

what seemed at times to be insurmountable hurdles. Yitzhak Rabin was critical to keeping the delicate process moving forward. This, however, was not his only accomplishment since he began his second term as Prime Minister in 1993. Prime Minister Rabin orchestrated the Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty, the normalization of relations between Israel and Tunisia, Israel and Morocco, and the acceptance of Israel by many others in the Arab world and around the globe.

Mr. President, on November 6, I joined some 4,500 members of Detroit's distinguished Jewish Community to pay tribute to Yitzhak Rabin at a memorial ceremony organized in my State by the Detroit Jewish community Council and the Detroit Jewish Federation. It was an incredibly moving experience for me and my wife Jane. We listened to Jewish leaders from Detroit talk about their memories of the slain Israeli leader and all he had meant to the Jewish people. I especially was struck by the message of the last individual who spoke that evening, Rabbi Steven Wiel. During his remarks, Rabbi Wiel posed the following question: "Do we not love what we love more than we hate what we hate? Do we not love the chance for peace, do we not love the state of Israel, do we not love our Jewish brethren, do we not love human life more than we may hate decisions made by political leaders with whom we may disagree?"

Mr. President, the hatred that Rabbi Wiel spoke of may have been acted upon by Yigal Amir in Tel Aviv on November 4, but it exists in various forms throughout the Middle East and in too many other places in the world. This hatred can be found in individuals of all faiths and of all nationalities. And if we truly are committed to a lasting peace in the Middle East, we not only must help Israel overcome its most recent tragedy, but we must also unite leaders from the entire region against the hatred of those who have tried and will continue to try to derail this peace process through heinous and murderous crimes. In this vein, I have already pledged my strong support for Mr. Rabin's successor, Shimon Peres, and I commend Israel's leaders from across the political spectrum for seeking to unify the Israeli people during this tragic time. It is absolutely essential that the United States stand behind Prime Minister Peres and the citizens of Israel as they work to overcome this crisis and continue to work toward peace.

I believe the greatest way the United States can pay tribute to our partner, Yitzhak Rabin, is to continue to assist the efforts of those trying to make peace in the Middle East. Any peace that is achieved forever will be attached to the name of Israeli leader and peacemaker Yitzhak Rabin.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I send a bill to the desk. I ask it be properly referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be properly referred.

Mr. GLENN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. GLENN and Mr. DEWINE pertaining to the introduction of S. 1439 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. D'AMATO addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

BOSNIA

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, our Nation has always been willing to fight for the values and freedoms that our Nation, our flag, and our Constitution represents. We have always met that test. America and Americans have always stepped forward. My father served in World War II, my uncles, our neighbors, sons, daughters. That was a time and a war when every American understood that our basic way of life was being threatened. There was a direct obligation for each and every American to do his or her part, and Americans met that challenge, and individuals were willing to face the dangers of loss of life to protect and preserve the freedoms that the next generation of Americans share today.

Mr. President, I submit, there is no compelling American interest in Bosnia that meets that standard that would jeopardize or put our children and our grandchildren in such a dangerous situation. It is an unwinnable, untenable civil war in a place called Bosnia.

As a parent, I do not wish my sons or daughters put in harm's way, and I cannot imagine that any other parent would be willing to risk the lives of their children in a peacekeeping operation in Bosnia.

The President has not made a compelling case to sacrifice one American life, let alone place 20,000 U.S. troops in a dangerous, dangerous situation. Sending American troops to Bosnia is unnecessary, it is wrong, and I will oppose it with every fiber in my body.

Mr. President, I will have more to say about that. But let me suggest to you, getting 20,000 troops in may look somewhat grand as they come marching off, as the tanks roll in, as there will be crowds well orchestrated for the TV cameras to see them cheering, but how long will they have to serve? How will they get them out? Do we really believe they are going to come out in 1 year? The administration is already wiggling on this. How many lives will be lost?

This administration's track record in being able to keep its promises and meet its obligations in similar situations has not been a good one. Certainly, it was a disaster in Somalia, when a mission that started out as one for peacekeeping and one to give food to people was changed.

Certainly, as things are unraveling today in Haiti, we have every reason to believe that upon the withdrawal, if our American troops are withdrawn on time, there will be an unraveling, once again, and the citizens of Haiti will find themselves, once again, at war.

I think it is naive to really think that by putting 20,000 troops—and by the way, there are going to be about 40,000 troops in that region, 20,000 in Bosnia. The cost is astronomical, not to mention the danger to our troops.

I think it is absolutely disingenuous for the administration to now come forward and say the United States will lose prestige abroad because they brokered this peace on the basis of sending U.S. troops there. They were warned repeatedly by this Congress, by this body, by the House of Representatives, that clearly we were opposed to sending troops there, and to say now that we are going to be having them there and for us to be less than supportive, and that this would embarrass the President, embarrass the Nation, endanger our relations with NATO is to ignore the fact that the President deliberately undertook this operation, was well aware of the opposition of the citizens of the United States and of the Congress and does not—and does not—deserve at this point in time our support.

Our support should be to protect the lives of our U.S. troops, to see to it that if we are going to enter a conflict—and this is a conflict that has been brewing for hundreds of years—that there is a vital national interest.

Should we work to bring about peace? Yes. But I suggest putting 20,000 troops in and promising to take them out in 1 year is not going to end over 500 years of hostility. It is wrong.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMPSON). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

THE DEPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS TO BOSNIA

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the entire Nation has its attention on the deployment of United States Forces to Bosnia. Congressional hearings on the peace agreement began this week. The President received a NATO troop deployment plan for the implementation force today. Many of my colleagues have made statements on the issue.

I have long urged that we lift the arms embargo in Bosnia and let the Bosnians defend themselves. This would have been the best option for Bosnia and the United States. It would