

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 44. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

NATIONAL MILITARY
APPRECIATION MONTH

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 33, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 33) designating May 1999 as "National Military Appreciation Month".

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today in support of Senate Resolution 33, which designates May 1999 as "National Military Appreciation Month." I congratulate Senator MCCAIN for introducing this important legislation, and I am proud to be a cosponsor.

In Congress, we spend many hours discussing this Nation's national security and how our Armed Forces will be used to secure America's defenses. We spend far too little time discussing what is central in making our national security possible—the individual service member. Great warplanes, warships, tanks and ground weapon systems are only as good as the soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines who man the front lines. American military service members are unique in their mission, their special culture and have a special place in our society.

The American military lives by fundamental values: duty, honor, country. We are unique in the world in this respect. Our service personnel put their lives on the line not for danger or the thrill of combat, but for a higher cause. To do their job effectively, those in the military must have faith in the society they serve. In turn, our society must support and honor its Armed Forces. General Matthew Ridgway strongly believed that those in uniform must be forthright with the American citizen they serve. He said, "The professional soldier should never pull his punches, should never let himself for one moment be dissuaded from stating honest opinions based on his own military experience and judgment which tells him what will be needed to do the job required of him." No factor of political motivation should excuse, and no reason of political expediency should interfere with the supreme duties our military undertake. General Ridgway went on to note that "Since George Washington's time, no top soldier has forgotten that he is a citizen first and a soldier second, and that the troops under his command are an instrument of the people's will." This is why the American people have always had a special relationship with its military.

This is what makes the American military men and women unique. If you have been there, you know exactly what I mean. For those who have not had the opportunity to serve, you should speak with our military men and women. Learn more about their accomplishments, challenges, and sacrifices. In combat, in conflict and violence, bonds of trust and love are forged. This is a very powerful experience which contributes to how the words duty, honor, country have a sacred meaning to our military. As the military, we learn that every decision we make calls upon us to act on our own personal integrity and our own willingness to sacrifice. No commitment is more powerful.

The military instills a sense of purpose, a sense of belonging, a sense that the military matters to the citizens they serve. After all, this is a profession where people are called upon to make the ultimate and most personal sacrifice. The military is not a mere interest group. In the turmoil following Vietnam, General Fred Weyand wrote, "The American Army is really a people's Army in the sense that it belongs to the American people who take a jealous proprietary interest in its involvement . . . The American Army is not so much an arm of the Federal Government as it is an arm of the American people." We Americans should keep this in mind before we make the serious decisions which may put our best youngsters into harm's way. The American military is a national treasure, for which we all are accountable.

The military professional is set apart from those who have followed other walks of life. It is a family. This is true throughout the services and down to the level of small units, whose cohesiveness was clearly illustrated during the Gulf War. When a television correspondent interviewed a young African American soldier in a tank platoon on the eve of Desert Storm and repeatedly asked him to speak to his fear of the impending battle, the young soldier just as persistently repeated his answer: "This is my family and we'll take care of each other." The values and beliefs that form the substance of military professionalism determine in no small measure the role of the military in our great Nation.

We Americans should at the very least show appreciation to our military service members.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) is absent on official business.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), is necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) is absent due to surgery.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) would vote "aye."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 93, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 97 Leg.]

YEAS—93

Abraham	Edwards	Lott
Akaka	Enzi	Lugar
Allard	Feingold	Mack
Ashcroft	Feinstein	McConnell
Baucus	Fitzgerald	Mikulski
Bayh	Frist	Murkowski
Bennett	Gorton	Murray
Biden	Graham	Nickles
Bingaman	Grams	Reed
Bond	Grassley	Reid
Boxer	Gregg	Robb
Breaux	Hagel	Roberts
Brownback	Helms	Rockefeller
Bryan	Hollings	Roth
Burns	Hutchinson	Santorum
Byrd	Hutchison	Sarbanes
Campbell	Inhofe	Schumer
Chafee	Inouye	Sessions
Cleland	Jeffords	Shelby
Cochran	Johnson	Smith (NH)
Collins	Kennedy	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Kerrey	Snowe
Coverdell	Kerry	Specter
Craig	Kohl	Thomas
Crapo	Kyl	Thompson
Daschle	Landrieu	Thurmond
DeWine	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Dodd	Leahy	Voivovich
Domenici	Levin	Warner
Dorgan	Lieberman	Wellstone
Durbin	Lincoln	Wyden

NOT VOTING—7

Bunning	Hatch	Stevens
Gramm	McCain	
Harkin	Moynihan	

The resolution (S. Res. 33) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 33), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 33

Whereas the freedom and security that United States citizens enjoy today are results of the vigilant commitment of the United States Armed Forces in preserving the freedom and security;

Whereas it is appropriate to promote national awareness of the sacrifices that members of the United States Armed Forces have made in the past and continue to make every day in order to support the Constitution and to preserve the freedoms and liberties that enrich the Nation;

Whereas it is important to preserve and foster the honor and respect that the United States Armed Forces deserve for vital service on behalf of the United States;

Whereas it is appropriate to emphasize the importance of the United States Armed Forces to all persons in the United States;

Whereas it is important to instill in the youth in the United States the significance of the contributions that members of the United States Armed Forces have made in

securing and protecting the freedoms that United States citizens enjoy today;

Whereas it is appropriate to underscore the vital support and encouragement that families of members of the United States Armed Forces lend to the strength and commitment of those members;

Whereas it is important to inspire greater love for the United States and encourage greater support for the role of the United States Armed Forces in maintaining the superiority of the United States as a nation and in contributing to world peace;

Whereas it is appropriate to recognize the importance of maintaining a strong, equipped, well-educated, well-trained military for the United States to safeguard freedoms, humanitarianism, and peacekeeping efforts around the world;

Whereas it is important to give greater recognition for the dedication and sacrifices that individuals who serve in the United States Armed Forces have made and continue to make on behalf of the United States;

Whereas it is appropriate to display the proper honor and pride United States citizens feel towards members of the United States Armed Forces for their service;

Whereas it is important to reflect upon the sacrifices made by members of the United States Armed Forces and to show appreciation for such service;

Whereas it is appropriate to recognize, honor, and encourage the dedication and commitment of members of the United States Armed Forces in serving the United States; and

Whereas it is important to acknowledge the contributions of the many individuals who have served in the United States Armed Forces since inception of the Armed Forces: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 1999 as "National Military Appreciation Month"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to recognize and honor the dedication and commitment of the members of the United States Armed Forces and to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). The Senator from South Carolina.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for morning business, with Senators to speak for up to 10 minutes each. I further ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be recognized to speak: Senator MCCONNELL, Senator DORGAN, and Senator CONRAD.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. DORGAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 931 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Ms. COLLINS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

NATIONAL MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the resolution that the Senate just unanimously approved to designate May as the National Military Appreciation Month.

With troops in harm's way in Bosnia, in Serbia, in Haiti and the Persian Gulf, it is difficult to conceive of a more appropriate time for the Senate to have clearly put itself on record as supporting our brave men and women in uniform.

Regardless of how we may feel about these individual deployments, it is important that the American people send an unmistakable signal to our troops that we salute their bravery, their patriotism, their courage and their unparalleled skill as they carry out dangerous missions throughout the world.

I am proud to support our troops 100 percent, as they carry out their missions and the will of the Commander in Chief.

Mr. President, let us all join together today and every day to remember our troops throughout the world.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBERTS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate is in morning business and Senators are granted permission to speak up to 10 minutes on a Friday afternoon.

The Senator is recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for up to 20 minutes in morning business, notwithstanding the afternoon.

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

DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. ARMED FORCES IN KOSOVO

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, on Monday, in the afternoon, the distinguished majority leader has scheduled a vote, so far denominated as a tabling motion on the pending S.J. Res. 20, concerning the deployment of United States Armed Forces in the Kosovo region of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Since Monday afternoon is likely to be crowded with debate on this subject and there is free time in the Senate Chamber today, I have decided to speak

about this issue because I believe it is a matter of overwhelming importance for the United States, for NATO, for Europe and, for that matter, for the world.

The resolution provides in a short statement worth reading in its entirety:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is authorized to use all necessary force and other means, in concert with United States allies, to accomplish United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization objectives in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Mr. President, I am strongly opposed to this resolution because it gives a total blank check to the President to involve the United States in any type of military action which he deems appropriate when it is the Congress of the United States that has the sole authority under the Constitution to declare war. In my view, the Congress ought not to give such a blank check, but instead ought to ask the President to come before the Congress, specifying what the President seeks to accomplish and what the means are for accomplishing that objective.

I supported the resolution for airstrikes with a specific limitation that there would not be a deployment of ground forces. We have a great many very, very important questions, the answers to which ought to be provided, in my judgment, by the executive branch, by the President, to the Congress before the Congress exercises its authority to, in effect, declare war.

Bear in mind at the outset, that the President has asked for no such authority, and that is a very important point and a threshold matter. But these are some of the questions which ought to be examined. I know that the distinguished Presiding Officer, Senator ROBERTS from Kansas, who is on the Armed Services Committee, has participated in offering legislation which conditions funding and conditions congressional authority on a number of similar issues.

These questions are of such vital importance that they bear repetition and they bear analysis and understanding by the American people, at least the relatively few who are watching on C-SPAN2 today. But these are monumental matters. These are some of the issues which I think have to be answered before the Congress is in a position to decide what authorization is to be given to the President:

First, to what extent have the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia been degraded by the air attacks?

Second, what would the projected resistance be of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia?

Third, what is the President's plan? So far we do not know what the President would like to do. There is not agreement among the alliance. The