

WTO. We have international government that manages all international financial transactions through the IMF. We have an international government that manages welfare through the World Bank. Do these institutions really help the poor people of the world? Hardly. They help the people who control the hands of power in these international institutions and generally they help the very wealthy, the bankers, and the international corporations.

It was said the United Nations may have been set up to help preserve peace and help poor people, but it just does not happen. The poor pay the taxes and the international corporations gain the benefit.

The U.S. has taken a very strong position against endorsing the International Criminal Court. The argument is legitimate. It says that, oh, someday the International Criminal Court may arrest Americans because it just may be that Americans may pursue illegal acts of war, like bombing other countries and killing innocent people.

No, we do not want the international court to apply to us, but it is okay with our money, our prestige and our pressure to endorse the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, so that we can go in there and arrest the leaders that we have decided were the bad guys and leave the good guys alone, as if there were not bad guys on both sides in Yugoslavia.

But this presumption on our part that we can control the United Nations and arrest only those individuals that we do not like and allow the other ones to go free and that this will never apply to us, I think we are missing the point and it is a dangerous trend. Because you say, well, yes, we are powerful, we have the money and we have the weapons and we can dictate to the United Nations. They will not arrest us or play havoc with us. Yet at the same time we have already recognized that the U.N. Human Rights Commission which was voted on by a democratic vote kicked us in the face and kicked us off.

I think this is a time to think very seriously about whether this is wise to continue the funding of the United Nations. I think that a statement ought to be made. We should say, and the American people, I think, agree overwhelmingly that it is about time that we quit policing the world and paying the bills at the United Nations way out of proportion to our representation and at the same time being humiliated by being kicked off these commissions by majority vote.

□ 1815

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment. I was in Kosovo and in Albania during this case; and I will tell you, Mladic is a war criminal, and Karadzic, he is a war

criminal, and Milosevic is a war criminal. So, without this, there would be no way to deal with it.

Secondly, I have been in Sudan and Southern Sudan four times, the last time in January of this year. Whether you like it or not, the World Food Program is feeding the people of Sudan. As many people know, there have been 2.2 million Christians who have been killed in Sudan by the Khartoum Government, and if the World Food Program was not sending food in there, and Andrew Natsios and Roger Winter from the State Department are in Sudan as we now speak, this would just devastate that whole operation.

I understand what the gentleman said with regard to the vote. We have language on page 112 of the report that says, "The committee is deeply concerned by the secret ballot of the U.N. Member nations to keep the United States off the U.N. Human Rights Commission. The exit of the United States and the election at the same time of the government of Sudan," the barbaric government of Sudan, which is sponsoring state-sponsored terrorism, slavery and has been responsible for the death of 2.2 million people, "effectively cancels the ability of the United Nations to speak out or act with credibility on this issue."

We have been very, very forthright with regard to that. But the U.N. has been responsible for calls with regard to getting its financial house in order.

In the Book of Luke, in the New Testament, it says to whom much is given, much is required. The King James version says "required." For us not to be helping the starving people of Sudan through the U.N., the World Food Program, I think it would not be good for this country.

This country has been blessed. We have been blessed because the American people are good and decent and honest and caring; and for us not to be participating to help to feed those in the South, particularly those who are Christian and Animists, who are being persecuted by the Khartoum Government, frankly would just have us walking away.

So I think this is a bad, bad amendment. I understand what the gentleman is trying to get to. It is a bad, bad amendment; and I urge a no vote by Members on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the case of Milosevic is a case that will come back to haunt us for two reasons: one, we are setting a precedent. This has never happened before. He was democratically elected in a country and democratically disposed. The country there was willing to prosecute him.

The second part is that this stirs up tremendous anti-American sentiment. This is the reason why we are the greatest target in the world for ter-

rorism, because of our intrusion into these areas, pretending that we always know best and that we will trample the law because it serves our self-interests. But I believe our national security and our interests are not best served in this manner. This policy is very dangerous.

Likewise, we have had many examples of U.N. intervention. Rwanda, can we be proud of that? Can we be proud of what the U.N. and what our troops had to go through with the humiliation in Mogadishu in Somalia? I mean, this was horrible, what happened there. So good intentions will not suffice. Just because there are good intentions, it does not mean that good will come of it.

There is an alternative to a single world government, and that is individual governments willing to get along; open and free trade as much as possible, free travel, people having a unified free market currency where we do not have currency devaluations and poverty throughout the world. There is a lot that can be done with freedom, rather than always depending, whether it is here in the United States or at the international level, on more government.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Paul amendment to prohibit funding for U.S. contributions. In my opinion, this would be not in the national interests of our country. With the support of the U.S., the U.N. and its agencies contribute dramatically in promoting international peace and security, nonproliferation, nuclear safety guards, human rights, reduction of health problems, humanitarian assistance, cooperation against international crime and sustainable development. In addition, the U.N. is leading the fight against HIV-AIDS.

The U.S. contribution to the U.N. and its affiliated agencies allows the United States to support these many important efforts without bearing the burden ourselves. The U.N. and its affiliated agencies have been responsive to our calls to incorporate financial and other reforms into their overall management practices, and we are continuing to press for even further improvements.

At the urging of the U.S., the U.N. has streamlined its bureaucracy and cut waste from its budget. The Secretary General has been leading the fight and the U.N. has chartered a path of reform which has included the reduction of over 1,000 positions and maintenance of a no-growth budget, not even to keep up with inflation for 8 years.

The U.S. should recognize these achievements by paying our full share. The administration has been working hard to achieve the benchmarks contained in the Helms-Biden arrears authorization. It would be a tremendous setback to incur new arrears, just as we are working effectively with various U.S. organizations to allow us to pay those we already owe.