

varied in personal interpretation, but are alike in their portrayal of the reality of war.

The Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee is honoring the combat artists from World War II with an exhibition opening Friday, June 30, 1995 at the National Building Museum in Washington, DC. The artists whose works will be displayed are:

From the Army: Leslie Anderson, Bernard Arnest, Howard D. Becker, Howard Brodie, Manuel Bromberg, James D. Brooks, William V. Caldwell, Harry A. Davis, Harry Dix, Frank Duncan, Olin Dows, Loren Fisher, Jean Flannigan, Albert Gold, Robert Gottsegen, Robert MacDonald Graham Jr., Robert Greenhalgh, Hans Helweg, Richard H. Jansen, Steven R. Kidd, Wayne Larabee, David Lax, Ludwig Mactarian, Hans Mangelsdorf, Barse Miller, James Neace, Charles Peterson, John Pike, Savo Radulovic, Edward Reep, Julian Ritter, John A. Ruge, Edward Sallenback, John Scott, Sidney Simon, Mitchell Siporin, Samuel D. Smith, Harrison Standley, Joseph Steffanelli, A. Brockie Stevenson, Ann B. Tilson, Frede Vidar, Rudolph C. Von Ripper, John A. Wittebrood, and Milford Zornes.

From the Navy: Standish Backus, Jr., Griffith Bailey Coale, William Franklin Draper, Mitchell Jamieson, Edward Millman, Albert K. Murray, Alexander P. Russo, and Dwight C. Shepler.

From the Air Force: Richard Wood Baldwin, Charles Baskerville, Edward Brodney, R. Munsell Chambers, G. Frederick Cole, Almer F. Howard, John Lavalle, Clayton Knight, Robert Laessig, Jack Levine, Milton Marx, John T. McCoy, Jr., Arthur G. Murphy, Oke G. Nordgren, George Edward Porter, Arthur S. Rothenberg, James Powell Scott, Maltby Sykes, and William Peter Welsh.

From the Marines: Paul Artt, John Degrasse, Donald Dickson, Vic Donahue, James Donovan, Tom Dunn, John Fabion, Richard Gibney, Victor Guinness, Harry Jackson, Walter Anthony Jones, Woodrow A. Kessler, Hugh Laidman, John McDermott, and Charles Waterhouse.

From the Coast Guard: Gare Antresian, Tom Asplundt, Peter Cook, Robert Daley, Ralph DeBurgos, Russell Dickerson, Joseph DiGamma, Di Valentine, Max Dorothy, Bruno Figallo, Anton Otto Fischer, John Floherty, Jack Gildersleeve, John Gretzer, Sherman Groenske, Lawrence Jenson, Jack Keeler, Sandor Klein, Joe Lane, Leonardo Mariani, Kenneth Miller, John Morris, John B. Norall, Ken Riley, Richard Saar, Michael Senich, Norman Thomas, Robert Tucker, Ronald Ullman, H.B. Vestal, John Wisinki, and Hunter Wood.

America is grateful for this powerful legacy—rich in its emotional context—and is proud to recognize these artists who served their country during World War II.

HOME EQUITY CONVERSION MORTGAGES

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I offered a bill reauthorizing the Federal Housing Administration's ability to insure home equity conversion mortgages [HECM], one of the

most effective tools available to older Americans to ensure their own financial standing.

I strongly support the HECM program. Last year I cosponsored the HECM expansion and extension provisions included in last year's housing bill, which the Senate failed to act on at the close of the last session.

The HECM program is still in its infancy—currently, banks only underwrite on average 200 to 400 loans HECM loans per month. This all the more reason to support this worthwhile effort, to give the private sector time to educate itself and adjust to this valuable program. The legislation I am introducing extends the authorization for an additional 5 years. This bill also extends the provisions of HECM to cover 1 to 4 family units in which the owner resides.

This is precisely the kind of role FHA has served well in the past and should continue to serve into the future: Creating a market for valuable financing products and, after they are established, moving out to let the private sector operate those products more efficiently.

By creating a market for reverse mortgages, the HECM program provides unique opportunities for older Americans to hold onto their houses throughout their lifetime and avoid being house poor, a sad result for those Americans who have worked long and hard to keep their house but find, later in life, that they cannot afford to live without selling their home.

The program also makes sense from a budget standpoint. It is a net inflow to the FHA insurance fund of between \$1.5 and \$4 million a year.

Currently, lenders in 47 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are originating HECM loans.

The average HECM borrower is 76 years old and has a home value of \$138,000, but an income of only \$10,400. By contrast, the median senior's income in the United States today is \$18,500 and the median home value is only \$70,400.

We should encourage, not punish those who want to stay in their houses and stay in the neighborhoods they care about and at the same time make their life more livable. What could be better than ensuring the quality of life of older Americans at no additional cost to the Government?

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MILIKEN LEGAL CLUB OF THE BOYS CLUB OF NEW YORK

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Miliken Legal Club of the Boys Club of New York. The Miliken Legal Club was founded in 1992 by Dr. Shirley Smith. This program provides an active legal education for high school age students. During the school year, young men and women are instructed in legal procedure by lawyers such as Larry Carbone of the New York City Con. Ed. Legal Department and by Ellen Van Dyke of the Manhattan district attorney's office. When summer arrives, several students are chosen to act as interns at the Manhattan district attorney's office. The program culminates each year with a mock trial that is presided over by Bronx Supreme Court Justice Richard Lee Price.

This program helps make the legal system accessible to many young people in my district. In doing so, the Miliken Legal Club teaches these students that they have an investment in the law, in the justice system and in this Nation. I am proud to have this fine organization located in my district.

TRIBUTE TO JACK DRISCOLL

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Jack Driscoll, who is recipient of the 1995 Distinguished Public Service Award given by the Anti-Defamation League, Southwest Division. The award reflects Jack's many outstanding contributions to the city of Los Angeles.

Jack is best known as the executive director of the Los Angeles Department of Airports, a position he has held since December 1992. In this role Jack oversees the operations of Los Angeles and Ontario International Airports, Palmdale Regional Airport, and Van Nuys Airport. This position has given Jack tremendous influence in local and regional affairs, and made him one of the key players in the economic revitalization of southern California. It is also the culmination of a successful 28-year career in municipal government.

Prior to assuming his duties with the Department of Airports, Jack was general manager of the city of Los Angeles Personnel Department. He arrived in Los Angeles in 1978, after serving in various capacities in the mayor's office in Seattle.

Jack has a bachelor's degree in psychology, a master's in business administration from the University of Seattle, and is a graduate of the UCLA Graduate School of Management, Executive Program. In addition, he is a member of the American Association of Airport Executives and the government affairs committee of Airports Council International-North America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Jack Driscoll, a public servant who works tirelessly for the betterment of his community. He is a shining example to us all.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bujar Bukoshi, Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosova, recently gave an important address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France.

In his speech, Dr. Bukoshi spoke eloquently about his homeland and the people of Kosova. While lamenting the past, including the number of Kosovars who have been killed, wounded, arrested, tortured, and otherwise subjected to inhumane treatment, Dr. Bukoshi gave reason for hope in the future by laying out his vision for protecting Kosova from further injustice.

I urge my colleagues and members of the European Union to strongly consider Dr.

Bukoshi's positive, forward-looking solutions as the United States and Europe consider how to proceed in the former Yugoslavia.

The text of the speech follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, it is an Honor for me to have been given the opportunity to address an important audience that is actively seeking to identify conflict situations and prevent them before they become unmanageable. In this context, let me congratulate you on the good task you have started, in the hope that the FORUM will have its impact in breathing a sense of reality into the asphyxiated, and crisis-ridden international fora.

Let me begin by quoting one of the greatest Albanian writers, Ismajl Kadare, who has on one occasion stated: "The word 'Kosova' is spoken always with hesitation, in a low voice, almost in a whisper—the way ancient people spoke some words in a low voice when they talked of 'evil spirits'".

Although hesitantly, Kosova is always mentioned whenever there are evident signs of the escalation of the former Yugoslav crisis, and always in the context of a wider Balkan conflict. In the case of the last escalation in Bosnia involving UN hostages taken by Serbian forces, a clear act of international terrorism, western leaders have pointed out again the possibility of a wider Balkan war rightly stressing that such a war would firstly encompass Kosova, then Macedonia, in order to include Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and possibly Turkey.

Just 200 kilometers southeast of Sarajevo lies the Republic of Kosova, in danger of becoming another Bosnia, but even worse. The Balkans imbroglio suggests that Kosova may be next in the succession of victims in the face of Serbian ethnic cleansing and oppression.

Kosova with its 90-percent Albanian population is already a Serbian victim. Kosova lost its autonomy six years ago, when Serbia, unconstitutionally and by use of police and military forces, abolished the Parliament of Kosova, dismissed the government and its administration, and closed down television, radio and the daily Albanian-language newspaper. Systematic structural repression against the Albanians of Kosova, enacted martial law, has reached tragic proportions each passing year.

Serbian apartheid manifests itself in discrimination that started with rigged political trials before civil and military courts; isolation and confinement of hundreds of intellectuals, scientists and economic experts; massive prison sentencing of Albanians, killings of peaceful demonstrators; expulsion of hundreds of university professors, thousands of teachers and administrators; dismissal of physicians and medical staffs and the complete abrogation of all human, civil and national rights.

Our plight has been documented by Amnesty International, the United Nations Special Rapporteur, CSCE, and other human rights bodies and international organizations.

In the first quarter of 1995, more than 3,000 Albanians were subjected to all forms of mistreatment by the Serbs. Two were shot dead; seven wounded; 34 were convicted; 125 were subjected to arms searches and harassment; 1,157 were arrested; 985 tortured; 973 families subjected to weapons raids; 589 summoned for police interrogation; 204 suffered political persecution; 114 youth were punished for not joining the Serbian army; 8 were convicted by military courts; 9 Albanian families were evicted from their apartments. The above constitute only the most drastic forms of repression. It should also be noted that many cases are never reported.

Thus far, Kosova has reacted to this repression with peaceful resistance. We have

been firm, we have established a functioning government and economy, we have held together in solidarity with one another. We have demonstrated incredible patience, restraint, and judgment in the face of daily brutality, harassment and intimidation.

Numerous delegations have visited Kosova and have witnessed the appalling situation. They have visited the storefront clinics, spoken with patients, listening to the doctors. They have witnessed the classrooms in homes where thousands of Albanian students are doing their best to preserve their education, and they have reported on massive violations of human civil and national rights of the Albanians.

Also many delegations from Kosova, including the leadership of Kosova have repeatedly informed governments of western democratic countries and the general public about the ever deteriorating situation that can lead to a conflict with unpredictable consequences.

In parliaments around the world, legislators have spoken with resolutions of support. For illustration, let me mention that the European Parliament has condemned repression against the Albanian population in eight resolutions. At the same time Albanians have been praised for their peaceful restraint.

Yet, the situation has only kept worsening while repression continues.

The international community cannot continue to ignore the untenable situation in Kosova.

As much as we are determined to remain patient, no one can guarantee that the Albanians can sit idly by for decades, watching their personal and collective resources disappear while their families and friends are subjected to barbaric treatment by cruel and inhuman occupying forces.

To avert this calamity the European Union and the international community must become engaged in helping solve the Kosova part of the Balkans problem. We need their involvement in the following ways:

First: While talks on the future of Kosova remain an uncertain reality, it is necessary that preventive forces be deployed to Kosova. Since Kosova presents a threat to regional peace and stability, the UN Security Council should declare Kosova a safe area in the meaning of Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Second: NATO must prepare contingency plans for intervention in Kosova in the worst possible scenario. Its credibility can only be restored if, as Manfred Worner has said, "it is ready to punish the aggressor if necessary and also consider using force to achieve political and diplomatic solutions".

Third: Keep sanctions in place and increase international pressure to Serbia.

Recent attempts to force Serbia to recognize the borders of Bosnia, a bargain for lifting of sanctions, is a doomed effort not only because of the request that a non-entity accepts what is now already a UN member. [The] Belgrade regime may be forced to accept this demand, which will most probably be another Serbian farce, but nothing will change on the ground and the peoples of former Yugoslavia will not find themselves closer to an acceptable solution. Although sanctions were introduced because of the Serbian active role in the war, they should never be lifted before a global solution of the former Yugoslavia crisis is achieved. (In this regard, we welcome the tough stance of EU Commissioner for Central and Eastern Europe, Mr. Hans van den Broek, that international sanctions should be linked to a solution of the Kosova issue.)

Fourth: Immediately return a long-term, expanded OSCE monitoring mission to Kosova.

A handful of then-CSCE observers were posted in Kosova until July 1993 when Belgrade expelled the delegations. Although few in number, the monitors served the purpose of at least chronicling the cases of human right abuses across Kosova. Since their departure, incidence of violence, beating, plundering and murder has escalated dramatically.

Fifth: Support mediated dialog with the Serbs in the presence of international mediator.

We have repeatedly offered to meet with the Serbs to discuss our difference without preconditions except one: an international mediator must be present in the talks. We are prepared to meet anywhere at anytime to talk about our differences and sincerely try to resolve them.

Sixth: Reactivate the Kosova Group of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia.

The Working Group which was established in London in August 1992 and which has been moribund ever since, has achieved absolutely nothing. Now is the time to breathe new life into the process and create a new mechanism to begin the task of fulfilling the legitimate rights of the Albanians to life, liberty and self-determination.

Seventh: UN get involved for the restoration of democratic institutions to Kosova. This would prove to be a powerful deterrent of conflict and, therefore, instill hopes of a return to normality in Kosova.

Events of the last months demonstrate that a new reality is setting in among those concerned with the Balkans. We firmly believe that until the world deals with the major cause of the aggression, the problem will fester, the bloodshed will continue, and there will be no place in the Balkans.

The current Yugoslav crisis is not the result of an abrupt decision of its peoples to part company. It is the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination; it is a free expression of their national identities, hitherto suppressed by Serbian hegemonism. In this context, the independence which we have proclaimed for Kosova, and we are pursuing to institute, is but an adaptation to political realities and moderate approach to our goals.

In conclusion, let me point out the Kosova issue has been wrongly ignored until now. Whether this has been done because of the Serbian Myth, was place in the service of aggression, or because of the 'evil spirits', inaction in Kosova may prove costly. There is still time to save Kosova, and we still believe in peace, therefore we have not resorted to violent means. However, if it comes to conflict, for which Kosova Albanians can never be blamed, they have no other option but to defend themselves.

Bad Judgments of the past must not be repeated. It is time for courageous leadership and commitment to principle, southeast of Sarajevo and throughout the Balkans.

ELECTIONS IN HAITI

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received the following statement from the Presidential delegation to the June 25, 1995, Haitian elections.

The text of the correspondence follows: