

Hayworth	McKeon	Scott
Herger	Meek (FL)	Shaw
Hill (MT)	Menendez	Sherman
Hilliard	Millender-	Sherwood
Hinojosa	McDonald	Shimkus
Hobson	Miller (FL)	Shows
Hoeffel	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Holden	Mollohan	Sisisky
Horn	Moore	Skeen
Hostettler	Moran (VA)	Skelton
Houghton	Morella	Slaughter
Hoyer	Murtha	Smith (NJ)
Hunter	Napolitano	Smith (TX)
Hutchinson	Nethercutt	Snyder
Hyde	Ney	Spence
Isakson	Northup	Spratt
Istook	Olver	Stabenow
Jefferson	Ortiz	Stearns
Jenkins	Ose	Stenholm
John	Oxley	Strickland
Johnson (CT)	Packard	Stump
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Talent
Kasich	Pascrell	Tanner
Kelly	Pease	Tauscher
Kennedy	Peterson (PA)	Tauzin
Kildee	Phelps	Taylor (MS)
King (NY)	Pickering	Taylor (NC)
Knollenberg	Pickett	Thomas
Kolbe	Pombo	Thompson (MS)
Kuykendall	Pomeroy	Thornberry
Larson	Porter	Thune
Latham	Price (NC)	Thurman
Lazio	Pryce (OH)	Tiahrt
Levin	Quinn	Traficant
Lewis (CA)	Radanovich	Turner
Lewis (KY)	Regula	Udall (NM)
Linder	Reyes	Walden
Lipinski	Reynolds	Walsh
LoBiondo	Riley	Wamp
Lowe	Rodriguez	Watkins
Lucas (KY)	Roemer	Watts (OK)
Lucas (OK)	Rogers	Weldon (FL)
Maloney (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen	Weller
Maloney (NY)	Rothman	Wexler
Mascara	Roukema	Weygand
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Whitfield
McCarthy (NY)	Ryun (KS)	Wicker
McCollum	Sabo	Wilson
McCrery	Sanchez	Wise
McHugh	Sandlin	Wolf
McInnis	Sawyer	Wynn
McIntosh	Saxton	Young (AK)
McIntyre	Scarborough	Young (FL)

NAYS—158

Aderholt	Ehlers	Lee
Archer	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Baird	Ewing	Lofgren
Baldwin	Fattah	Luther
Barr	Frank (MA)	Manzullo
Barrett (WI)	Ganske	Markey
Barton	Gekas	Martinez
Becerra	Goode	McCarthy (MO)
Bilbray	Green (WI)	McDermott
Blumenauer	Gutknecht	McGovern
Brady (TX)	Hefley	McKinney
Brown (OH)	Hill (IN)	McNulty
Burr	Hilleary	Meehan
Campbell	Hinchey	Meeks (NY)
Capuano	Hoekstra	Metcalfe
Carson	Holt	Mica
Castle	Hooley	Miller, George
Chabot	Hulshof	Minge
Chenoweth	Inslee	Mink
Clay	Jackson (IL)	Moakley
Clayton	Jackson-Lee	Moran (KS)
Coble	(TX)	Myrick
Coburn	Johnson, Sam	Nadler
Conyers	Jones (NC)	Neal
Cook	Jones (OH)	Norwood
Costello	Kanjorski	Nussle
Coyne	Kaptur	Oberstar
Crane	Kilpatrick	Obey
Crowley	Kind (WI)	Owens
Cummings	Kingston	Pastor
Danner	Kleczka	Paul
Davis (IL)	Klink	Payne
Deal	Kucinich	Peterson (MN)
DeFazio	LaFalce	Petri
DeGette	LaHood	Pitts
Delahunt	Lampson	Portman
DeMint	Lantos	Rahall
Doggett	Largent	Ramstad
Doolittle	LaTourette	Rangel
Duncan	Leach	Rivers

Rogan	Shays	Toomey
Rohrabacher	Shuster	Towns
Royce	Smith (MI)	Udall (CO)
Rush	Smith (WA)	Upton
Ryan (WI)	Souder	Velázquez
Salmon	Stark	Vento
Sanders	Stupak	Visclosky
Sanford	Sununu	Waters
Schaffer	Sweeney	Watt (NC)
Schakowsky	Tancredo	Waxman
Sensenbrenner	Terry	Weiner
Sessions	Thompson (CA)	Woolsey
Shadegg	Tierney	Wu

NOT VOTING—7

Borski	Dunn	Weldon (PA)
Brady (PA)	Pelosi	
Brown (CA)	Serrano	

□ 2032

Mr. HILLEARY and Mr. WEINER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. OLVER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during recent votes on H.R. 1141, the FY 99 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act Conference report, I was unavoidably detained in an extended meeting. As a result, I am not recorded as voting on rollcall 131, 132, and 133. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on rollcall No. 131, the vote on the rule for the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill, no on rollcall No. 132, the motion to recommit the conference report, and yes on rollcall No. 133, the vote on adoption of the conference report.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE CONDITION AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF REFUGEES WITHIN KOSOVO

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 161) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the condition and humanitarian needs of refugees within Kosovo, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), the sponsor of this resolution, for an explanation of it.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from California yielding to me. As a member of the Committee on International Relations, I have appreciated her hard work on these and other issues affecting the globe.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important, bipartisan, and timely measure that supports the humanitarian mission into Kosovo to assess the humanitarian and emergency needs of the more than 600,000 ethnic Albanians trapped within the embattled Yugoslavian province.

While hundreds of thousands of families have fled Kosovo, an equal number remain, fighting disease and starvation while lacking water and medical care. They need hope, and the world needs to know now their true condition so we stand a chance of saving their lives.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the last food delivery to the displaced and at-risk Kosovo population occurred 8 weeks ago. Hiding in the hills without food, water, medical care for nearly 2 months, these families and their children are fighting to survive. Every day counts for them.

It is timely because the 13-member U.N. humanitarian delegation, which includes the International Red Cross and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, is in Belgrade today. It is headed by Sergio Vieira de Mello, the United Nations Undersecretary General for Humanitarian Affairs. It is expected to head to Kosovo in the morning.

They are attempting to provide the first very important independent confirmation of conditions within Kosovo and Montenegro. They will also provide great help to the international community as we prepare for the potentially massive emergency needs of the estimated 600,000 to 800,000 ethnic Albanians remaining in Kosovo.

This measure urges the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to provide this delegation a safe and secure passage, as well as freedom of access to do their job. It also encourages NATO and its member nations to consider reasonable measures to enhance the safety of this international delegation during its brief humanitarian mission.

I would simply say that this measure offers hope to people who need it desperately.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. LEE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) for bringing this matter before our committee and before the entire House.

This measure addresses a critical situation concerning the tens of thousands of displaced persons within Kosovo that have been cut off from the rest of the world by the brutal military offensive of Mr. Milosevic's military forces. The gentleman is very timely in bringing this measure at this time as we try to be of help to those hundreds of thousands of Kosovars still within the borders of Kosovo.

While the world's attention has been fixed upon the hundreds of thousands of Kosovars driven from their homes into the neighboring countries of Macedonia and Albania, we need to be mindful that many other Kosovars, perhaps exceeding the numbers who have become refugees outside of Yugoslavia, are internally displaced in Kosovo.

Since the exit of the international private aid organizations that have been providing assistance to the internally displaced persons, IDPs, as they have become known, in Kosovo, they have had to fend for themselves, and very little has been able to be determined as to their welfare and their situation. From reports of those of their friends and relatives who have arrived outside of Kosovo's border, however, we know that their situation is dire.

It has become critical for the U.N. and the International Committee of the Red Cross to try to gain entry into Kosovo and all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to assess the humanitarian situation there. This resolution simply calls upon the FRY authorities to permit these organizations entry, which has now occurred over the last weekend, to have complete access, and to take measures to ensure their safety.

This is not a political issue. It is one simply of human decency. While it may be too much to expect such decency from the perpetrators of the outrages that we are witnessing in Kosovo, we do have a moral obligation in our Nation to demand it from them.

Accordingly, I urge the Members of the House to support this measure, to support the Brady measure, a humanitarian measure.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I would say that we can only guess what the conditions are like for the civilians remaining in Kosovo. Many of the civilians who remain in the province have likely left their homes and are camped in fields and on mountainsides to find shelter.

Amid this terror, unconfirmed accounts suggest that the situation inside of Kosovo points to a severe lack of food and medicine. We are hopeful that an international humanitarian mission in Yugoslavia this week can give us a better sense of what conditions are like inside of Kosovo and what the international community can do to meet the needs of the people who remain.

As we continue to see media coverage of the plight of the Albanians who have left Kosovo, this resolution draws our attention to the Kosovar Albanians who we cannot see, and those are those inside of Kosovo. I urge adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her support, as well as the

gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) for permitting this timely bill to come to the floor.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 161

Whereas international humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provide a vital role in assessing and responding to the humanitarian needs of refugees around the world and, most recently, of the hundreds of thousands who have fled Kosovo;

Whereas, according to unconfirmed reports, hundreds of thousands of refugees remain in Kosovo at risk for their lives and requiring immediate food, shelter, and medicine;

Whereas it is the belief of the House of Representatives that the safety and lives of these undetermined legions of refugees within Kosovo are equal to the safety and lives of the many refugees who have fled the region;

Whereas the international community is committed to providing humanitarian assistance to current and future Kosovo refugees, while uncertain of how vast that need may be;

Whereas during an April 19, 1999, interview in Belgrade with Dr. Ron Hatchett of the University of St. Thomas, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic agreed to and subsequently permitted representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to meet with and examine the condition of the three captured American prisoners of war;

Whereas in the same interview, President Milosevic agreed to permit representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees into Kosovo to provide aid and assess the humanitarian needs of refugees within Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Whereas on May 4, 1999, with the assent of the United Nations Security Council, of which the United States is a member, United Nation's Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated a United Nations interagency assessment mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to assess emergency relief and rehabilitation needs within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to identify the means for providing such critical relief and rehabilitation assistance;

Whereas this humanitarian mission seeks to objectively assess critical needs in the areas of human rights and protection, food, security, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and condition of the civilian population, and also seeks to accurately determine the number, location, and requirements of the people in Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia needing immediate and future humanitarian aid; and

Whereas this humanitarian mission is working diligently to depart for Kosovo and others sectors of Yugoslavia on May 8, 1999, if appropriate security assurances are provided by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that Yugoslavian President

Slobodan Milosevic should provide the necessary security assurances to the United Nations interagency mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to permit them to safely and accurately provide the international community with an objective, first-hand assessment of the condition of refugees inside of Kosovo and all sectors of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and

(2) the House of Representatives encourages member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to weigh the value of this humanitarian mission toward ending human suffering in Kosovo, and to consider reasonable measures to enhance the safety of this international delegation during its brief humanitarian mission within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. BRADY OF TEXAS

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. BRADY of Texas:

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

That—

(1) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that Yugoslavian President Slobodan Milosevic provide the necessary security assurances and freedom of access to the United Nations interagency mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia so the international community can be provided with an accurate, objective, first-hand assessment of the condition of the internally displaced persons inside of Kosovo and all sectors of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and

(2) the House of Representatives encourages member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to weigh the value of this humanitarian mission toward ending human suffering in Kosovo, and to consider reasonable measures to enhance the safety of this international delegation during its brief humanitarian mission within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. BRADY of Texas (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY MR. BRADY OF TEXAS

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the preamble.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the preamble offered by Mr. Brady of Texas:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas international humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provide a vital role in assessing and responding to the humanitarian needs of refugees around the world and, most recently, of the hundreds of thousands who have fled Kosovo;

Whereas, according to unconfirmed reports, hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons remain in Kosovo at risk for their lives and requiring immediate food, shelter, and medicine;

Whereas it is the belief of the House of Representatives that the safety and lives of these undetermined legions of internally displaced persons within Kosovo are equal to the safety and lives of the many refugees who have fled the region;

Whereas the international community is committed to providing humanitarian assistance to current and future Kosovo refugees, while uncertain of how vast that need may be;

Whereas during an April 19, 1999, interview in Belgrade with Dr. Ron Hatchett of the University of St. Thomas, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic agreed to and subsequently permitted representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to meet with and examine the condition of the three captured American prisoners of war;

Whereas in the same interview, President Milosevic agreed to permit representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees into Kosovo to provide aid and assess the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons within Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Whereas on May 4, 1999, with the assent of the United Nations Security Council, of which the United States is a member, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated a United Nations interagency assessment mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to assess emergency relief and rehabilitation needs within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to identify the means for providing such critical relief and rehabilitation assistance;

Whereas this humanitarian mission seeks to objectively assess critical needs in the areas of human rights protection, food, security, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and condition of the civilian population, and also seeks to accurately determine the number, location, and requirements of the people in Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia needing immediate and future humanitarian aid;

Whereas on May 14, 1999, the United Nations Security Council adopted Security Council Resolution 1239 by a vote of 13-0, inviting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian relief organizations to extend relief assistance to the internally displaced persons in Kosovo, the Republic of Montenegro, and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and

Whereas the brief United Nations humanitarian mission that was initiated on May 4, 1999, subsequently departed for Kosovo and other sectors of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on May 15, 1999; Now, therefore, be it

Mr. BRADY of Texas (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the preamble be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment to the preamble offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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RECOGNIZING THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUPREME COURT'S UNANIMOUS DECISION IN BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 176) recognizing the historical significance of the Supreme Court's unanimous decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, repudiating segregation, and reaffirming the fundamental belief that we are all "one Nation under God, indivisible," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 176 simply recognizes the historical significance of the Supreme Court unanimous decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education* repudiating segregation and reaffirming the fundamental belief that we are all one Nation, under God, indivisible.

One such person was Linda Brown. In 1951, this little girl was in the third grade. Although there was an elementary school seven blocks from her house, young Linda was forced to walk over 1 mile to another elementary school. The reason to make a little girl walk through a railroad switchyard on her way to school? She was black, and the school located 7 blocks from her house was for white students only.

□ 2045

Many years ago, George Santayana wrote, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." Because I revere the warning contained in these precedent words today, 45 years later, I am introducing a resolution to recognize the historical significance of the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

In 1954, the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision voted to strike down segregation laws in public schools and upheld the equal protection laws guaranteed to all Americans by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) for this opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution with regard to *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1954, I was 5 years old, attending the Cleveland public schools. Forty-five years later, I stand here blessed to be able to speak in favor of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

The desegregation order provided many opportunities for African-American people in this country, even though as we stand today in many cities across this country desegregation and busing orders destroyed many of the neighborhood school systems.

I had a chance to attend Cleveland public schools and was prepared for what I do now, law school and public office.

I celebrate people like Thurgood Marshall, late Justice Thurgood Marshall. I celebrate Dean Charles Houston of the Howard University Law School wherein he taught young African-American lawyers that it was important not to be a parasite on the community but to be a spokesman for justice.

I celebrate Nathaniel Jones, retired Sixth Circuit judge who worked on these cases, and James Hardiman, an attorney who represented young people in the Cleveland Board of Education desegregation.

As we stand here today, it is important to remember history, as the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) had previously said, and we need to stand here and celebrate the importance of equal rights for all.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD).

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed privileged to be here to discuss and to support this resolution. The Supreme Court, when it struck down *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a decision that was made by a constitutional court in 1896 as being unconstitutional, it was a lethal blow for Jim Crow, for segregation, as well as for discrimination.

But it also was a blow for democracy because it started the snowball that has gathered strength and force as it has continued to roll over the forces, the dark forces of evil, the dark forces of segregation, and the dark forces of discrimination.

Even though we have come a long ways from the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* as announced in the decision of *Brown v. Board of Education*, we still have many more miles to go.

Unless all of us realize that in America no one is free until all of us are free, until we all realize that we still