Mr. Speaker, last evening I indicated that I would be

back to finish today what I started yesterday as to why I introduced

legislation that calls on the Congress to be full partners when we

determine which civil war we will enter or which we will not. That

certainly is the responsibility of the Congress.

My legislation basically says that no DOD money can be used to send

ground troops into Kosovo unless approved by the Congress of the United

States.

Now, it is right to condemn Milosevic for driving ethnic Albanians

out of Kosovo, particularly after the bombing began. And, of course,

unfortunately, at the same time, as I mentioned yesterday, we play up

to China.

Now, Yugoslavia has 114,000 military and they are the size of

Kentucky. China is the size of the United States and they have 2.8

million military. They have another reserve of 1.2 million. They are

the worst human rights violators in the world. Their own statistics

indicate that they execute more in 1 year than all of the rest of the

countries in the world, and yet we play up to them. We know that they

send nuclear and chemical arms to rogue nations that we have to deal

with.

Again, I hear a lot of people in the well now supporting this issue

who were not here when 1.8 million Sudanese found death through either

starvation or because of execution. What was the difference? Where were

we then? Who was here in the well claiming that somehow or other we

should enter that civil war? What about 2.6 million refugees in

Afghanistan at the present time, and the other 1.5 million who the

Afghan government has dislocated? Who is crying about our involvement

there or whether we should be involved?

As I indicated yesterday, when the administration came before us and

said we are going into Bosnia for a year, I asked what are we going to

do in a year? It began in the 4th Century, the problems in the Balkans.

It began in the 4th Century with the fall of the Roman Empire. It was

exacerbated in the 10th Century with the rise of the Ottoman Empire.

What will we do in a year to undo all the hatred that has been built

through all of those centuries? And of course the answer, as we now

know it, is nothing. Four years later and $7 billion later we are still

there.

And when the White House came before us and said we are going into

Haiti for a year, I said this will be the 11th time; the last time we

were there 15 years. What will we do differently this time? The answer

is nothing, because again we are still there and still spending the

money of our taxpayers.

I got to the point where I talked about apples and oranges because

people like to somehow or other say this has something to do with

Hitler and Nazi Germany. That is nonsense. It has nothing to do with

that at all. There is no correlation at all.

What happened at that particular time is the free world did the same

stupid thing we do always. After a war, we melt down our defenses. We

sat there and we watched Germany build the largest war machine anyone

could ever imagine. And so when poor old Chamberlain has to go and try

to do a little negotiating to buy time, we blame him as an appeaser.

What else could he have done?

We saw a big military buildup in Germany not with the idea of staying

within Germany, of course, but with the idea of moving all over the

continent, and perhaps all over the world. So there are no similarities

in that particular situation.

It is important that we as a Congress be part of this decision-making

process when we decide that we are going to enter someone's civil war.

Why? Number one, the draft. We positively have to come with the draft.

We have spread our forces so thin that the Secretary of the Army last

week was out recruiting on his own, trying to get people to join,

because we have depleted our forces dramatically. So we better be

involved because the draft will be an issue.

We better be involved because body bags will be coming back. We

better be involved because, as someone said in an article this weekend,

an all-volunteer army is dangerous. It is dangerous because it is used

very quickly without much thought. Yes, I am concerned about three GIs.

I am also very concerned that GIs would have been where they were. What

kind of planning was that? I am also concerned about our raining bombs

and missiles on trains carrying passengers who have nothing against us

and have not participated in the efforts going on in Kosovo at the

present time.

So, again, I call on my colleagues. Join with me and merely say that

the Congress of the United States has to be very much involved when we

determine which civil war is to our interest and our security and which

is not. We will be making decisions, and draft will be one of those

decisions, and that will change public opinion dramatically.