

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,

a massive March on Washington set for Tuesday, designed to pressure Congress into rejecting a permanent normalized trade deal for China."

Here is the quote that is startling, made by the minority whip, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR): "Seattle was a great success. We hope we will see a repeat performance."

Let me read to the Members the performance, for those who may have been napping during Seattle's excitement: "Unrest even at the top during riots. Madeleine Albright was trapped and angry. Janet Reno was calling." "The State Patrol Leaders Saw Trouble Brewing at Starbuck's. The Secret Service threatened to cancel the President's visit."

The headlines from the Seattle Times, the success referred to by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the minority whip: "Police Haul Hundreds to Jail. National Guard on Patrol. One Thousand Protestors Enter Restricted zones."

There were fires, there was looting, there was physical harm, there was destruction of property, interruption of business. "Seattle bill hits \$9 million. Seattle taxpayers will be hit hard in the wallet for hosting the World Trade Organization."

From CNN, "Seattle authorities have placed an around-the-clock curfew on the area immediately surrounding the world trade conference."

"President Clinton arrives in a city that has been marred by broken glass, tear gas, and rubber bullets."

"The PBC found out how security forces are beefing up in anticipation of President Clinton's visit: Police douse crowds with pepper spray."

Let me re-read for the Members the quote by the minority whip: "Seattle was a great success. We hope we will see a repeat performance."

I hope, I pray, that I am misreading the newspaper. I hope and pray that the performance that we are anticipating in the seat of our government, the Nation's capital, is not one designed to bring about disgraceful headlines about riot police, pepper spray, and destruction of personal property. I thought anarchy like that only existed in Third World nations, but if people disagree with a viewpoint on trade, if people disagree on human rights in China, their response is to riot in the streets and destroy property to get their viewpoint heard.

I think it is regrettable when the minority whip would say in glowing terms that anything connected with Seattle was a success.

I have had to endure for the past couple of months a conversation about our presidential candidate attending a university, and a peaceful conversation with students, and somehow he is linked now to a quote made by the founder of the university.

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Now we are going to hear for weeks and weeks about a peaceful meeting

with students about a democracy and yet we are hearing again from the leader of the other side, or at least the minority whip, that somehow success is articulated by a total disaster.

Seattle has yet to recover from the public embarrassment of that meeting, and I would hope that the leadership will at least look at their statements and amend the record and suggest that we can have a disagreement on trade, and I hope we will have a debate on it. The President of the United States has called for a debate. The President has called for a conversation on trade. The President, I think, has been very willing to discuss some of the problems regarding workers' rights and violation of child labor and things that I think we in Congress can accomplish and can provide as we discuss normalized trade relationships with China, but I also pray that some level-headed conversation occurs to those who would come to our Nation's capital and understand we are a people of law, we are a people of respect for democracy and that violence will not and should not and cannot be tolerated.

So let us make certain that in this Nation that we love we do not repeat Seattle; that nobody refers to Seattle as a success; that if we have a grievance with the WTO that we not destroy our cities in the process and maim and injure people.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would certainly like to reinforce what the gentleman is saying about protesters coming here with respect to the WTO. I would hope that in the city of Washington we do not have a repeat of what happened in the State of Washington. The gentleman is perfectly right, the gentleman is entirely right, we can disagree without tearing up our city, especially the Nation's capital.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for joining me in that admonition to those who would come here to be peaceful, respect the rule of law and respect personal property.

BLAME CANADA, BLAME CANADA

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, Blame Canada, Blame Canada. It is the Oscar-nominated song from the movie South Park, Blame Canada, Blame Canada. It is also the latest defensive ad campaign by the pharmaceutical industry's front group, the so-called Citizens for Better Medicare. Frankly, both belong in the garbage.

In the movie, the mothers of South Park are revolted by the dirty words their children learn at the movies but instead of taking responsibility themselves, they blame Canada.

In the ads, the drug industry tries to divert attention from its discriminatory pricing practices but instead of taking responsibility themselves, they blame Canada.

The pharmaceutical industry ads are running in the northern border States and elsewhere in an effort to convince consumers that the Canadian health care system is bad because prescription drugs are cheaper for Canadian seniors than they are for American seniors.

So let me thank the pharmaceutical industry for making the point that they charge Canadian seniors far less than they charge American seniors for the same drugs from the same manufacturers in the same quantities. It is what we have been saying all along.

Does the innovation of Canadian pharmaceutical companies suffer under the Canadian system? No. Let me read just a few statements.

Here is a statement, and I quote, in the last 10 years the rate of growth in R&D spending by Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada, member companies, has almost doubled that of the United States. That is a statement put out on March 2, 1999, a press release from the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada.

In June of 1999, the same organization talked about the massive research efforts taking place across Canada, and in 1998, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada's innovative pharmaceutical companies funded an estimated \$900 million in medical research and development.

Since 1987 R&D spending by the PMAC member companies have grown by almost 700 percent, almost twice the growth rate of the United States in the same period of time. Yet, the pharmaceutical industry is trying to tell people in the United States that R&D will not happen in Canada because they are not earning enough money up there.

Yesterday my office received a call from the Canadian Embassy, and the Canadians are perplexed because they do not understand why U.S. companies are running TV ads trashing the Canadian health care system. Imagine what the Canadians think. The most profitable industry in the country is upset that they are not able to charge as much in Canada for prescription drugs and engage in the same price discrimination in Canada as they do in the United States.

Speaking of profits, I urge every Member to check out the latest Fortune 500 list which shows once again that the pharmaceutical industry is the most profitable industry in the country, number one in return on revenues at 18.6 percent, number one in return on assets at 16.5 percent, and number one in return on equity at 35.8 percent. One cannot do any better than that.

Even with all the attention on their price discrimination against seniors, the pharmaceutical industry continues to be the most profitable industry in the country, charging the highest