

We know that it will now be very difficult and sometimes very painful. The example of the German-French post-war reconciliation and cooperation could serve as a model and stimulus. In the sake of future life together the pain of crime has to be revealed so that it is with forgiveness remembered. This tragedy, yours and ours, personal and collective, is a result of a long series of erroneous policies of the most radical forces among us and in the international community. The continuation of these policies will take both Serbs and Albanians into abyss. Also, the road of collective guilt is a road of frustration, continuation of hatred and endless vengeance. That is why this road has to be abandoned. Our first step of distancing from hatred, ethnic conflict and bloody retaliations is a public expression of our deepest compassion and sincere condemnation of everything that you and your fellow citizens are experiencing," and keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, this is a letter from members of a Serbian nongovernmental organization pro-democracy group.

□ 1930

They go on to say, and this is a letter to their Albanian brothers and sisters, "As citizens of Serbia we today suffer destruction and casualties as a result of NATO bombing, armed conflict in Kosovo and long-lasting economic and social tumbles under the burden of the dictatorship's deadly policies. Ethnic cleansing, NATO bombing and armed conflict should stop because they are not contributing to the solution of the Kosovo crisis but only making it deepen. There should be no more casualties. All refugees should be allowed to return safely to their homes and live in the manner appropriate for free and proud people. We are convinced that together we will find strength and courage to step on the road of peace, democracy, respect of human rights, mutual reconciliation and respect. Dialogue, political negotiations and peace process have no alternative. For all of us, it is the only way out of the war conflict. It is the safest way to secure the return of refugees to their homes, to renew normal life and activities and find a solution to the status of Kosovo. In order to make this happen, we have to join our efforts to end the war conflict, revitalize the peace process and reconstruct, economically and democratically, the development of Kosovo, Serbia and the entire Balkan region. We are convinced that by joining forces we can contribute to the reaching of a just and rational political solution to the status of Kosovo and build confidence and cooperation between Serbs and Albanians."

This heartfelt letter comes from the Alternative Academic Education Network; the Association of Citizens for Democracy, Social Justice and Support for Trade Unions; the Belgrade Circle; the Belgrade Women Studies Center; the Center for Policy Studies Center;

Center for Policy Studies NEZAVISNOST; Center for Transition to Democracy; Civic Initiatives; District 0230 Kikinda; EKO Center; European Movement in Serbia; Forum for Ethnic Relations and Foundation for Peace and Crisis Management; Foundation for Peace and Crisis Management; Group 484; the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia; Society for Peace and Tolerance (Backa Palanka); Sombor's Peace Group (Sombor); the Student Union of Yugoslavia; the Trade Union Confederation; the Union for Truth about Anti-Fascist Resistance; the Urban Inn (Novi Pazar); VIN Weekly Video News; Women in Black; YU Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

This comes from Belgrade, dated April 30, 1999.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUCINICH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the House simply to put on record that the citizens of Ohio and the citizens of Cleveland in particular ought to recognize the courage and wisdom of their representative, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH), that alone, in the midst of a lot of pressure, he stood up for the constitutional obligation that this body go on record before we commit our troops to war, and in a bipartisan way I wish to recognize that this evening during his special order.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) for those remarks.

#### WE CANNOT HAVE DEMOCRACY IN SERBIA IF WE BLOW UP THE CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Kucinich), to finish his remarks.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) for yielding his time.

Mr. Speaker, I read that letter from the pro democracy groups in Serbia because they are relating to the suffering of their Kosovo brothers and sisters.

At the same time, as this bombing continues, I just want to read briefly from a list of the damages that have been done already by NATO bombing. Over 190 schools, faculties and facilities for students and children have been damaged in the NATO bombing up to April 19, according to this report. Over 20 faculties, 6 colleges, 40 secondary and 80 elementary schools; 6 student dormitories, including elementary schools; 16 oktobar and Vladimir Rolovic in Belgrade; the day care center in the settlement of Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade; 2 secondary schools in the territory Nis; elementary schools Toza

Markovic, Djordje Natosevic, Veljko Vlahovic, Sangaj, and Djuro Danicic and a day care center Duga.

Mr. Speaker, I have a list I would like to submit to the House of Representatives of all of the public facilities, the hospitals, the schools, the housing facilities, the infrastructure, telecommunications, cultural, religious shrines and cultural and historical monuments and museums that have been damaged in the NATO bombing.

#### 4. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE CENTRES (16):

Hospitals and health-care institutions, which have been damaged in bombing include:

Hospital and Medical Centre in the territory in Leskovac; Hospital and Poly-clinic in Nis; Gerontological Centre in Leskovac; General Hospital in Djakovica; City Hospital in Novi Sad; Gynaecological Hospital and Maternity Ward of the Clinical Centre in Belgrade; Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Laza Lazarevic" and Central Pharmacy of the Emergency Centre in Belgrade; Army Medical Academy in Belgrade; Medical Centre and Ambulance Centre in Aleksinac; "Sveti Sava" hospital in Belgrade; Medical Centre in Kraljevo; Dispensary on Mount Zlatibor; Health Care Centre in Rakovica.

#### 5. SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 190 FACILITIES)

Over 190 schools, faculties and facilities for students and children were damaged in NATO bombing (over 20 faculties, 6 colleges, 40 secondary and 80 elementary schools, 6 student dormitories), including:

Elementary schools "16. oktobar" and "Vladimir Rolovic" in Belgrade; Day-care centre in settlement Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade; Two secondary schools in the territory of Nis; Elementary schools "Toza Markovic", "Djordje Natosevic", "Veljko Vlahovic", "Sangaj" and "Djuro Danicic" and a day-care centre "Duga" in Novi Sad and creches in Visarionova Street and in the neighborhood of Sangaj; Traffic School Centre, Faculty of Philosophy; Four elementary schools and a Medical high school in the territory of Leskovac.

Elementary school in Lucane, as well as a larger number of education facilities in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija; Faculties of Law and Economics and elementary school "Radoje Domanovic" in Nis; Elementary schools in Kraljevo and the villages of Cvetka, Aketa and Ladjevci; In Sombor: elementary schools "Ivo Lola Ribar", "A Mrazovic", "N. Vukicevic" and "Nikola Tesla" in Kljajicevo; School centre in Kula; Elementary school and Engineering secondary school centre in Rakovica.

#### 6. PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES (TENS OF THOUSANDS)

Severe damage to the facilities of the Republican and Federal Ministry of the Interior in Belgrade (3 April 1999). Damage to the building of the Institute for Security of the Ministry of the Interior in Banjica (3 April 1999); Severe damage to the TV RTS studio in Pristina; Heavy damage to Hydro-Meteorological Station (Bukulja, near Arandjelovac); Post Office in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999); Refugee centre in Pristina destroyed (7 April 1999); "Tornik" ski resort on Mount Zlatibor (on 8 April 1999); "Divcibare" mountain resort (on 11 April 1999); "Baciste" Hotel on Mount Kopaonik (on 12 April 1999); City power plant in the town of Krusevac (12-13 April 1999); Meteorological Station on Mount Kopaonik damaged (on 13 April 1999).

Four libraries in Rakovica sustained heavy damage: "Radoje Dakic", "Isidora Sekulic",

"Milos Crnjanski" and "Dusan Matic"; Refugee camp "7 juli" in Paracin has sustained heavy damage; Office building of the Provincial Executive Council of Vojvodina, Novi Sad; Several thousand housing facilities damaged or destroyed, privately or State owned, across Yugoslavia—most striking examples being housing blocks in downtown Aleksinac and those near Post Office in Pristina.

#### 7. INFRASTRUCTURE

Electrical Power Supply in Batajnica (26 March 1999); Damage to water supply system in Zemun (5 April 1999); Damage to a power station in Bogutovac (10 April 1999); Telephone lines cut off in Bogutovac (10 April 1999); Damage to a power station in Pristina (12 April 1999); Damage to Bistrica hydroelectric power station in Polinje (13 April 1999);

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

##### TV TRANSMITTERS (17):

Jastrebac (Prokuplje), Gucevo (Loznica), Cot (Fruska Gora), Gmija (Pristina), Bogutovac (Pristina), TV transmitter on Mt Goles (Pristina), Mokra Gora (Pristina), Kutlovac (Stari Trg), "Cigota" (Uzice), "Tornik" (Uzice), Transmitter on Crni Vrh (Jagodina), Satellite station (In Prilike near Ivanjica), TV masts and transmitters (Novi Sad), TV transmitter on Mt Ovcara (Cacak), TV transmitter on Kijevo (Belgrade), TV transmitter on Mt Cer, Communications relay on Mt Jagodnji (Jrupanj).

#### CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES

##### MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (16):

Monastery Gracanica from 14th century (24 March—6 April 1999); Monastery Rekovica from 17th century (29 March 1999); Patriarchate of Pec (1 April 1999); Church in Jelasnica near Surdulica (4 April 1999); Monastery of the Church of St. Juraj (built in 1714) in Petrovaradin (1 April 1999); Monastery of Holy Mother (12th century) at the estuary of the Kosanica in the Toplica—territory of municipality of Kursumljica (4 April 1999); Monastery of St. Nicholas (12th century) in the territory of the municipality of Kursumljica (4 April 1999); Monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel in Zemun (5 April 1999); Roman Catholic Church St. Antonio in Djakovica (29 March 1999); Orthodox cemetery in Gnjilane (30 March 1999); Monuments destroyed in Bogutovac (8 April 1999); "Kadinjaca" memorial complex (8 April 1999); Vojlovica monastery near Pancevo (12 April 1999); Hopovo monastery, iconostasis damaged (12 April 1999); Orthodox Christian cemetery in Pristina (12 April 1999); Monastery church St. Archangel Michael in Rakovica (16 April 1999).

#### CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND MUSEUMS (8):

Severe damage to the roof structure of the Fortress of Petrovaradin (1 April 1999); Heavy damage to "Tabacki bridge", four centuries old, in Djakovica (5 April 1999); Substantial damage to the building in Stara Carsija (Old street) in Djakovica (5 April 1999); Destroyed archives housed in one of the Government buildings in Belgrade (3 April 1999); Memorial complex in Gucevo (Loznica); Memorial complex "Sumarice" in Kragujevac; Vojvodina Museum in Novi Sad; Old Military Barracks in Kragujevac—under the protection of the state (16 April 1999).

Mr. Speaker, we cannot have democracy in Serbia if we blow up the civilian infrastructure, which is a precondition for ever having a democratic movement in that country.

I am so grateful to my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMP-

BELL), for his leadership, his willingness to stand up and speak out and challenge this illegal and immoral war.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I want to thank my colleague and applaud his courage and farsightedness.

#### LIVABILITY

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

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to support a program that is helping cities and towns across the country find ways to build safer, stronger, and more economically viable communities. It is called the Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot program. While many of our state and local governments are struggling to deal with the problems relating to urban sprawl and how to create livable communities, this is one program that focuses on finding solution to these difficult problems.

Funds from this pilot program are provided to eligible state and local governments and municipal planning organizations to help them accomplish goals such as improving the efficiency of their transportation system and ensuring access to jobs, services, and centers of trade.

Just how necessary is this pilot program to cities and towns? Let's look at the numbers: This year 324 applications were received from communities across the country, all vying to be one of the 35 that were finally selected.

Fortunately for the First District of Connecticut, one of the those 35 final selections was a joint application filed by the city of Hartford, the town of Suffield, and the town of West Hartford. After reading this unique and resourceful proposal, I was pleased to write a letter of support to Secretary Slater on behalf of the three communities. The driving force behind their project is quite simple: teamwork.

Their proposal, which has received a \$480,000 grant through the pilot project, acknowledges the tension that often exists between grassroots, neighborhood efforts and more top-down regional planning. Therefore, it proposes to use this tension for its creative potential. They will work from both a regional and a neighborhood level to develop intermodal design standards that address walking, biking, parking, transit, trucking and easing traffic congestion.

I urge my colleagues to continue to support this innovative program so that our cities and towns can be better prepared to meet the challenge of the 21st century. They can only succeed if we provide the financial framework, but let their vision create the communities of tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### THE TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION CAPITAL INVESTMENT ACT OF 1999

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

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address one of our Nation's fastest-growing industries, the high-tech industry. In 1998 alone, the information technology industry accounted for 15 percent of our Nation's economic growth, and there is no indication that this trend will slow in the future.

Our high-technology economy creates better-paying jobs, increases productivity in all sectors of the economy and relies on a knowledgeable workforce. Further, high-tech companies currently employ 4.8 million people.

But, Mr. Speaker, we have a problem. Recent studies have shown a significant shortage of qualified workers in high-tech industries nationwide. Today, there are about 190,000 unfilled information technology jobs in the United States, and nearly half of the CEOs of these companies report having inadequate numbers of workers to staff their companies.

This personnel shortage is expected to grow rapidly over the next decade. If we fail to give this issue the appropriate attention today, we may send many of these well-paying, high-paying jobs overseas.

In order to address this shortage, I have introduced H.R. 709, the Technology Education Capital Investment Act. This legislation would help to stimulate technology education and increase the number of graduates of engineering and technology workers from our universities and community colleges.

The act addresses the issue of worker shortage in high-technology industry by making science and technology a priority for elementary schools, higher education and businesses alike. My bill would provide money to the National Science Foundation to provide elementary school children with programs that encourage math and science.

H.R. 709 also creates scholarships for students entering math, science and engineering degree programs and develops partnerships between high-technology firms and institutions of higher education by providing hands-on internships for college students.

Finally, this legislation extends tax exemption for employer-provided education assistance and establishes a Technology Workforce Commission that would report back to Congress on what to do about this issue.

I have introduced this bill not only because I am deeply concerned with the shortage of well-trained high-tech workers but also out of concern that our children are falling behind their peers in what is already a worldwide marketplace.

We must make education and learning a priority. This bill, in fact, will reduce the current shortage of qualified