

Jerry was coaxed back into the political fray by a young Maryland basketball star and Rhodes scholar, our former colleague, Tom McMillan. It was Jerry's strategy and guidance which helped Congressman McMillan win his first election to Congress in 1986. Jerry later served as Tom McMillan's Chief of Staff.

Jerry Grant played an important role in the 1992 presidential election, helping Maryland garner the highest percentage of votes in that election for the Clinton-Gore ticket. Mr. Speaker, many elected officials owe a large measure of their success to Jerry Grant. He has worked with such leaders as Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale, Roy Roemer, Hubert Humphrey, and Henry "Scoop" Jackson.

On the local level, literally scores of elected officials in Maryland can credit their electoral wins to Jerry's counsel, advice, and maybe even sometimes a few of his jokes.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Jerry on his 60th birthday, and send my best wishes to my good friend, his lovely wife, Sue, and their entire family.

Mr. Speaker, Jerry Grant has been fighting cancer for a number of years with the same kind of courage and integrity that he has lived his life. Throughout his life Jerry Grant has enriched his country and his community. I know that all of my colleagues join me in wishing him well, and a very happy birthday, indeed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON. addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

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

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

THE SITUATION IN KOSOVA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the killing in Kosova continues, and as is always the case in war, it is the innocent civilians who suffer the most. This picture of refugees fleeing Kosova, right here, through the mountainous region on the border with Albania illustrates only a few of the many thousands of

Kosovan refugees who have fled the country in recent weeks to escape from the latest round of ethnic cleansing taking place in this troubled region.

I visited the region with my colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ELLIOTT ENGEL) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. JIM MORAN) just prior to the latest offensive launched by Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic. What we saw there was a mixture of fear and apprehension over the possibility that the violence would escalate, a fear which has, sadly, come to pass.

The ethnic Albanian population in Kosova elected Dr. Abraham Rugova as the President of the Republic of Kosova. Despite the fact that Belgrade refused to recognize the legitimacy of the election, despite the violence that was already taking place at the time, and despite the fact that the Kosovan people went to the polls on an election day at their own personal peril from possible retribution from Serbian police and military forces, I saw a genuine sense of hope among the ethnic Albanians that we were able to meet.

Of course, that hope was shattered by artillery and mortar rounds as Milosevic launched his latest and most deadly campaign against the Kosovan people, a campaign which has left hundreds dead and many thousands more homeless. I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that this should not surprise any of us. After all, dictators care very little for the will of the people, for human rights, and for the rule of international law.

Milosevic now has an estimated 50,000 troops and special police in Kosova, backed by tanks and armored vehicles, artillery, helicopter gunships, and aircraft to support his campaign of genocide. No, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Milosevic cares very little about the consequences of his actions in Kosova, or for the outrage expressed by world leaders.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Milosevic no longer responds to words and condemnation. What will get his attention? What will end the killing? What will end scenes such as this, of terrified refugees fleeing with whatever belongings they could grab and carry, these poor people streaming out of the mountains, leaving their homes, leaving their family farms, trying to flee the violence? What will end scenes such as this? What may finally bring peace and stability to this troubled region? That is the very real threat of military action by NATO.

Mr. Milosevic does not understand reason, but he does understand force. When he realizes that his own forces may be in jeopardy if he fails to pull them out of Kosova, then and only then will he cease fire and pull back. Then and only then will we have any real chance at negotiating a lasting peace that recognizes the rights of all Kosovans.

□ 1830

It is time that NATO take the gloves off, Mr. Speaker. If Milosevic only re-

sponds to force, then perhaps we have reached a point where force is necessary.

GUAM CENTENNIAL RESOLUTION

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Guam Centennial Resolution, which commemorates the 100-year-old relationship between Guam and the United States. My colleagues have heard me speak many times before about the importance of this centennial for the people of Guam. It is a time to commemorate, to educate, and to reflect upon what 100 years of American rule has brought to our island. The Guam Centennial Resolution incorporates these functions within a six-page document.

To commemorate means to honor or to observe. As the people of Guam commemorate 100 years under American rule, we are not only observing America's official claim on Guam, we are also honoring the men and women who have come before us, those who were instrumental in laying the groundwork for Guam's economic, political, and social well-being. We honor such individuals as B.J. Bordallo, Aguenda Johnston and Antonio Won Pat.

As for commemorating our economic and social experiences over these past 100 years, the people of Guam experience conflicted emotions when recalling the end of the Spanish-American War and the beginning of America's colonial reach into the Pacific. For although we enjoy many of the benefits of being an American territory, there are issues such as our political status which have yet to be resolved, despite a solemn commitment made years ago by the Federal Government.

I remind the House that the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Spanish-American War, and which the United States was obligated to resolve the political and civil rights for the native inhabitants of Guam.

The commemoration of Guam's centennial anniversary invites us to reflect about the meaning of these events which occurred then; and contemplating what Guam has undergone these past 100 years helps us forge ahead with effective policies for the next 100 years. Commemoration and reflection are linked to a third element which is education. Events and activities used to commemorate and reflect on this centennial are essentially educational in nature.

Considering the mixed feelings associated with 1998, Guam's history emerges as an important tool in understanding the previous 100 years. In 1898, after the U.S. defeated Spain in the Spanish-American War, Guam, along with the Philippines and Puerto Rico, were ceded to the United States for a sum of \$20 million.