

sovereignty, and I think that we have drifted a long way from the time when this Congress and the President decided on foreign policy to the point now where we are more or less driven by the United Nations. The United Nations has not too long ago set up an international criminal court that we are trying to avoid jurisdiction on our people but nevertheless it hangs out there as a threat to our military. We now pay a larger sum to the United Nations than anybody else. For the administrative part, it is 22 percent, and for the peacekeeping part, it is 27 percent. So essentially we are paying a quarter of the U.N. dues; and, of course, we do not get 25 percent of the vote.

In recent months, we have all become aware of the scandal involving the United Nations, the Food for Oil program, and there is \$10 billion missing. And if there was ever a time that we ought to send a message that we do not condone this type of activity, it is now. There is an investigation going on led by Paul Volcker, but he has no subpoena power. The United Nations and the personnel have no intention so far of cooperating. The odds of our really finding out where this \$10 billion went are really quite slim.

But the whole process is wrong. So over the years I would say not only the \$10 billion that was taken but the many tens of billions, if not hundreds of billions, of dollars that we have pumped into these international organizations have essentially been money down a hole.

But the bigger issue, of course, is the United Nations making decisions for us. We do now capitulate to the WTO. I am a free trader. I have talked this evening about free trade, true free trade. But the WTO is an organization that, because we are a member, we obediently come and change our tax law to conform with what the WTO tells us to do. We should not be very pleased with that type of an organization that does not really even defend free trade. And we have the IMF and the World Bank, and all it is is a big payment and a big burden for the American taxpayer.

Shortly after the United Nations was established, one of the worst acts occurred early on, and that was that our President took us to war in Korea. And it is ongoing. There is a U.N. war that has been going on, and we have had troops in the United Nations there for over 50 years, and that is quite a bit different than if war would be declared by the Congress and we would fight and win wars.

Even the current war that we are having today, it is not a war, but it is a war when it is necessary to call it a war; but we did not declare a war against the Iraqis, and yet in 1991 we went to war under a U.N. resolution. It was said at that time we did not even need a congressional resolution. We could just go because it was under U.N. orders. Even this current time it confuses us quite a bit because when we voted on going again into battle in

Iraq, the United Nation was mentioned 21 times to give this authority, but still it was not a declaration of war.

But at the same time that we use the United Nations to do something to enforce U.N. resolutions, then we turn around and we defy the United Nations. They might ask for a resolution of support. We do not get it, but we do it anyway, which does not do a whole lot to build friendship around the world.

So I see this as totally chaotic, not in our interests. It exposes our men and our women to battle in undeclared wars that are generally not won. Ever since World War II, since wars have not been declared and they have been fought essentially under United Nations, wars have not been won, a lot of men and women are killed, and the resolution is never complete.

So my argument is it is time to send a message to those who are questioning whether or not we are too unfriendly to the United Nations, but at least we ought to assume that there should be a responsibility here for us to have the prerogatives of making these decisions ourselves and not by an international body.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) has expired.

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

I rise in strong opposition to the gentleman's amendment. As imperfect as the U.N. is, there is no other forum which exists to further the U.S. goals. The Security Council's unanimous resolution on Iraq on June 8 was critical to a U.S. priority and to the Bush administration, their effort with regard to bringing some sort of resolution to the issue in Darfur in Sudan, the peacekeeping effort to stop the genocide in Liberia and in Sierra Leone and other places. So the U.S. maintains a key factor here. So I think there are so many arguments that in the interest of time I would hope the amendment would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) will be postponed.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE
OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order: the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER), the amendment offered by the

gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), amendment No. 13 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), amendment No. 9 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL), amendment No. 6 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), amendment No. 10 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 221, noes 194, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 329]

AYES—221

Abercrombie	Emerson	Lee
Alexander	English	Levin
Allen	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Baca	Etheridge	Lofgren
Baird	Evans	Lowey
Baldwin	Everett	Lucas (KY)
Bartlett (MD)	Farr	Lynch
Bass	Fattah	Majette
Becerra	Filner	Maloney
Bell	Flake	Markey
Bereuter	Ford	Marshall
Berman	Frank (MA)	Matheson
Berry	Frost	McCarthy (MO)
Biggert	Gilchrest	McCarthy (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Gonzalez	McCollum
Bishop (NY)	Gordon	McDermott
Boehlert	Graves	McGovern
Bono	Green (TX)	McHugh
Boozman	Greenwood	McNulty
Boswell	Grijalva	Meehan
Boucher	Gutknecht	Meeks (NY)
Brady (PA)	Harman	Michaud
Brown (OH)	Herseth	Millender-
Brown, Corrine	Hill	McDonald
Camp	Hinojosa	Miller (NC)
Capps	Hoefel	Miller, George
Capuano	Holden	Mollohan
Carson (OK)	Holt	Moore
Case	Hoolley (OR)	Moran (KS)
Castle	Hostettler	Moran (VA)
Clay	Houghton	Murtha
Clyburn	Hoyer	Nadler
Coble	Inslee	Napolitano
Cooper	Israel	Neal (MA)
Costello	Jackson (IL)	Nethercutt
Cramer	Jackson-Lee	Ney
Crowley	(TX)	Oberstar
Cubin	Jefferson	Obey
Cummings	Johnson (CT)	Olver
Davis (CA)	Johnson (IL)	Ortiz
Davis (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Osborne
Davis (IL)	Kanjorski	Otter
Davis (TN)	Kaptur	Owens
DeFazio	Kennedy (RI)	Pastor
DeGette	Kildee	Paul
Delahunt	Kilpatrick	Payne
DeLauro	Kind	Pelosi
DeMint	Kleczka	Peterson (MN)
Dicks	Kolbe	Peterson (PA)
Dingell	Kucinich	Petri
Doggett	Lampson	Pomeroy
Dooley (CA)	Langevin	Price (NC)
Doyle	Lantos	Rahall
Edwards	Larsen (WA)	Ramstad
Ehlers	Larson (CT)	Rangel
Emanuel	Leach	Rehberg