

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 Matić"; 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), Grmija (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 MEDIÆVAL 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 Kursumlja (4 April 1999); Monastery of St. Nicholas (12th century) in the territory of the municipality of Kursumlja (4 April 1999); Monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel in Zemun (5 April 1999); Roman Catholic Church St. Antonio in Djakovica (29 March 1999); Orthodox ceme-

tery 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. CAMPBELL), 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 intermodel 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 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.