

middle of the Pacific Ocean's typhoon belt was a good idea scientifically, how could one justify inflicting further nuclear contamination on the people of the Pacific territories? In furtherance of our cold war, many of the people of the Pacific islands have lost not only their traditional way of life, but in some cases their home islands have been rendered uninhabitable.

We need to stop this madness in its tracks. That is why Mr. ABERCROMBIE and I are introducing a resolution today that expresses the sense of Congress that we will not transport to or store nuclear waste on any U.S. territory or possession. Federal law already forbids the siting of a nuclear waste storage facility in U.S. territories or possessions without the express authorization of Congress and passing this resolution will send a clear signal that we do not intend to do so. We need to let the international waste merchants know that the people of the Pacific islands have suffered enough and that we will not insult them further by forcing them to be the caretakers of the nuclear legacy of the cold war. I recognize that this is a terrible problem, but Pacific islanders did not start the cold war, and they should not be asked to finish it.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION  
36: THE NEED FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult challenges facing the fledgling democratic governments of Eastern Europe involves learning to treat equally and fairly all of their citizens—regardless of ethnic background—with regard to rights and opportunities. Unfortunately, some of those governments are still seeking to treat their citizens from minority ethnic groups in traditionally nationalistic and counterproductive ways. Rather than working to ensure that all citizens are treated equally, they seek to limit the rights and opportunities of those citizens who do not belong to the majority ethnic group.

Mr. Speaker, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, an independent state since 1991, has so far avoided the ethnic-based conflict that has afflicted several of the other successor states to the defunct Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There are troubling signs, however, that the Government of Macedonia has yet to take sufficient steps to ensure that those of its citizens from its considerable Albanian minority are provided with adequate opportunities for higher education in the Albanian language. The most worrisome consequence of this lack of educational opportunity is an increasing resentment toward that government among many of its ethnic Albanian citizens. Their frustration has led some ethnic Albanian citizens to attempt to open an Albanian-language university to ensure that opportunities for professional education are readily available to those who have been raised and educated in Albanian at the secondary school level.

In February 1995, a renewed attempt to open such a university in Tetovo, Macedonia

led to a violent clash between ethnic Albanians and Macedonian police. Tragically, 1 individual lost his life and 28 others were wounded in that violent incident.

Mr. Speaker, I believe all of us want to see the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and, in fact, all of the Southern Balkans avoid the kind of ethnic violence that wracked the Northern Balkans for 4 years. We need to encourage the Government of Macedonia to constructively address the issue of fair opportunities for higher education in the language of its Albanian minority. I am, therefore, introducing today House Concurrent Resolution 36, a resolution that focuses specifically on Macedonia and on the issue of proper access to higher education in that country.

This resolution calls on the Government of Macedonia to:

Ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all its citizens, regardless of ethnic background;

Consider all means by which higher education conducted in the Albanian language can be provided, including the possible establishment of an Albanian language university;

The resolution also calls on the President of the United States to:

Express our country's strong support for Macedonian efforts to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language;

Offer appropriate support for those international organizations that are working to resolve the issue of higher education in the Albanian language in Macedonia, and;

Offer appropriate support for efforts by the Government of Macedonia to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language, including assistance for establishing curricula and provision of textbooks and related course materials.

Mr. Speaker, I want to strongly encourage my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this timely and important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a copy of House Concurrent Resolution 36 for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

H. CON. RES. 36

Whereas failure to achieve fair and cooperative inter-ethnic relations often leads to governmental repression and conflict between peoples of different ethnic backgrounds;

Whereas the achievement of fair and cooperative treatment of all citizens, regardless of their ethnic backgrounds, is a serious challenge for all of the states of the Balkans region, including those states that gained their independence after the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Whereas the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia faces important issues involving the fair and equitable treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of their ethnic background;

Whereas the extraordinary census conducted by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in June 1994 determined that those citizens of Albanian descent constitute at least 23 percent of the total population;

Whereas Macedonia's citizen of Albanian descent are increasingly concerned to ensure fair and equitable treatment as citizens of the state of Macedonia, including appropriate opportunities for education at all levels of instruction;

Whereas the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a member of the Council of Europe, an organization that encourages its

member states to provide the opportunity for educational instruction in the languages of minority groups that constitute the citizenry of those states;

Whereas the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a member of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, an organization that, in the "Copenhagen Document" of its 1990 Conference on the Human Dimension, noted the need for adequate opportunities for educational instruction in the native languages of citizens from minority groups;

Whereas international documents and conventions recognize the right of persons belonging to national minorities to establish their own educational institutions within the framework of and in conformity with the legislation of the state within which they live;

Whereas levels of admissions of ethnic Albanian citizens of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Universities at Skopje and Bitola are far below the 23 percent of Macedonia's population that is composed of ethnic Albanians;

Whereas higher education for ethnic Albanian citizens of Macedonia is made more difficult by the lack of general usage of the Albanian language at that level of instruction;

Whereas there are increasing reports that ethnic Albanian citizens of Macedonia are concerned that efforts to ensure access to higher education in the Albanian language have met with little success;

Whereas an application was filed with the Ministry of Education of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in October 1994 seeking permission to open an Albanian-language university as part of the established system of education;

Whereas, in the absence of a response to the application filed with the Ministry of Education of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in October 1994, attempts were made in December 1994 to begin university classes in the Albanian language at Tetovo, Macedonia and were prevented by the intervention of police forces; and

Whereas in February 1995 renewed attempts to open an Albanian-language university at Tetovo, Macedonia were again prevented by police forces, with the death of one ethnic Albanian citizen of Macedonia and the wounding of 28 other persons occurring as a result of the related violence: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should take all appropriate measures to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background;

(2) while steps taken by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure instruction in the Albanian language and the language of other national minorities in Macedonia at the primary and secondary levels of education and the adoption of a law permitting Albanian language instruction at the University of Skopje are commendable, the ethnic Albanian citizens of Macedonia continue to suffer from the lack of opportunity for higher education in their native language;

(3) the Government and Parliament of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should therefore consider all means by which higher education conducted in the Albanian language can be provided, including the establishment of an Albanian-language university;

(4) the efforts by the High Commissioner for National Minorities of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, and the Working Group

on Ethnic Minorities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, to offer guidance and mediation to the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and representatives of the Albanian minority in resolving the issue of higher education in the Albanian language, are commendable;

(5) the President should express to the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the strong support of the Government of the United States for measures that will contribute to democracy and stability in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including efforts to ensure access to higher education in the Albanian language;

(6) the President should offer appropriate support for the efforts of the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe to resolve the issue of access to higher education in the Albanian language; and

(7) the President should offer appropriate support for efforts by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure access to higher education in the Albanian language, including assistance for the establishment of necessary curricula and the provision of textbooks and related course materials.

#### CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING TEAM AT OAK GROVE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 5, 1997*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to recognize the members of the Oak Grove High School wrestling team and their coach, Bob Glasgow, for their outstanding achievements and continued excellence in the sport of wrestling.

During Coach Glasgow's career at Oak Grove High School, he has developed a wrestling program that is known for excellence and success. Last season, the Oak Grove wrestling team won numerous tournament championships as well as the district 6 championship for the eighth consecutive year. Under the direction of Coach Glasgow, ten exceptional wrestlers qualified for the State tournament.

This kind of outstanding achievement has been a tradition for Coach Glasgow and his wrestling team during his 14 years at Oak Grove High School. During Coach Glasgow's tenure as the wrestling coach, the Oak Grove wrestling team has won 8 State championships and has had 39 individual State champions. In addition, nine Oak Grove wrestlers have signed division 1 scholarships during this time period.

I wish to extend my congratulations to the Oak Grove High School wrestling team for their continued tradition of excellence.

#### MARCH 1997—NATIONAL EYE DONOR MONTH PROCLAMATION

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 5, 1997*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, March is National Eye Donor Month. All throughout the

country, the miracle of transplantation surgery is allowing people's lives to be enhanced or saved. Nationwide thousands of people are benefited every year through organ and tissue transplantation surgery. Today, I rise to request that we take a moment to focus on eye donation and on the importance of preserving and restoring sight through corneal transplantation.

The benefits of sight-restoring transplant surgeries extend well beyond the people who receive the transplants; they also extend to their families, friends, and communities. In recent years, the efforts of Congress, educators, and the media have had an enormous impact on the success of eye donation programs.

Corneal transplants have been performed since 1905, and eye banks have existed in this country for over 50 years. Since 1961, when the Eye Bank Association of America was founded, member eye banks have helped make possible over one-half million corneal transplants, with a success rate over 95 percent.

Every year, thousands of corneal transplants are performed across the country restoring precious sight to both the young and the old. The Eye Bank Association of America is the Nation's oldest transplant association and is dedicated to the restoration of sight through the promotion and advancement of eye banking. In 1995, over 44,000 corneas were made available by our Nation's eye banks for use in transplantation procedures. Additional eye donations were used for research, training, and other surgical procedures. While figures for 1996 are still being tallied, even greater totals are expected.

In fact, just outside my district, the Lions Club of Tampa, FL runs one of the largest eye banks in the world. The Central Florida Lions Eye and Tissue Bank restores sight to over 2,000 people each year. Nevertheless, the need for corneal transplants continues.

Many Americans do not realize that they have it in their power to give someone else the gift of sight. If you declare now that after your death, you want your eyes to be donated to an eye bank, your eyes can become someone's miracle—a gift of sight. This is a great opportunity and a great responsibility that all Americans should take very seriously.

Anyone can be a donor. Neither cataracts, poor eyesight, nor age prohibit one from donating. However, it is important for individuals who want to be donors to inform family members of their wishes.

We, in Congress, can lead the effort to educate the public about the need and importance of eye donation and encourage more Americans to become donors. We have joined the Eye Bank Association of America every year since 1983 in proclaiming a "National Eye Donor Month." The purpose of National Eye Donor Month is to remind all Americans that they have the power to make the miracle happen for someone and that we can make the tissue available. By making this proclamation, we call on all Americans to support us in promoting eye donation in order to enhance the lives of our fellow citizens through the restoration of sight.

#### INTRODUCTION OF MARKEY-BURTON BILL TO ENCOURAGE CONTENT-BASED TV RATINGS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 5, 1997*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the v-chip provision in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which became law last year, was intended to help parents take control of what comes into their homes and their children's minds via the television set by allowing them to block out programs that they believe contain too much violence, sex, or adult language.

Under the 1996 act, the broadcast industry was encouraged to establish rules for rating violence, sex, and other indecent material so that parents would be able to make informed decisions on what programs their children could or could not watch.

However, rather than devising a system that truly informs parents about the content of the television programs, the entertainment industry has proposed an age-based rating system. This type of rating system fails our children because it does not provide parents with comprehensive information to make informed choices about what their children watch.

This age-based system is too broad and vague for parents. Parents have said over and over that they want a television rating system to tell them what's in a program, not who should view it. According to a nationwide survey conducted by the National Parent and Teachers Association, 80 percent of parents stated that they want separate ratings for sex, violence, and language content to help them make informed and educated evaluations of television shows.

The National PTA, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Children's Defense Fund, the Family Research Council, and numerous other organizations have all criticized the age-based ratings system. Instead they advocated ratings based on program content to help parents with the ability to block out objectionable, content-specific programming.

Today, I am joining my colleague from Massachusetts, Congressman EDWARD J. MARKEY, and 11 other cosponsors, to introduce legislation that seeks to ensure that parents will be able to keep their children from watching violent programs. I would like to commend my colleague from Massachusetts for all the hard work he has done over the past few years to provide parents with a tool to make informed choices on what their children watch on television. This legislation encourages the broadcast industry to adopt a content-specific ratings system that would allow parents to block out violent programming. If the industry prefers, it can choose not to label those shows that are violent and can keep the age-based system. However, the broadcaster would not be allowed to televise programs that contain violent content during the hours of the day when children are most likely to comprise a substantial portion of the audience. Broadcasters have a choice—either adopt a content-specific programming system that allows parents to block out violent programs, or only air those shows during the times when the majority of children aren't watching television.

Parents want a content-based rating system to help them protect their children from being