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Mr. Speaker, we should never rush into war, nor should we turn our soldiers into international social workers. We need a strong military for national defense and only for national defense.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the Los Angeles Times article for inclusion in the RECORD:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 2, 1998]

MILITARY INTERVENTION WOULD MAKE IT WORSE

(By Jonathan Clarke)

In July 1913, the chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire received a written warning from his foreign minister not to try to solve the Serbian question by "force of arms." He ignored the advice. A year later, Austria declared war against Serbia. Four years after that, its empire went out of business.

Today, NATO, another multiethnic, multi-language organization with an identity crisis, is riding a wave of popular revulsion over new atrocities toward military intervention in Kosovo. "Preparations are in full swing," announced a NATO spokesman, making the proposed hostilities sound like a homecoming dance, blissfully oblivious to history's warnings. This is typical of the modern style of diplomacy. Former Sen. Bob Dole, a tireless advocate of American military involvement in the region, dismisses history because it makes things "complicated."

This approach—willful ignorance of local conditions abetted by a canonical belief in the victory-delivering capability of military might—was favored by the top brass in Vietnam. It produced disaster there. Whether NATO can make it work better in Kosovo remains to be seen.

Kosovo is fearfully complicated. This is not merely an excuse offered by opponents of military intervention, but a statement of the obvious fact that rational analysis should precede major decisions. Unless Western policy can resolve the Balkans' inherent complications, intervention risks making matters much worse, especially for the Kosovo Albanian refugees.

Some of the contradictions seem almost technical. For example, bombing is likely to fuel the fires of Kosovo's independence, a goal that the U.S. does not support. Further, NATO intervention in Kosovo directly contradicts the premise of multiethnic principles of the Dayton accords, which veto special treatment on ethnic grounds.

A much more serious objection, however, is that bombing directly serves Slobodan Milosevic, whom Congress earlier this year called "Europe's longest serving communist dictator." What country, when under attack from outside, does not rally to its leader? Look at Saddam Hussein. For Milosevic, the bombs cannot fall too soon. Likewise, he hopes Western sanctions will continue indefinitely. By turning daily life into a struggle for survival, they sap the energies of decent-minded people who might oppose him.

Some of Milosevic's democratic opponents, Bishop Artemije Radosavijevic of Kosovo and former Belgrade Mayor Nebojsa Covic, visited Washington last month to warn that bombing would mine their efforts. They made little progress. The "CNN factor" is too strong, they were told on Capitol Hill.

This gives the game away. NATO's plans are directed less at resolving the Kosovo crisis than at making the about-to-be-expanded alliance look relevant. As Defense Secretary William Cohen said at the Sept. 25 NATO conclave, "NATO's credibility is on the line." In effect, we are witnessing a NATO job search. And the results are entirely counterproductive. NATO's potential involvement has radicalized all sides in Kosovo, as was vividly illustrated by last week's attempted assassination of Sabri Hamiti, a pro-negotiation moderate close to the Kosovo Albanian leadership. In Belgrade, bombing will strengthen the hard men around Milosevic and sound the death knell of the brave Serbs who dare to oppose him.

Earlier this month, NATO leaders counseled Iran against armed intervention in Afghanistan. NATO is administering similarly cautious advice in other conflicts such as Nagorno-Karabakh and Congo. What is so different about the Balkans? Is it to do with the relative value placed on European as opposed to Asian and African lives?

This is not a prescription for inaction. Following the NATO meeting, Cohen went onto the inaugural session of the Southeast European Defense Ministerial. Taking place in the less glamorous but arguably more purposeful surroundings of Skopje, this grouping includes key countries with a real stake in the Balkans, including Italy, Greece, Albania and Turkey. They should be given the lead in delivering immediate humanitarian aid and undertaking the painstaking, low-profile mediation that might achieve a lasting settlement. This would also free NATO to concentrate on its prime mission of strategic defense. This is where NATO's credibility resides, not in TV-driven adventurism.

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

(Mr. WELLER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PORKY CHEDWICK: "DADDIO OF THE RADDIO"

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

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, we deal in particular in these days on the floor of the House with such weighty matters and such serious issues as warfare and impeachment, health care reform, Social Security, budgets. I rise tonight for a little lighter of an item. I think sometimes we have to talk about these lighter things to give ourselves a perspective on the serious matters that we occasionally talk about.

Mr. Speaker, I stand tonight to really pay tribute to a friend of mine who has been in radio in the Pittsburgh area for the last 50 years. Fifty years in a career that sometimes only lasts a few weeks or months, those who may have been in the radio business.

If one goes to Pittsburgh, PA and talks about "The Boss Man," "Your

Platter-Pushing Papa," "Your Daddio of the Raddio," everybody knows who they are talking about. It is Porky Chedwick, or as he called himself, "Pork the Tork," the "Boss Hoss with the Hot Sauce."

Mr. Speaker, he developed all of these lines of patter back starting in 1948 when really no one in the country was doing anything really strong entertainment wise in radio.

Porky is a white disk jockey. And I mention that because he played what then was known as "race music," the old R&B music, the sweet doo-wop sounds. And for those young people, Mr. Speaker, who may be in the House or watching at home and say what is doo-wop, it is that street corner harmony where you snap your fingers and it sounds so wonderful.

He would play that music that oftentimes was covered by white performers like Pat Boone, but he played it back before people had heard of people like Little Richard and Fats Domino and Bo Diddley. And a lot of those performers pay tribute to Porky Chedwick for giving them their first air play, because back then it was very difficult for black performers to get a wide audience anywhere in the country. There were certainly not many mainline radio stations that would play music by black performers.

Lou Christie, who also comes from the Pittsburgh area said being cool growing up, and Lou Christie had a lot of big records, he said being cool as he grew up meant listening to Porky Chedwick. He says he is still in awe of him, and he still reverts to being a 15-year-old child when he is around him. He will never know how important Porky was to his career. He was the first disk jockey in the country to play "The Gypsy Cried."

Jimmy Beaumont, who has been with the Skyliners around for 40 years playing in the Pittsburgh area and all around the world, Jimmy said he has known Porky for 40 of the 50 years, and he says that growing up hearing that stuff, that is when Jimmy Beaumont of the Skyliners decided he wanted to become a singer and sing that same doo-wop and that same sound that he heard Porky playing on the radio all the time.

There actually is a group in the Pittsburgh area known as P.O.R.C. It is an acronym for Pittsburgh Old Records Club, and one of the members of the club, Jim Sanders, said, "When I was a kid, when you would listen to Porky, you knew you were cool." It goes back to Porky being the very first white disk jockey to program the music. It was a revelation to white teenagers to hear some of this great music.

Porky started out in 1948 on a little radio station, doing a 5-minute sports program, called WHOD in Homestead, Pennsylvania. And he would go back and he says he played the "dusty disks." They were really dusty, 78 RPM records. And because nobody was playing them, the record store owners

would give them to him. He knew they were talented musicians and he put them on the air and teenagers all over the Pittsburgh area wanted to hear more and more of them.

In fact the story is told of when Porky did a live show at the Stanley Theater. An hour before he went on the air, 500 people crowded around the Stanley Theater. Before the show was over, 10,000 people were crowded around the Stanley Theater. Downtown Pittsburgh came to a screeching halt. Kids were stuck on buses in the logjam created by Porky Chedwick. They got off the buses, crossed the bridges on foot to get to the Stanley Theater to see Porky Chedwick.

As a disk jockey, he saw the highest recognition of his career before the Beatles. In 1963, the Beatles came to America. A lot of performing artists saw their careers go downhill and a lot of disk jockeys that had that signature type of music similarly saw music change a great deal. But still, many of the great disk jockeys in America today credit Porky Chedwick with beginning it all.

As Porky said, "I had more lines than Bell Telephone. I was the original rapper." And he probably was.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Porky, "We are honored for you and your 50 great years in radio. We are honored that you are in the disk jockey portion of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, and we hope you are still playing that music for 50 more years. God bless you."

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THE DEATH OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR

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

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I learned of the death of a former House colleague, D. French Slaughter, Jr., who represented Virginia's Seventh Congressional District from 1985 until his retirement due to illness in 1991. He died on Friday, October 2.

French Slaughter was a very able public servant whose friendship I highly valued. During much of the time I served in the Senate of Virginia, French Slaughter served in the Virginia House of Delegates. Among his proudest accomplishments was introducing the legislation in 1966 that established Virginia's strong system of community colleges.

As a Member of the House of Representatives, French and I often worked together on projects and I am proud to say that today I represent several localities that were formerly a part of the old Seventh District served by French Slaughter.

French Slaughter attended public schools in Culpeper, VA, and attended Virginia Military Institute from 1942–43, until he left to serve with the 84th Infantry Division in World War II. He was seriously wounded during the Battle of the Bulge and earned the Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

In post-war years, French Slaughter received a bachelor's degree and law degree from the University of Virginia. He later served on the university's Board of Visitors and as its Rector.

French Slaughter was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1958 and remained a member for the next 20 years. When Kenneth Robinson of Winchester retired from the House of Representatives, French Slaughter succeeded him. His legislative achievements include expanding the boundaries of the four major Civil War battlefield sites in the Fredericksburg, VA region.

French Slaughter was a quiet, reserved man of high intelligence. He had a dry wit and low-key charm that made him a favorite with his colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the state legislature and in Congress. It was my great pleasure to have worked with him in both Richmond and Washington, and to have had him as a friend. During his 73 years, French Slaughter served his State and Nation with distinction and courage. He will long be remembered.

French Slaughter is survived by a son, a daughter, nine grandchildren and a brother. He will be laid to rest alongside his late wife, Kathleen Rowe Slaughter, on Tuesday, October 6 at the Mitchells Presbyterian Church in Mitchells, VA.

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

(Mr. HUNTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BUDGET POLICY IN THE CONGRESS AND AMERICA'S FARM ECONOMY

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

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, this evening, I rise to address two subjects which I think are of great importance to our Nation and deserve emphasis here on the floor of the House.

The first is the question of our budget policy in Congress and in the United States. The new Federal fiscal year started October 1, 1998. We are 5 days into the new fiscal year. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, we do not have a budget resolution in place for this fiscal year to provide guidance to Congress. Unfortunately, the deadline for adopting a concurrent budget resolution was April 15, 1998, almost 6 months ago.

Unfortunately, we have had a failure of leadership in Congress when it comes to budget policy. We essentially have punted. We are talking about the budget being balanced. I submit that is because we do not understand the budget laws that we have adopted in this body. The budget is not balanced. We are still depending on at least \$30 billion in the Social Security Trust Fund to offset other Federal spending. We are depending on the Social Security

Trust Fund to establish a fiction that we have balanced the budget. We are talking about tax cuts, but we do not have a budget resolution.

This is the first time in the 24 years that we have had budget legislation on the books that establishes a budgeting procedure and calls for a budget resolution to provide guidance to us as a Congress that we have failed in this respect. Mr. Speaker, I submit that this is a grievous mistake in this body, to simply ignore the budget process that we have developed and assume that the American people will overlook it. We have a responsibility to ourselves, to the people of this Nation and to the Federal agencies to establish budget policy as we move ahead into this fiscal year.

The second subject I would like to briefly address is the state of the American farm economy. Last week I had the opportunity to travel back to my district, rural Minnesota. I went to the Cargill Elevator at Litchfield, Minnesota, and visited with farmers as they hauled in soybeans and corn. I asked them about their yields, what the current prices mean with respect to their ability to operate next year; what they think we ought to do.

There were two comments that I heard that were repeated. One was: Where is the marketing loan program that we have talked about and we have pleaded for? Uncap the loan rates. The second was: What has happened to the crop insurance program? We have had a disastrous loss on our farms, but we are finding there are no benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that one of the tragedies of the 1996 farm bill is that we did not use these tools that farmers can access to manage their risk as a cornerstone for Federal farm policy. Instead, they were placed in the second rank of importance. Instead, we had automatic cash payments that we provided that would go out to farmers year by year, whether it was a good year or a bad year, whether they had good crops or poor crops. Now, we are paying the price.

I would like to emphasize that the President is currently working with the Senate in hopes that we can restore these programs to the important function that they could play. I call upon my colleagues to join with me in emphasizing that these tools that farmers in this great Nation can use to manage their risk and to stabilize prices ought to be available to them.

We ought to be investing our budget resources for agriculture in tools such as this. We ought to revisit the 1996 farm bill and be willing to ask where can improvements be made, make those improvements, and enable agriculture to move ahead proudly in 1999 with the prospect that agriculture can again be successful in America.

HMO REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from New