

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## KOSOVA—PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

## HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, July 19, several foreign policy experts gathered at the American Enterprise Institute, a prestigious research organization here in Washington, DC, to discuss the topic "Kosova: The Next Balkan Flashpoint?" The participants of this panel discussion unanimously agreed that in a short time the bloodshed in former Yugoslavia would spread to the Republic of Kosova, where for the past 5 years Serbian authorities have imposed the harshest policies of repression and terror against 2 million defenseless Albanians.

One of the panelists, former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, took the United States and the entire world community to task for our nonexistent policy in Kosova. According to Ambassador Kirkpatrick, "passivity gives consent" to aggression and conquest. Indeed, we have seen the danger of international passivity first hand in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The world cannot afford to let Kosova become the next victim of brutal Serbian expansionism.

Last May, Congressman ELIOT ENGEL and I introduced the Kosova Peace and Democracy Act whose primary purpose was to prevent a spillover of the Balkans conflict until substantial progress toward peace and stability have been made there. Serbia cannot be rewarded with the lifting of sanctions until there is freedom and an end of repression throughout all the Balkan States.

As Ambassador Kirkpatrick noted, in the Balkans there exists "a highly contagious process of violence." Let us act before millions more are killed. I commend Ambassador Kirkpatrick's comments to my colleagues and urge them to lend their support to the Kosova Peace and Democracy Act.

REMARKS OF HON. JEANE KIRKPATRICK,  
FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS

I would just like to emphasize the importance of this process of spreading repression and spreading violence in the entire region. The fact is that there has been spreading violence and repression from beginning of Milosevic's efforts to extend his power, beginning of course, in Kosova.

I'm certain I'm not the only person in the room who's heard officials of Slovenia and Croatia describe their review that Milosevic's repression of Kosova and his arbitrary unilateral revocation of Kosova's autonomy was probably the single most important factor of their countries' decisions to pursue independence from Serbia.

Because they could see in Milosevic's policies in Kosova a pattern of repression from the beginning. That pattern of repression that Marshall and Paula have both described, has, of course, continued. And until

it has deprived the Albanian population of Kosova, most economic and social and civil and political rights created a large refugee population.

So let there be no doubt that we are discussing here a highly contagious process of violence. It's as contagious as a pathology as plague or any other deadly disease which has spread from repression in Kosova to repression and violence against Solvenia, then against Bosnia-Herzegovina, then throughout the continuing repression in Kosova, spreading into Macedonia, creating a destabilizing behavior in Albania with large refugee populations and Macedonia.

This is not a single phenomenon except in so far as we describe Milosevic's policies of repression and conquest as a single phenomenon. There is no "Slovenia problem," "Croatian problem," "Bosnia problem" "Kosovo-Albanian-Macedonian problem."

There is a process of highly contagious repression and violence which has already created very great destruction of human lives, security, and happiness and families and property and, of course, of peace in that region. And this process of contagion threatens to continue, quite simply.

What I would like to emphasize is that it is, in my judgment, a complete mistake to describe these difficulties as difficulties resulting from ethnic diversity or ethnic differences. They are problems that result from repressive policies and violence on the part of the most important military power in the region, namely Serbia. Where there has been an opportunity for people in the region to resist Milosevic force by force, or threat of use of force, to deter the use of force, by the threat of use of force, then there is, in fact, a kind of peace, a cold peace, for example, as in Slovenia.

When Slovenes were able to surprise Serbian efforts at conquest in Slovenia, demonstrating that they had, in fact, been able to acquire and preserve enough arms in Slovenia to provide the rudiments of self-defense for themselves.

Croatia was also able to provide the rudiments of self-defense for itself, despite the arms embargo, taking advantage of its useful borders. Croatia was able to deter Serbian aggression. Because Bosnia has not been able to defend itself and acquire the rudiments of self-defense because of the extremely unjust and unreasonable arms embargo which penalizes only Bosnians, it has not been able to contain Serbian aggression in Bosnia.

And because the people of Kosova have been almost entirely helpless, unarmed, defenseless, confronting Serbian policies of conquest and repression, they have been unable to defend themselves, and so the repression spreads.

I fear that Macedonia is another example of a people unable to deter aggression by a threat to defend itself and its own borders. The problem that should be clear is not the diversity of the people of the region, the problem is the policy of repression and violence. And the solution to the policy of repression and violence is, of course, democracy and pluralism, in fact; it is respect for the rights of all the people in the region.

We have a very bad habit of looking at diverse people and if they begin to kill each

other, to conclude that they are killing each other because they are diverse people. It is not the ethnic diversity that is causing the mass slaughter in Rwanda. It is some very identifiable policies of some very identifiable power groups who manage to achieve the arms to slaughter their neighbors. And it's past time that we identify the problem for what it is, a problem of repression and conquest and violence.

Once we understand that, then we understand that like all other experiences with violence and repression, this one will have no natural boundaries. It will continue to spread. There isn't an identifiable ethnic group that we could say, "well, that's the ultimate boundary, they won't move beyond there."

I note, personally, with a chill down my spine, the pressures that derive from the flow of huge populations into Albania, into Italy, where, now comes the chill, the first fascist members of parliament and government in post-World War II Italy today sit. That's contagion and violence.

And I note, too, the unstable borders and the existence of movements and persons with an attraction to violence in other parts of Eastern and Central Europe. And I fear not just for the region, but for Europe, in fact. I note the total failure of European institutions for collective security. Total failure of European institutions for containing conflicts and for adjudicating conflicts of human rights violations, no matter how massive.

I note the failure of the United Nations machinery for settling conflicts among peoples in Europe. And I note the failure of diplomacy, again and again and again. And I note, finally, that alas, the saddest blow of all, personally, is the failure of NATO. And the fact that NATO has become itself afflicted by the failure of the European and UN institutions for collective security, today suffers from the same paralysis for having today submitted to the complicated operational, hierarchies of control which make effective action possible.

I think there are many lessons from this experience, all of them grim. One is that for the nations in Central Europe, membership in the United Nations, with all that it implies about legitimacy and recognition by the international community, cannot be regarded as a reliable guarantor of the security of any one of those new nations. And I note also that diplomacy cannot necessarily be relied on to forestall aggression. The peacekeeping cannot necessarily make any positive contribution but can, in fact, serve the purposes of aggressors in the region.

I, as an American, feel very sad to see the passivity of the Western democracies, particularly of our own country, particularly in the face of repression, aggression, conquest. I note that passivity gives consent. I note also that there is something even worse than being passive in the face of repression and aggression and conquest, and that is actually assisting it, which I very much fear the United States may commit itself to by using American forces to enforce boundaries imposed by aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina under the existing plan.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

I am reminded, as I'm sure many of us have been, by the comment of Winston Churchill in his last volume on the Second World War. He told the story of how the great Western democracies had triumphed over dictatorship and were again free to repeat their errors.

#### UNTIL THERE'S A CURE DAY

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, the San Francisco Giants defeated the Colorado Rockies by a score of 9 to 4. But something far more important happened at Candlestick Park yesterday than Matt Williams' league leading 39th and 40th home runs. The Giants sponsored "Until There's A Cure Day," becoming the first professional sports franchise to set aside a day solely dedicated to the fight against AIDS.

The Giants donated \$1 from every ticket sold to San Francisco nonprofit organizations. With the sale of T-shirts and other items, the team raised more than \$100,000 in a single afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, what the San Francisco Giants have done is as all-American as Abner Doubleday's sport itself—they've extended their hands and hearts to those in their community who need help. All-star relief pitcher Rod Beck and his wife have donated their time and energy to pediatric AIDS foundations for several years. His teammates and the rest of the Giants organizations have pledged to continue speaking out on the need for more dialog, education, and compassion regarding the disease.

The San Francisco Giants deserve our congratulations and support. Because of the Giants, many others have a chance to win.

#### VOTE CORRECTION

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there was an error in the rollcall votes of the Rules Committee on the SBA rule which were printed with my remarks in the Friday, July 29 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page H6469. On vote No. 3, the Rohrabacher amendment, Mr. BONIOR was listed as "not voting" when in fact he had voted "no." We apologize for this error. At this point in the RECORD I include the corrected vote tallies. The materials follow:

ROLLCALL VOTES IN THE RULES COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE PROPOSED RULE ON H.R. 4801, SMALL BUSINESS REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENT ACT OF 1994, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1994

1. Open Rule—This amendment to the proposed rule provides for one-hour of general debate and an open amendment process. (Vote: Defeated 4-7). Yeas—Solomon, Quillen, Dreier, Goss. Nays—Moakley, Derrick, Beilenson, Bonior, Hall, Gordon, Slaughter. Not Voting: Frost, Wheat.

2. Kim (CA)—Sense of Congress that employer mandates would be destructive to small businesses and that the SBA should not use any funds authorized in the bill to promote the inclusion of employer mandates in health care reform legislation. (Vote: Defeated 4-6). Yeas—Solomon, Quillen, Dreier, Goss. Nays—Moakley, Derrick, Beilenson, Bonior, Hall, Slaughter. Not Voting: Frost, Wheat, Gordon.

3. Rohrabacher (CA)—Provides that no amounts provided in this Act may be used to provide financial or other assistance to illegal aliens. (Vote: Defeated 5-6). Yeas—Solomon, Quillen, Dreier, Goss, Beilenson. Nays—Moakley, Derrick, Bonior, Hall, Gordon, Slaughter. Not Voting: Frost, Wheat.

4. Adoption of Rule—(Adopted 7-4). Yeas—Moakley, Derrick, Beilenson, Bonior, Hall, Gordon, Slaughter. Nays—Solomon, Quillen, Dreier, Goss. Not Voting: Frost, Wheat.

#### TRIBUTE TO DORIS SCHULTZE

### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to publicly acknowledge outstanding individuals of our Nation.

I rise today to recognize one such individual, Doris Schultze, for her many years of dedication and service at Community School Board 18. Doris has also been active in civic, religious, and charitable organizations. She was secretary and president of the PTA of P.S. 114; she helped organize and served as vice president of the PTA of I.S. 68; and was president of the combined PTA's of Canarsie. Doris was chairperson of the Canarsie Mental Health Clinic and a member for the Canarsie Reformed Church, where she taught Sunday school. Her years of work in education shows that she understands the value of investing in this country's most precious resource, our children.

Doris is a charter member of Community School Board District 18 and now serves as vice president of this organization. As she begins her retirement, I know that her time will be well spent with her husband Werner, their children Andrew and Carol and her grandson Andrew.

I'm sure I speak on behalf of many members of the community who have either worked with Doris, or have experienced the benefits of her hard work when I thank this remarkable individual.

#### HOMELESS VETERANS ASSISTANCE RESOLUTION

### HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to sponsor a resolution to assist homeless veterans. The sense of this resolution is clear. It calls on Congress to provide a more propor-

tionate share of Federal funds for homeless assistance to veterans and to the VA, which manages a number of homeless assistance programs and activities.

There is little question about the seriousness of the problem. On any given night over a quarter million veterans are homeless, with perhaps twice as many experiencing homelessness over the course of a year. Studies indicate that veterans make up approximately one-third of the homeless adult population and, in some areas, half or more of the adult male homeless population.

But despite these facts, the VA receives less than 7 percent of funds provided for all Federal homeless assistance programs. Though funding for fiscal year 1995 is only partially accomplished at this date, the version recently approved by the House gave HUD a 45-percent increase for HUD homeless assistance programs. This would move HUD funding to \$1.120 billion from \$823 million. At the same time VA received an additional \$11 million for programs to assist homeless veterans totaling \$76.8 million.

Homeless veterans require not only shelter and food, but frequently treatment for a number of personal problems sometimes closely linked to their military service—war-related trauma like post-traumatic stress disorder, service-connected disabilities, mental illness, substance abuse, economic hardship, missed opportunities from being in the service, and lack of developed job skills.

The VA has clearly demonstrated its effectiveness in addressing homelessness among veterans. However, VA program staff and the capacity of VA's programs to serve homeless veterans falls far short of providing the assistance these former soldiers require. Despite good faith efforts, VA simply doesn't have the resources to adequately address homeless veterans' issues.

Given the sheer number of veterans who are homeless, it is prudent that all agencies involved in homeless assistance reach out directly to assist homeless veterans. To put a dent in this problem, there must be a designated commitment to help homeless veterans.

Even at HUD, which has identified helping to reduce homelessness in America as its No. 1 priority, there seems to be little recognition of the need for veteran specific programs. Earlier this year, for example, HUD awarded grants to support groups in innovative homeless programs across the country with less than 2 percent going specifically to serve the one-third of the homeless who are veterans.

Even when some non-VA programs state that they place a special emphasis on the identification of and assistance to veterans, there is little to back it up. FEMA, for example, makes such a claim, but an analysis of recent budgets shows that less than one-tenth of 1 percent of their budget went to veteran activities.

My resolution would call on non-VA agencies to target a greater portion of their efforts toward veteran specific homeless programs.

These men and women who once proudly wore the uniform of the U.S. Armed Forces are now struggling to survive. They once stood for us; now, we must stand for them. They deserve the best we can give.

This is what my resolution is all about—an effort to reach out to the one-third of the adult homeless population that has served their country in the armed services and help return them to productive lives.

We don't need to reinvent the wheel. We only have to retarget our approach.

Since one-third of the homeless are veterans and Congress has established an array of Federal programs to help return the homeless to self-sufficient and productive lives, shouldn't veterans and the VA receive a proportionate share of resources for treatment?

I urge my colleagues to join Representatives FLOYD SPENCE, GEORGE SANGMEISTER, CHRIS SMITH, MIKE BILIRAKIS, CORRINE BROWN, JACK QUINN, SPENCER BACHUS, CHARLIE RANGEL, RON MACHTELEY, RICK SANTORUM, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, and myself in cosponsoring this resolution to assist homeless veterans.

FORMER BUSH ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICIAL SAYS KOSOVA PEACE  
AND DEMOCRACY ACT "IS RIGHT  
ON THE MARK"

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently several prominent foreign policy experts gathered for a panel discussion on the situation in Kosovo. All of the panelists agreed that the United States and the world community should do more to end Serbian repression against the ethnic Albanian population of Kosovo.

One of the participants, Paula Dobriansky, a former member of the National Security Council staff and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights in the Bush administration stated that the Kosovo Peace and Democracy Act, H.R. 4115, was "right on the mark." According to Ms. Dobriansky, this legislation, which I and Representative SUSAN MOLINARI introduced last May, includes a "critical linkage" of improvements in Kosovo before sanctions against the Serbs are lifted.

I am encouraged that foreign policy experts such as Paula Dobriansky agree on the importance of utilizing our leverage over Belgrade until its brutal policies are reversed. I commend Ms. Dobriansky's remarks to my colleagues and urge them to support the Kosovo legislation.

I ask that the text of Paula Dobriansky's remarks be included at this point in the RECORD. AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE [AEI] PRESS BRIEFING—KOSOVA: THE NEXT BALKAN FLASH POINT?

Paula Dobriansky, former State Department and National Security Council official:

First, I'd like to thank AEI and Patrick Glynn for holding this panel. It is most timely and quite critical. I'd like to address three points this morning. First, what is the potential for a major outbreak of violence in Kosovo, and what is the situation in Kosovo today? Secondly, what are the ramifications of such violence for the region and for American interests? And also, thirdly, what essentially have been US policies toward Kosovo, and what should they be?

In Kosovo we are already witnessing, I believe, what essentially constitutes Serbian

premeditated ethnic cleaning and repression of the some 2.5 million Albanians living there who, as you know, constitute 90% of the population. In other words, the spillover of the Balkan conflict has occurred and is, in fact, escalating. If you look at what's just happened from 1993-94, we have witnessed an escalation of human rights abuses and the increasing tensions placed on the Albanians living in Kosovo. Serbia's unilateral revocation of Kosovo's autonomous status in March of 1989, I believe, was a harbinger of subsequent events. Recently, Dr. Gashi of the Council for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms in Kosovo was here in the United States and testified before Congress. In his testimony, he characterizes what he deems to be the situation in Kosovo today. He said, "the Serbian strategy is to change the ethnicity of Kosovo through institutionalized discrimination and structural repression. Its goal is ethnic cleansing without open war at this time, but with daily police brutality.

We are essentially observing nothing less than a systematic, premeditated, cultural genocide of the Albanian population in Kosovo by Serbia. Among the shameless methods that have been utilized are, as you know, the suspension of the provincial government, the closing of Albanian language schools, and, in fact, the virtual overturn of the Albanian language, history, curriculum which have been virtually eradicated from the main university in Kosovo and we've witnessed the building of an alternate university which has Albanian language and history. We have also witnessed the widespread dismissals of Albanian professionals from Kosovo's public institutions, arbitrary arrests and detentions of Albanian officials and citizens. Virtually what can be characterized is essentially the existence of an apartheid system there. Serbs have taken actions to strain the Albanian population and essentially to provoke situations which I think, they hope can provide them with the pretext to use force.

As a buffer against that the strategy of President Rugova has essentially been to wield a peaceful resistance campaign in the face of daily repression and he's been very successful by having pursued this campaign in thwarting or deterring any kind of outbreak of violence or giving the Serbian police or others the pretext for sparking a conflict as results of an incident. President Rugova's stoic and what has often been described as Gandhian-like efforts have prevented conflicts from spreading, but it truly has taken a substantial toll on the Albanian population. In fact, only this year in the first quarter, human rights organizations have recorded over some 3,000 incidents of police brutality.

So, in sum, on the first point, the potential for outbreak of violence in Kosovo and, if you will, the expansion of the conflict in the most violent way, I think, is great. Why? First, as I already described the spillover effect is ongoing and a foundation has already been laid by the fact that Kosovo's provincial autonomy has been rescinded, and also the expansion of the scope and the extent of the repression that has occurred there.

Secondly, I think it can be said for these very reasons it's clear that an investment has already been made on the part of Serbia, the groundwork has been laid. Thirdly, I think you have to factor into the calculus that Serbia will also be evaluating the United States lack of resolution on policies toward the region at large and toward this area in particular, no less the West. The US will, in all likelihood, not act, despite its

statement that it plans to utilize force if there's an outbreak or violent conflict in Kosovo. And the likelihood that our troops in Macedonia will be utilized to cross the border is also rather unlikely from their calculus. And fourthly, I'd say that in looking at the prospects for peace from the peace plan already from the reports today and even regardless, I think even if this moved forward in what ever shape or form, I think it can be said that the prospects for peace are somewhat negligible. And given that, and given the underpinning of the plan—the legitimization of Serbian aggression—I think it can be said that again, in the overall calculus, this can lead toward the assumption that there is no reason for Serbia not to continue with its aggressive plan forward in Kosovo.

What are the ramifications of an outbreak of violence in Kosovo? I think they are very great for the region and for US interests. Some of the reasons include: first, given the ethnic fabric of the region, conflict will certainly and inevitably trigger the involvement of other neighboring countries, including two NATO members. Turkey has already expressed itself quite vocally on the grave circumstances in Kosovo and has forged a very close relationship with Albania. Albania also has been very vocal and is expected not to just sit by in this case. Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria. Consequently, I think it can be said that the scope of the conflict will be quite damaging and quite dangerous for European security. Such a conflict will inevitably have a very destabilizing influence in Europe, as a whole. This, in turn, has ramifications for US interests—our interests in preserving peace and stability on the Continent and elsewhere, in particular, the former Soviet Union.

We can also expect the increase of refugees. Already there's a substantial number as a result of the Bosnian conflict. This can only be expected to increase as a result of an outbreak of violence in Kosovo and obviously will have political and social ramifications. And also, the economic impact of such a population dislocation will be quite great. The outbreak of violence certainly, then, will have political, economic, social and security consequences that I believe have direct bearing on American interests in securing a stable and peaceful Europe. So now, not to act, and to deter such a broad based conflict from occurring I think would be quite unfortunate.

This brings me to my last point about US policies: what are US policies at this time and what should they be? First, one policy that I think the United States should continue is the rendering of humanitarian aid. The Albanians in Kosovo have suffered quite greatly and the tragedy is quite large and significant. From that standpoint, I would hope that humanitarian aid would continue to be rendered. In fact, recently Senator D'Amato has proposed legislation recommending the rendering of \$8 million dollars of humanitarian assistance to Kosovo.

Secondly, I think its very important to have a very vibrant and active strategy which should be continued in furthering democratic, technical assistance to the region at large. Certainly to Bulgaria, certainly to Albania, to Romania, no less to those other countries which comprise what constituted the former Yugoslavia. Their strong democratic and economic development is in our interest because that kind of stability is critical for the region. I'd like to cite the recent visit of the Albanian Defense Minister Shalali, a very good visit with our

Defense Secretary Perry in which there was an exchange about the importance of a strong relationship between the US and Albania. These kinds of actions I think are important and should be continued. Also it's important to continue the very vigorous recognition of President Rugova as the legitimate leader of Kosova. Not only on the part of the US, but on the part of the West at large. And in this regard, I would hope to see that the United States would actually take a more active role as has been urged by many, in the mediation between Albanians and Serbs over such issues as schools and over Albanian language.

In other words, we should make it vitally clear that the solution to the conflict does not rest with the peace plan. I believe it will not necessarily be observed and will not necessarily bring peace to the region. There has been set forth in Congress the Kosova Peace and Democracy act which, I think, is right on the mark. The essence of it is that given the repressive situation in Kosova, the United States should insist that the international economic sanctions should not be lifted until the Kosova crisis is resolved. That kind of linkage is critical.

We also must be far more vocal and vigilant that Serbia has been very outspoken about the rights of Serbs. I think there are legitimate concerns just as Serbia should have, in some cases, about the rights of Serbs. But having said that, the same argument can be made, and should be made, very forcefully that if you have that principle on one hand, then you should have the same principle in not denying the rights of Albanians in Kosova. Finally, I would just say that all efforts should be made to establish such linkages in US policy. They have not been made to date, and they need to be made. And in sum, only a strong, a decisive and preventive action, I believe, can help Kosova now and in the future.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a nationwide grassroots effort to combat crime that is gaining momentum and that deserves our recognition and our support.

As my colleagues know, I have a consistent voting record on advocating tough punishment for violent criminals coupled with smart crime prevention efforts. Just this week, conferees agreed on the final provisions of the toughest crime bill ever—a bill that contains truth in sentencing provisions to ensure that violent criminals stay in prison until they have served their sentences. This bill also includes progressive crime prevention strategies, to stop crime and violence in our cities, neighborhoods, and schools. Such measures include antigang programs, the Youth Employment and Skills project, and the Midnight Sports Program.

While prevention and intervention programs for youth are essential, another critical component of prevention is community involvement. Statistics clearly demonstrate that when neighborhood residents take an active interest in fighting back against violence and crime in their communities, their efforts pay off.

The National Association of Town Watch is celebrating the 11th Annual National Night Out, a unique drug and crime prevention event, scheduled for Tuesday, August 2, 1994. National Night Out is designed to: First, heighten crime and drug prevention awareness; second, generate support for, and participation in, local level anticrime programs; third, strengthen police-community relations; and fourth, send a message that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back against crime.

Last year, over 8,650 communities from all States turned out for this event. This year, the National Association of Town Watch is expecting nearly 26 million people throughout the country to participate in this important effort. In the district I am privileged to represent, the city of Rohnert Park, CA, will be the first city in Sonoma County to participate in National Night Out. I commend them for their participation and for the city's interest in turning this event into an annual city function.

This nationwide effort is run by volunteers with the assistance and contributions of various public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and businesses. In the community of Rohnert Park, local merchants are supporting the night out and other efforts to keep the neighborhoods safe by contributing merchandise and funds to the local neighborhood watch program. Their contributions have included a variety of needed materials such as flashlights, communication equipment, specially designed neighborhood watch jackets that are easy to recognize, food and drinks for volunteers, and photocopying to help get the word out about the event.

The remarkable Neighborhood Watch Program in Rohnert Park's C section is generating active participation in our local community and promoting partnerships between local law enforcement and neighborhood residents. Similar results are being experienced throughout the Nation, as the active participation in National Night Out demonstrates. It is absolutely essential that government at all levels—and citizens throughout the Nation—lend their strong support to these efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the dedicated volunteers and community leaders who are protecting our facilities in Rohnert Park and other communities throughout the Nation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting neighborhood crime watch programs and National Night Out.

#### SUPPORT FOR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (S. 725)

**HON. JIM SLATTERY**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Chairman WAXMAN and Chairman DINGELL, who have worked diligently on the Minority Health Improvement Act (H.R. 3869), which included the House version of the Traumatic Brain Injury Act (H.R. 3121). This legislation passed the House on May 23, 1994. I would also like to thank Senator KENNEDY for his work on the Traumatic Brain Injury Act in

the Senate (S. 725), which is the legislation we are considering under suspension of the rules today.

I strongly support this legislation. I introduced a similar bill in the House (H.R. 3121), along with Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PALLONE and Mr. QUILLEN, because I believed it was extremely important to provide funding for research and prevention and for the establishment of programs related to traumatic brain injury [TBI]. I believe that TBI Act would provide States the opportunity to access Federal funds that are necessary for expanding the additional services statewide. I am pleased to see that the Traumatic Brain Injury Act will now be authorized so that we can begin to focus our efforts on appropriations for this very important program.

In human and economic terms, traumatic brain injury is one of the most devastating injuries a person can sustain. Rehabilitative treatment interventions must be significantly improved in order to adequately address the complexity of the medical consequences associated with traumatic brain injury. Survivors of TBI are among the most underserved populations in our country, often receiving incorrect diagnoses and inappropriate treatment, and sometimes no treatment at all. Survivors of severe TBI are often inappropriately institutionalized solely in order to receive subsistence care. In addition, families of survivors of TBI often have no other choice but to institutionalize their loved ones in lieu of home and community-based programs.

The economic consequences of TBI are no less significant than the human costs. With over 500,000 individuals who require hospitalization per year due to head injuries, society incurs \$25 billion per year in direct and indirect costs of medical treatment, rehabilitative and support services, and lost income. Estimated lifetime costs to care for a survivor of severe traumatic brain injury can exceed \$4 million.

The Traumatic Brain Injury Act addresses these problems by enhancing public awareness of head injury prevention. This legislation will help raise public awareness of the serious risks and tragic consequences of head injuries and will designate a Federal agency to oversee and promote projects to prevent traumatic brain injury and to assist in rehabilitation efforts across the Nation.

The legislation will assist States in creating advisory boards to coordinate citizen participation in community traumatic brain injury programs and will create a registry to advance epidemiologic research efforts across the Nation. This bill also calls for major studies to be conducted on the causes and prevention of brain injury. It also emphasizes the discovery and use of unique ways to prevent injury and heighten individual responsibility.

The Traumatic Brain Injury Act, which emphasizes prevention and treatment options, will help these individuals and their families cope with the debilitating and lifelong consequences of these tragic accidents.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

## TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH A. FISHER

**HON. JOHN T. MYERS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 1, 1994*

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions of praise and regret that I announce the impending retirement of my experienced and dedicated staff director on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Joe Fisher. Joe is one of the rare individuals who has shown dedication and commitment to public service. Joe first came to the Hill back in 1969 as press secretary to the former Senator Ralph Smith of Illinois. He then moved over to the newly formed Postal Rate Commission and served as the secretary to the Commission. Joe returned to Capitol Hill and served as staff director on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee for former Representative Edward Derwinski of Illinois. He retained this post through three successive ranking minority members including former Representative Gene Taylor of Missouri, Representative BEN GILMAN of New York, and myself.

Joe has demonstrated a keen political savvy while adroitly working with Members on both sides of the aisle. He oversaw legislation reforming the Civil Service, the Federal Employees Retirement System, the Postal Service, and Government ethics. Anyone with even a passing interest in committee issues agrees that Joe is universally recognized as an expert in civil service and postal issues. Staff members sharing his dedication to public service are hard to find these days and his abilities and institutional memory will prove irreplaceable.

Before coming to Capitol Hill, Joe served as a member of the fourth estate and worked as a reporter and editor for several Illinois daily newspapers. He first worked as a reporter at the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald. He later served as the State capital reporter for the Rockford Register-Republic. Joe was later promoted to chief political editor for the Rockford Morning-Herald and Register-Republic. Joe is a Chicago native and received both his bachelors and masters degrees from Northwestern University.

I know I speak for all the members and staff of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee when I extend my best wishes to Joe and his wife Eleanor, his five daughters, and grandchildren for a happy, healthy, and fulfilling retirement.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRANK GATTI  
AND LETICIA FARAJANI**HON. SUSAN MOLINARI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 1, 1994*

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishments of two outstanding members of the medical community in my district of Brooklyn. The women's auxiliary of Victory Memorial Hospital will honor Dr. Frank Gatti, director of medical affairs, and

Leticia Farajani, R.N., administrator of the skilled nursing facility, in October. I would like to take this opportunity to honor them myself today.

Dr. Frank Gatti graduated from the University of Rome in 1957 after completing his B.S. in pre-medical education and his M.A. in education at New York University. He completed a rotating internship at Coney Island Hospital in 1958 and then became the director of health service and emergency service at Elmhurst General Hospital until 1960. In 1960, he started his own practice in Brooklyn which continues to thrive today. He has been an active member of the Victory Memorial Hospital since 1961, serving as the secretary, vice president and three terms as president on the medical executive committee. He was appointed the director of family practice from 1983 to 1991 and he continues to serve as the director of medical affairs, which he has done since 1989. He has obtained diplomate status by the American Board of Family Practice through charter board certification. He is Florida Board certified and serves as the chief medical examiner of the city of New York. His service to his community has been outstanding. I applaud his efforts and recognize his accolades of achievement.

Leticia Farajani, L.N.H.A. currently serves as the full time administrator of Victory Memorial Hospital Skilled Nursing Center. She came to the United States from the Philippines and received her baccalaureate degree in nursing. She was awarded an M.A. in health education from Columbia University. She worked at Seaview Hospital in Staten Island as director of nursing services for 7 years, later serving as associate director and associate executive director. Later, she was appointed as director of nursing services at a Brooklyn community hospital where she worked for 5 years. In 1989, she was awarded a certificate from the top 40 management program. She orchestrated a phase one opening of a 150 bed skilled nursing facility at Victory Memorial Hospital Skilled Nursing Center. She is currently preparing for her diplomate and fellowship examination for the American College of Health Care Executives. Her long term goal is to establish a medical-social model adult day care program open to members of the Bay Ridge community.

I applaud the remarkable distinctions bestowed upon Dr. Frank Gatti and Leticia Farajani, R.N. and I am proud to have them as constituents in my community.

YOUNG AMBASSADORS FROM  
ROMANIA**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 1, 1994*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to share with my colleagues a recent event at Children's Hospital National Medical Center that provided a touching moment and an encouraging commentary about what we can learn from our children.

A group of Romanian teenagers touring the United States stopped at the hospital to

present a concert of traditional Romanian music and folkdances for the young patients. The artists were chosen to come to the United States as an example of Romania's best and brightest young students. And they were delightful goodwill ambassadors.

To the accompaniment of folk instruments, 10 of Romania's Young Ambassadors in colorful Romanian costumes performed traditional dances. The performers also presented a very professional program of classical music.

The concert was a welcome note of cheer for the hospital patients and an opportunity for them to experience another culture. For the performers, it was a chance to say a small thank you to the United States for our support of Romania's efforts to overcome its bleak history of communism and dictatorship.

And it was another reminder of the innate goodness in our children that should serve as a model for all adults.

My congratulations and thanks to those young ambassadors from Romania.

HONORING DR. STUART E.  
GOTTHOLD ON HIS RETIREMENT  
AS SUPERINTENDENT OF LOS  
ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOLS**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 1, 1994*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and dedicated educator, Dr. Stuart E. Gothold, superintendent of Los Angeles County Schools.

As superintendent, Dr. Gothold has dedicated over 35 years of service to providing our children with a superior public education. Responsible for 200 school sites, 3,400 employees, 15,000 students, and an annual budget of \$339 million, he has gained a reputation as an effective administrator and visionary leader who has admirably led county schools through tough economic times.

Dr. Gothold is well respected and admired for his involvement in local, county, State and national issues and efforts to improve our educational system. Most notably, he has directed the development of strategic plans to position the office of education as a key voice in California public education; established model choice high schools—arts and international business—on California State University campuses; and established community-based schools for at-risk youth.

In addition to his extensive professional responsibilities, Dr. Gothold has volunteered countless hours to the community. He is co-chair of the Los Angeles County Music Center Education Council, co-chair of Rebuild Los Angeles Education task force, and active member of countless civic organizations, including Workforce Los Angeles, Los Angeles Area Boy Scouts Council, the United Way campaign, and the Santa Fe Springs Rotary Club.

As he assumes new challenges as clinical professor of educational administration at the University of Southern California, he leaves behind a legacy of commitment and dedication to the educational well-being of our children. His footsteps will be hard to follow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this distinguished educator, Dr. Stuart E. Gothold, and in saluting him for his exemplary leadership and outstanding service to Los Angeles County Schools, and in particular, to the students in my congressional district.

THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
TOWN OF KINGSTON, NH

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, this weekend is a special time for the town of Kingston, NH, for its residents are celebrating the town's 300th anniversary.

They can be proud that through the centuries, their town has been a positive example to others of a cohesive, working community. And, these traits have made the town a welcome location for people of all ages.

From its most famous citizen, Josiah Bartlett, New Hampshire got its first president as well as a medical society. As more years passed, many a fine selectman, town clerk, treasurer, moderator, fire and law officer have helped to make Kingston the sound community it is today. The town grew with a band stand in 1875, Sanborn Seminary in 1883, a library in 1898, electricity in 1912, and its first fire truck in 1924.

In 1969, 2,900 residents were proud to call Kingston home and that number now stands at 6,500. In 1970, the historical museum began along with the recreation commission and VFW Post 1088. The year 1979 provided the town with the community house followed in 1981 with Kingston Pines, a home for the elderly. Cable television first came Kingston's way in 1982. And just this year, the new police station reached completion.

Kingston also takes pride in its schools and churches along with civic, recreational, and business endeavors. In fact, Nichols Poultry has promoted chicken in the Poultry Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, the good people of Kingston have reason to take pride in their heritage and I join with them in paying tribute to the spirit, hard work, and vision of the town's ancestors. I'm confident that when Kingston celebrates another 100 years, our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will look back upon this time with optimism and prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE "TIM"  
PEIRCE

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate George "Tim" Peirce on his contribution to the aviation industry and the borough of Queens on the occasion of his retirement from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

He was recognized for his tireless efforts on June 30, 1994, at the Terrace on the Park in Flushing Meadows Corona Park, Corona, NY, located in the Seventh Congressional District of New York, which I have the pleasure of representing.

Tim Peirce was born in Worcester, MA. He graduated from the University of Massachusetts with a degree in business administration. His military service included the U.S. Naval Reserve Submarine Corps, followed by active duty as a pilot with the U.S. Air Force and the Massachusetts Air National Guard, flying F-86 jet aircraft.

Mr. Speaker, Tim accepted employment with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey in 1961, as an industrial engineer. In 1969, on temporary assignment with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Tim served as the first airport manager of Stewart Airport in Newburgh, NY. Assigned to LaGuardia Airport in 1970 as supervisor of maintenance services and in 1973 as assistant manager, Tim was promoted to the position of general manager of LaGuardia Airport in 1975. Presently, he holds the position of assistant director for capacity management.

In addition, he serves as a leader and member of numerous community organizations. He is a member of the advisory board of the College of Aeronautics in Flushing, Queens; a member of the board of directors of the Queens Chamber of Commerce; former president and a current member of the board of directors at the LaGuardia Airport Kiwanis Club; member and past chairman of the Salvation Army's Queen's County advisory board; member of the board of directors of the Court Foundation; member and past chairman of the advisory board of the Queen's Lighthouse for the Blind; member of the board of directors of the Lighthouse, Inc.; member of the board of directors of Operation Sail 1986; past president, and member of the board of directors of the North Beach Club; member of the board of directors, president and treasurer of Operation Sail in 1992; vice chairman of the Operation Sail, Inc. and a member of the board of directors of America's Sail.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Peirce for his dedication not only to his career, but also to his community. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Tim Peirce on his very special day.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for

printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, August 2, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 3

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1629, to revise the Public Health Service Act to provide for expanding and intensifying activities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases with respect to lupus, proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Science Foundation, proposed legislation relating to mental health and substance abuse programs, and pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain legal issues with regard to the Whitewater Development Company, Inc., and Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

SD-106

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 2101, to provide for the establishment of mandatory State-operated comprehensive one-call systems to protect all underground facilities from being damaged by any excavations.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1834, authorizing funds for programs of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund).

SD-406

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nomination of H. Lee Sarokin, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

SD-226

10:15 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review a report by the Commission on Immigration Reform on the impact of immigration on the United States.

SH-216

2:15 p.m.

Small Business

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings to examine certain legal issues with regard to the Whitewater Development Company,

- Inc., and Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan. SD-106
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on miscellaneous public lands issues, including S. 399, H.R. 457, S. 1998, S. 2001, H.R. 2620, S. 2033, S. 2078, H.R. 1716, S. 2236, and S. 2249. SD-366
- Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on full voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia. SH-216
- Select on Intelligence  
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219
- 10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold a closed briefing on the Middle-East peace process. S-116, Capitol
- 2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee  
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs on provisions of S. 2259, to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation concerning their contribution to the production of the hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, S. 2319, to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner, and S. 2236, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations concerning the Nueces River project, Texas. SD-366
- Judiciary  
Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 120, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the imposition of retroactive taxes on the American people. SD-226
- Indian Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Water and Power on provisions of S. 2259, to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation concerning their contribution to the production of the hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, S. 2319, to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner, and S. 2236, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations concerning the Nueces River project, Texas. SD-366
- 2:15 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2297, to facilitate obtaining foreign-located antitrust evidence by authorizing the Attorney General of the United States and the Federal Trade Commission to provide, in accordance with antitrust mutual assistance agreements, antitrust evidence to foreign antitrust authorities on a reciprocal basis. SD-366
- Time to be announced  
Judiciary  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. Room to be announced
- AUGUST 5
- 9:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To hold hearings to examine Blue Cross/Blue Shield Federal contracts. SD-342
- 9:30 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue hearings to examine certain legal issues with regard to the Whitewater Development Company, Inc., and Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan. SD-106
- Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for July. 2359 Rayburn Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1557, to revise the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1983 to require that members of the National Dairy Promotion and Research Board be elected by milk producers and to prohibit bloc voting by cooperative associations of milk producers in the election of the producers, and S. 1564, to revise the Dairy Production Stabilization Act of 1983 to ensure that all persons who benefit from the dairy promotion and research program contribute to the cost of the program, to terminate the program on December 31, 1996, and to prohibit bloc voting by cooperative associations of milk producers in connection with the program, and to examine the beef industry long range plan of the Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board. SR-332
- 10:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine reproductive hazards associated with military service, focusing on the risks of radiation, Agent Orange, and Gulf War exposures. SH-216
- AUGUST 8
- 9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To continue hearings to examine Blue Cross/Blue Shield Federal contracts. SD-342
- 2:00 p.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Linda Marie Hooks, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Acquisition and Facilities), S. 2330, to revise title 38, United States Code, to provide that undiagnosed illnesses constitute diseases for purposes of entitlement of veterans to disability compensation for service-connected diseases, and other pending legislation. SR-418
- AUGUST 10
- 9:00 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment  
Board meeting, to consider pending business. EF-100, Capitol
- AUGUST 11
- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on S. 1991, to provide for the safety of journeyman boxers; to be followed by hearings on the oversight of activities of the Olympic Committee. SR-253
- AUGUST 12
- 2:00 p.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Linda Marie Hooks, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Acquisition and Facilities), and to mark up pending legislation. SR-418
- Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Harold A. Monteau, of Montana, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior. SD-628