Hussein is playing games with us and he will dismantle the missiles and then start up again.

Well, Mr. Speaker, it is well known that the U.N. inspectors while they were there were able to disarm Saddam Hussein more than the Gulf War of 1991, 1992; and so we do have options. That is what is important. We want to give those babies in Iraq the option to live, those mothers the option to live. We want to provide them with the milk and medicine that they need to live. We want to create individuals who clamor after democracy, not hate America because they view that we are going to do this unilaterally. We want a peaceful solution in the Mid East between the Israelis and the Palestinians. We want a free and independent Israel. We want the Palestinians to abhor as we do the suicide bombings and we want them to stop so there can be co-existence and freedom. We cannot do that if we do not give attention to a solution, full attention.

We cannot make Afghanistan whole and rid ourselves of the Taliban and get rid of those cells that are growing terrorists if we do not pay attention to Afghanistan; if we do not pay attention to women who are still being abused and treated disrespectfully and unequally. And I respect the Muslim faith. I know that the Muslim faith is quite different from the Taliban autocratic rule that extinguishes all rights. America is the single world power, and there is much responsibility that comes with privilege. And they are lining up, Mr. Speaker, and in a war with Iraq takes the toll where there may not be a solution that we would wel-

come. And then we have the crisis in Afghanistan, we have the terrible horrific loss of life, the jeopardy to the homeland security. And frankly, Mr. Speaker, we have North Korea, the North Korea that I believe this administration should be engaged in with policies that will recognize that they pose a problem with nuclear weapons.

We know that North Korea in 1998 succeeded in developing a No Dong missile with a range estimated at up to 900 miles capable of covering South Korea and most of Japan. And North Korea reportedly deployed nearly 100 No Dong missiles by 2003. On August 31, 1998, North Korea test-fired a three-stage rocket, apparently the prototype of a Taepo-Dong One missile. The third stage apparently was an attempt to launch a satellite. In 1998, officials told CNN that North Korea is constructing at least two new launch facilities for medium-range missiles as we have just noted.

It is well known that North Korea has the capacity, Mr. Speaker, in fact, an atomic reactor with the capacity of about 5 electrical megawatts constructed between 1980 and 1987, reportedly is capable of expending enough uranium fuel to produce about 7 kilograms of plutonium annually, enough for the manufacture of a single atomic bomb annually. North Korea in 1989 shut down a reactor for about 70 days. And our intelligence officials believe that they removed some of the fuel rods from the reactor at that time.

The information I shared is public knowledge. And so we have an ongoing crisis that requires us to not singularly look to Iraq as the solution to our concerns about terrorism, threats against Americans, and the despotism of the world. Because, Mr. Speaker, there are human rights violations all over the world, as I said earlier, in upwards of 30 countries. And interestingly enough, the United States has been effective in negotiations with a strong military.

Why not take up the offer of leaders of government, heads of religious organizations doing an intense negotiations to extract Mr. Saddam Hussein out of there? Do we not recognize that we can be strong in diplomacy?

Mr. Speaker, I would also argue that this Congress needs to assess options. Why do I say that? Because the Constitution clearly dictates that the Congress declares war under article 1, section 8. The President is the Commander in Chief. I respect that. And as I stated, I said that if these troops are deployed, there is no quarrel with the United States military. No quarrel with the troops. We will be in full support of the efforts that they are making. Let the resounding sound of the vote that we took yesterday make it very clear that there is no divide on our appreciation for the Reservists, the enlisted personnel, the civilians who are now fighting for our freedom. Let it be known, of course, that our prayers are with them and there will be no divide on the work that they are doing for us.

That is why I have come to the floor today, Mr. Speaker, because I believe there are options. We can have a strong military presence and Saddam Hussein will have nowhere to run. And we can allow those U.N. inspectors to vigorously be in Iraq, and we can save lives, and we can build a coalition of allies enthusiastically supporting this effort, similar to the effort in 1991.

And in this Congress there was a difference of opinion. But the coalition was strong, the debate was strong, the debate was knowledgeable. Why, Mr. Speaker? Because the debate was right before the invasion or the launch of our efforts, right before.

□ 1645

So all of the people had all of the facts. The Congress knew about anything that needed to be known about, and there was disagreement but there was authority given. We debated the Iraqi resolution when no one knew about North Korea, those facts were not given to us. I was represented to us that we could have a willing coalition, with NATO would be with us. The facts are different now, Mr. Speaker.

So I want for this country the best. I want for Americans the best. I want the world to know that these are the best people you could ever get to know.

We have shed the ugly American. There is no such person, because we care about what happens to people in this world. I know that because my constituents every day sign up and volunteer for the United States military to go and fight for people who cannot fight for themselves, including United States of America.

But this war in Iraq will turn the tide, and it may not get the results we would like, but what I think is important to know for Americans is that as we make these decisions, a war decision will push us into the center of Baghdad for 20, 30 years while we have to be in the center of Afghanistan for 20 or 30 years, while we have to be in the center or North Korea for a long time.

Is not it preferable, Mr. Speaker, to try the options of negotiations? Is it not worth trying to save American lives as well?

Just to show my colleagues that we do lose civilians overseas, in Vietnam we lost civilians in high numbers. Looks like we lost close to 30,000 it seems in the embassy bombings in Beirut, 1983; embassy bombing, Kenya, 1998. Civilians lives being lost to a non-military, and that is not 30,000. I think that is less than that.

I believe it is important, Mr. Speaker, as we think about the decisions that have to be made that we look at the option for peace. I, too, want a free and democratic Iraq. It is important to note that it will not come overnight and it is all in the way we do it.

There is now a united Germany. There is now a united number of Soviet countries, united around the concept of democracy, and the Soviet Union does not stand.

I believe it is imperative, Mr. Speaker, that we look at options other than war, and I will continue to work with colleagues who believe, as many Americans believe, that we can find an option to save lives. We do not know what the toll will be, and by not knowing what that toll will be, we cannot factually say that the results will be as we would desire it, but we do know that if we continue in negotiation and strength, and that we are steadily, methodically disarming Iraq and Saddam Hussein, we know that, we have seen that proof, there is no reason why we could not continue that path because America has the strength, the resolve and the power to be able to win a war with Iraq. There is no doubt.

Do we have the strength and the power and the resolve to rebuild the alliances, to be able to have a coalition that has resolve to help us in Iraq? That is success. I am concerned that that may not be the full case, and so I do want to acknowledge the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, who said that in order to find peace we must become ecumenical and not sectional; that the judgment of God is upon us; that we must find a way to live in this world as brothers and sisters.

No, Mr. Speaker, it is not a simplistic perspective. It is not an imagined perspective. I am a realist, Mr. Speaker, but I said at the beginning, democracy is not about simple words. It is to be practiced, and the way we can convince the world is because we are a democracy and not a monarchy and that the people's voices can be listened to.

I believe there are people of goodwill in America who would be welcoming of negotiations that could be extending so that we could negotiate a peaceful resolve in Iraq, and then, Mr. Speaker, that if the ultimate results did not resolve themselves, that the case may have to be ultimately made for that last option, but it seems to me with a domestic agenda rising, it is imperative that we be concerned about America's destiny, its senior citizens, its children, those suffering and not having mental health services, those needing health care services, those needing housing, those who are addicted to drugs or infected with HIV/AIDS. Every day there is a cry for help, those needing funding of the children protective services, all of those, the homeless youth, homeless veterans, veterans who need to have service.

Mr. Speaker, the list is long, but I would simply say to my colleagues that we can find a better way than the loss of lives of hundreds of Americans overseas that I have just noted in Vietnam and Beirut in 1983 and Kenya in 1998. We can find another way, and I hope to work over the next week, as I said, with coalitions who are eager to work in a manner that will generate the freedom and the expression of freedom through the practicing of America's democracy by showing to the world that we know with our resolve

how to negotiate, how to be part of the United Nations, how to embrace our allies and get the job done. We can do this peacefully, but with resolve and that is what my commitment is.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me on this.

BLOCKING PROPERTY OF PERSONS
UNDERMINING DEMOCRATIC
PROCESSES OR INSTITUTIONS IN
ZIMBABWE—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. 108-45)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy interests of the United States posed by the actions and policies of certain individuals who have formulated, implemented, or supported policies that have undermined Zimbabwe's democratic institutions.

Over the course of more than 2 years, the Government of Zimbabwe has systematically undermined that nation's democratic institutions, employing violence, intimidation, and repressive means including legislation to stifle opposition to its rule. This campaign to ensure the continued rule of Robert Mugabe and his associates was clearly revealed in the badly flawed presidential election held in March 2002. Subsequent to the election, the Mugabe government intensified its repression of opposition political parties and those voices in civil society and the independent press calling on the government to respect the nation's democratic values and the basic human rights of its citizens. To add to the desperation of the besieged Zimbabwean people, the current government has engaged in a violent assault on the rule of law that has thrown the economy into chaos, devastated the nation's agricultural economy, and triggered a potentially catastrophic food crisis.

As a result of the unusual and extraordinary threat posed to the foreign policy of the United States by the deterioration of Zimbabwe's democracy and the resulting breakdown in the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and the political and economic instability in the southern African region, I have exercised my statutory authority and issued an Executive Order which, except to the extent provided for in regulations, orders, directives, or li-

censes that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

Blocks all property and interests in property of the individuals listed in the Annex to the order;

Prohibits any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to the order, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or service to or for the benefit of the persons designated pursuant to the order.

The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to designate any person determined, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any persons designated in or pursuant to the order. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized in the exercise of my authorities under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to implement these measures in consultation with the Secretary of State. All Federal agencies are directed to take actions within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Executive Order.

This Executive Order further demonstrates the U.S. commitment to supporting the Zimbabwe's democratic evolution, and strengthens our cooperation with the European Union in efforts to promote that evolution. The European Union has acted to freeze the assets of 79 individuals responsible for the political, economic, and social deterioration of Zimbabwe. With the exception of two individuals no longer associated with the Government of Zimbabwe, this order encompasses all those identified by the European Union.

I have enclosed a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 6, 2003.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ETHERIDGE (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of a death in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LEWIS of Georgia) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia, for 5 minutes, today.