

(b) DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.—No officer or employee of the United Nations or any representative, officer, or employee of any mission to the United Nations of any foreign government shall be entitled to enjoy the privileges and immunities of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961, nor may any such privileges and immunities be extended to any such individual.

SEC. 1537. REPEAL OF UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION ACT.

(a) REPEAL.—The Act entitled "An Act providing for membership and participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and authorizing an appropriation therefor" approved July 30, 1946 (Public Law 79-565) is repealed.

(b) NOTICE.—The Secretary of State shall notify the United Nations that the United States has withdrawn from membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1538. REPEAL OF UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1973.

(a) REPEAL.—The United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973 is repealed.

(b) NOTICE.—The Secretary of State shall notify the United Nations that the United States has withdrawn from membership in the United Nations Environment Program Participation as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. PAUL (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not complex; it is very simple. If it is passed, we would get out of the United Nations, and there is a lot of people in this country who do not believe the United Nations has served us well and believe we should not be in the United Nations, and I think that we should consider this very seriously today.

The American people, many now are concerned that our sovereignty is being attacked in many ways; one by the United Nations membership in the United Nations. Today we have, of course, the IMF and the World Bank that we have been involved in a long time, and just recently we had joined the World Trade Organization, which is another international government agency and government body that usurps our rights and our privileges and interferes with our legislative process, especially in the area of environmentalism and labor law.

Our Constitution does not give us the authority to sell our sovereignty to an international government body, and even under the treaty provisions of the Constitution it is not permissible. The treaty provision does not allow us, for instance, to undermine the Bill of Rights. Therefore, giving up our national sovereignty through a treaty, an agreement to serve or participate in the United Nations, is not legitimate.

The movement we have seen here in the last several years has been toward

managed trade. It has been managed trade in the name of free trade. But instead of free trade we get more government organizations and more international controls over our lives.

We have seen in the last several decades loss of American lives serving under the UN banner. The American people are now sick and tired of seeing U.S. troops serving under foreign commanders under the UN banner. We were humiliated in Somalia as dead American troops were dragged through the street, and it is time we question this, whether this is to our benefit. Our national sovereignty is not served.

Just recently the President gave a speech at the graduation ceremony at West Point. He says in the years ahead it means that one could be asked to put their life on the line for a new NATO member just as today one can be called upon to defend the freedom of our allies in Western Europe. That is not part of the American system.

Yes, we are obligated to provide a strong national defense, but there is no way that the American taxpayer is obligated to make an attempt to provide freedom throughout the world and defend everybody that has a problem. The whole notion that we can be the peacemaker where there have been wars going on for thousands of years is preposterous. This is one way for us to get very much involved in battles that we do not need to be involved.

I see our involvement in the United Nations and placing of troops around the world as a threat to our national security. We are low on funds, and we are spending way too much money. Since 1945, we have spent over a hundred or nearly \$100 billion in UN efforts.

Some would say is that not wonderful? Look at what we have done. We have the Soviet Union has disintegrated over this type of policy and working through the UN, but that is not the reason the UN disintegrated, or the Soviet Union disintegrated. It is because they had bad economic policy and it was destined that they would disintegrate. We cannot be the peacemaker.

And there is another reason why we get so much involved with these UN organizations and UN functions, and that has to do with the many corporations that have influence with policy here. So when we go into Bosnia and we send troops there or send troops into Haiti, sure enough there are some very wealthy American corporations who are bound to get their contracts to go in, and they can very frequently be the strongest lobbyists for our intervention in these countries around the world.

Some argue that we are the only superpower left and therefore we must fill the gap. I think that is a very good argument for starting to bring our legions home. How long do we have to police the world? Will we ever come to our senses? Are we going to drive ourselves into a bankruptcy before we

come to our senses and decide that maybe we have extended ourselves too far?

We have recently seen that under treaties by international treaties and UN treaties that even our parks are marked by UN functionaries; that is, there is an influence in the management and supervision coming from the United Nations. This is not permissible under our Constitution.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, most respectfully I rise to oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I share with him a recent travel with reference to the actions of the United Nations.

The chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa [Mr. ROYCE], along with the ranking member of that committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ], myself and three other Members of the House of Representatives were just in South Africa and in Angola and in Zaire and in Zimbabwe. We needed to get to Zaire, and we were ferried there on a United Nations airplane. While there we saw United Nations efforts ongoing, and I remind the gentleman from Texas to not give the impression that only United States troops are involved in our methods of the United Nations, but the largest United Nations contingent in the world today is in Angola, and they have saved millions of lives and have kept the peace, at least momentarily, in that country.

I need not carry my colleague around the world, but this amendment in the final analysis would require, as the gentleman says, the United States to withdraw from the UN how much does he feel that we should contribute to peacekeeping efforts? How much should we be involved in ensuring that the vital interests of the United States around the world are protected?

I am glad the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PAUL] offered the amendment because it offers us the opportunity for a real debate on the United Nations. This amendment clarifies that debate. Simply put, do we stay in the UN and work to reform it, or do we just get out? And that is sort of really in the final analysis an isolationist view, getting out of this world as this economy globalizes. I would hope that some Members of this body remember and recognize that for all of its warts the United Nations does also serve important United States interests around the world.

Many of us often express doubts about the United Nations, but at the end of the day every United States President has decided that United States participation in the United Nations is in the interests of the United States, and I might add every means every since its inception. I believe that the United Nations is indispensable as one of many tools of United States foreign policy. As the only superpower, and my colleague so rightly points that out, the United States will be called upon more and more often to intervene in conflicts around the world to protect