

Page 5, line 4, strike "and (21)" and insert ", (21), and (22)".

Mr. DREIER (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the amendment makes two technical changes to the gift ban rule that was adopted by the House on November 16. These changes were inadvertently left out of the Gingrich-Solomon amendment to institute a tougher gift ban than the one contained in House Resolution 250. This amendment simply reinstates the exemptions for donations of home State products intended primarily for promotional purposes, and items of nominal value, such as greeting cards and baseball caps. The Gingrich-Solomon amendment was not intended to force Members to return Christmas cards to our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I am informed that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] has been detained, but has no objections to the resolution or the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the previous question is ordered on the resolution and the amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CHRISTMAS GIFT DRIVE FOR CHILDREN OF DISTRICT PRISONS AND LORTON REFORMATORY

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, a group of Members, Republicans and Democrats, have gotten together to try to urge congressional offices and others to donate a Christmas present for the children of residents of D.C. Lorton Reformatory or District jail. This is a program under the auspices of Prison Fellowship and Chuck Colson and a number of offices and congressional wives are doing it.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge any Member or staff that is watching to call the office of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BUNNING] or the office of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL], or my office, or call the Prison Fellowship office at 265-4544 to donate a gift for children of parents who are serving either in D.C. Lorton Reformatory or District jail at this time of the year.

If these children do not receive a gift this way, many will not receive anything.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ABERCROMBIE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### DO NOT SEND TROOPS TO BOSNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, today American troops are in Bosnia. There are approximately 10 troops in Bosnia already, Mr. Speaker. By the end of the week, it will be 700. By the end of the year, probably 35,000 directly involved and 140,000 indirectly involved.

Today, Secretary Christopher, Secretary Perry, and General Shalikashvili came to the Committee on National Security to try to convince Congress to support the commitment to place ground troops in Bosnia. Soon, we here in Congress will be asked to support an agreement that we not only had no input in drafting, but also repeatedly have expressed our opposition to.

Mr. Speaker, the American public and Congress is opposed to placing troops in Bosnia. To those that are in support of placing troops in Bosnia, I think that they will be subject to change when we see the first widow handed a flag at a grave side next to their children whose eyes will be filled with tears.

Mr. Speaker, it is a very serious issue. There may be an agreement between those involved in the crisis over in Bosnia, and I have a copy of that agreement that was signed in Dayton, OH, on November 21. It was signed for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In this agreement, Mr. Speaker, there is no requirement for U.S. troops. Nowhere does it call out that United States troops must be on the ground in Bosnia.

If there is no written requirement for troops being on the ground in Bosnia, why are we there? Today Secretary Christopher said, "We are going to place troops on the ground in Bosnia because of our commitment to NATO." That is why we are placing troops there. Further, he said if we do not lead in this matter by placing troops on the ground in Bosnia, no one in the international community will ever follow the lead of America again.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully disagree with Secretary Christopher, because there is no written requirement in this agreement to place troops. I do submit that there are ways that we can lead in the effort to stop the atrocities that are occurring in Bosnia by other means. We can lead within this agreement. We can lead without placing ground troops in Bosnia. We can lead through air support, as we have done in the past. We can lead through logistical support and we can lead through intelligence gatherings and through provisions of hardware, through strategy.

In closing in the presentation that is going to be made by General Shalikashvili, he said that this operation is going to be tough and we must be prepared for casualties. We must be prepared for casualties. What is the acceptable level of casualties, general? Mr. President? The American public? Congress? What is the acceptable level of casualties? Is it 1,000 a week of young men and women, of Americans dying? Is it 250 per week?

Mr. Speaker, I do not know what that answer is, but I do know what the answer is in Kansas; what the people of Kansas are telling me. They are telling me that the acceptable level of casualties in Bosnia of United States men and women is zero. No casualties. That is what is acceptable, yet we are sending in troops now and they are going to be in harm's way.

Recently, I heard General Schwarzkopf talk about his lessons learned in Vietnam. No. 1, there is no such thing as a limited war. What we are entering into is allegedly peacekeeping. It is more like peacemaking. It may become an occupation. It will probably be termed as a limited war when the fighting starts.

Mr. Speaker, there are 45,000 to 60,000 Serbs who are opposed to this agreement. Our troops will be landing at Tuzla, within 1 mile of Serb positions, within mortar range. When those aircraft come on final approach, they will be in harm's way. There are Azerbaijan troops, which are Moslems, 4,000, who also do not agree with this peace agreement.

The second thing that General Schwarzkopf said is there must be a clear mission. I do not think that has been established.

The third is never, never put troops in a conflict without the support of the American public. Mr. President and Mr. Secretary, we do not have the support of the American public and we do