

Kosovars. As one of the Senators asked them, they said, will you go back and live at peace in Yugoslavia under the Serbians? Absolutely not. We are going to get rid of Milosevic.

Milosevic will not be there. They said, all Serbs are Milosevic. What do you mean, all Serbs? You lived with them before. Yes, but they slit my neighbor's throat. They burned my house. They raped my daughters. You heard all kinds of the variations of stories. They are not interested in living with peace.

The idea that suddenly we are going to wave a wand, have a sitdown conference here, and everybody in the world is going to live in peace, is a very dangerous undergirding, pressure, for foreign policy.

Just yesterday in the Washington Times, based on a Senate hearing, Secretary Cohen said, "We have got to find a way to either increase the size of our forces, or decrease the number of our missions." Now, in the standard colloquial phrase right now in the United States, you would say, well, duh.

I mean, we have to find a way to either increase the size of our forces, or decrease the number of our missions. Do we mean it is finally dawning on this administration that we cannot take a declining armed forces and send them all over the world to try to change people through exhortation when we are not willing to stand up, which it is not necessary that this would work, either, but it is the only way we would get peace, is that if we believe, as the Judeo-Christian principles teach, that man is born of sin and of self-interest, and unless there is a transforming power in their hearts they are not going to suddenly change, going in and saying, it is in your self-interest not to have war, that is not necessarily true.

It is not necessarily good for Kosovars to let the Serbians have Pristina and the mineral rights in the north part of this country. It is not necessarily in the self-interest of the Serbians to let the Kosovars have the mineral rights and the seminaries in Pristina for their heritage. They both argue over that.

You cannot just use the pleasure-pain principles or positivist principles or some kind of humanist principles. Furthermore, if we are going to get back to that, the renaissance did not occur in a lot of the parts of the world where we have our humanist traditions. Unless you have whatever religious tradition it is that reforms people's hearts and people's thinking that there is a higher power, we are not going to have a real peace.

If we are not going to have a real peace, we certainly are not going to force it through bombing, and the danger of our current foreign policy is that we are going around the world threatening and trying to reform it when we do not have the traditional criteria of how and when we wage war: Was there a sovereign Nation invading another

sovereign Nation? Was there a threat to the national interest of the United States? Was there a tie-in that we can actually deal with and win?

These are deep religious and moral questions, and they are not going to be solved by the type of bombing we are doing.

POLICE OFFICER APPRECIATION DURING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support and appreciation of our nation's police officers. This week we celebrate National Police Week, in honor of law enforcement officers who have given their lives in the course of their duty, and in honor of those who are giving us their lives in service now.

On Tuesday this House marked National Police Week by unanimously passing House Resolution 165, a resolution recognizing police officers killed in the line of duty. Tonight there is a candlelight vigil at the National Law Enforcement Memorial where the names of those officers killed in the line of duty will be read.

Later this week, the Capitol Police Force is hosting the 18th annual National Police Officers Memorial Service at the Capitol. Police officers from my district in Connecticut will be playing a prominent role in those services, and I want to especially thank them for their participation.

These commemorative events, coupled with the administration's announcement yesterday that we have reached our national goal of providing 100,000 additional police officers to the streets through the COPS program, and also coupled with our call for a further 50,000 police officers on the beat over the next 5 years, strongly signify the important and dedicated role that the law enforcement community plays in our lives.

Community policing in particular represents a shift from the reactive approach of policing to a proactive approach which emphasizes the prevention of crime before it starts, and partnership between law enforcement and the community.

Since our bill in 1994, since that legislation passed, violent crime has gone down substantially, a 7 percent decrease in the 1996-1997 period, over 20 percent in total since the passage of that legislation. Murder rates, for example, in 1996-1997 are down 8 percent, and are now at their lowest level in three decades.

□ 1600

Testimonials from law enforcement agencies around the country reveal that community policing efforts have had a critical impact on the recent drop in crime. Community policing efforts have also expanded beyond the neighborhood to our schools as well.

The recent tragedy at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado has left our Nation in shock and disbelief once again and serves as a potent reminder that school violence can happen anywhere and that, unfortunately, violence and crime, although down, are still very real fears and concerns in our communities.

To combat school violence, school districts and law enforcement agencies have formed partnerships to place a specially trained police officer, known as a school resource officer, or SRO, in schools to protect students, to educate students about violence prevention, and to act as a counselor and mentor.

I introduced legislation last year which was enacted to codify the definition of school resource officers and in support of our first dedicated school resource officer funding.

That effort was later expanded to become the COPS in Schools program, which provides funding. Approximately \$60 million was dedicated for that program. The first round of grants were offered just last month.

National Police Week reminds us of the vital service that our Nation's law enforcement officers provide to us through their hard work and dedication in keeping our neighborhoods, our communities, and our schools safe.

I am also reminded of the important role that community policing initiatives have played in reducing crime and in offering our communities access to resources necessary to hire and train these police officers to continue their dedicated efforts within our communities.

I applaud the dedication and hard work of our Nation's police officers, and I look forward to working with my colleagues and with the law enforcement community to ensure that our officers continue to receive the support and recognition that they so clearly deserve.

SOLUTIONS TO KOSOVO CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, once again this country finds itself at war. Many of my colleagues expressed the problems that we go through, and I would like to offer in my opinion what are some of the options, some of the solutions.

I met with the Reverend Jesse Jackson, and I gained a new insight on Reverend Jesse Jackson. He has the ability not only to express his views but to listen as well. I laud Reverend Jackson, not only for bringing our POWs back, but for looking for a peaceful solution, which I think is much more possible than just bombing a nation into the stone age to get what we want.

First of all, it is easy to kill. I flew in Vietnam, and I flew in Israel. But it is difficult to work to live. That is

where the rubber meets the road, and it is very difficult to work out those solutions.

But I think some of these solutions, which I have discussed with foreign policy experts, like Mr. Eagleburger and others, and I think that they are an option outside of just bombing in an air war in which the Pentagon told the President would not work, they told the President that it would not achieve our goals, it would only make them worse; that we would kill innocent men and women and that we would cause the forced evacuation of many of the Albanian people, like you have in most wars. This one has become more extreme.

But Mr. Jackson also has the ability to put himself in the shoes of both parties, to understand what is in their mind. What are they afraid of? What are the Serbs afraid of? What are the Albanians afraid of? What is the KLA afraid of? What are their goals?

Before one ever starts in a diplomatic mission, history shows that one has to understand both sides, not just one side. I think that is the fault of this White House.

First of all, halt the bombing. Halt the bombing. Over 70 percent of Russian military supports the overthrow of the current administration, the Yeltsin administration. The leaders are the group of Communists, adverse Communists that support Milosovic. They want the former Soviet Union to go back to a Communist style of government, and this is giving them that excuse. That is one of the reasons why Russia has been a problem, not part of the solution in this.

Then let us have Russian troops. Let us let them become part of the solution. Let us stabilize the Russian government itself. We saw today where Chernomyrdin was fired and other shake-ups by Yeltsin. It is potential disaster.

Let the Russians, the Greeks who also support the Serbs, Scandinavians, and Italians and, yes, maybe even some from the Ukraine serve as peacekeepers. But Rambouillet said that you are going to have German troops in there. The Yugoslavians absolutely loath and hate Germans. They put 700,000 of them on April 5, 1941, and one in every third Serb died to German Nazis and fought on the side of the allies.

One cannot put Britain, United States, and German troops in there. Put the people in there that can separate the forces. Have Milosovic remove his equipment prior to Rambouillet and establish some kind of at least stability.

It is going to be years before we can bring Albanian people back into Kosovo. Do my colleagues know that there is over 200,000 Albanians that live in Belgrade peacefully?

Our emissary with Jesse Jackson went to a service with the Albanians in the Muslim Temple and had worship. They have not left. They work in harmony.

Has there been killing on both sides in Kosovo? Absolutely. The total number of people killed in Kosovo prior to our bombing was a little over 2,000. One-third of those were Serbs killed by the KLA.

So is there fighting? Are there atrocities on both sides? Yes. But one has got to get into the minds of both sides.

The issue of the KLA having Mujahedin and Hamas, we got a brief and said, yes, there are. There are not significant numbers. But the President has got to demand that those people leave. There is about 20 other events.

CENSUS 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California, Mr. MARTINEZ, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have heard the debate on Census 2000, and cannot help but come to one conclusion—this is simply a matter of common sense. It is common sense that we should not except counting our population from the advancements that have improved every aspect of our national life, from communicating with each other, to growing our food.

It is not common sense, in the midst of the Internet revolution, to even consider horse and buggy methods of census reporting. How can it be that 1990 was the first year that census reporting was not improved since 1940? Can you think of any other aspect of our daily lives in which that was the case? That innovation and improvement ceased? That we have actually grown worse?

What makes all this especially galling is that innovation in this field already exists. Just ask those who know best how to conduct this effort—the Census Bureau. These trained professionals have alerted us to improved technology that is faster, cheaper, and more accurate—statistical sampling. We must use whatever method is most effective to ensure that all Americans are counted. The Census Bureau tells us that this is sampling.

It is not common sense for Congress to instruct a bureau to avoid programs proven so effective. This is not a political battleground—this is a means of counting our population. We must use the best available means to do that. This is simply a matter of common sense.

STAY TO COURSE IN KOSOVO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SAXTON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday night, I was at JFK airport in New York to welcome the first group of Kosovar-Albanian refugees who were coming to the United States to be reunited with their families. A number of those families reside in my district in Bronx, New York; and a number of those families have told me about the atrocities that have gone on in a firsthand basis.

This morning I had the pleasure of listening to President Clinton deliver a speech on the whole situation in Yugo-

slavia. It was an excellent speech. Essentially what the President said was that we will stay the course, as we must, and that we have already told Mr. Milosovic what he needs to do in order for us to stop the bombing.

I cannot understand some of our colleagues who say that we ought to unilaterally stop the bombing when ethnic cleansing and genocide is still going on, when people are being raped and murdered and ordered from their homes, when an entire people is trying to be wiped out.

They want to make Kosovo free of Albanians when Albanians have lived there for years and years and years.

I will include for the RECORD President Clinton's speech. I want to particularly read a couple of things that the President said, because some of my colleagues previously have said certain things.

The President said: "There are those who say Europe and its North American allies have no business intervening in the ethnic conflicts of the Balkans. They are the inevitable result, these conflicts, according to some, of centuries-old animosity which were unleashed by the end of the Cold War restraints in Yugoslavia and elsewhere."

The President says, "I, myself, have been guilty of saying that on an occasion or two, and I regret it now more than I can say. For I have spent a good deal of time in these last 6 years reading the real history of the Balkans. And the truth is that a lot of what passes for common wisdom in this area is a gross oversimplification and misreading of history."

"The truth is that for centuries these people have lived together in the Balkans and Southeastern Europe with greater or lesser degree of tension, but often without anything approaching the intolerable conditions and conflict that exist today. And we do no favors for ourselves or the rest of the world when we justify looking away from this kind of slaughter by oversimplifying and conveniently, in our own way, demonizing the whole Balkans by saying that these people are simply incapable of civilized behavior with one another."

He goes on, "There is a huge difference between people who can't resolve their problems peacefully and fight about them, and people who resort to systematic ethnic cleansing and slaughter of people because of their religious and ethnic background. There is a difference. There is a difference."

I say to my colleagues there absolutely is a difference. We need to show Mr. Milosovic that ethnic cleansing will not be tolerated. We need to stay the course. We need to keep the bombing until he agrees to the demands of NATO. All options ought to be on the table, including the options of troops on the ground. We ought not to tell this dictator what we will or will not do. We ought not to give him a plan of what we intend to do. All options should be on the table.