

I came to know Capt. Greene through his many years of service to pilots, but I also consider him to be a true friend. We have been through many battles together, and I always have admired his resolve to fight for what he believes is right. In Capt. Greene's eyes, no challenge was too great or insurmountable. He is the type of person you want on your side—he is also the kind of leader who will truly be missed. Indeed, Great Lakes pilots lost a friend, but if I know Bob, he'll be active in retirement and will, hopefully, have a little fun along the way. I wish all the best to you Bob, on your well-deserved retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO FLORENCE LeCRON  
JURS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912–JULY  
24, 1998

### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am here to share with you the life of a legendary Oaklander, Ms. Florence LeCron Jurs, who died on July 24 after several months of failing health at age 85.

Ms. Jurs, a well-known citizen of Oakland, has sought out ways to improve the city she called home for sixty-some years. In 1965 she was a founding member of Oakland Public School Volunteers which grew to a corps of 2,000 during the time of the late Superintendent Marcus A. Foster. In 1970 she was a delegate to the White House Conference on Children. In 1977 she was an original board member of A Central Place, where non-profit organizations shared downtown office space. The Oakland Potluck, a food salvage organization, was founded by her in 1986 and now feeds 600,000 meals a year.

Florence LeCron Jurs was borne in Cheyenne, Wyoming on September 28, 1912 and grew up in Des Moines, Iowa, where she was exposed to stimulating conversations and experiences as a member of the Cowles publishing family. Her father, James LeCron, was the editor of The Des Moines Register and Tribune newspaper. Her mother, Helen Cowles LeCron, was a member of the Cowles Publishing family (Minneapolis Star Journal, and Look Magazine).

She was schooled in Switzerland and France before matriculating at Stanford University. While in Stanford she met Gene Jurs and decided that California was to be her life-long home.

Ms. Jurs was involved in Oakland Public Schools, city of Oakland politics, the Lincoln Child Center, the Marcus Foster Institute, the Management Center, St. Paul's School and served on numerous Boards of Directors of nonprofit agencies dealing with board development and services for children, mental health, food for hungry people, to name a few. The California Legislature named her "Woman of the Year" in 1989. The Oakland City Council declared August 31, 1986 "Eugene and Florence Jurs Day" for outstanding service to the City of Oakland.

Networking and hard work have been hallmarks of Florence Jurs' life. She involved herself in projects with a passion and inspired the same in others, a reason every group of which she was a member flourished. There are

strong community-based organizations that would not exist today had it not been for her passion, inspiration, guidance, and leadership. The City of Oakland has been blessed with thousands of hours of her volunteer time and expertise.

Her husband, Eugene; daughters; Karen, Emily, Christina and Cynthia, six grandchildren and one greatgrandchild, together with all the people she has touched in her life, take pride in her legacy.

H. CON. RES. 315—ON SERBIAN  
ATROCITIES IN KOSOVA AND  
USING BLOCKED SERBIAN AS-  
SETS TO COMPENSATE ETHNIC  
ALBANIANS

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 315, which expresses the sense of the Congress condemning the atrocities by Serbian police and military forces against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. The resolution also urges that blocked assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which are under control of the United States and other governments be used to compensate the Albanians in Kosovo for losses suffered as a result of Serbian police and military action. In introducing this resolution, I was joined by our colleagues, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on International Relations BENJAMIN GILMAN, my fellow Californian Congressman DANA ROHRBACHER, our colleagues from New York Congressman ELIOT ENGEL and Congresswoman SUE KELLY, and our colleague from Virginia JIM MORAN.

Mr. Speaker, this week, we have seen continuing media reports about the ongoing violence in the province of Kosovo and about atrocities by Serbian military and police forces against ethnic Albanians. This week there were reports of a mass grave. Last week, human rights groups reported about summary executions by Serbian forces, including the killing of women and children. International human rights organizations have reported on these atrocities and are documenting the violence and the deaths.

Until about a decade ago, the province of Kosovo was an autonomous province of Serbia, and as such the ethnic Albanian majority were able to exercise considerable autonomy and self government in the conduct of their local affairs. Ten years ago, as Slobodan Milosevic began his rise to power in Serbia, and in that effort, he fostered the rise of Serbian ultra-nationalism for narrow partisan political purposes. One of the results of that policy was that under Milosevic, the Serbian government began a systematic process of limiting the self-government rights of the ethnic Albanian majority in the province of Kosovo and restricting the human and civil rights of these people. Over the past decade, the Department of State has reported and documented this systematic and brutal repression of the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo.

Despite these Serbian policies, a highly respected Albanian leadership emerged which favored a peaceful, non-violent effort to win

local government autonomy and respect for the civil and human rights of the majority population. Because of the increasingly repressive Serbian policies, however, Albanians who favored a violent and confrontational approach have gained strength. The increasing assertiveness of Albanians is the direct consequence of this ill-conceived aggressive nationalist Serbian repression and the failure of the Serbian government to recognize the legitimate rights of the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo.

After radicalizing the Albanian population by its disastrous policies, the Serbian government has sent increased numbers of ethnic Serbian police forces and Serbian military forces into Kosovo in an effort to repress the effort of the ethnic Albanian majority to secure their legitimate political, civil and human rights. Thus far, Mr. Speaker, there have been several hundred confirmed deaths of ethnic Albanians, including women and children, and there are an estimated 200,000 ethnic Albanian refugees who have been driven from their homes by the fighting. These tragic numbers are increasing as the Serbian violence continues.

At a recent hearing of the House Committee on International Relations we heard from officials of the Department of State about the increasing violence taking place in Kosovo. It struck me at that time, Mr. Speaker, that the government assets of the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which have been blocked by the United States government should be used to pay for the destruction which has been caused by the actions of the Serbian police and military forces in Kosovo. For this reason, I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 315. Our resolution expresses the Congress' outrage at the wanton destruction of life and property that has resulted from Serbian military actions in Kosovo.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of this resolution, and I ask that the text of this resolution be included in the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 315

Expressing the sense of the Congress condemning the atrocities by Serbian police and military forces against Albanians in Kosovo and urging that blocked assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) under control of the United States and other governments be used to compensate the Albanians in Kosovo for losses suffered through Serbian police and military action.

Whereas the ethnic Albanian population of the province of Kosovo, which makes up the overwhelming majority of the population of that area, has been denied internationally recognized human rights and political rights, including the protection of life, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press;

Whereas Serbian police and military forces have engaged in brutal suppression of the Albanian people, and the number of Serbian police and military forces which have been deployed in Kosovo is estimated at some 50,000 men;

Whereas human rights groups have reported and documented instances of Serbian forces conducting abductions and summary executions of innocent ethnic Albanian civilians in reprisal killings that are similar to those conducted by Nazi forces during World War II and are similar to the ethnic cleansing which was carried out by ethnic Serbian troops in Bosnia;

Whereas Serbian forces have indiscriminately shelled and burned villages, reducing

them to rubble, in order to drive out the ethnic Albanian inhabitants, inflicting heavy material losses upon the ethnic Albanians in Kosova;

Whereas hundreds of ethnic Albanians, including women and children, have been killed and over two hundred thousand ethnic Albanians have been forced to flee and have become refugees as a result of this Serbian military action;

Whereas the stubborn denial of human rights and political rights to the ethnic Albanian majority in Kosova by the Government of Serbia has been the major factor in the radicalization of the political situation in the province and made the prospects of a peaceful resolution of the conflict there difficult if not impossible; and

Whereas the United States and the governments of other countries have blocked the assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the Congress*

(1) deeply deplores and strongly condemns the appalling loss of life and the extensive destruction of property in Kosova that is the consequence of the brutal actions of Serbian police and military forces against the ethnic Albanian population of the province;

(2) believes that the government of Serbia is primarily responsible for the loss of life and destruction of property, and thus Serbia should bear the principal burden of providing compensation for the loss of life and for the costs of rebuilding areas which it forces have devastated;

(3) urges the President and officials he designates to work with the Congress to draft legislation and regulations which will permit ethnic Albanians from Kosova who have suffered as a consequence of the brutal actions of Serbian police and military forces in Kosova to make claims against the assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which are in the control of the United States or which have been blocked by action of the United States government, and in drafting this legislation and regulations special consideration should be given to the circumstances of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro and to persons located in and organized under the laws of the Republic of Montenegro;

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to urge all other countries to follow this same policy to permit claims by ethnic Albanians who have suffered as a consequence of the brutal actions of Serbian police and military forces in Kosova to make claims against the assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which are in the control of the respective country; and

(5) requests that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President and the Secretary of State by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1998*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to clarify my vote on Roll Call vote 384, Mr. Bass' amendment to the Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill. Yesterday, I inadvertently voted "Nay" when I intended to vote "Aye."

Mr. Bass' amendment would have transferred funds from the Advanced Technology

Program (ATP) to the Edward Byrne grant program at the Department of Justice, an effort which I strongly support. The Byrne grant program is a valuable tool for local law enforcement in the fight against the crime and drug problems that threaten our neighborhoods. I believe that scarce taxpayer dollars are better spent in this anti-crime program than in the "corporate welfare" ATP, which I have consistently opposed.

#### HONORING JACK SULLIVAN ON HIS RETIREMENT

#### HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1998*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring John (Jack) Sullivan of Sandwich, Massachusetts, who retired July 31, 1998, from the Internal Revenue Service.

Jack is truly one of the finest public servants I know. Not only did he do his job professionally, responsibly, with dignity and with courtesy, he sought to teach those attributes to those around him.

Jack continues to serve the public through his civic activities. He believes in the importance of getting involved, and exemplifies the idea that one man can truly make a difference, and that all men should try. As the leader of the NTEU Massachusetts Coalition, he has dedicated himself to educating public sector employees and the public sector about the importance in getting involved in legislative and political activities. He was part of the fight to ensure that federal employees have more of an opportunity to exercise their political rights and then to persuade them to use those political rights. And, he has taken the time to educate me about the issues that are of importance to federal employees—especially those of the employees at the IRS.

I am proud to call Jack my friend, proud to know that our country was served for over thirty years by such a dedicated public servant and proud that I will continue to be able to work with Jack on the federal employee and PKU issues that are so important to him.

I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the best of luck to Jack and his family upon the occasion of his retirement.

#### TRUE REALITIES OF OUR HEMISPHERE

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1998*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, with an eye toward this country's emerging all-embracing trade arrangement with our Latin American neighbors, as outlined in the recent second heads-of-government meeting at the Summit of the Americas in Chile, we in this country would do well to better familiarize ourselves with the true realities found in the rest of the hemisphere. We will then be in a better position to discharge our responsibility of expressing some words of caution or encouragement to our citizens and U.S.-based corporations

that are considering whether to make investments throughout the region, including in Argentina.

Over the last few years, Latin America undoubtedly has made genuine improvements in the fields of economic development as well as in its observance of minimal standards of human rights, but much work remains to be done regarding the region's respect for the rule of law. This was one of the main points made in a major article in the July 27th issues of the highly regarded British publication, *The Financial Times*, in which judicial corruption was listed as a major problem in Argentina today. Similar articles have indicated that problems stemming from a tainted judiciary are found throughout the region.

We are familiar with the need to wage similar battles in the U.S. to achieve the observance of justice and tough human rights standards, so we cannot be smug over such matters. But we can and must be forthright in expressing our opinions when the well being of our fellow citizens may be at stake and the welfare of one of our neighbor's citizens is being flagrantly flouted. After all, the same judiciary that protects the human rights of its own citizens in Latin America also enforces commercial law respecting foreign investments.

It is for this reason that, with alarm, we read reports issued by the OAS and USAID, as well as by the State Department, speaking about the inadequacies of the Latin American judiciaries, where the presence of corruption and venality is at times, almost beyond exaggeration, be it in Honduras—perhaps the worst case of a venal judiciary in the hemisphere, or Argentina (one of the worst). Without an honest judiciary there is no level playing field and no reliable rules of the game. The pseudo integrity of the Latin American court system is only rivaled in scope by the substitution of democratic form in place of substance in much of the region. This reality has to be of great concern to us.

Argentina is a good example of many of these points. Despite Buenos Aires' continued claim that it is reforming its admittedly gangster-like judiciary into one that is less at the mercy of politics, cronyism, influence peddling and payoffs, and more into one that can fearlessly uphold and conform to the country's constitution, there are good reasons to believe that its court system is apparently taking serious steps backwards. This is the case in spite of the fact that Argentine justice officials have begun to put together the long promised "Consejo de la Magistratura," which is a judicial oversight committee.

Unfortunately, the brutal military dictatorship, which wiped out a generation of democratic leaders during Argentina's "Dirty War" and drove much of its intellectual class into exile, has left a malodorous legacy in the person of many of the judges it selected who still sit on the country's bench. For years, the judiciary has enjoyed a period of relative anonymity from the scrutiny its tawdry performance all but required, but today it is subject for close examination by the international community, including the aforementioned issue of *The Financial Times*.

One example of the many instances of serious miscarriages of justice that have taken place in that country is provided by the bizarre case of the Buenos Aires Yoga School (BAYS), of which the following article from the