

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.