

resolution (H. Res. 83) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce individual income tax rates, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SITUATION WORSENS IN SOUTHERN SERBIA AND MACEDONIA

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, since late last year, we have received a spate of reports indicating that violence is on the rise once again in the southern parts of Yugoslavia, Macedonia, and especially in the Kosovo region. These reports are of special concern because the regions involved in this new outbreak of conflict lie immediately adjacent to the sector of Kosovo which is termed the "area of responsibility" for United States troops participating in KFOR, the NATO-led Kosovo peacekeeping operation.

Responsibility for most of the increased violence lies with the hard-line Albanian Kosovar nationalists, some of whom quite clearly participated in the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, KLA, which is supposed to be disbanded. They are now pushing their extreme agenda through violence in the Presevo Valley, lying across the internal boundary that separates Kosovo from Serbia.

As part of the agreement that ended the NATO military air operations against Yugoslavia in June of 1999, a 5-kilometer ground safety zone, GSZ, was established along the internal boundary between Kosovo and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavian military and special police forces were prohibited from entering without expressed authorization by NATO.

The Presevo Valley contains several small cities and villages that are home

to ethnic Albanians? Unlike their brethren in Kosovo, however, the Albanians of the Presevo Valley chose to remain outside the conflict which wracked Kosovo during 1998 and 1999. Although they certainly had legitimate grievances against the brutal regime of the former Yugoslavian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, the ethnic Albanians in the Presevo Valley rather than overwhelmingly seemed to prefer to settle their problems peacefully rather than through the violent means ultimately employed by the KLA.

Beginning in 1999, following the formal disbanding of the KLA, KFOR began receiving reports of the existence of a guerilla force calling itself by the initials UCPMB, the Liberation Army of Presevo, which was infiltrating across the Kosovo boundary into the GSZ in order to harass Serb police officers and intimidate some of the Serb residents of the Presevo Valley and thus caused them to leave the region.

In February of 2000, this Member led our House delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on a visit to Kosovo, and the commander of U.S. forces briefed us on the situation in the Presevo Valley. In fact, this Member climbed the heights of Kosovo to see the Presevo Valley below. At that time, he said to us that the situation with the so-called UCPMB was his single largest worry insofar as the safety of U.S. troops and other forces under his command were concerned.

Since last December, incidents in the Presevo Valley increased with several Serbian police officers reported to have been assassinated, and a joint U.S.-Russian patrol attempting to seal off the boundary came under fire by ethnic Albanians attempting to infiltrate from Kosovo. Last week, we learned of fighting in Macedonia along the border with Kosovo. Reports implicated a shadowy body calling itself the Liberation Army of Macedonia as being behind this most recent violence.

What is particularly disturbing about the involvement of Macedonian territory in what seems to be a new onset of a major conflict is that, in addition to Macedonia's enormous strategic significance, the Government of Macedonia, democratically elected last year, includes ethnic Albanians in its governing coalition; and Macedonia recently normalized its relations with Kosovo. Apparently, these democratic and popularly supported measures are unacceptable to the radical Albanian ethnics behind the renewed violence, because these progressive democratic steps undermine their goal of creating a "greater Albania." They continue to have as their goal unification of all ethnic Albanians who inhabit Serbia, Macedonia, Kosovo, and Albania itself into a greater Albania.

The numbers of radical Albanian participants in these incidents in southern Serbia and Macedonia is, at present, small. What is of most concern, however, is that they seem to be receiving

support and assistance from Kosovo and they have not been repudiated by the ethnic Albanian leadership in Kosovo.

Mr. Speaker, this Member is of the opinion that those supporting an extremist agenda within Kosovo are known to some of the leadership within Kosovo; and thereby, they could be denied the support that they are apparently receiving to use Kosovo as a base of operations.

The implications of a "greater Albania" for the region and for the United States and its allies in Europe are extremely grave. A wider war involving Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey ultimately would be very serious. Our earlier intervention of Kosovo was aimed at stopping that problem.

Mr. Speaker, this deserves our attention.

We need to make it clear to the Albanian extremists that we will no longer tolerate their efforts to foment violent and ethnic discord in the region.

Mr. Speaker, NATO is at present considering measures to stabilize the situation, both in Macedonia and in the Presevo Valley. NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson is visiting the Capitol today and tomorrow to meet with Members. This Member is inclined to support suggestions that, given the gravity of the current situation in Macedonia and on its border, Yugoslavian military forces be permitted to operate within the 5 kilometer ground safety zone in southern Serbia. Additionally, this Member strongly believes that we need to return an international preventive peacekeeping force to Macedonia similar to that which helped protect Macedonia from attack and destabilization several years ago. The governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia need to agree to a complete demarcation of the border between Macedonia and Serbia, and to measures to ensure its sanctity and security.

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

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

REVISIONS TO REVENUE AGGREGATES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2001-2005

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

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, Section 213(b)(1) of the conference report on the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2001 (H. Con. Res. 290) authorizes the Chairman of the House Budget Committee to reduce the revenue aggregates contained in the resolution if the July report of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates larger on-budget surpluses than those published in the agency's March report. CBO substantially increased its estimates of the surplus in its July report. Accordingly, I submit for printing in

the Congressional Record revisions to the revenue aggregates for fiscal years 2001–2005 to reflect a portion of that increase in the surplus.

Revised Appropriate Levels of Federal Revenues in the
Congressional Budget Resolution
(In billions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Federal revenues
2001	1,496.9
2002	1,519.8
2003	1,572.1
2004	1,619.1
2005	1,680.3

Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski at 67270.

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

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

□ 2000

WHY HORRIBLE CRIMES ARE BEING COMMITTED

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the terrible tragedy of the school shootings 2 days ago in California should be, and I believe is, of great concern to all Americans.

There are many reasons why these horrible crimes are being committed in several places by teenage boys, but I want to mention two major concerns I have.

I was a criminal court judge in Tennessee for 7½ years before coming to Congress trying felony criminal cases. I was told the first day that I was judge that 98 percent of the defendants in felony criminal cases came from broken homes.

I know that millions of wonderful people have come from broken homes, but almost all would say that family breakups made their childhoods much more difficult.

I know, too, that divorce is now a tragedy that has touched almost every family, and I know that many times it cannot be avoided. But I do not know of anyone who hoped beforehand that their marriage would end in divorce.

During my years as a judge, I went through approximately 10,000 cases, because 97 percent or 98 percent of the defendants pled guilty and apply for probation or other considerations. I would get 10-page or 12-page reports that went into the backgrounds and life histories of the defendants before me.

I would read over and over and over again things like defendant's father left when defendant was 2 and never returned, or defendant's father left to get a pack of cigarettes and never came back.

Unfortunately, millions of fathers have left their families, not realizing, I

suppose, the great harm they are doing to their children.

Of course, many times it is the woman who wants the divorce, but this special order today is as much as anything a plea for families to try to stay together, if at all possible, at least until their children mature.

One of the greatest blessings you can give to any child, especially a small child, is a two-parent home.

I could not help but notice that the boy who did the school shootings in California came from a broken home and had recently been moved from one side of the country to the other.

The Federal Government bears a big part of the responsibility for all of these broken homes. Studies show that most marriages break up in arguments over finances, over money. For most of our history, government took a very low percentage of family income. In 1950, government took only about 8 percent to 10 percent. Today Federal, State and local taxes take almost 40 percent of the average family's income. Government regulatory costs that are passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices take another 10 percent.

One Member of the other body said that today one spouse works to support the family while the other spouse has to work to support government.

Also, the giant Federal welfare state, which even former President Clinton described as a colossal failure, has helped contribute to the broken home situation. But if government at all levels would take less money from families, of course, it would not end divorce, but it would certainly mean that thousands of families that now split up would stay together.

Also, for families that have already broken up, I hope other family members will do all they can to fill the void in time and attention.

One article I saw about the boy who did the California shootings described him as a typical latchkey child.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago or 3 years ago, after another one of these tragic school shootings, I remember listening to the CBS national news and hearing the national head of the YMCA say that children in this country today are being neglected like never before.

I hope this is not true. But the YMCA has not released some statistics reporting that nearly 8 million children are left alone after school between the hours of 3:00 and 6:00, which just happens to coincide with the peak hours for juvenile crime.

The families need more money, so there will not be as many broken homes. We need to lower taxes at every level so that we can strengthen families, but children need a lot more than money. What they need most is love and time and attention.

My second concern is the movement towards bigger schools. I saw an article in the Christian Science Monitor a couple of years ago which said the largest school in New York City had 3,500 stu-

dents. Then they broke it up into five separate schools, and their drug and discipline problem went way down.

Mr. Speaker, there are some exceptions, but in most places class sizes have been brought down to smaller or at least manageable size. However, going to bigger, more centralized schools meant that many young people felt like anonymous numbers or could not make a sports team or be a leader in some other school activity.

Also some very large high schools seem to have been breeding grounds for strange or even dangerous behavior.

Augusta Kappner, our former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education, wrote recently in USA Today that good things happen when large schools are remade into smaller ones. She said incidents of violence are reduced; students' performance, attendance and graduation rates improve; disadvantaged students significantly outperform those in large schools on standardized tests; students of all social classes and races are treated more equitably; teachers, students and the local community prefer them.

Mr. Speaker, students are better off going to smaller schools even in older buildings than they are in these big, giant schools where they just feel like anonymous numbers.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor tonight in celebration of National Women's History Month, the month of March.

I come here to salute the women in this country. This month is unique to me, particularly because Sonoma County, in my district, is the birthplace of the National Women's History Project, the nonprofit educational organization that is responsible for establishing Women's History Month.

In 1978, the Education Task Force of the Sonoma County Commission on the status of women, which I happened to be chair at that particular time, initiated a Women's History Week. Later in 1987, with the help of museums, libraries and educators across the country, the National Women's History Project petitioned Congress to expand the celebration to the entire month of March.

Mr. Speaker, a resolution recognizing Women's History Month was quickly passed with strong bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate. Although the month of March gained this distinction about 20 years ago, and a lot has happened since then, we still have a lot of work ahead of us.

When we celebrate women and when we look at women and children and the challenges ahead, we must do more for women and we must do more for families.

We must do more for our communities and for our Nation, and one place