

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.