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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. CLINGER].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
August 1, 1995.

I hereby designate the Honorable WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR., to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1995, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 25 minutes and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 9:50 a.m.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. NORWOOD] for 5 minutes.

ARMS EMBARGO ON BOSNIA

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today's vote to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia is undeniably an important one. But I would ask my colleagues to take a long, hard look at the bigger picture. Lifting the arms embargo is an important step and a step that I will support, but I believe we should not miss this opportunity to stand up for what we believe in and state clearly what we think America's role should be in the Balkans.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that at the current time we have no useful role in Bosnia. The fighting is escalating between the various parties. The relative calm in eastern Bosnia has now become a war zone. The so-called safe havens have proven to be no such thing, and only serve to embarrass the United Nations. Leadership has been completely vacant during this crisis. Machiavelli said that it is better for a leader to be feared than loved. The United Nations has been an utter failure every step of the way trying to get the parties to love each other. NATO, including the United States, has failed in trying to threaten the parties into behaving. And now we want the Bosnian Serbs to believe we will bomb them if they do not behave. We have given them no reason to believe that we will back up any threat with action. It is time for us to pull out before we sacrifice American lives to show we mean business.

How can we let the carnage continue? How can we sit idly by and let the ethnic cleansing continue? I hear those concerns over and over again, but I must ask in response: What can we do to truly stop the fighting? I will make one suggestion, if we, along with our European allies, land 500,000 to 750,000 troops in Bosnia and threaten to shoot anyone who gives someone a dirty look or uses harsh language we might be able to stop the fighting. Is anyone in this Chamber ready to support that action? Neither am I, but I do believe anything short of massive action is doomed to failure.

With that in mind, I would make one further recommendation to my colleagues, if a U.N. pullout can be accomplished with the use of only 25,000 American troops then it can be accomplished without any American troops. No mother or father or wife or husband should be forced to grieve for a loved one who died because the United Na-

tions was an utter and complete failure.

In my view, we must lift the arms embargo and encourage the United Nations to leave Bosnia. We should take every action to limit the fighting in the former Yugoslavia. The United Nations, NATO, the European Community, and yes, the United States, must provide the warring parties every opportunity to reach a negotiated peace. I would like to see the fighting stopped, but I do not feel it can be stopped without massive intervention.

Mr. Speaker, I received my foreign policy training in Vietnam in 1968 and 1969. I know how costly a limited American commitment can mean in terms of the lives of young men and women. I know the cost of doing things halfway. We have the opportunity to do just that in Bosnia. We can take limited actions here and there, and that will be a tragic mistake. I would encourage my colleagues to act today and in the future to prevent American soldiers from dying because we decided to do something halfway.

CONCERNS REGARDING EFFECTS OF LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express some very grave concerns regarding the devastating effects that the Labor-HHS appropriations will have on public education in America, and that despite the great efforts of my good friend, Chairman JOHN PORTER.

Since November of last year, we have been engaged in a robust and very healthy debate about the proper role of the Federal Government in the economic and social life of our country. In

□ 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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