

their parents. We heard some unbelievably moving stories.

The volunteers were honored, but more importantly, the law enforcement officers that we hardly ever commend adequately, because they put their lives on the line every day. They are out there with their incredible determination, their total dedication to getting child abductors and sex criminals off the street.

One of the things that we can do, Mr. Speaker, is to picture them home, and with our program to put pictures of missing children on our envelopes. It works, because one in six children who are published like that are returned to their parents.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage us all to join that challenge and picture our children home.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK AND LUCRETIA FITZPATRICK

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American family and a great American couple. Frank Fitzpatrick and his wife, Lucretia, prepare to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on May 29. They were married in 1950.

Frank and Lucretia moved into Delaware County, where their four daughters were born; and like Frank and Lucretia they have been heavily involved in improving our community. Kathleen Coulston serves the deputy director of Court Services and Chief Probation Officer. Maureen Fitzpatrick serves as a judge in our Court of Common Pleas. Mary Alice Gallagher served as a former deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania and is currently the compliance officer for Christiana Care Health System. Their daughter Lucretia Fitzpatrick gives back to our community as a medical doctor.

I have had the opportunity to work with Frank in a number of capacities, and his wife has been steadfast behind him in all of his endeavors, both in the private sector, the public sector and serving on behalf of nonprofits throughout Pennsylvania and throughout America. In fact, it was Frank Fitzpatrick's first position, where he worked right here on the Hill as the chief of staff for one of my predecessors.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in this celebration of America and a great American couple. Frank and Lucretia, happy 50th.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN W. LAMBERT

(Mr. GUTKNECHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special agronomist from the University of Minnesota, Dr. Jean Lambert.

Jean Lambert was truly a great man who made a substantial impact on the world of agriculture. He was the man who helped make Minnesota one of the Nation's top soybean exporters. Over his career, done on a government salary, Lambert's efforts in variety development and soybean research boosted Minnesota farm income by more than \$200 million.

Jean Lambert came to the University of Minnesota Department of Agronomy as a plant genetics professor in January of 1946. He retired after 36½ years of service in 1982. During his career, Lambert developed 18 soybean varieties adapted to various climatic conditions for Minnesota.

During his career, Dr. Lambert worked with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and advised soybean researchers in Russia, Poland, Hungary, and Romania. He became a world-renowned soybean breeder, but never forgot his goals at the University of Minnesota. He wanted to educate and train undergraduate and graduate students and help the farmers of Minnesota through his research and variety development. He remained a quiet, unassuming man, who loved and respected the people around him, and enjoyed the respect of his colleagues. He was truly a great man.

ASSURING INTERNET ACCESS FOR ALL AMERICANS

(Mr. WELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, over 100 million Americans today have access to the Internet. Seven million new Americans each second access the Internet for the first time. It is a tremendous opportunity, particularly for school children, to use the Internet for their school work and homework; but unfortunately, some are left behind.

If you look at who has access to the Internet, you see the higher the income of the household, the more likely they have Internet access at home. Low-income families say the cost of Internet access is the chief barrier to their children having the opportunity to use the Internet and have a computer at home.

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Mr. Speaker, I am so proud of the leadership that this House has shown this year in removing those barriers to Internet access. We are making a choice: do we want the information superhighway to be a toll way or a freeway?

Just this spring, in less than 1 month, we have eliminated three toll booths on the information super-

highway. Number one, we extended for 5 years the Internet tax moratorium, putting a road block in the way of anyone who wants to impose a tax on Internet access.

Second, just 2 weeks ago, we eliminated the FCC's authority to impose fees and taxes on Internet access; and I am proud today that we eliminated the century-old 3 percent tax on telephone calls. We are removing those toll booths because we want to give greater digital opportunity for all Americans.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The Chair will remind Members to direct their comments to the Chair and not to individuals in the gallery or the listening audience.

REPORT ON CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-248)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) emergency declared in Executive Order 12808 on May 30, 1992, and with respect to the Kosovo emergency declared in Executive Order 13088 on June 9, 1998.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 25, 2000.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO), THE BOSNIAN SERBS, AND KOSOVO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-249)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as expanded to address the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 2000, and the emergency declared with respect to the situation in Kosovo is to continue in effect beyond June 9, 2000.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the "Resolution"), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed by the parties in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement"). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked those funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances until unblocked in accordance with applicable law.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to

the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 30, 2000.

On June 9, 1998, I issued Executive Order 13088, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting New Investment in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Despite months of preparatory consultations and negotiations, representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in March 1999, completely blocked agreement on an internationally backed proposal for a political solution to the Kosovo crisis. Yugoslav forces reinforced positions in the province during the March negotiation and, as negotiations failed, intensified the ethnic cleansing of Albanians from Kosovo. Yugoslav security and paramilitary forces thereby created a humanitarian crisis in which approximately half of Kosovo's population of 2 million had been displaced from the province and an unknown but apparently large portion of the remaining population had been displaced within Kosovo by mid-April.

On April 30, 1999, I issued Executive Order 13121, "Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting Trade Transactions Involving the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Response to the Situation in Kosovo." Executive Order 13121 revises and supplements Executive Order 13088 to expand the blocking regime by revoking an exemption for certain financial transactions provided in Executive Order 13088; to impose a general ban on all U.S. exports and reexports to and imports from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)") or the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro; and to prohibit any transaction or dealing by a U.S. person related to trade with or to the FRY (S&M) or the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro. In addition, Executive Order 13121 directs that special consideration be given to Montenegro and the humanitarian needs of refugees from Kosovo and other civilians within the FRY (S&M) in the implementation of the Order. Finally, Executive Order 13121 also supplements Executive Order 13088 to direct that the commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end-use in the FRY (S&M) be authorized subject to appropriate safeguards to pre-

vent diversion to military, paramilitary, or political use by the Governments of the FRY (S&M), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

This situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond June 9, 2000.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 25, 2000.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3916.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO MILES LERMAN

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor Mr. Miles Lerman for the great service he has provided this country. Few individuals can match the contributions that Mr. Lerman has made in creating and shaping the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. His efforts in turning a dream into a reality and in the museum's achievements under his guidance and leadership represent the apex of an extraordinary life. Culminating in his serving on the United States Holocaust Memorial Council since its inception in 1980 and as its chairman from 1993 until April of this year.

As a native of Tomaszow, Poland, Mr. Lerman was born into a family that had, for 6 generations, operated flour mills near the site of what would become the Nazi death camp, Belzec. He was captured by the Nazis and imprisoned in a slave labor camp where he was forced to break up tombstones taken from a Jewish cemetery, some of them 300 years old, so that the Nazis could construct a highway they would use in their advancement into the Soviet Union.

In 1942, he escaped, organized a resistance group, and spent the next 2 years fighting the Nazis as a partisan