

Kosovars. As one of the Senators asked them, they said, will you go back and live at peace in Yugoslavia under the Serbians? Absolutely not. We are going to get rid of Milosevic.

Milosevic will not be there. They said, all Serbs are Milosevic. What do you mean, all Serbs? You lived with them before. Yes, but they slit my neighbor's throat. They burned my house. They raped my daughters. You heard all kinds of the variations of stories. They are not interested in living with peace.

The idea that suddenly we are going to wave a wand, have a sitdown conference here, and everybody in the world is going to live in peace, is a very dangerous undergirding, pressure, for foreign policy.

Just yesterday in the Washington Times, based on a Senate hearing, Secretary Cohen said, "We have got to find a way to either increase the size of our forces, or decrease the number of our missions." Now, in the standard colloquial phrase right now in the United States, you would say, well, duh.

I mean, we have to find a way to either increase the size of our forces, or decrease the number of our missions. Do we mean it is finally dawning on this administration that we cannot take a declining armed forces and send them all over the world to try to change people through exhortation when we are not willing to stand up, which it is not necessary that this would work, either, but it is the only way we would get peace, is that if we believe, as the Judeo-Christian principles teach, that man is born of sin and of self-interest, and unless there is a transforming power in their hearts they are not going to suddenly change, going in and saying, it is in your self-interest not to have war, that is not necessarily true.

It is not necessarily good for Kosovars to let the Serbians have Pristina and the mineral rights in the north part of this country. It is not necessarily in the self-interest of the Serbians to let the Kosovars have the mineral rights and the seminaries in Pristina for their heritage. They both argue over that.

You cannot just use the pleasure-pain principles or positivist principles or some kind of humanist principles. Furthermore, if we are going to get back to that, the renaissance did not occur in a lot of the parts of the world where we have our humanist traditions. Unless you have whatever religious tradition it is that reforms people's hearts and people's thinking that there is a higher power, we are not going to have a real peace.

If we are not going to have a real peace, we certainly are not going to force it through bombing, and the danger of our current foreign policy is that we are going around the world threatening and trying to reform it when we do not have the traditional criteria of how and when we wage war: Was there a sovereign Nation invading another

sovereign Nation? Was there a threat to the national interest of the United States? Was there a tie-in that we can actually deal with and win?

These are deep religious and moral questions, and they are not going to be solved by the type of bombing we are doing.

POLICE OFFICER APPRECIATION DURING NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support and appreciation of our nation's police officers. This week we celebrate National Police Week, in honor of law enforcement officers who have given their lives in the course of their duty, and in honor of those who are giving us their lives in service now.

On Tuesday this House marked National Police Week by unanimously passing House Resolution 165, a resolution recognizing police officers killed in the line of duty. Tonight there is a candlelight vigil at the National Law Enforcement Memorial where the names of those officers killed in the line of duty will be read.

Later this week, the Capitol Police Force is hosting the 18th annual National Police Officers Memorial Service at the Capitol. Police officers from my district in Connecticut will be playing a prominent role in those services, and I want to especially thank them for their participation.

These commemorative events, coupled with the administration's announcement yesterday that we have reached our national goal of providing 100,000 additional police officers to the streets through the COPS program, and also coupled with our call for a further 50,000 police officers on the beat over the next 5 years, strongly signify the important and dedicated role that the law enforcement community plays in our lives.

Community policing in particular represents a shift from the reactive approach of policing to a proactive approach which emphasizes the prevention of crime before it starts, and partnership between law enforcement and the community.

Since our bill in 1994, since that legislation passed, violent crime has gone down substantially, a 7 percent decrease in the 1996-1997 period, over 20 percent in total since the passage of that legislation. Murder rates, for example, in 1996-1997 are down 8 percent, and are now at their lowest level in three decades.

□ 1600

Testimonials from law enforcement agencies around the country reveal that community policing efforts have had a critical impact on the recent drop in crime. Community policing efforts have also expanded beyond the neighborhood to our schools as well.

The recent tragedy at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado has left our Nation in shock and disbelief once again and serves as a potent reminder that school violence can happen anywhere and that, unfortunately, violence and crime, although down, are still very real fears and concerns in our communities.

To combat school violence, school districts and law enforcement agencies have formed partnerships to place a specially trained police officer, known as a school resource officer, or SRO, in schools to protect students, to educate students about violence prevention, and to act as a counselor and mentor.

I introduced legislation last year which was enacted to codify the definition of school resource officers and in support of our first dedicated school resource officer funding.

That effort was later expanded to become the COPS in Schools program, which provides funding. Approximately \$60 million was dedicated for that program. The first round of grants were offered just last month.

National Police Week reminds us of the vital service that our Nation's law enforcement officers provide to us through their hard work and dedication in keeping our neighborhoods, our communities, and our schools safe.

I am also reminded of the important role that community policing initiatives have played in reducing crime and in offering our communities access to resources necessary to hire and train these police officers to continue their dedicated efforts within our communities.

I applaud the dedication and hard work of our Nation's police officers, and I look forward to working with my colleagues and with the law enforcement community to ensure that our officers continue to receive the support and recognition that they so clearly deserve.

SOLUTIONS TO KOSOVO CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, once again this country finds itself at war. Many of my colleagues expressed the problems that we go through, and I would like to offer in my opinion what are some of the options, some of the solutions.

I met with the Reverend Jesse Jackson, and I gained a new insight on Reverend Jesse Jackson. He has the ability not only to express his views but to listen as well. I laud Reverend Jackson, not only for bringing our POWs back, but for looking for a peaceful solution, which I think is much more possible than just bombing a nation into the stone age to get what we want.

First of all, it is easy to kill. I flew in Vietnam, and I flew in Israel. But it is difficult to work to live. That is