

natural path tapelaying systems. These are very complicated terms. What they do, Mr. Speaker, is they make technology in this country. We hear today about the technology revolution and what is going on in high tech, but high tech was nothing to Edson Ingersoll Gaylord, because he, in fact, probably is the inventor of those words, "high tech." Let us take something and let us make it better.

What did his friends say about him? Well, one person who started as a new employee at the company was really impressed when Edson Gaylord took 2 hours, walked him around the entire shop, showed him where the company had been and his vision of the future, because that is what he liked, being on the floor of the shop. His good friend, John Doar, an attorney out of Chicago, said this of Edson Gaylord. He said, "Edson Gaylord's mind has thrived on machine tool manufacturing technology. For as long as I have known him, this curiosity has energized him. This, plus the years of hard work, makes Edson as informed and as knowledgeable as anyone in the world about the opportunities for further developments in the machine tool industry."

Fortune Magazine said of Edson Gaylord, "He is the master builder of mammoth tools. He is the bellwether of the machine tool industry. Quite a man, making machines that are used on airplane lines and automobile lines."

His good friend, Dan LeBlond from the Institute of Advanced Manufacturing Sciences said of Edson, "An unrivaled inspirer and shepherd of people to accomplish pioneering and singularly successful innovation of advanced manufacturing and machine tool technology."

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"A perceptive and innovative industrialist."

He was a man that America will miss, a man with numerous awards for technology. We know him as Edson Ingersoll Gaylord. America knows him as the friend of innovation.

KURDISH RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my esteemed colleague in introducing a resolution calling for democratic, linguistic and cultural rights for all Kurds living in Turkey today.

The lands of Kurdistan are considered by many to be the birthplace of the history of human culture. Some of the earliest settlements as well as the earliest indications of the Neolithic Revolution have been found among the hills and valleys of this beautiful landscape. Yet even as one ponders the cultural advancements made on Kurdish soil thousands of years ago, one cannot help but wonder what lies in store for the Kurds' future.

For Kurds living in the Middle East, recent history has brought far less reason to cele-

brate. Kurds in Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Turkey have been persecuted by the regimes in power, with the most brutal assault being the poison gas attacks made by Saddam Hussein in 1988 which decimated an entire section of a city and its 5,000 inhabitants.

Although Saddam Hussein's heinous attacks caused unimaginable death and biological destruction, his regime, ironically, has not launched an all-scale offensive on the culture of the Kurds. It is unfortunate that the most comprehensive assault on the Kurdish language and culture has stemmed from our own ally and fellow-NATO member, Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, in 1997 I addressed this body on the cultural oppression of Kurds by the Turkish government and on the existence of democratically-elected Kurdish Parliamentarians unjustly jailed in Turkey. It is with a heavy heart that I stand before you today and recall recent events and happenings in Turkey, all of which suggest that nothing has changed. The Kurdish language and culture is still on Turkey's most wanted list and Kurdish Parliamentarians elected to give voice of their constituents, are still being silenced.

When I addressed this body three years ago, Turkish Kurdistan was under a declared State of Emergency, patrolled by the Gendarmerie. Torture and abuse of the Kurds, the searching of Kurdish homes without a warrant, and the persecution of assemblies and demonstrations were the norm. This situation, in flagrant breach of democracy, continues today. The 1999 U.S. Department of State Human Rights Report for Turkey states that members of the Gendarmerie continue to commit serious human rights abuses including the torture of Kurds, well-aware that the likelihood of their personal conviction is extremely slim.

Such lax prosecution is not the case, however, for Kurds. Six years ago four former members of Parliament, stripped of their official duties, were imprisoned for the crime of representing the will of Kurdish citizens. As I stand here today, Mrs. Leyla Zana, Mr. Hatip Dicle, Mr. Orhan Dogan, and Mr. Selim Sadak are still in jail. Labeled "Prisoners of Conscience" by Amnesty International, these four are guilty only of attempting to invigorate a true spirit of democracy in Turkey.

Three years ago 153 Members of Congress expressed their disapproval of the anti-democratic treatment of elected Kurdish representatives in the Turkish Parliament. I humbly stand before you to question whether it was enough. Today these four individuals are still in jail. Even more disturbing, the harassment of democratically-elected officials seems to be expanding from the national level to encompass local levels as well.

In February of this year, in a move that shocked many of us in this room, the Turkish Gendarmerie arrested three Kurdish mayors from cities in Turkish Kurdistan. One, the mayor of Diyarbakir, had just met with the Swedish Foreign Minister the day before his arrest in order to discuss hopes for a lasting and solid peace between Turks and Kurds. Although the mayors have since been released, their trials are pending, and if convicted, they too will face prison sentences. The arrests raise questions, not only about the legitimacy of Turkish democracy, but about the sincerity of Turkey's commitment to forging peace.

When I addressed the body three years ago, the Kurdish language could not be broad-

casted or taught, even as a foreign language, in schools. I am saddened to say that this negation of a people's language continues today. But, here I must add that the criminalization of speech and expression is not necessarily limited to Kurdish citizens communicating in their native tongue. High numbers of journalists, human rights workers, doctors, and lawyers who expose injustices committed by the military, police, or state are also subject to prison sentences and illegal torture making the anti-sedition legislation perhaps the most "equal opportunity" of all laws in Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, the Kurdish Question, touches upon the very nature of democracy in Turkey and carries serious implications for the whole of Turkish society. Illustrations of how excessive laws mitigating Kurdish culture can spill into the mainstream, ultimately curtailing the freedoms of all citizens, are easy to find. Just last week authorities in Istanbul detained nearly 200 Kurds for illegally celebrating the Kurdish New Year, Newroz. Following their detention, authorities launched investigations of 6 Turkish newspapers that had reported on Newroz activities, for their crimes of spelling the holiday with a Kurdish "w" rather than the "v" found in the Turkish appellation. (the v is not the only letter charged with criminality—p and k have been banned from text books)

This persecution of a language and a culture, committed with such diligence that even individual letters come under fire, would be lamentable in any region of the world. But, that it occurs in the very Cradle of Civilization which bore witness to the first creative sparks of human culture and innovation instills the situation with a sense of tragedy so compelling that I believe it presents a direct challenge to those of us assembled here today.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, supported by my esteemed colleagues BOB FILNER, JOHN E. PORTER, FRANK WOLF, and ANNA ESHOO, was written with the hope that the future of the Kurds need not be wrought with even greater persecution and suffering. It was written with the knowledge that democracy, rather than being a simple destination, needs to continually be nurtured. And it was written with the promise that peace and justice may be cultivated. I ask my friends and esteemed colleagues to join in support of this resolution so that language, culture and democracy will be permitted to flourish on the very ground that holds our common humanity's cultural roots.

WE NEED TO BRING AMERICA HOME FROM ITS INTERVENTION IN KOSOVO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, we have no business in Kosovo. Our policy is a misguided excursion into the danger-laden Balkans. We have no overriding national interest there.

We have heard vaunted allegations of human rights violations leveled against the Serbian government. Once again, we come to find out that an administration determined to mire us in overseas turmoil has greatly exaggerated the situation to win over a skeptical public and stampede the Congress.

We were told several months ago that as many as 100,000 Albanian Kosovars

were brutally murdered. We were being misled. Now we know the figure was much, much smaller.

What of our continual bombing that eventually included not only public transportation but medical facilities, nearly 100 schools, churches, and homes? What of the innocent deaths we inflicted with tax dollars of the citizens of the United States? Bombing is by definition an act of war.

What have we done? What are the objectives of our bombing, our President's most recent adventure, and what are the results?

We were told we went into Kosovo to stop ethnic cleansing. It continues with a vengeance, this time with the acquiescence of our own forces. The KLA not 2 years ago was classified by our own State Department as a heroin-financed terrorist organization. Now they are soon to be vaunted by the Clinton administration as freedom fighters. They roam the countryside brutalizing innocents, not only Serbs but gypsies, Muslim Slavs, and Albanians opposed to their thuggishness.

We were told when we went into Kosovo we wanted to stabilize the Balkans. Initially, the ambiguity of our policy gave the green light to separatist movements around the region. Today in both Bosnia and Kosovo we are committed into the future as far as the eye can see.

Mr. Speaker, I ask, what stability have we achieved in the Balkans? At what price to this Nation? In the Kosovo region, news reports continue to tell us that Kosovar militias still refuse to disarm and are now destabilizing southern Serbia. A new confrontation with Milosevic and a new refugee crisis is feared.

Can anyone share with this Congress a realistic exit strategy from this quagmire? I agree with Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON's assessment of our Balkan interventions, recently published in the *Financial Times*: "NATO has to get off of this merry-go-round. It must acknowledge that imposing multicultural democracy at the point of a gun is not working."

We were told we went into Kosovo to thwart the Serbian ruler, Mr. Milosevic. What have we accomplished? Milosevic is still firmly in place. We were told we went into Kosovo to insure the credibility of NATO. But did we do this by violating the first section of the NATO charter, by launching a war against a sovereign Nation that had committed no aggression against any of its neighbors?

NATO's strength was that it was a shield, not a sword, a shield, not a sword. Some skeptics suggest NATO's actions were ones of justification, considering their original mission was to protect Europe from a Soviet Union that no longer exists.

What are the costs of Kosovo? Displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kosovars, displacement of hundreds of thousands of Serbs, expansion of the conflict into Serbia proper, the poten-

tial of instability in Macedonia, and, tragically and needlessly, a new and probably undying hatred for the United States on the part of the Serbians, and, from what we have seen recently, Albanian Kosovars as well, as a result of this foolish and foolhardy intervention.

Mr. Speaker, we need to bring America home.

TIME FOR AN EMERGENCY NATIONAL MORATORIUM ON THE DEATH PENALTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the United States of America, the land of the free in this millenium year, we have today some 2 million people in our jails. We are 5 percent of the world's population, and yet 25 percent of the world's incarcerated persons.

In an ominous echo to General Eisenhower's farewell address, we now have a prison industrial complex in our Nation which feeds on some 35 billion public dollars each year to operate prisons, and more than \$7 billion on new construction for prisons each year.

The prison industrial complex employs more than 523,000 people, making it the country's biggest employer after General Motors. More than 5 percent of the growth of our rural population is due to the movement of men and women to prisons located in rural America.

Even more ominous is the growing number of men and women put to death by our injustice system. There are now more than 3,600 men and women on death row. Most ominous is the immense and persistent disparity in the impact of the justice system. There is a real and growing perception that there are two sets of rules, two standards of treatment by law enforcement in America, one set for whites and another quite different set for African-Americans, Latinos, and all who might be poor.

In Chicago, we have had the cases of Commander John Burge, of Jeremiah Mearday, and off Ryan Harris and numerous others. This pattern of conduct is unacceptable. The perception of injustice has been substantiated by the stunning sequence of events which has led to 13 death penalty convictions in Illinois being overturned over the past decade or so by hard evidence which demonstrated a miscarriage of justice.

I am particularly concerned about a number of death penalty cases originally investigated by former Chicago police Commander John Burge or officers under his command which were based on so-called confessions, and other evidence which may have been coerced by torture.

The revelations of torture, including electric shock, suffocation, burning, beating, and Russian roulette have been widely reported and independently confirmed, and have roused the indignation of the people of Illinois.

The cases of Aaron Patterson and Darrell Cannon are the first of these cases to reach the final phases of appeal. In 1985, the then Chief Justice Warren Burger said, "What business enterprise could conceivably succeed with the rate of recall of its products that we see in the 'products' of our prisons?"

The failure of our justice system not only robs individuals of life and liberty, but undermines our communities and our Nation. The failures also are an attack on our legal and social infrastructure, on our Constitution, and on our Nation's economic, social, and cultural progress.

There is extensive historical precedent for Federal intervention in cases where the justice and law enforcement systems fail to provide equal protection under the law in general, and specifically, protection in instances of police misconduct against African-Americans and other minorities.

It is no accident that our Department of Justice was born in 1871, following the Civil War, as a response to the wave of hate crime terror instituted by the Ku Klux Klan and where local law enforcement was unable or unwilling to provide justice and in some cases joined in the terror.

The concerns over these and other cases have rightly led Governor Ryan of Illinois to declare a moratorium on the death penalty in Illinois and to appoint a commission to study the problem.

Now is the time for men and women of principle to stand and demand an end to the cancer eating at our freedom, not tomorrow, but today, this hour, is the time for an immediate emergency national moratorium on the death penalty. I would urge the Nation to follow the suit of the Governor of Illinois and declare that injustice will not continue to be done until we find how to do it and how to do it right.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. NORWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ON REMARKS BY THE MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to an article that appeared in the *Roll Call*, the newspaper of Capitol Hill, Thursday, April 6, 2000. Let me read from the article written by Susan Crabtree. It is shocking and it is startling:

"With last year's violent protests against the World Trade Organization in Seattle still fresh in the public's mind, leaders are organizing for Act 2,