

such weapons. While my resolution specifies that efforts should be made to resolve the problems peacefully through diplomatic means, it makes clear that if such efforts fail, the Congress supports the use of military force.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is that we must be certain that we eliminate Saddam Hussein's ability to produce weapons of mass destruction and the missiles which deliver them. Our resolution makes that objective clear. If we can do that peacefully through active diplomacy, that clearly is the course we should take. If diplomacy fails, however, we should use force—through multilateral cooperation with our allies, if that can be done, but unilaterally if that is our only remaining option.

The purpose of this resolution is to make it completely clear and unequivocal to Saddam Hussein and his government that the Congress supports the use of military force if that is required. There must be no doubt about the importance of continuing inspections as called for under U.N. Security Council decisions, and there must be no doubt about the resolve of the U.S. Government and of the support of the American people to take military action if that should become necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader for their support and assistance in the adoption of this resolution. I also want to thank my friend and colleague from New York, the distinguished chairman of the International Relations Committee, Mr. GILMAN, for joining me as the principal cosponsor of this resolution and for his bringing this resolution before the International Relations Committee earlier this morning. I also want to thank my friend and colleague from Indiana, the distinguished ranking Democratic member of the International Relations Committee, Mr. HAMILTON, for his strong support of the resolution and for joining as a cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, also joining as cosponsors of this resolution are a number of our colleagues: Mr. GOSS of Florida, the chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. YATES, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. HORN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FALOMAVEGA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. WAXMAN.

The text of our resolution as it was adopted here in the House is as follows:

H. RES. 322

Expressing the sense of the House that the United States should act to resolve this crisis with Iraq in a manner that assures full Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the destruction of Iraq's capability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction, and that peaceful and diplomatic efforts should be pursued, but that if such efforts fail, multilateral military action or unilateral United States military action should be taken.

Whereas at the conclusion of the Gulf War the United States and the United Nations, acting through the Security Council, determined to find and destroy all of Iraq's capability to produce chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and its ability to produce missiles capable of delivering such weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas in pursuit of this goal, the United Nations set up a special multinational commission of experts to oversee the completion

of this task (the United Nations Special Commission—UNSCOM), and that task could and should have been accomplished within a matter of months if Iraq had cooperated with United Nations officials;

Whereas sanctions were imposed upon Iraq to insure its compliance with United Nations directives to eliminate its capability to produce weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas for 6½ years Iraq has pursued a policy of deception, lies, concealment, harassment, and intimidation in a deliberate effort to hamper the work of UNSCOM in eliminating Iraq's ability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction; and

Whereas recently the Government of Iraq has escalated its policy of noncompliance and continues to breach in a material way United Nations Security Council resolutions by refusing to permit United States citizens who are recognized specialists to participate as members of UNSCOM teams in carrying out in Iraq actions to implement Security Council resolutions: Now therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the current crisis regarding Iraq should be resolved peacefully through diplomatic means but in a manner which assures full Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the destruction of Iraq's capability to produce and deliver weapons of mass destruction;

(2) in the event that military means are necessary to compel Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions, such military action should be undertaken with the broadest feasible multinational support, preferably pursuant to a decision of the United Nations Security Council; and

(3) if it is necessary, however, the United States should take military action unilaterally to compel Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

THANK YOU FRED AND CINDY  
SALEM

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 13, 1997*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, Our Nation was built on the strength of people's generosity and support for each other. Each year in November we sit down for Thanksgiving dinner with our family and friends to reflect on life's blessings and share our appreciation for those who have given us much love, joy, and support throughout the year.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a couple, Fred and Cindy Salem, who, for the past 20 years, have provided much happiness, excitement and entertainment to both the children and adults of Mt. Morris. Although they modestly believe that they are not providing a great service, their kindness has made an enormous positive impact in their community.

For the past two decades, Fred, Cindy, and their daughter Katie have graciously welcomed thousands of people into their hearts and home inviting them to enjoy their 5 acres of land in which they build a spectacular playground. A day at the Salem's playground includes racing go-carts or driving golf carts. If you want to play 18 holes of miniature golf, it is available as well. A couple can ride to the top of a Ferris wheel and even the littlest children can enjoy themselves by taking a ride on a miniature train.

Throughout the year, they invite people to share in their magical playground where children laugh and play and adults remember the freedom and innocence of their childhood. In May and June, school children from the Mt. Morris School District go on field trips to the Salem Home. Between 40 to 80 children visit the Salems on each trip. In the summer they have a picnic and they start off the Christmas season hosting a warm and wonderful party.

At a time when there is turmoil in the world, it is nice to know that there are still people who care about the community and give unselfishly. Both adults and children have a place to get away, relax, play and have fun with their extended family. This gift to the community is priceless. Mr. Speaker, I ask today to pay tribute to a family that has given a unique, and needed gift to the town of Mt. Morris.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2159,  
FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT  
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-  
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN E. ENSIGN**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 12, 1997*

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of regret that I am unable to vote for H.R. 2159, the 1998 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. I strongly supported the House passed version that held spending levels to that of fiscal year 1997. The House of Representatives worked very hard to maintain a sense of fiscal responsibility with respect to foreign aid programs, which is why I was so disappointed when this legislation returned from conference with an \$880 million increase in spending.

I have always been a critic of foreign aid excess, and I remain strong in my belief that we must find a way to make our international involvement more accountable to the American taxpayers and more responsive to American interests. However, I firmly believe that one of the wisest investments we can make is to the economic viability and national security of Israel. The American-Israel partnership is one that goes beyond the common political and strategic bonds. Both nations share a common set of values—values of freedom, individual responsibility, hope, and opportunity.

For many years, I have watched a determined people build a democracy under extremely difficult circumstances that more than tested their resolve. These past few years have been no exception, with the assassination of Israel's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, repeated terrorist attacks, and a very contentious election. Through it all, the people of Israel have stood strong and I commend them.

The people of the United States stand ready to help the people of Israel as they move down a road of peace, security and economic self-reliance. I strongly support aid to Israel, and was very pleased with the \$3 billion appropriated for economic and military assistance to Israel. While I wholeheartedly support this funding for Israel, I cannot support the overall spending package. At a time when we are making difficult choices to balance the

budget and ensure the solvency of our Medicare and Social Security programs, it is difficult to justify increasing foreign aid programs by \$880 million.

The majority of the American people have rejected deficit spending, and told Congress to balance the budget and end the bureaucratic spending spree. My constituents in Nevada want dramatic cuts in foreign aid, and we have not done it.

#### SUPPORT OF NATO ENLARGEMENT

### HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 13, 1997*

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to endorse this bipartisan letter in support of NATO enlargement, which was unveiled earlier this autumn by Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, former Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, former National Security Advisor Anthony Lake, and Ambassador Richard Perle.

Attachment: Letter, with list of signatories.

#### NEW ATLANTIC INITIATIVE STATEMENT ON NATO ENLARGEMENT

(The New Atlantic Initiative, an international network dedicated to revitalizing and expanding Atlantic ties, released the following statement in support of NATO enlargement on September 9, 1997. The statement was released by Richard Holbrooke, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Anthony Lake, and Paul Wolfowitz at the Andrew Mellon Auditorium, where the original North Atlantic Treaty was signed in April 1949. For more information about the NAI call: (202) 862-5850)

NATO was the bulwark of America's successful Cold War strategy of containment. Largely due to NATO, Europe has enjoyed more than fifty years without war among its major powers, the longest such period in modern history.

NATO succeeded not only by providing a shield against aggression from without but also by helping to knit together a community of democracies in which old quarrels faded, the civic culture of democracy sank deep roots, and market economies prospered.

In part because of NATO's success, the Cold War has ended, and with it NATO's original mission. In larger purpose of ensuring peace and freedom in Europe and the Atlantic region endures. To continue to fulfill this purpose NATO is adapting to an undivided Europe. NATO is no longer an anti-Soviet alliance; nor should it engage in the self-fulfilling prophecy of pre-selecting new enemies. Rather it is defining itself in more positive terms: as an alliance aiming to promote peace and stability in the Atlantic region, devoted to the spread and consolidation of democratic ways in Europe, and capable of protecting Western interests against such future threats as may emerge. At bottom, NATO remains a mutual defense pact, and this solemn commitment gives all of its acts a weight and seriousness that distinguish it from other international organizations.

Crucial to this process of adaptation is NATO's willingness to admit new members able to meet meaningful criteria of democracy and military effort. Otherwise it will remain a relic of the Cold War of diminishing relevance to the contemporary world. Admission to NATO will consolidate democratic transitions, and the prospect of admission will spur reform and the resolution of dis-

putes, as indeed has already happened. In addition, NATO has made clear its desire to develop cooperative security relations among all of the states of the Euro-Atlantic region including Russia. Czech President Vaclav Havel has put it: "NATO expansion should be perceived as a continuous process, in which the nations of Central and Eastern Europe mature toward the meaning, values and goals of the enlarged and revived alliance."

To those who say that the nations of central Europe face no threat today, we say that the most likely way to preserve this situation, which has been all too rare, is to extend NATO to that region. To those who say that the addition of these new members will somehow dilute NATO, we say that Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where freedom is dearly cherished having been so recently won, will add strength to NATO. To those who say that expanding NATO will draw new lines in Europe, we say that it will erase old lines, relics of a bitter time, and that NATO's openness to additional accessions means that new lines are not in fact being drawn. To those who worry that Russia will feel threatened, we emphasize that NATO is a defensive alliance that threatens no one and extends a hand of cooperation to Russia.

The decision on NATO expansion is of historic importance. The stakes are high. The issue is clear. Admitting Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO will strengthen the alliance, reinforce new democracies, renew the American commitment to Europe, and reaffirm American leadership. To turn back now would be a tragic mistake.

#### SIGNERS TO NEW ATLANTIC INITIATIVE NATO ENLARGEMENT STATEMENT

(Organizational affiliation given for identification purposes only. Views reflected in the statement are endorsed by the individual, not the institution)

Richard V. Allen, Former National Security Advisor; Morris B. Abram, Chairman, United Nations Watch, Former Permanent Representative of the U.S. to the United Nations office in Geneva; Elliott Abrams, President, Ethics & Public Policy Center, Former Assistant Secretary of State; David M. Abshire, Former U.S. Ambassador to NATO; Michael H. Armacost, President, The Brookings Institution, Former Undersecretary of State; Richard Armitage, President, Armitage Associates L.C., Former Assistant Secretary of Defense; Bernard Aronson, Chairman, Acon Investments, Former Assistant Secretary of State; Norman R. Augustine, Chairman, Lockheed Martin Corp., Former Undersecretary of the Army; James A. Baker, III, Former Secretary of State; Mira Baratta, Vice President for Programs, Freedom House; Dennis Bark, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institute; Michael D. Barnes, Partner, Hogan & Hartson, Former Member of Congress.

Douglas J. Bennet, President, Wesleyan University, Former Administrator, USAID; Lucy Wilson Benson, President, Benson Associates, Former Undersecretary of State; Jeffrey T. Bergner, President, Bergner, Bockorny, Clough & Brain; Coit D. Blacker, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University; J. Kenneth Blackwell, Treasurer, State of Ohio, Former U.S. Ambassador to the UNHRC; Joh Bolton, Senior Vice President, American Enterprise Institute, Former Assistant Secretary of State; David L. Boren, President, University of Oklahoma, Former U.S. Senator; Zbigniew Brzezinski, Former National

Security Advisor; Richard Burt, Chairman, IEP Advisor, Inc., Former U.S. Ambassador to Germany; Frank C. Carlucci, III, Former Secretary of Defense; Ashton B. Carter, Ford Foundation Professor, JFK School of Government, Harvard University, Former Assistant Secretary of Defense; Hodding Carter, Knight Professor of Journalism, University of Maryland, Former Assistant Secretary of State.

Richard Cheney, Former Secretary of Defense; Warren Christopher, Former Secretary of State; Clark M. Clifford, Former Secretary of Defense; Chester A. Crocker, Research Professor for Diplomacy, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University; Ivo H. Daalder, Associate Professor, School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland; Arnaud de Borchgrave, Senior Advisor, CSIS, Dennis De Concini, Former U.S. Senator; Midge Decter, Author; James Denton, Executive Director, Freedom House; I.M. Destler, Professor and Director, Center for International and Security Studies, University of Maryland; Paula J. Dobriansky, Vice President, Director of Washington Office, Council on Foreign Relations; Bob Dole, Former U.S. Senator; Pierre S. DuPont, Former Governor of Delaware; Lawrence Eagleburger, Former Secretary of State; J.J. Exon, Former U.S. Senator.

Dante B. Fascell, Partner, Holland & Knight, LLP, Former Member of Congress; Douglas J. Feith, Managing Attorney, Feith & Zell, P.C.; Sandra Feldman, President, American Federation of Teachers; Francis Fukuyama, Hirst Professor of Public Policy, George Mason University; Evan G. Galbraith, Chairman of the Board, LVMH Inc., Former U.S. Ambassador to France; Richard N. Gardner, OF Counsel, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, Former U.S. Ambassador to Italy; Charles Gati, Senior Vice President, Interinvest; Jeffrey Gedmin, Executive Director, New Atlantic Initiative, Research Fellow, American Enterprise Institute; Gary L. Geipel, Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute; David C. Gompert, Professor, U.S. Naval Academy, Former Senior Director for European and Eurasian Affairs, National Security Council; Stephen J. Hadley, Shea & Gardner, Former Assistant Secretary of Defense; Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Former Secretary of State; Edward T. Hanley, General President, Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees, International Union; Marshall Freeman Harris, Director of Publications and Public Outreach, Freedom House.

Carla A. Hills, Chairman and CEO, Hills & Company, Former U.S. Trade Representative; Richard Holbrooke, Vice Chairman, Credit Suisse First Boston, Former Assistant Secretary of State; Walter D. Huddleston, Former U.S. Senator; Samuel Huntington, Weatherhead University Professor, Harvard University; Kenneth Jensen, Executive Director, The American Committees on Foreign Relations; John T. Joyce, President, International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers; Robert Kagan, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Max M. Kampelman, Chairman, American Academy of Diplomacy, Former Counselor, U.S. Department of State; Adrian Karatnycky, President, Freedom House; P. X. Kelley, Gen. USMC (ret.),