

heroism was made possible by the great audience of men and women who gave their lives in service of our country and those who, thanks to the efforts of people such as Mr. Luckhan, have survived to share in the quality of life that only this great nation can afford.

SERBIA DEMOCRATIZATION ACT
OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1064, the Serbia and Montenegro Democracy Act. This resolution coincides with the highly important general elections held in Serbia on September 24, 2000. We can only hope that the ongoing election count at this hour reflects a fair, free, and open election, Mr. Speaker.

As we all know, Yugoslav President Milosevic has maintained his power in Serbia throughout the 1990s through a combination of virulent Serb nationalism and outright oppression.

The violence that occurred in Kosovo was brutal and a dramatic affront to the inhabitants of those environs. He has also tried to silence democratic opponents in Montenegro—the only remaining republic outside Serbia in the Yugoslav Federation. Now, the democratic opposition must be given every incentive to flourish in Serbia and Montenegro.

This bill authorizes as much as \$50 million to support democratization of the Republic of Serbia (excluding Kosovo) and \$55 million in support of ongoing political and economic reforms and democratization in the Republic of Montenegro.

H.R. 1064 directs the radio and television broadcasting to Yugoslavia in both the Serbo-Croatian and Albanian languages be carried out by the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Inc. The message of democracy and human rights can be disseminated directly to the people of Serbia if we use all technological means at our disposal. The bill also provides funds for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to facilitate contacts by democracy activists in Serbia and Montenegro with their counterparts in other countries.

The bill contains some measures that hold the worst human rights abusers accountable. H.R. 1064 maintains sanctions against the government of Yugoslavia until the following conditions are met—agreement on a lasting settlement in Kosovo; compliance with the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina; implementation of internal democratic reform; settlement of all succession issues with the other republics that emerged from the break-up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and cooperation with the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia indicted by the tribunal.

The bill also blocks all Yugoslav assets in the United States; restricts U.S. citizens from doing business with the Yugoslav government; prohibits U.S. visas to senior Yugoslav gov-

ernment officials and their families; and restricts non-humanitarian U.S. assistance to Yugoslavia.

Finally, the bill directs the President to coordinate multilateral sanctions on the governments of Serbia and Yugoslavia; requires that the United States fully support the investigation of President Slobodan Milosevic by the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and grave breaches of the Geneva Convention; directs the President to report to Congress on the information provided to the tribunal; and urges the President to condemn the harassment of ethnic Hungarian inhabitants in Vojvodina.

HONORING JOHN KIDNEY

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, today I acknowledge the accomplishments of John Kidney. John has been an integral member of the Abington Rockledge Democratic Committee in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania since 1966 and it has been a privilege to work so closely with him over the years.

John was raised in Hartford, Connecticut where his political career began. At the age of 17, he was appointed a delegate from East Windsor, Connecticut to the 1944 Democratic State Convention. While earning his undergraduate degree from Yale University, John served as president of the Yale Young Democrats and was invited to be a political commentator at a local radio station during the 1948 presidential election.

Upon completion of an MBA from Harvard University, John and his wife Polly moved to Montgomery County. In 1958 they relocated to Italy and did not return to the United States until the mid 1960's. He and Polly have four children and six beautiful grandchildren. John has served as a committee person and the Treasurer of the Abington-Rockledge Democratic Committee since 1971.

John worked for Rohm and Haas Corporation in various financial positions from 1951 to 1991. After retiring from Rohm and Haas, he managed investments and administered charitable grant programs for the Haas family.

John's expertise and knowledge in the political arena are invaluable assets. It is an honor and a privilege to recognize John Kidney and the outstanding contributions he has made to the Democratic community in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

COMMENDING THE PEOPLE OF
SWITZERLAND FOR REJECTING A
LIMIT ON FOREIGNERS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, we tend to be quick to criticize and slow to praise. Earlier the

Swiss were subjected to intense international criticism for the policies and practices of Swiss banks during World War II. The Swiss government and Swiss banks have moved in the right direction since that matter became an issue of international concern.

Mr. Speaker, this past weekend the people of Switzerland in a national referendum demonstrated their willingness to act in a remarkably enlightened fashion on an issue that is sensitive and that has been subject to demagoguery. By a vote of nearly 64 percent, Swiss voters decisively rejected a proposal to reduce the number of foreigners in their country to 18 percent of the total population. A majority of voters in all of the 26 Swiss cantons rejected the proposal. To their credit, the Swiss Cabinet urged voters to reject the proposal.

This was a serious issue, Mr. Speaker, because foreigners currently make up about 19.3 percent of the population of Switzerland—some 1.4 million out of a population of 7.2 million, almost one in five residents of the country, are foreigners. A quarter of the Swiss work-force is foreign. These figures are high even by European standards. Austria and Sweden, both of which have among the highest foreign population in the nations of the European Union, have only about one in nine foreigners living in their countries.

Mr. Speaker, the action of the Swiss people in this referendum was enlightened and informed, and it dealt a blow in the fight against far-right and neo-Nazi fringe groups, who support placing limits on foreigners in Switzerland. It is important that we acknowledge and commend the Swiss people and the Swiss government on this decisive and most encouraging result.

HMONG VETERANS' NATURALIZATION
ACT AMENDMENTS OF
2000—EXTEND NATURALIZATION
TO FORMER SPOUSES OF DE-
CEASED HMONG VETERANS

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation to exempt the widows of the Hmong veterans from certain citizenship requirements.

The Hmong are a mountain people mainly found in southern China and northern areas of Burma, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Beginning in the 1950s, Hmong soldiers fought the communist Pathet Lao movement in Laos and later assisted U.S. forces during the Vietnam War. The Hmong aided U.S. forces, collected intelligence, rescued downed American pilots, protected sensitive U.S. military installations monitoring the Ho Chi Minh Trail and tied down an estimated 50,000 North Vietnamese troops in Laos. When the war ended, the Pathet Lao took power in Laos and persecuted and imprisoned many of the Hmong allies of the United States.

The Hmong come from a tribal society that, until recently, had no written language and

many have found it difficult to naturalize because of their difficulty in learning English. This legislation would exempt them from this difficult requirement. Currently this same exemption has been given to those men and their spouses who served with a special unit, operating from a base in Laos in support of the U.S. military. It is time to extend this same exemption to the widows of these men.

This is a great step for the widows who were not covered under the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act. The Hmong have faced insurmountable odds with the English language portion of the citizenship exam. This bill provides a needed form of relief in the citizenship process by exempting the widows from that portion of the exam.

Mr. Speaker, these women are the same spouses of men who sacrificed everything to help us. Many of their husbands gave their lives to save U.S. pilots and other Americans. They fought side-by-side with the U.S. forces and then lost everything. This legislation represents what the Congress can do to provide for the widows of these brave men.

DEBT RELIEF AND RETIREMENT SECURITY RECONCILIATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there is absolutely no reason for us to be here today debating this bill. Recently the House passed the "Debt Relief Lockbox Reconciliation Act" which was nothing more than an attempt by my Republican colleagues to grandstand on their new conversion to a party that claims to care about reducing the national debt. Today, we are here with another version of a bill that does the same thing. In addition, this bill tack on a so-called pension reform bill that has also already passed the House. The Comprehensive Retirement Security and Pension Reform Act passed the House this summer by a vote of 401-25. It didn't have my support then and it won't have my support today.

So why are we here again debating the same measures we've already debated—and passed? The leadership believes it will help them in the upcoming elections. This debt relief bill is meaningless filler for the GOP agenda. And the pension bill is bad policy. It benefits the wealthy and does nothing to help low-income workers who are most in need of retirement incentives.

Although the pension bill implies that it will help all workers, it serves to help those earning an average income of \$337,800. More than forty-two percent of the pension and IRA tax breaks will go the 5% of the population with the highest incomes—those making over \$134,000 annually and an average income of \$337,000. In sharp contrast, the bottom 60 percent of the population (those making less than \$41,000) would receive less than 5% of these tax benefits.

When the Democrats offered a substitute bill to give low-income workers incentives to save for their retirement, my GOP colleagues

scoffed at the idea claiming that it was too expensive. In other words, it's too expensive to help rank and file workers save for their retirement, but it's completely affordable to help top executives accumulate wealth for their retirement. The Democratic substitute offered incentives to small businesses to sponsor retirement plans for their low-wage and young workers. I supported this substitute bill because it attempted to help those workers who need it most.

If this Congress plans to spend \$55 billion on the wealthy, then we should be able to offer the same pension opportunities to those who currently do not save for retirement. I opposed H.R. 1102 when it came to the floor in July and I oppose the bill before us today.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF EDUCATION FOR ALL HANDI- CAPPED CHILDREN ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in voicing my support for House Concurrent Resolution 399, which recognizes the federal government's responsibility to educate all handicapped children in our nation. November 29, 2000 will mark the 25th Anniversary of the Education for all Handicapped Children's Act passage into law (Public Law 94-142). The act was later renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

The IDEA established the federal government's objective of educating all of America's children, including those with severe disabilities. In 1986, the act was amended to create a preschool grant program for children ages 3 to 5, with disabilities and an early intervention program for infants and toddlers with disabilities.

Currently, IDEA programs serve an estimated 200,000 infants and toddlers, 600,000 preschoolers and 5.4 million children ages 6 through 21 nationwide. The Houston Independent School District provides educational opportunities for about 21,000 students in the City of Houston through this important program.

I would like to recognize the outstanding work that the Council for Exceptional Children Chapter 100 located in the City of Houston has done. This organization represents the teachers who teach these special children in the Houston area. Because of the dedication of administrators, teachers, parents and the students themselves IDEA can be called an "American Success Story."

I would urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this important Act. I would like to also urge the Senate to act on their version of the Full Funding Bill for IDEA, which is currently awaiting action in the Senate. The House version of this bill H.R. 4055, IDEA Full Funding Act, was passed in the House on Representatives on May 3rd of this year.

TRIBUTE TO BENICIA POLICE CHIEF OTTO GIULIANI UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Benicia Police Chief Otto William Giuliani on the occasion of his retirement after a very busy and successful twenty-eight years of service in law enforcement.

Otto Giuliani began his law enforcement career with the Hayward Police Department, holding numerous positions in his 15-year career there. He was awarded the Hayward Police Department's highest honor, the Medal of Valor, for extraordinary duty on the night of November 29, 1978, when he pried open the door, removed and carried an unconscious man from a wrecked vehicle stuck on the Western Pacific Railroad tracks just as the train struck the vehicle, almost sweeping Officer Giuliani and the victim back into the path of the train. For his action he was recognized by Kiwanis International as Police Officer of the year for 1979 for the California, Nevada and Hawaii Districts, and received the Nathan Hale Award for Heroism.

Otto was a member of the Hayward Kiwanis Club for fifteen years, with eleven years of perfect attendance, he served as president in 1981. He was charter president and two-time distinguished president of the Livermore Kiwanis Club in 1986 and 1987, with seven years of perfect attendance.

He was a member of the Livermore Police Department for seven years, holding the positions of Captain of both the patrol and investigation divisions during separate and concurrent terms, and fulfilling the role of Acting Chief of Police.

Otto is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigations National Academy (FBI/NA 153rd). He was Chief of Police for the Benicia Police department for eight years during which the department initiated Community Oriented Policing, began a formal School Resource Officer Program dedicating police officers to the campuses of Benicia High School and Benicia Middle School, expanded the DARE program to all fifth grade classes in each public and private school in the city; added three police officers to the department by means of federal and state grants; created a Citizen and Police Partnership Program; began the GREAT program to prevent gang activity from entering Benicia from other cities; conducted Citizen Police Academies; created a Parking Adjudication program which was the first of its kind in the nation for which the department received the Helen Putnam Award for Excellence (the League of California Cities' highest recognition); began a Citizen on Patrol program for which the department received national recognition from the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the form of the Webber Seavey Award for Excellence in Police Service to the Community, and raised the professional development of the department by successful completion of either the FBI National Academy or California POST Command