

It says: As a part of the blank community, I will pledge to be a part of the solution. I will eliminate taunting from my own behavior. I will encourage others to do the same. I will do my part to make my school a safe place by being more sensitive to others. I will set the example of a caring individual. I will not let my word or actions hurt others. I will become a part of the solution.

This is the real way to address it.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD:

Please print this out and sign this petition.

As a part of the _____ Community, I will . . .

I will pledge to be a part of the solution.

I will eliminate taunting from my own behavior.

I will encourage others to do the same.

I will do my part to make _____ a safe place by being more sensitive to others.

I will set the example of a caring individual.

I will not let my word or actions hurt others.

. . . and if others won't become a part of the solution, I will.

Signing here reflects your commitment to your pledge through graduation 1999.

GETTING A BETTER RETURN ON INVESTMENT

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, just reporting to my colleagues, today at our Social Security Task Force meeting, Roger Ibbotson was one of the witnesses, and he estimated that the stock market would increase to 100,000 by the year 2025. So as we talk about the possibility of taking advantage of some of the investment money coming in in Social Security taxes and helping to solve the Social Security problem by using some of that money for private retirement investment accounts, if his estimates are a little bit high or a little bit low, and I would recall to our attention that it was Dr. Ibbotson that said in 1974 that the stock market would go from 1,000 to 10,000. Of course, that was at a time when the stock market was significantly depressed.

So as we look for real solutions to Social Security, I think it is becoming more agreed that part of the effort that we must take is getting a better return on the investment that workers of this country pay in.

Doctor Gary Burtless also testified before our Social Security Task Force today and agreed that long-term investment rates can enhance Social Security.

Dr. Gary Burtless is a Senior Fellow in Economic Studies with the Brookings Institution. Dr. Burtless has published various articles on So-

cial Security, Medicare and social welfare, and testified before several House and Senate committees. He has published various articles and presented testimony.

Dr. Roger Ibbotson, Professor of finance at Yale School of Management, also serves as Chairman of Ibbotson Associates, which publishes an annual Yearbook of stock, bonds, treasury bill, and inflation rates. He has been recognized as a leading expert in measuring rates of return for the past twenty years.

Our bi-partisan Social Security Task Force meets every week on Tuesday at noon. All members are welcome to attend and I will again send out a report to, colleagues on today's hearing.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADY of Texas). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

DIFFICULT VOTE FOR CONGRESS ON EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, last week and probably again either Thursday of this week or early next week we will have one of the most difficult votes that a Congress can cast, and that is on our emergency supplemental.

It might be called a war-plus bill. It is not just to forward fund the war, because there are over \$3 billion to forward fund the war; and it is not just monies that could escalate the war, because there are multiple categories in this bill, including money intended to rebuild our national defense that could, in fact, expand this to a ground war, and the motion to limit that was defeated.

So this, in fact, is not just a funding bill for the war, however, because it also includes important funds to rebuild what has been a devastating number of years on our military, where we do not have the readiness and where we have sent troops into battle without being properly prepared and without the munitions necessary. We have weakened ourselves around the world, and I realize that.

It also has important funds for our agricultural catastrophes, and it may even have things for Hurricane Mitch and the victims of the earthquake in Colombia in this bill. It has a pay boost for our veterans.

But, ultimately, this is a vote on war. And that becomes a very difficult subject for Members of Congress to handle in their districts because, in fact, we have troops on the ground, and none of us want to be perceived as weakening them and putting them in the battle without adequate supplies.

At the same time, many of us have strong reservations about this war, that, in fact, it is not winnable and, in fact, we are putting our soldiers' lives unnecessarily at danger by continuing to fund this war.

I have been regularly visiting high schools and elementary schools in my district since the first of the year as part of the Committee on Education and the Workforce efforts to look at the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. And when I talk to students, whether about the drug-free school program or school violence, inevitably the war comes up. Because many of them are concerned that they may soon become involved in this, especially if it expands to a ground war and we should have to resort to a draft, which in fact we might have to do if we need 400,000 troops.

The question I get regularly asked, since I express my skepticism that this war cannot be successful and we have had a poor strategy, is how do we stop genocide and the ethnic cleansing around the world if in fact we do not fight this war; and what are we to do to show our disapproval if we do not go to war? These are difficult questions but not easily addressed or solved merely by saying, therefore, we are going to bomb everybody who we disagree with or who we think has committed genocide.

Clearly, this has been a problem in the past. It has happened in Turkey vis-a-vis the Armenians. We watched the Communists overrun Hungary. And many of us, I was only 6 years old at the time of the Hungarian revolution, but many Americans felt we should have intervened at that point.

But there are certain things in American history we have said that are criteria for when we get involved in these type of conflicts. One is generally that it has to cross international boundaries. This question is complicated here because it is inside a nation, albeit an autonomous subsection of that nation or at least an area we believe should be autonomous.

We have also historically argued that there has to be a clear national interest. And the only clear national interest here is the instability of Europe; and, quite frankly, what we have seen is that every week this war goes on, Europe is becoming less stable and the agreement will be less good. In other words, our peak in American interest agreement was before we started bombing. Every week the bombing has continued, the agreement in the end will be worse.

The agreements that are now on the table we could have had several weeks ago. In truth, the Kosovars are less willing and the Serbians less willing to live together in peace in the future because of the conflict escalating. The more we bomb, the more we destabilize Montenegro.