

honors. He then attended Surface Warfare Officer School at Newport, RI. His first assignments were as Gunnery Officer and Navigator onboard the USS *Moosbrugger* from 1979 to 1981 and then on the USS *Ranger* as the Propulsion Officer until 1983. Upon completion of USMC Instructors School, Capt. Kline was a Naval Gunfire Instructor with the Land Force Training Command, Pacific, until 1986. He returned to Department Head School at Newport followed by another sea duty assignment as Combat Systems Officer onboard the USS *John L. Hall* from 1986 to 1988. This led directly to a billet as the Combat Systems and Operations Officer on the staff of Commander Destroyer Squadron *Three Two* through 1990. Captain Kline then continued his education at the Naval Postgraduate School, graduating with a Master's degree in Operations Research with distinction in 1992.

Upon graduation, Captain Kline served his first tour as a Commanding Officer onboard the USS *Aquila*. In 1993, he was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Programs, Analysis and Evaluation as a Naval Forces Analyst, and was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in 1996. Returning to academia, he graduated with distinction from the National War College at the National Defense University in 1997.

From 1997 to 1999, Captain Kline assumed his second operational command as the Commanding Officer of the USS *Cushing*. This was followed by a two-year tour as Deputy Operations Officer for the Commander, Sixth Fleet. For this work he received the Defense Meritorious Service Medal in 2001. Captain Kline completed his distinguished naval career as the Associate Dean and Chair of Warfare Innovation at the Naval Postgraduate School.

Captain Kline has been consistently recognized for his outstanding service throughout his naval career. In addition to the Legion of Merit and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, he has been awarded two Meritorious Service medals, three Navy Commendation Medals, and two Navy Achievement Medals by various commands. His academic achievements in naval education earned him the 1992 CNO Excellence in Operations Research Award, the 1996 Naval War College Award for the best Geostrategic Context paper and two Northrop Grumman Awards of Excellence for Systems Engineering in 2003 and 2004 while at the Postgraduate School.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to applaud a person who has served his country with such distinction for so many years. I join with all his friends and family in honoring this talented man and his many achievements.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
HOUSE REGARDING THE MAS-
SACRE AT SREBRENICA IN JULY
1995

SPEECH OF

HON. TRENT FRANKS

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 2005

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yes" on H. Res. 199 to recognize the horror suffered by those who lost their lives at Srebrenica and the loss to their families.

However, the resolution falls far short in that it does not recognize the horrors, tragedies,

and losses suffered by all sides. For example, for several years early in the conflict, the Serbian population of Srebrenica and scores of nearby villages were either killed or forced to flee because of Nasir Oric, a Bosnian Muslim warlord, according to UNPROFOR Commander General Phillip Morillon.

Nasir Oric also carried out many attacks on nearby villages and towns, including an attack at Kravica on Orthodox Christmas Eve. Reporter Joan Phillips commented in the South Slav Journal that by March 31, 1993, at least 1,200 Serbs had been killed and another 3,000 wounded by Oric's forces, adding "Today there are virtually no Serbs left in the entire Srebrenica municipality. Out of 9,300 Serbs who used to live there, less than 900 remain. Out of 11,500 Serbs who used to live in Bratunac municipality, more than 6,000 have fled. In the Srebrenica municipality, about 24 villages have been razed. The last major Serbian villages in the vicinity of Bratunac and Skelani were attacked and destroyed on January 7, 1993."

In the interest of justice and truth we must have a day of reckoning where we acknowledge that no one side was entirely at fault in the Balkan wars, and even evaluate where United States' policies exacerbated the tragedies suffered. For example, Operation Flash was an attack on the civilian Serb population of a U.N. Protected Area and was directly authorized by then-President Bill Clinton.

Likewise, it is my express belief that we should do more to achieve reconciliation and mutual trust between the ethnic groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina.