

Our coalition is not the first to demand more prominent display of the suffrage monument. A year after the statue was removed to the basement storage area, members of the National Woman's Party protested that it was covered with dirt and rubbish. Unable to have the statue cleaned, they brought mops and buckets in and cleaned it themselves. Resolutions to move the statue have been brought before Congress in 1928, 1932 and 1950 but were unsuccessful.

We, like these others who tried before us, want the Suffrage leaders in the rotunda as a visible reminder of the strength and ability of women and as an inspiration to women in the future to continue to fight for their rights. We believe that this, the 75th year after its creation, is the year this effort will be successful.

The Joint Resolution to Move the Statue has already passed unanimously in the Senate and now goes to the House of Representatives. We ask that our Representatives recognize the importance of women voters by joining the Senate in this resolution and we remind them that in a democracy: "It's not nice to put your forefathers in the living room and your foremothers in the basement."

With us today is someone who understood immediately the importance of honoring our suffrage leaders. Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska introduced the Joint Resolution to Move the Suffrage monument to the Rotunda. We thank Senator Stevens and ask that he make a few remarks about his involvement in the effort to move the statue.

BOSNIA

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I wanted to take a few moments to share with my Senate colleagues my concerns regarding our current policy in Bosnia.

The situation in Bosnia is a tragedy, there is no question. It is a tragedy borne by interventionist policies that have not worked, and will not work if allowed to continue. Most important, unless we reverse current policies, we are inviting for increased U.S. involvement, in the form of air support now and ground troops tomorrow. That must not happen.

The conflict between the Moslems and Serbs that reside in Bosnia did not begin with the fall of the former Yugoslavian Government. The conflict has roots of animosity that are far deeper—roots that stretch back for centuries. This is just the latest chapter, the latest reincarnation, of a brutal civil war between ethnic factions. What makes this latest chapter of conflict more tragic is the fact that one side has been prevented from defending its people by governments and organizations that claim to support their interests.

Mr. President, I believe we should not send U.S. ground troops to Bosnia for two basic reasons. First, there is no clear objective, no national security interest that justifies deploying American forces into a regional civil war.

American lives are sacred. As an army lieutenant who served in Vietnam, I strongly oppose sending our young men and women to Bosnia as a

separate force or under U.N. command. It is plain common sense that you do not commit American forces without a clear plan or purpose. To do otherwise would not be fair to our troops. It would not be fair to their families. At this time, no clear plan or purpose exists that would justify U.S. troop deployment.

Second, I oppose sending American troops to Bosnia because I believe it would only make matters worse in the region. I am concerned that the insertion of American forces to carry out current policies in Bosnia would only extend the conflict. Again, Mr. President, this is a civil war. Past history suggests that when foreign governments intervene in a civil war, they serve to exacerbate the conflict.

We must not forget our own history. We had a civil war of our own—the bloodiest, costliest conflict in our Nation's history. It was a long, brutal affair. Yet, had England or France entered on the side of the Confederacy at that time—which they considered doing—I believe our civil war would have gone on far longer—meaning more pain, more suffering, more lives lost on both sides.

The same is true in Bosnia. We have seen outside parties, mainly the United Nations, intervene in Bosnia already. This intervention included an arms embargo that has prevented a legitimate government from defending itself. It has prevented the citizens of a legitimate government from defending their homes and property. This intervention has done nothing more than allow the conflict to drag on with no end in sight. This policy of intervention has failed. And unless we recognize this now, we will only make matters worse for the people in the region and for our own people at home.

So, again, Mr. President, let me state that our current interventionist policy in Bosnia has failed. It is wrong. And if allowed to continue, I fear it will mean U.S. troops in Bosnia. That must not happen. I oppose placing U.S. troops under our own leadership or under the authority of the United Nations in Bosnia in the midst of a Bosnian civil war. There is no commonsense justification for doing so. The Government of Bosnia has not asked for U.S. troops. The people of Bosnia know that U.S. troops will only make the conflict last longer and would claim more lives unnecessarily. They simply want the right to defend themselves. I agree. Let us give them that right, and let us keep our American forces here at home.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? JUST LOOK AT THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, it does not take a rocket scientist to be aware that the U.S. Constitution forbids any President to spend even a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Con-

gress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when a politician or an editor or a commentator pops off that "Reagan ran up the Federal debt" or that "Bush ran it up," bear in mind that the Founding Fathers, two centuries before the Reagan and Bush Presidencies, made it very clear that it is the constitutional duty of Congress—a duty Congress cannot escape—to control Federal spending.

Thus, it is the fiscal irresponsibility of Congress that has created the incredible Federal debt which stood at \$4,936,735,579,244.31 as of the close of business Friday, July 21. This outrageous debt—which will be passed on to our children and grandchildren—averages out to \$18,739.93 for every man, woman, and child in America.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING THE RECESS

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House, received on July 21, 1995, during the recess of the Senate, announced that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ARMEY) signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1944. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred at Oklahoma City, and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:56 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill; in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1976. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1976. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 143. A bill to consolidate Federal employment training programs and create a new process and structure for funding the programs, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-118).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 402. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-119).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

Mary S. Furlong, of California, to be Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 1999, vice Daniel W. Casey, term expired.

Lynne C. Waihee, of Hawaii, to be a member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board for a term of three years. (New Position)

Richard J. Stern, of Illinois, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2000, vice Catherine Yi-yu Cho Woo, term expired.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SIMON (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 1065. A bill to provide procedures for the contribution of volunteer United States military personnel to international peace operations; to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for participation of the

Armed Forces in peacekeeping activities, humanitarian activities, and refugee assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. NICKLES):

S. 1066. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phase out the tax subsidies for alcohol fuels involving alcohol produced from feed stocks eligible to receive Federal agricultural subsidies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 1067. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an excise tax exemption for transportation on certain ferries; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. SIMON):

S. 1068. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to permanently prohibit the possession of firearms by persons who have been convicted of a violent felony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SIMON (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 1065. A bill to provide procedures for the contribution of volunteer U.S. military personnel to international peace operations; to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for participation of the Armed Force in peacekeeping activities, humanitarian activities, and refugee assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE OPERATIONS SUPPORT ACT OF 1995

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Senator JEFFORDS and I are introducing today a bill entitled "The International Peace Operations Support Act of 1995." The bill would enhance the U.S. military's ability to contribute to international peace operations, and is similar to legislation we introduced in the last Congress.

The Simon-Jeffords bill requires the President to report to Congress on a plan to earmark within the Armed Forces a contingency force that could be used for peace and humanitarian operations, and could be deployed on 24-hour notice. The force would include up to 3,000 active-duty personnel from any of the services, who would volunteer to serve in international peace operations. The soldiers would receive extra compensation for their participation, and would get special training for such operations.

Additionally, the bill augments the mission statements of the Army, Navy, and Air Force by affirming that their responsibilities include participation in "international peacekeeping operations, humanitarian activities, and refugee assistance activities, when determined by the President to be in the national interest."

Senator JEFFORDS and I designed this legislation to help the U.S. military meet some of the emerging threats in the post-cold-war era: ethnic conflicts and civil wars that cause regional in-

stability, humanitarian disasters, and aggressors that threaten our interests overseas. Just as the military was used to confront the threat of the cold war, it will be called upon to address the threats of today and tomorrow. This has been evident in recent years in Bangladesh, Somalia, Macedonia, Rwanda, and Haiti, where the United States military has been asked to perform missions beyond the scope of traditional war-fighting, generally called peace operations.

Some reject categorically these kinds of roles for our military. I believe that is a mistake, and a denial of reality. That point of view implies that our military planners should prepare only for the big ones like World War II on the gulf war. That notion is not realistic, and would not serve our national security interests. Regional conflicts and instability are inevitable, and humanitarian disasters are inescapable. Peace operations will be needed, and the U.S. military—the most capable in the world—will be called upon to respond, so long as our Nation rejects isolationism.

Simon-Jeffords bill would help us respond to emergencies and crises by consolidating up to 3,000 soldiers with both the will and the training to undertake peace operations, who could react on short, perhaps 24-hour, notice. Let me give an example of why this is important:

In May 1994, when the situation in Rwanda was going from worse to horrific, Senator JEFFORDS and I called the Canadian general in charge of the small U.N. force there. General Daullaire made it clear that the quick infusion of 5,000-8,000 troops could stabilize the situation. Unfortunately, the United Nations did not have the troops, nor were nations willing to provide them, and we subsequently witnessed the deaths of hundreds of thousands. Rapid deployment of a contingency force as envisioned in this bill, in conjunction with similar forces in other countries, may have been able to help General Daullaire prevent some of the tragedy in Rwanda.

The concept of rapid reaction capability is neither new nor is it revolutionary. The first U.N. Secretary General, Trygve Lie, raised the idea in 1948, and there is a growing interest among the international community in enhanced military responsiveness. In fact, the United States is far behind our allies on new thinking in these areas. Canada is studying proposals to have nations designate contingency forces for peace operations, which would be coordinated by a central headquarters in some location. Our bill would fit into that plan very well. Denmark and the Netherlands are also formulating plans on quick reaction forces.

The U.S. military realizes that we will have to deal with regional crises, and I give credit to the services for incorporating peace and humanitarian