

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 390, I inadvertently missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

## THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker. I commend to the attention of Members a thoughtful statement concerning the crisis in Bosnia that was delivered on May 29, 1995 at the North Atlantic Assembly by our good friend and colleague, Representative DOUG BEREUTER:

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON  
BOSNIA

Thank You, Mr. President. The events which have led this Assembly to undertake today's special debate on Bosnia are both compelling and tragic. At the outset, I know I can speak for the Congress and the American people in one regard and that is to convey our grave concern for the safety of all personnel serving for the UN in Bosnia. On this America's Memorial Day our thoughts and prayers are now especially for those troops who have been detained as hostages or who are under imminent threat by the Bosnian Serbs. We especially convey our condolences to the families and the French government for the French soldiers who were so recently killed in the line of duty.

There is very little consensus on the situation in Bosnia but strong views in America as in your own countries.

The Clinton Administration supports the view that UNPROFOR should remain in Bosnia. Present circumstances may dictate that UNPROFOR will have to leave, but America's view is that every effort must be made to keep the UN there—but I stress under acceptable conditions.

We must all recognize that there has always been a tension and a contradiction between the tough mandates adopted at the UN Security Council in New York and the hard realities on the ground in Bosnia. The current crisis dictates that we have to decide once and for all whether UNPROFOR is a peacekeeping force or a peace making force, i.e., an enforcer. As we tragically learned in Somalia it cannot be both.

We must work together within the UN framework to firm-up the UNPROFOR mandate and eliminate its ambiguities to the extent possible. We must examine the increasingly cumbersome and dangerous relationship between NATO and the UN in Bosnia; it is disastrously slow and obviously, in my personal view, Mr. Akashi is not the right man for his position. Specifically, we must allow military commanders on the ground more decision-making discretion, especially concerning the disposition, safety and well-being of peacekeeping troops. I have confidence in General Rupert Smith and his key multinational officers.

Many countries represented here today have troops serving honorably in Bosnia. I want to reassure those colleagues here that we in the U.S. Congress, despite criticism you may have heard from time to time from individual Members, both prominent and ob-

scure—despite that criticisms, the Congress and informed Americans remain very appreciative and sensitive to the extremely difficult but very necessary role these UNPROFOR troops have assumed in Bosnia. France and Britain, in particular, have played a central role in this operation and their troops have suffered accordingly.

As our NATO allies, you have our support and solidarity and will continue to have it as your troops try to conduct their difficult mission in Bosnia.

America is fully engaged as your ally in NATO in the advanced contingency planning to withdraw UNPROFOR from Bosnia if this proves necessary. If NATO needs to assist the UN in withdrawing from Bosnia, I would urge that NATO goes in with overwhelming force and that the operation is executed swiftly. We are committed by our President to provide approximately half of the personal for such an operation.

Certainly we must recognize that UNPROFOR cannot stay in Bosnia forever. The force has already been there for three years. It may be that the parties in Bosnia no longer want UNPROFOR to stay or that they will continue to try to manipulate UNPROFOR for their own interests. In November, if UNPROFOR has not already been withdrawn, and if the parties have not agreed on the outline of a peace settlement, we should then consider not renewing the current mandate as it expires. In approaching that decision, however, we also must recognize that the prospect of the withdrawal of UNPROFOR may influence the warring sides in Bosnia to come to a negotiated settlement. Or withdrawing UNPROFOR may only be the prelude to a total bloodbath that will be appalling to the civilized world. Which will it be? There have never been any single or easy solutions to the conflict in Bosnia. There are none in the current crisis either.

The American Government strongly believes that despite the stark conditions in Bosnia we must keep the negotiating track open. The work of the Contact Group should continue. Together as allies we must keep striving to find a negotiated solution to the conflict acceptable to all sides. Hopeless as that seems, we cannot give up, but neither should we delay remedies to the current dangers faced by UNPROFOR and civilians while we seek a negotiated settlement.

In conclusion, I would say that the present turn of events in Bosnia makes it plain that our policies and the means provided to conduct them are not bringing the conflict in Bosnia closer to an end. It seems plain that either we alter our objectives and strategy, or we must escalate UNPROFOR's resources and their use.

Our policymakers, myself included, do understand that the Bosnian ethnic conflict or civil war is probably not an isolated situation. The aftermath of the age of Communism and the end of the Cold War has left Europe and other continents with hundreds of situations of potential ethnic conflict or severe civil strife, many of them with the potential of being as serious as Bosnia. How then do we send the right signal to those elsewhere in Europe, the parts of the former Soviet Union and Africa that the West can and will take measures necessary to ensure that there is not a violent spiralling or ethnically driven violence in or around Europe?

I do not have an answer for this question, but I would like to close with an observation by Robert Tucker, a distinguished American professor of diplomacy, "Interdependence itself is not constitutive of order. . . . Interdependence creates the need for greater order because it is as much a source of conflict as consensus."

Some may therefore submit that the UN and the international community has been

couching its strategy for the Bosnian conflict in a desire to control and limit the violence. While that strategy may have worked to some degree within Bosnia, it does not address the question of avoiding further conflict driven by ethnic hatreds elsewhere. And in the long run, such a strategy concedes the game to the party that is willing to be the worst thug on the block.

Quite understandably a great many people in my country, and in yours as well, believe that it is the parties in the Yugoslavian conflict themselves who ultimately will decide whether to live or die with one another, in other words they have concluded that we cannot force peace in Bosnia among people whose deep hatred sets them to kill each other. In the end, the most the international community may be able to say about Bosnia is that we tried, albeit haltingly, inadequately, and timidly. But humanity demands that the effort be made.

The American delegation supports the resolution.

TRIBUTE TO NAVY LT. COMDR.  
TOM DEITZ

**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Comdr. Tom Deitz—our resident Navy Seal and special operations warfare specialist here in Congress—for his distinguished service to the U.S. Special Operations Command, the U.S. Navy, and the entire nation as the Special Operations Command legislative liaison for Naval Special Warfare programs. In this capacity, Tom quickly established a solid reputation with both members of Congress and their staff due to his extensive knowledge of all special operations issues. Fresh from his daring and highly decorated exploits in the Persian Gulf during Desert Storm, Tom was able to give us an insider's view to the unique and powerful special operations force which we in Congress have worked so hard to support during defense budget deliberations.

Tom Deitz has played a vital part in building this congressional support by earning our trust and respect. His effective work on Capitol Hill is legendary. Because of Tom's dedication and commitment to excellence, the U.S. Navy Seals, the U.S. Special Operations Command, and the entire Department of Defense will long reap the benefits of his tenure on Capitol Hill. All of my colleagues and I bid Tom, his wife Pam, and their son and future Seal Tyler, a fond farewell. Good luck and Godspeed at your next assignment at Seal Central on Coronado Island, California.

RECOGNITION OF SENIOR CHIEF  
GROSS

**HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 22, 1995*

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Ship's Serviceman Senior Chief David Gross, as he retires upon completion of over 23 years of faithful service to our Nation.

A native of Moyock, NC, Senior Chief Gross was inducted in the Navy in 1972. After graduating from recruit training at Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL, he served in various managerial billets including Navy exchanges and bachelor enlisted quarters. In addition, he served as a shore patrol officer and as a recruiter. During his most recent shore duty, he served as a logistics management assessment team member at the NAVSURLANT Readiness Support Group.

Senior Chief Gross accumulated 16 years of sea duty aboard various ships including the U.S.S. *Vulcan* (AR-5), U.S.S. *Conolly* (DD-979), U.S.S. *America* (CV-66), U.S.S. *Coontz* (DDG-40), U.S.S. *Hayler* (DD-997). He was a plank owner aboard U.S.S. *Supply* (AOE-6), the Navy's newest class of fast combat support ships, during his last tour afloat.

His impact on crew morale and readiness has been immeasurable. In addition to providing the finest ship's store, laundry, and barber services to crew members, he maintained tight financial accountability. Senior Chief Gross was also instrumental in providing logistics support to the fleet during his tour as a logistics management team member.

Producing one success story after another, Senior Chief Gross was awarded three Navy Commendation Medals, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Battle "E," five Good Conduct Medals, two Navy Expeditionary Medals, two National Defense Service Medals, Southwest Asia Service Medal with Bronze Star, four Sea Service Deployment Ribbons and Kuwait Liberation Medal. In addition, he attained Enlisted Surface Warfare Specialist qualification.

A man of Ship's Serviceman Senior Chief Gross' talent and integrity is rare indeed. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure to recognize him before my colleagues and to wish him "Fair Winds and Following Seas," as he concludes a long and distinguished career in the U.S. naval service.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE MATTHEW E. WELSH,  
FORMER GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

**HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, former Governor, Matthew E. Welsh, was nothing less than a noble legend in Indiana and to a considerable extent our entire nation.

He was a giant among Hoosiers. We lost him on May 28, 1995.

He was a man of extraordinary scholarship and civility, quite literally a scholar and a gentleman.

The following tributes were editorials in both the Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis News:

[From the Indianapolis Star, May 31, 1995]

MATTHEW E. WELSH

As Indiana's 41st governor from 1961 to 1965, Matthew E. Welsh was one of the state's busiest and most productive public servants.

In public life for half a century, as an attorney and Democratic elected official, he was respected by members of both parties.

In his first year as governor, he gave 260 speeches, traveled 27,000 miles by car and

plane, and visited 13 states and 42 Indiana counties.

Major accomplishments of his administration were creation of the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, which investigates complaints of discrimination; formation of the Department of Administration; and improving the general quality of state government by extending the merit system.

As Gov. Evan Bayh said, he led the state at a time of great growth and presided over the building of the state's interstate highway system, construction of flood-control reservoirs, improvement in the mental health system and the first land acquisition plan for public recreation since the 1920s.

Welsh took pride in biting the bullet in proposing Indiana's first sales tax. But much of the public expressed pain and resentment when the 2 percent bite was enacted in 1963.

Forming Indiana Citizens Against Legalized Gambling, working to improve mental health treatment facilities, serving on a task force on property tax control and the Mayor's Intergovernmental Relations Task Force, serving on the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee and heading its task force on poor relief were but a few of his many contributions to city, state and national life.

Always a modest and able leader, a perfect gentleman, gracious, with a sparkling sense of humor, Matt Welsh won many honors, made many friends and had many admirers during a productive public life. His death at 82 takes an honorable, respected and charming public servant from the Indiana scene.

[From the Indianapolis News, May 30, 1995]

MATTHEW E. WELSH

Matthew E. Welsh, Indiana's 41st governor and one of the most decent and able men ever to serve in Indiana politics, passed away over the weekend.

Welsh, a lawyer and former state legislator, first attempted to capture the governor's seat in 1956, losing the Democratic nomination to Ralph Tucker. Many considered that loss a blessing in disguise for Welsh, believing that the election of Republican Harold Handley was inevitable.

Four years later, Welsh got his party's nomination and, with some help from a strong presidential run by John Kennedy, won with a 23,177-vote victory over former Lt. Gov. Crawford Parker.

A moderate Democrat, Welsh was credited with boosting merit employment in state government, creating the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, pushing school consolidation and presiding over construction of the interstate highway commission. He has also been credited with, or blamed for, imposing the state sales tax.

Strongly believing in the necessity for overhauling the state's revenue system, including the imposition of the sales tax, Welsh had to battle a Republican-controlled Indiana General Assembly to get the job done.

The Indiana Constitution prevented him from seeking another consecutive term. In 1972, however, he ran for governor again.

Scars from that sales tax battle, coupled with having weak presidential coattails from Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern and a strong Republican opponent, Otis Bowen, led to Welsh's defeat the second time he sought the governor's office. With Welsh and Bowen running for the office, however, it was a race Hoosier voters could not lose.

"There was no one in government or politics I respected more," said Bowen of his former opponent. "Matt Welsh was a most honorable and dedicated public servant. Indiana is better off for his having been governor."

Losing the 1972 election did not end Welsh's public service or his contributions to Indiana.

He served on numerous boards, commissions and agencies for both the city of Indianapolis and the state. Welsh was particularly instrumental in working for the improvement of mental health facilities and treatment in Indiana. He also joined other political, educational, religious and civic leaders in lobbying against legalized gambling in the state.

Furthermore, he maintained an active involvement in the Democratic Party and served as an advisor to many Hoosier politicians, including former Indiana Sen. Birch Bayh.

"Governor Welsh was a great man," said Gov. Evan Bayh, who also received considerable help and advice from Welsh. "He was greatly loved by all Democrats and admired and respected by Democrats and Republicans alike."

He will be sorely missed by Hoosiers of all political persuasions who benefited from his leadership.

TRIBUTE TO REPUBLIC, MI, IN  
HONOR OF ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 1995

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to the Village of Republic in Michigan's Upper Peninsula which is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year.

The pioneers who settled in northern Michigan, and especially in the area later known as Republic, survived boom times and bad times with traditional American fortitude.

From the first recorded purchase of land in the area by William Pratt on March 13, 1851, the town, originally known as Iron City, flourished.

From the beginning, iron mining was an important industry to Republic. In 1856, an iron vein was discovered by explorer Silas Whetstone Smith, for whom the bay and mountain or iron were named. The first and most successful of the iron companies was formed in 1870. On November 3, 1871, Peter Pascal, an agent of the Republic Iron Mining Co., directed clearance of lands for the company. The first permanent settlers arrived in 1872, and mining operations began by 1873. Mining and lumbering industries attracted railroads, and the town flourished.

Like many other towns in Michigan, Republic had a prosperous lumbering industry, especially from the 1870's to the early 1900's. Lumbering was an important source of employment, and it continues to be a thriving industry.

By 1928, the economy slowed down, and Republic residents, along with the rest of the country, found themselves in the midst of the Great Depression. With the advent of the New Deal and the creation of the Works Progress Administration, many improvements were made to the town and surrounding area.

Although Republic was for many years a mining community, the closing of the mine in 1980 presented an enormous challenge to local residents. Fires in the area also took a toll, but the village rebuilt. Today, Republic is a viable, dynamic, and friendly community.