

Mr. Speaker, the beautiful St. John's Church is a landmark in Larksville due to the labors of the church's dedicated parish leader. His church and parish have always remained his top priority. On July 10, 1990, Father John was rewarded for his dedication with his designation as Monsignor Masakowski.

I have always considered Monsignor Masakowski to be a close family friend and have appreciated the warm welcome I always receive when visiting. Father John's extraordinary sensitivity was demonstrated to me when he offered me great comfort by participating in my mother's funeral mass. I will always be grateful for the warmth and kindness of that gesture.

As St. John the Baptist Church celebrates its Centennial Celebration this year, I am pleased and proud to join with all of my friends at the parish in congratulating Monsignor Masakowski on his milestone anniversary. I send my very best wishes to this beloved and respected man.

IN RECOGNITION OF C. WILLIAM
HOWLAND

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of C. William Howland, Principal of Rice Elementary & Chaffins Elementary Schools in Holden, Massachusetts.

Mr. Howland has served the parents and children of Holden from 1961 until today. He will be enjoying a well-deserved retirement upon the completion of this school year. The career of this talented and respected teacher and administrator began with graduation from North Brookfield High School in 1957. He earned a Bachelor of Science in Education from Worcester State College in June 1961. And in the Fall of 1961 until 1966 he taught Grade 5 at the Rice Elementary School. During this period he received a Master of Education Degree from Worcester State College in August 1964.

In 1966, Mr. Howland was appointed Assistant Principal of the Dawson Elementary School where he served until 1969. He returned to Rice Elementary as Principal in 1969 where he remained until 1997. In 1997, he was appointed Principal of the Rice Elementary and Chaffins Elementary Schools.

It will be my privilege to visit the Rice Elementary School on June 1, 1999, to highlight the importance of summer reading. And with great pleasure I will honor Mr. Howland for his dedication to the children past and present who have profited from his commitment to education. I wish him all the very best in his future endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY
RECOGNIZES RICKY FLETCHER

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the accomplishments of Richard Fletcher and his contributions to his community. Ricky has been awarded the Boy Scouts of America's Eagle Scout Award—the highest award in Scouting.

Ricky is assistant senior patrol leader with Troop 1776 from Titusville. He has been a Boy Scout since 1997 and had his Eagle Scout Board of Review in February of this year.

Ricky, who is 12 years old, is one of the youngest Eagle Scouts in the United States. Fewer than 2 percent of all Boy Scouts receive the Eagle Scout Award, making Ricky's age in relation to his achievement all the more impressive.

Ricky's accomplishments and contributions to his community are many. In addition to his Eagle Scout Project, which consisted of building benches, boardwalks, and a handicapped picnic table for a local park, Ricky has earned 41 merit badges. Only 21 are required to attain the Eagle Scout award.

Ricky is an honor roll student who is involved in several clubs at school. He has received awards and honors from numerous organizations. Ricky also participates in his church youth group, volunteers his time for litter pick up, and plays ice hockey.

Ricky Fletcher has demonstrated dedication to his goals and to his community. He has worked to improve himself and his environment. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ricky's accomplishments.

HONORING ELAINE AND DAVID
GILL

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friends, Elaine and David Gill, who are being honored this year by The Brandeis-Bardin Institute. The Brandeis-Bardin Institute opened in 1947; Elaine and David began their involvement in the mid-1950s, when they were students at UCLA. More than 40 years later, the Gills remain devoted to Brandeis-Bardin. They have done much during that time to help Brandeis-Bardin in its quest to build a strong Jewish community for the present and the future.

The Gills' ties to Brandeis-Bardin are social, professional, and familial. In 1959, the year before they were married, Elaine and David worked at the Institute as head counselors. Elaine has subsequently served as a member of the Board, chair of the Women of Brandeis-Bardin, and co-chair of the Brandeis-Bardin Associates. David is currently a member of the Board and the Executive Committee.

The Gill children have in this case emulated their parents. Elaine and David have four

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sons; two of them, Michael and Larry, married women they met at Brandeis-Bardin's Camp Alonim. During a 23-year span, at least one and sometimes all four of Elaine and David's sons (the others are Daniel and Lawrence) were involved as campers or camp directors at Alonim. In addition, Larry currently serves on the Board of Directors.

I don't know of any husband/wife team more active in promoting Jewish causes and Judaism than the Gills. David has for many years served on the Board and Executive Committee of the Jewish Federation and is active in United Jewish Fund. He also served as Los Angeles Chair of the United Jewish Appeal's Young Leadership Cabinet.

Elaine was chair of the Young Women's Division of the Federation, a member of the Board of Jewish Family Services, and is now a museum docent at Skirball Cultural Center. Elaine and David have together led many missions to Israel.

Both of them are active at Valley Beth Shalom, where they served as parashabbat counselors and assisted in creating its *Havurah* program. Elaine is currently Vice President of Religion at Valley Beth Shalom.

This extraordinary partnership also includes a passion for music. Elaine and David have each been vocal accompanists for musical performances at Brandeis-Bardin.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Elaine and David Gill, whose selflessness and devotion to our community is inspiring. I am proud to be their friend.

CRISIS IN KOSOVO (ITEM NO. 7):
REMARKS BY LANDRUM
BOLLING, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1999, I joined with Rep. JOHN CONYERS, Rep. PETE STARK, and Rep. CYNTHIA MCKINNEY to host the third in a series of Congressional Teach-In sessions on the Crisis in Kosovo. If a peaceful resolution to this conflict is to be found in the coming weeks, it is essential that we cultivate a consciousness of peace and actively search for creative solutions. We must construct a foundation for peace through negotiation, mediation, and diplomacy.

Part of the dynamic of peace is a willingness to engage in meaningful dialogue, to listen to one another openly and to share our views in a constructive manner. I hope that these Teach-In sessions will contribute to this process by providing a forum for Members of Congress and the public to explore alternatives to the bombing and options for a peaceful resolution. We will hear from a variety of speakers on different sides of the Kosovo situation. I will be introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD transcripts of their remarks and essays that shed light on the many dimensions of the crisis.

This presentation is by Landrum Bolling, a member of Harvard University's Conflict Management Group and a visiting Senior Fellow at the Center for International Policy. He was

part of Rev. Jesse Jackson's delegation that freed the three American soldiers who were captured and imprisoned by the Serbs. Mr. Bolling addresses an important question: "Where do we go from here?" Based upon discussions that he and other members of the Jackson delegation had in Belgrade, Mr. Bolling predicts that Slobodan Milosevic will be prepared to accept a peace settlement that is quite close to NATO's central demands. He also emphasizes the critical importance of the refugees being able to return to their homes.

PRESENTATION BY LANDRUM BOLLING OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S CONFLICT MANAGEMENT GROUP

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Friends, I'm very pleased to be invited to be here with you and to share some thoughts about our present situation in Kosovo and the outcomes of it. Most of the provocative comments that have just been made by Ambassador Swartz are things that I very much agree with. We'd quarrel a bit about whether a Bosnian nation does, can or could ever exist. But I think that he is absolutely right. We've got to make up our minds whether we're going to win this war. If so, it has to be done quickly, or it will be an absolute disaster, not only for the Serb people and for the state of Yugoslavia, which will be destroyed, but we've also had a great many losses ourselves, and we will be made a kind of moral pariah country in the world. We cannot sustain this level of violence against people, many of whom are totally opposed to Milosevic, many of whom have no support whatsoever for the things the Milosevic government had done. But they're paying the price and we are not protecting any of the Kosovars who we said we were launching this campaign to protect.

Now, I think the central issue is this one, that the Ambassador has put forth very clearly: Where do we go from here? What next? I think from the general feel of things, the atmosphere that I found in Belgrade, the sort of sotto voce conversations I had with various people there and from what we read in the New York Times and the Washington Post this morning, something is happening, something is about to happen. You won't have all of this flurry of activity without something coming out of it. What it will be is yet to be seen.

Our talks in Belgrade, beyond those of just getting the soldiers released, were a worthy mission in itself, though some people criticized us very severely for trying and told us quite confidently that we'd never succeed. Well, we did succeed. They told us it was risky and our lives would be in danger, the U.S. government could do nothing to protect us. OK, we said "fine." We went there, we came back. But we had the opportunity to explore ideas among people within the leadership of this Milosevic government. We sampled public opinion from talking to a variety of people there, and I simply want to share with you a few of those impressions.

Trying to read Mr. Milosevic's mind is an arcane kind of skill that I think none of us have or are likely to acquire. But he's not a stupid man. He's a highly intelligent man, he's a highly manipulative man, and he's done terrible things and is capable of doing more terrible things. But it is perfectly clear that there is going to be a willingness on his part to move towards something very close to what NATO is demanding of him, specifically, he is prepared to agree to the return of all the refugees whom he's driven out. That's going to be a difficult, costly task to carry

out. He's going to agree to the return of the relief and development agencies who also were withdrawn from Kosovo, and he'll agree to free access for them to do their job. He wants very much and will certainly agree to a resumption of negotiations on an autonomy agreement. The nature of autonomy he would agree to is of course not totally clear; he does want to make sure that Kosovo would remain within Serbia. That's one of his central demands. Whether he would settle for it simply being a republic within Yugoslavia, I don't know, but that's one of the other options. He will resist tenaciously the idea of an independent Kosovo, and quite honestly, I think we should too. I think that would be a terribly disturbing, destabilizing outcome of this conflict.

The big sticking points are these: the withdrawal of Serb troops, police forces and special groups from this terrible activities in Kosovo. He knows he will have to withdraw. He will try tenaciously to keep some presence there. He will insist that we've got to have some Serb police as part of this peacekeeping force. And he will have a certain logic to that. But how do you constrain them, control them, I don't know. That's one of the issues. He's going to be very tough in bargaining about total or substantial withdrawal. He's going to fight for some presence to be maintained there.

The other thing is, of course, the composition of the international peace keeping police service (whatever you call it, semantics do have some place) he wants some kind of fig leaf to cover him. So, that will be one of the things that will be a stumbling block. But I think in the end he will agree to a multinational, armed policing service. Probably he would like, of course, it not to carry the NATO flag and label, but he knows it will have to have a substantial NATO component within it. He will be of course very cagey in how he finalizes his commitments, and he will hope that he will be able to remain in power and be a party to the signing of whatever agreement is finally made. I think that we need to step up our negotiating efforts and indeed I think they are in fact taking place.

One of the things that bothers me is the fear that a lot of the American public, the American media, some members of the Congress in both parties, will be amused with this need to show how tough and strong we are, and how we must not weaken and we must not give in. We must be careful that we don't be made to seem like fools manipulated by this evil man. We are in danger of taking counsel of our fears instead of mounting courage of our convictions and our hopes for a better world and for a solution.

I think that a solution that we could accept is possible. It will take hard bargaining, it will take tenacious attention to details, and here's one thing I want to say finally, Mr. Chairman. I think we need to give much more attention to the issue of the process by which we accomplish these things. We have an illusion that somehow if you could get the top leaders together around the table facing each other, they can produce the document which they will then sign that will solve the problem.

That's one of the troubles with the Dayton agreement. We got the people together, we locked them up for two weeks, we browbeat them into so-called negotiating and gave them a document to sign. The document was enormously complicated and lengthy which outlined a constitution for a state and all the rest of it. We gave it to them and said: "Now you sign here and we're going out and

implementing it." The Dayton agreement has flaws but it really isn't as bad as its application has turned out to be. We didn't really enforce it and we didn't carry it out in all kinds of ways.

I think we need to have a step by step process set in motion in which specialists can come forth with proposals of how these issues can be dealt with and how to involve all of the parties who must be a part of the final framing of that agreement and signing it. The idea that you can make peace by a dicta is not a viable concept of international diplomacy, it simply won't work. That is not real diplomacy nor will it produce peace and stability in the region.

The final thing is that we've got to engrain in our policy and in our actions the return of the refugees to their homes. This is the heart of the problem also in Bosnia. It is the heart of the problem if we cannot deliver on this obligation to enable people to go back to where they came from. That above everything else is what they want. Don't let anybody tell you, Henry Kissinger or anyone else, that the refugees don't want to go home, that's nonsense. And if we can't deliver that, we are bankrupt in terms of creative diplomatic ideas, and we expose our posturing of power as a hollow, hollow thing.

A TRIBUTE TO VICTOR A. KOVNER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for Victor A. Kovner, a remarkable leader and citizen who this year receives the Stanley M. Isaacs Human Relations Award from the New York Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

A man of high principle, piercing intelligence, and extraordinary ability, Mr. Kovner has touched countless lives in the New York area through a variety of professional and civic activities, while also promoting the cause of peace and justice throughout the world.

A senior partner with the law firm of Davis Wright Tremaine, Mr. Kovner is widely respected for his legal experience and skill, qualities evident during his service as Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and in a wide range of other important positions such as Chair of the New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct, as well as Chair of the New York City Bar Association's Committees on the Judiciary and Communications & Media Law.

But despite this stellar professional record, it is Mr. Kovner's extra-professional accomplishments in which his character and dedication are most apparent. He has been instrumental in advancing the cause of Middle-east peace as a member of the board of Americans for Peace Now and as a leader with the Israel Policy Forum.

In the United States, Mr. Kovner has been a tireless advocate for social justice and progress. He helped found the Black-Jewish Coalition, chaired the board of Planned Parenthood, and worked to advance such important goals as artistic creativity, environmental protection, and civil liberties.

In short, Victor Kovner is a man of national and international stature, whose vision and