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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 12, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 98. An act to amend chapter 443 of title 49, United States Code, to extend the aviation war risk insurance program and to amend the Centennial of Flight Commemoration Act to make technical and other corrections.

H.R. 440. An act to make technical corrections to the Microloan Program.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 243. An act to authorize the construction of the Perkins County Rural Water System and authorize financial assistance to the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, in the planning and construction of the water supply system, and for other purposes.

S. 278. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the county of Rio Arriba, New Mexico.

S. 291. An act to convey certain real property within the Carlsbad Project in New Mexico to the Carlsbad Irrigation District.

S. 292. An act to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance.

S. 293. An act to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to convey certain

lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College.

S. 334. An act to amend the Federal Power Act to remove the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to license projects on fresh waters in the State of Hawaii.

S. 356. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain works, facilities, and titles of the Gila Project, and designated lands within or adjacent to the Gila Project, to the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, and for other purposes.

S. 382. An act to establish the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 388. An act to authorize the establishment of a disaster mitigation pilot program in the Small Business Administration.

S. 422. An act to provide for Alaska state jurisdiction over small hydroelectric projects.

S. 756. An act to provide adversely affected crop producers with additional time to make fully informed risk management decisions for the 1999 crop year.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 19, 1999, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debate. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) for 5 minutes.

MISADVENTURE IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the ongoing military action against Yugoslavia and the reservations that many of us have concerning U.S. involvement.

Go back with me for a moment to Carl von Clausewitz, who probably has been quoted as the foremost military

strategist in modern history, his writings were published posthumously on military strategy in 1832, one year after death, in a book entitled "On War." One of the key principles advanced by him that I think has relevance today, even though it was written in 1832, was in regard to military action, what is the political objective and, more importantly, in regard to military action against Yugoslavia because he indicated that political objective is a prime organizer for war. He writes, quote:

The political objective, the original motive for the war, will thus determine both the military objective to be reached and the amount of effort it requires.

What he was saying is that once you state what your political objective is to be, you then tailor your military strategy in order to achieve victory according to the original political objective, and this is the heart of my difficulties with our current military operation.

The President has propagated ever-shifting political objectives. By my own calculations, he has had at least three different stated political objectives in Kosovo.

The first stated objective by the administration was to prevent the ethnic cleansing of the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo by the Yugoslavian Serbs. So what was the military strategy created to achieve a victory by President Clinton? They decided we would bomb the Serbs in order to prevent the wiping out of the Kosovars.

Mr. Speaker, the result has been failure. The administration's plans set the table for failure, and it resulted in the removal of at least 500,000 Kosovars from their homes and the killing of countless men and women and children. The sad fact is that intelligence sources have leaked that they warned

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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the President and the administration beforehand that the likely result of bombing would be to trigger the Serbian assault on the Kosovars.

So, did the President and his advisers take into account the advice of our intelligence services and create a strategy to achieve victory according to his first objective? No. They ignored their advice and began the bombing which resulted in the misery that has enveloped the Kosovars.

Now the second objective, Mr. Speaker, was then to reduce the Serbs' warmaking ability. Again, the strategy was to continue bombing. Well, the results have been mixed. The United States Air Force has successfully punished Serbian forces, destroyed the infrastructure assets, and attacked political objectives such as a foreign ministry building in Belgrade. The bombing has yet, however, to weaken the hold on the power of Milosevic, and it is difficult to tell at this point how much maximum damage has been done to the Serbian Army. They still fully occupy the Kosovar province.

Now the third objective was to repatriate the Kosovars back to their homes. The military strategy to achieve this objective apparently is to continue bombing. Many of us wonder whether bombing will accomplish this last objective.

So the results are still to be determined, and to my knowledge the U.S. Government has not even begun negotiations with the Yugoslav Government to bring about the return of the Kosovars, end the bombing, and create some sort of political solution to give the Kosovars a limited autonomous state.

The lack of diplomacy by this administration during this crisis has been counterproductive, and it has in addition greatly strained our relationship with Russia. The administration has even had a chance to have our three American soldiers released through a limited cease-fire during the Orthodox Good Friday, but the administration refused even to allow any discussions to take place to have our men released.

So finally, Mr. Speaker, many in Congress are probably wondering why people on this side of the aisle are a little hesitant to support the President during this military conflict. We remember the President's lack of military service and his written opinion of his dislike for the American military. Many of us remember when the President denied American soldiers the proper equipment and placed them under non-American command in Somalia, which resulted in the gruesome deaths of 18 young Americans.

So, Mr. Speaker, we are unsure that the President knows how to attain military victory in Kosovo against Yugoslavia.

LAWRENCE NYE STEVENS—UNSUNG HERO OF AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 19, 1999, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, there are many individuals who have led the way to give us progress, framework and choices we now have known as a quest for livable communities. One who has dedicated his professional life to enhancement of the environment and preserving the American quality of life is Lawrence Nye Stevens, who is here with us today in the Capitol with his family and friends, having just celebrated his 84th birthday. We are honored to have him seated with us in the East Gallery. His curiosity, vision and good old American ingenuity to make this a better place have put him years ahead of his time.

His experiences with soil erosion on a cattle ranch in Montana in the 1930's convinced him that something needed to be done to protect the land, and led him to earn a graduate degree in geography that focused on land utilization and soil and water conservation. This training was put to good use during World War II. Commissioned in the U.S. Navy, Larry was in charge of the study of military geography in the European Theater.

After the war, he was Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs where he started a long career working in the Department of Interior in various capacities. In 1968, he was recognized by his peers and honored with the Distinguished Service Award by the U.S. Department of Interior.

Under the leadership of Secretary Stewart Udall, Larry Stevens became Deputy Director of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. This commission had a profound effect on America's ability to catalogue our resources. For example, in 1966 an Outdoor Recreation Commission report was prophetic. I quote:

But parks and other recreation areas are only part of the answer. The most important recreation of all is the kind that people find in their everyday life. Do they find enough of it now? Do children have to be driven to school, or can they walk or cycle to it safely over wooded paths? Are there streams for an afternoon's fishing, or have they all been buried in concrete culverts? Are the stands of woods all gone, or are a few left for a picnic or a stroll? What this means, in short, is an environment. Thus our challenge: Can we shape future growth so that recreation is an integral part of it? It will require a fresh approach.

A third of a century ago is the first time that I found the word "environment" used in this fashion. It was the term President Nixon selected in the landmark National Environmental Policy Act.

We sometimes forget the leaders who have shown us the way and the people who provide key research analysis and advocacy like Larry Stevens. He is a man of strong convictions. He has long been concerned about the waste that we see around us, waste of taxpayer money, waste of energy, minerals, food and fiber, and by the loss of prime agricultural land to unwise land use. He

has cautioned us throughout his life that we cannot afford a "quick fix" philosophy that increasingly pervades our economy and society. He has truly been a pioneer in the area of planning and smart growth.

He has also been a strong advocate in the use of cycling, and that is how I first met him. He was Executive Director of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality when that committee authored a publication called "From Rails To Trails." We all owe Larry and the citizens' committee appointed by the President a great debt of gratitude for highlighting this idea.

Recently Larry wrote in the Harvard 50th Anniversary Report that "Each day I try to ride at least a few miles on my 10-speed bicycle, an ingenious and remarkably efficient machine." I agree with Larry and acknowledge his active participation in the creation of the nationwide network of "rails to trails."

We who are in the business of trying to make communities more livable, providing tools for our citizens to thrive in the global economy, where citizens and private institutions work in partnership with government at all levels to ensure safety, economic security and healthy communities, we are all still living with the challenge of how we shape our growth so that recreation is an integral part of it and the preservation of the American heritage is not lost. Larry Stevens is one of those unsung heroes.

It gives me particular pleasure to acknowledge Larry Stevens for his commitment to the environment as a private citizen, as a mentor to many of my friends and a professional public servant. His imagination, commitment to environmental quality and friendship have benefited our quest for more livable communities.

America is in his debt.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members that pursuant to clause 7 of rule XVII it is not in order to introduce or bring to the attention of the House occupants of the gallery.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.