

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## DENOUNCING POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST ETHNIC ALBANIANS

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 9, 1998*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, on March 5, 1998 a Serb police force armed with assault rifles attacked ethnic Albanians in the Serbian province of Kosova. This atrocity, in which Serbian police set fire to homes and buildings, left dozens of ethnic Albanians dead, wounded and homeless.

The massacre in Kosova today was just one incident in a long chain of police brutality against ethnic Albanians. The State Department's 1997 *Country Report on Human Rights in Serbia* demonstrates that human rights abuses and violations of civil liberties in Kosova are both shocking and pervasive: political and extra-judicial killings, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, as well as denial of fair public trial, arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home and correspondence. More recently, on February 28, 1998, over 25,000 Serbian paramilitary police descended on the Drenica region of Kosova, killing more than 20 Albanian citizens, beating many to death. Similarly, on March 2, 1998, Serbian police brutally attacked 30,000 Albanian demonstrators peacefully marching in Pristina in protest of the February 28th massacre.

Ethnic Albanians of Kosova comprise more than ninety percent of the total population of Kosova. Yet, the Albanian people have no political rights such as self-determination and representation in government. On March 23, 1989, the government of Yugoslavia illegally amended the Constitution of Yugoslavia thereby stripping the Albanian people of their political rights by revoking Kosova's autonomy. Further unlawful amendments to the Constitution abolished the Parliament and Government of Kosova.

The U.S. Department of State should immediately condemn this oppressive and sadistic massacre of ethnic Albanians in Kosova by Serbian authorities. Keeping with the promises made by both the Bush and Clinton Administrations, the United States should reimpose economic sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro that were terminated following the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995 unless the violence against Albanians in Kosova is promptly terminated and a dialogue is established.

The violence in Kosova has the potential to spread throughout the region, threatening to undermine the Dayton Peace Agreement and spark a Balkan-wide war. It's time for the United States to get tough on brutal dictators like Slobodan Milosevic, and demand compliance with international conventions, before more ethnic Albanians are needlessly slaughtered.

I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring a sense of the Congress resolution in-

roduced today by our esteemed colleague, BENJAMIN GILMAN. The resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that:

Efforts of the international Contact Group in support of a resolution of the conflict in Kosova are to be commended and intensified;

No international or United States sanctions currently in force against the Government of Serbia and Montenegro should be terminated at this time, unless such termination serves to support a peaceful resolution to the repression in Kosova;

The United States should consult with its allies and other members of the United Nations on reimposing those sanctions against Serbia-Montenegro that were terminated following the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995 if Serbian authorities continue to use unlawful violence against the Albanian people of Kosova;

The United States should acknowledge recent developments in the Republic of Montenegro that indicate that the new leadership of the Republic is seeking a peaceful resolution to the repression in Kosova, particularly the statement by Montenegrin President Milo Djukanovic that Kosova must receive a certain degree of autonomy, and his call for a dialog between the government of Serbia and Montenegro and ethnic Albanians in Kosova;

The United States should, to the extent practicable, recognize positive actions by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro with regard to repression in Kosova through exclusion from those sanctions that may be applied to the Government of Serbia;

The elections in Kosova scheduled on March 22, 1998 should be allowed to proceed unimpeded by Belgrade, as they represent the opportunity for a peaceful expression of the political will of the Albanian people of Kosova;

All parties should refrain from acts that could lead to heightened tensions in Kosova;

The agreement on education in Kosova should be implemented immediately, including at the university level, allowing all residents of Kosova regardless of ethnicity to receive education in their native tongue;

The elected leaders of Kosova should begin a dialog with the authorities in Belgrade to resolve the present situation, and to provide for the exercise of the legitimate civil and political rights of the Albanian people of Kosova.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this resolution.

IN HONOR OF JOHN J. HURLEY,  
JR., GRAND MARSHAL OF THE  
1998 BAYONNE ST. PATRICK'S  
DAY PARADE

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 9, 1998*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate John J. Hurley, Jr., for being selected as the Grand Marshal of the 1998 Bayonne St. Patrick's Day Parade.

John Hurley was honored as Grand Marshal on March 1st at the Hi-Hat Caterers in Bayonne. Leo Hurley, Fran Dugan, James Gillespie and Kathleen Munn are also being recognized at the brunch as the Marshal's aides during the parade.

Mr. Hurley has always given back to his community and honored his Irish cultural ties. He is a charter member of the St. Peter's College Knights of Columbus Council, a former Trustee of the Middletown Townhouse Association, a past vice-president of Ireland 32, a member of the County Corkmen's Association of Bayonne, and a Life Member of the Bayonne St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee.

Mr. Hurley's Irish heritage can be traced back to County Cork on his father's side and County Longford on his mother's. He is married to Lorraine Decio of Jersey City and has two children, Megan Marie Hurley and John Brian Hurley.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SPORTS  
MEDICINE

**HON. JULIA CARSON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 9, 1998*

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, the American College of Sports Medicine is a colorful kaleidoscope of people and professions bound together by a commitment to using medicine and exercise to develop a better quality of life. They are committed to the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of sports-related injuries and the advancement of exercise.

Their mission is to promote and integrate scientific research, education, and practical applications of sports medicine and exercise science to maintain and enhance physical performance, fitness, health, and quality of life.

In 1983, the American College of Sports Medicine broke ground as one of the anchor projects for the Indianapolis Canal Area Redevelopment. Now, 15 years later, they are coming full circle and breaking ground on the last lot on the Canal Development Project. This expansion will allow them to provide the needed technology and services at the national headquarters of the world's premier sports medicine and exercise organization.

By making Indianapolis their home, the American College of Sports Medicine is a jewel in the City of Indianapolis' amateur sports crown.

SUPPORT FOR REV. RONALD I.  
SCHUPP

**HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 9, 1998*

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my support to the work of Chicago

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