

control or censorship or official coercion of any kind and where freedom of the press is protected by the rule of law;

Whereas independent radio and television stations and independent newspapers in Serbia have recently been subjected to restrictions, harassment, intimidation, and closure;

Whereas the internationally respected humanitarian and philanthropic organization, the Soros Foundation, has been denied the legal authorization to function in Serbia, and one of the principal activities of the Soros Foundation in Serbia has been to provide assistance for regular publication and distribution of independent daily, weekly, and local newspapers and to provide equipment and technical assistance to independent radio and television outlets; and

Whereas parliamentary elections will take place in Serbia in the near future and the existence of free and independent news media is essential to the proper functioning of democratic elections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) deplores the recent actions of the government of Serbia that restrict freedom of the press and freedom of expression and hamper civic organizations and democratic opposition groups;

(2) deplores the actions of the government of Serbia in revoking the legal registration of the Soros Foundation, which therefore prevents the Foundation from further activity in Serbia, and commends the Soros Foundation for its past activities in Serbia and elsewhere in support of freedom of the press, freedom of expression, and the development of democratic institutions;

(3) calls upon the government of Serbia to remove immediately those restrictions against the independent press and against independent radio and television stations, to remove immediately restrictions that have hampered free activity by civic organizations and democratic opposition groups, and to restore immediately the right of the Soros Foundation to operate fully in Serbia;

(4) declares that United States economic and other assistance for Serbia and United States support for full participation of Serbia in international financial institutions should be conditioned on the full functioning of independent news media, civic organizations, and democratic opposition groups; and

(5) requests that the President and the Secretary of State convey to appropriate officials of the governments of Serbia, including President Slobodan Milosevic, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this expression of the views of the Congress.

JOHN F. GRIMES HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John F. Grimes, a good friend of mine from Pittston, PA. This Sunday, Jack will be honored as the 1996 Man of the Year at the annual St. Patrick's Day Banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. I am pleased to have been asked to recognize Jack as he is awarded this honor.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Grimes is a man of great wisdom and is certainly worthy of being named the Friendly Sons' Man of the Year. He was born in Pittston and has lived there all of his life. In 1942, after graduating from St. John the Evangelist High School, Jack began a 21-

year career with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Within just a few years of beginning his career with the railroad, Jack was appointed assistant division engineer and became the youngest person ever to be assigned to that position of responsibility. During his career, Jack earned two professional licenses: surveyor and civil engineer.

Although Jack remained very committed to his job, he made community service a major part of his life. He served as the president of the Lions Club of Pittston, and has been a lector and usher at St. Mary's Church. He has also contributed to the city of Pittston by serving as both secretary and president of the planning commission. He has served the commission for over 30 years.

Knowing of Jack's commitment to his community, his colleagues called on him to be the executive director of the Pittston Chamber of Commerce. During his tenure, Jack reactivated the Pittston Area Industrial Development Authority as a subsidiary function of the chamber. He has aggressively campaigned to bring new industry to the region, and has helped publicize Pittston's strongest assets to companies seeking to relocate in the city. Jack Grimes has become a valuable partner with local, county, and State officials who diligently work to revitalize the Greater Pittston area.

Since he became involved with the chamber of commerce, Jack has helped to bring nearly three thousand jobs to the Greater Pittston area. Although many people would be satisfied with this accomplishment, Jack believes in going the extra mile. He wants to continue the campaign to revitalize the city, and plans to market the Pittston area on the World Wide Web. I am sure that Jack's involvement with this project will result in the continuation of Pittston's development.

Another distinguished leader will present the award to Jack. This individual is my good friend, His Excellency John McCarthy, Ambassador of Australia. When I learned Jack was being honored, I contacted Ambassador McCarthy to ask him if he would present the award. Always gracious, the Ambassador accepted my invitation and agreed to visit Pittston for this special event. The Ambassador's strong ties to the large Irish population that exists in Australia make him one of the most appropriate leaders to present this award to Jack.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Grimes embodies the leadership qualities that the Friendly Sons honor each year, I applaud their decision to choose Jack as the 1996 Man of the Year. On behalf of the people of Pittston, I extend my deepest appreciation to Jack Grimes for a lifetime of commitment to promoting industrial and business development throughout his community.

HONORING SCOTT O'GRADY

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Air Force Capt. Scott F. O'Grady, who today received the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, and the Air Force Commendation Medal at a special ceremony at the Pentagon.

Scott's heroism and courage during his 6 days in hiding in hostile Bosnian territory after

his F-16 was shot down by a Serb missile made him an immediate celebrity upon his return to the United States. Americans were riveted by the story of his avoiding detection by armed patrols and using basic survival techniques to stay alive for 6 days without food and water before his ultimate rescue by a group of courageous Marines from the U.S.S. *Kearsage*.

On Friday, June 2, 1995, Scott was piloting his F-16 Falcon in a routine combat air patrol with another F-16 as part of the NATO operation to enforce a no-fly zone over Bosnia. Suddenly, he detected missiles aimed at him from the ground and took evasive maneuvers. One missile exploded between the two planes, but the second one scored a direct hit on Scott's plane, forcing him to eject. Dazed from the force of his abrupt separation from the aircraft and suffering burns from the explosion, Scott parachuted to the ground where Bosnian Serb troops were already searching for him.

Quickly gathering his wits, he pressed his body to the ground to avoid discovery. He then used his survival training to collect dew for drinking water and gather grasses and insects for food. He stayed alive with only these things for 6 long days and was able to move around only at night. When the rescue team arrived on Thursday, they found him exhausted yet unbowed by his ordeal.

I had the pleasure of meeting this young man when he returned to the United States for a hero's welcome that included a ceremony with President Clinton and Secretary Perry. He was exceedingly modest about his exploits and full of praise for his rescuers.

I believe that Scott embodies the qualities for which Americans are respected around the world, namely dedication to duty, belief in God, rugged individualism, and a never-say-die spirit that keeps us going even when we fear that all is lost.

I am proud of this native son of the State of Washington, who hails from my hometown of Spokane. I wish him congratulations and best wishes for the future.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND, ST.
PATRICK'S DAY, 1996

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, though in the course of Irish history there have been many extraordinary years, surely the time since the Friends of Ireland's last St. Patrick's Day statement must be labeled one of significance.

With the exhilaration of hope, we participated on the heels of a year-long cease fire in the march toward peace. We joined the historic visit to Northern Ireland by President Bill Clinton, the first by a sitting U.S. President. Our bipartisan congressional delegation met with political leaders in Northern Ireland and in the Republic. We carried a message of peace from Speaker NEWT GINGRICH.

A month ago we were shocked by the interruption of that peace, and the resumption of violence by one group. We were shocked, because we had come to believe in the possibility of a permanent peace.

Now we are again heartened by a promise to convene all-party talks on June 10.

In light of events, it is important for us at this juncture to condemn outright the bombings by the enemies of peace. Whatever their faction, whatever their affiliations, whatever their politics, we are unanimous in saying this.

By killing and terrorizing, you have set back the struggle. By disrupting the lives of innocents, you have not judiciously brought attention to the history of discrimination in the north. Instead you have validated suspicion and mistrust and made the job of peace-making that much more difficult.

Having made this plea, we in the Friends of Ireland send our sympathies to all the families who have been the victims of violence and terror over the years. Like a wound re-opened, this breach of the peace pains you perhaps the most.

At the same time we congratulate the masses of people, Protestant and Catholic, unionist and republican, who have demonstrated to take back the peace. We stand with them in spirit and encourage them wholeheartedly.

It is significant that 1 year ago, in our St. Patrick's Day statement, we spoke confidently about peace as a result of the cease fire. We now look hopefully toward next year when we may speak of cease fire and peace as a result of all-party talks.

We note that St. Patrick's Day is both a Catholic and Protestant holiday. The Friends use this occasion to remember and restate our commitment to all the people of Ireland. And it is important for all Irish people to know that we believe firmly in the philosophy of the Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, with whom our congressional delegation met when in Dublin with the President in December. Simply stated, the philosophy is this: There must be room in Ireland's future for all the cultures and traditions of its past.

We will continue to support economic assistance by way of the International Fund for Ireland and other means. Established in 1986, the Fund creates jobs, which in turn promote social development, which in turn encourages reconciliation among all groups. We believe this all the more after touring with President Clinton at a business park in Belfast supported by the Fund.

Lastly, we applaud the work of former Senator George Mitchell, the President's envoy, and stand ready to assist his significant effort in any way we can.

It is a tentative time in Ireland. While in Belfast just a few months ago, many of us met with the political leaders on all sides of the struggle. We heard consistently, even from those who are affiliated with paramilitaries on both sides, that peace is an honorable goal, a desirable goal. Events may have slowed the advance of peace—but we do not believe violence can ever erase the desire.

The Friends of Ireland properly represents the will of the United States as it relates to our alliance with the people of Ireland, north and south. We want very much for there to be peace and prosperity in Ireland.

We pledge our continued friendship. We will work tirelessly for peace. And we pray that all leaders will have the wisdom and patience to make this another extraordinary year in Irish history—one which brings what the people demand, a lasting peace.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AMENDMENTS
ACT OF 1996

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Injunctive Relief Amendments Act of 1996. This legislation will establish a uniform standard governing the award of preliminary injunctive relief under section 10(j) of the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA]. It will also allow parties against whom injunctive relief is sought an opportunity to review and respond to legal memoranda or documents presented to the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] in support of such relief.

Section 10(j) of the NLRA authorizes the NLRB, upon the issuance of an unfair labor practice complaint, to petition a U.S. district court for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order. Most courts have followed a two-prong test for determining when section 10(j) injunctive relief is appropriate: first, whether there is a reasonable cause to believe that an unfair labor practice has occurred, and second, whether, injunctive relief is just and proper. The reasonable cause prong of the test requires the Board to produce some evidence in support of the petition, but does not demand that the court be convinced of the validity of the theory of liability. There is a split among the courts of appeals as to the meaning of the just and proper prong of the test with some circuits opting for a traditional equity test and others for a less demanding standard of whether an injunction is necessary to avoid a frustration of the remedial purposes of the act.

The Injunctive Relief Amendments Act would require the Board to satisfy the higher traditional equity standard before a Federal court could issue injunctive relief under the NLRA. I believe, like in other areas of the law, injunctive relief under labor law should be available only when the traditional equity test for such relief is met. Certainly, the standard for granting any relief under the NLRA should be the same whether your case is heard in Chicago or New York or Boston or Detroit or San Francisco.

The legislation also addresses my observation, harkening back to my own days practicing law, of how closed the process for adjudicating unfair labor practice complaints seems to be. There is no real discovery, as there would be in a lawsuit filed in court, and the respondent in a complaint seems to acquire information about the charges against him or her only by happenstance. The Injunctive Relief Amendments Act takes a small step to open the process by allowing parties to review and respond to materials submitted to the Board in support of seeking injunctive relief under section 10(j). My hope is that opening the process in this way will increase the sense of fairness or impartiality perceived by those who are impacted by the NLRB's adjudicatory processes.

REGULATION OF TOBACCO

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 14, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, many citizens in Georgia have concerns over the Food and Drug Administration's proposal to regulate tobacco. As a result, the Georgia House of Representatives passed a resolution asking the U.S. Congress to rescind any action giving the FDA authority to regulate tobacco.

I submit Georgia House Resolution 980 for the Congress' careful consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H.R. NO. 980

By: Representatives Reaves of the 178th, Floyd of the 138th, Hudson of the 156th, Royal of the 164th, James of the 140th and others.

A Resolution

Petitioning the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to rescind and remove any action that would give the Food and Drug Administration regulatory powers over the tobacco industry; and for other purposes.

Whereas the tobacco industry has been a vital part of the economy of the State of Georgia for more than 250 years; and

Whereas tobacco products are legally grown and produced in this state for the enjoyment of adults who choose to use those products; and

Whereas tobacco growers are productive citizens of the State of Georgia; and

Whereas the plan by the Food and Drug Administration is to severely and unnecessarily restrict the marketing of legal products grown in the State of Georgia; and

Whereas tobacco companies, growers, tobacco producing states, and individuals who work within the industry sincerely and publicly oppose young people smoking; and

Whereas the laws of Georgia forbid the sale of tobacco products to youth under 18 years of age; and

Whereas the tobacco industry is more than adequately regulated by other state and federal agencies and tobacco products are the most highly taxed commodity in the country; and

Whereas FDA Commissioner Kessler has publicly stated that he wants to put the tobacco industry, including our tobacco farmers, out of business; and

Whereas regulation of the tobacco industry by the FDA is costly, unnecessary, and unwarranted.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That this body hereby petitions the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to rescind and remove any action that would give the Food and Drug Administration regulatory powers over the tobacco industry.

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit appropriate copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States.

In House, Read and Adopted, February 26, 1996.

ROBERT E. RIVERS, Jr.,
Clerk.