

16-809-1386

NOT WAS NOT INCLUDED IN AFFAIRS MATR-UP

ID OF S.C. ting A- ct

1 (b) EXTEN
2 FISCAL YEAR 1
3 635(f)(4) is am
4 "1992".

5 (c) LIMITATI
6 TIONS FOR FISCAL
7 (12 U.S.C. 635(f)(3)

- 8 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and";
- 9 (2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and
- 10 inserting "; and"; and
- 11 (3) by adding at the end the following:
- 12 "(C) \$35,000,000, for fiscal year 1992."

13 SEC. 208. HUMAN RIGHTS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that the Depart-
15 ment of State's Country Report on Human Rights Practices
16 for 1989 cites many human rights practices in Yugoslavia
17 that violate internationally accepted human rights standards,
18 including infringement upon and abrogation of the rights of
19 assembly and fair trial, freedom of speech, and freedom of the
20 press.

21 (b) REPORT.—The President shall submit a report to
22 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of
23 the Senate and the Committee on Banking, Finance, and
24 Urban Affairs of the House of Representatives, not later than
25 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, explain-

will have a special bookplate in them. Kauffman also provides Bradbury with a touching prolibrary anecdote: when Kauffman was sick with rheumatic fever as a child, his mother came to the library every day to get books to read to him. "It was a significant event in his life," says Bradbury. The fund attracted significant contributions, raising about \$1.2 million from such Kansas City corporate donors as H&R Rock Chair Henry W. Bloch and Hallmark Cards Chair Donald J. Hall. The Friends Group kicked in a healthy \$10,000, raised through book sales and revenues from CPL's volunteer-run Dewey Co. gift shops, used in the Main and Plaza branch facilities.

Even the staff contributed its share. That was a real test," Bradbury admits. "I am honestly not familiar with libraries that have used this sort of approach." Bradbury formed a staff committee of "true believers," whose members performed an ever Twist-inspired skit ("Please, sir, I am not some more") at every branch. After the performance, the committee left pledges and promised anonymity to donors. Over \$30,000 was raised, and Bradbury figures that with 200 people working in the CPL system, this means staff contributed an average \$150 of their own cash for the year.

In his fundraising pitches, Bradbury says brought up the NEH grant as a work in progress. Like his initial levy issue, his first try at the NEH grant failed. He applied in April 1990 and was told the bad news in October 1990. "The judges said the application was strong but the fundraising activity was not sufficiently advanced yet," says Bradbury. "When we submitted this year we were in essence all the match in hand. We were told they would have to come up with a different excuse this time!" NEH didn't, and the NEH, with the grant and the growing momentum, will soon have an extra \$2 million to add to its collection.

RIDDING OF RARE BOOKS

At the same time, Bradbury is trying to rid another collection: KCPL's rare book booty, whose sale Bradbury believes will bring in some \$300,000 to feed into the endowment fund. While Bradbury got approval from his board on this matter, the book sale has raised the ire of some, including Dr. Fred Whitehead, who's on the faculty of the University of Kansas Medical Center. Whitehead has started a letter-writing campaign in protest and says some special libraries in the area should have the books. "Those of us who love books in this community are in shock," Whitehead wrote in a recent letter to LJ.

Bradbury, this protest is disturbing, one he can handle since he's secure about his library mission and, in general, community consensus. "In my mind it's only an issue of putting our money in our pockets, and our priorities include providing access to the maximum number of books," Bradbury says. "Because that's our business, it doesn't leave much room for donating dollars to materials that sit on the shelves and to which there's no public access." Bradbury says he will offer some of the books to special libraries (which he says he'll provide monies for these special purchases), but he'll keep local history books, like the *Wisconsin* and *Clark* journals, that fit into the library's mission statement of being an archive of Missouri/Kansas history. As for the edition classics he's selling, he believes multiple reprint copies KCPL already has. "What the community needs and what we need them?" he queries.

For Bradbury, such debate is part of the dialog he'll always conduct with the Kansas City community. Some of his goals are still slightly out of reach—he's been struggling for years with the public sentiment and resistance to close a small, historical branch and create a new, more full-service facility—but other projects are nearing fruition. He's working with nine local colleges to create a regional bibliographic utility and catalog, for example, and he hopes a new main library will be approved to house such technology and more.

Every day, therefore, is like his first at KCPL. "I'm sure when I first came here, people thought, 'Well, here's a new guy. What's his pitch?' I'm sure there was some skepticism about thinking that we could do any of the things we set out to do. But I think people are starting to realize, 'By golly, we did do some of those things we set out to do. Maybe we should dream again and stretch a little bit more.'"

DOBROSLAV PARAGA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following statement by Dobroslav Paraga, president of the Croatian Party of Rights, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for consideration by the U.S. Congress.

ZAGREB, February 10, 1992.

To the U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC.

I am obliged to report to you that a month ago in Croatia, we established the opposition's Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, due to the fact that the existing committee in Parliament, established by the ruling party in Croatia absolutely does not function (most likely for that reason). This newly-established committee which consists of representatives of all opposition parties, has its hands full, because complete lawlessness prevails in Croatia, spearheaded precisely by the leading party—the Croatian Democratic Union.

The violation of human rights by Croatian authorities and the conforming of laws and the Constitution to their daily needs began shortly after they came to power, such that today, the same has flourished in all respects. As you are already aware, the opposition in Croatia has come under particular attack, especially my party, which is a severe critic of the government. For example, on September 21, 1991, without any warning, the Croatian police killed my deputy, the Vice President of the Croatian Party of Rights, Ante Paradzik, and seriously wounded another member of the party, Branko Perkovic, having sprayed their automobile with over 50 bullets. To date, no one has yet been sentenced. As you also already know, Croatian police arrested me on November 22, 1991 in a gang-style, armed attack of over 30 policemen on orders of the parastate organ, the so-called Supreme State Council of Croatia. First, I was accused of armed rebellion, then of embezzling funds allegedly acquired in an arms sale deal, all of this eventually winding down to an accusation of illegal bearing of arms and my release on December 18, 1991.

The President of Croatia, Tudjman, personally and publicly accused me of these slanderous lies, prejudicing me prior to any judicial organ deciding whether or not to even open a criminal inquiry! He publicly

February 11, 1992

CONGRESSIONAL

sentenced me almost immediately upon my arrest.

Numerous defenders of the Croatian city Vukovar were also accused. Some were beaten and otherwise mistreated, such as Mile Dedakovic-Jastrebovic, about whom official medical documentation exists. There is also the case of Lillian Toth, who for 31 days was held captive as a civilian in a military prison without any type of warrant or judicial hearing. Marina Nuic, a member of the opposition Croatian Democratic Party, was killed in Zagreb in early November. No one has been charged or arrested for this murder, nor have the police made any information public. In Gospic, at least 64 citizens are now missing about whom Croatian authorities remain silent, and yet reports of others listed as missing continue to surface. Lawlessness is spreading, such that explosives have been planted around about 200 homes in the city of Osijek.

Last week, I stated that we must not keep silent about these incidents, otherwise we ourselves will become part of the missing. The weekly political magazine "Dan" declared this statement of mine, the quote of the week. After that, on Thursday, February 6, the Croatian police intercepted me and my personal security guards, on our way to the frontline at Vinkovci, disarmed my guards at gunpoint and confiscated four automobiles and all of their weapons, all of which belong to the Croatian Party of Rights. Four of my personal security guards, members of the Croatian Army, still remain illegally imprisoned. I attach herein a separate open letter about this incident and trust in your appeal to the Croatian authorities that they begin to respect elementary human rights, the Croatian Constitution and laws which they themselves have passed.

DOBROSLAV PARAGA,
President of the Croatian Party of
Rights and Chairman of the
Opposition's Committee for the
Defense of Human Rights in
Croatia.

CREATABILITY A SUCCESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 11, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize two people, Carmen Rodriguez and Ritchie Lucas, who by consolidating their imaginations and business capabilities created a small advertising agency 2 years ago. The agency, CreatAbility, was recently featured in the Miami Herald for its incredible successes, which has surpassed the expectations of its owners and baffled recession analyst. The article "Stretching the Ad Dollar," by Derek Reveron, tells of how Ms. Rodriguez and Mr. Lucas have oppressed the hard times:

Carmen Rodriguez talks in measured doses. Ritchie Lucas talks in seamless bursts.

She paints only for pleasure. He wants her to sell the paintings.

She is Cuban. He is Anglo.

Yet, their compatibility created CreatAbility, a small advertising agency that has grown in an industry stunted by the recession. In the two years since the agency was founded, the business partners and live-in mates have taken it to \$1 million in billings.

Here's how: They focus on small accounts that can't afford to hire large agencies and

need to size in an overhead services of

"The de- counts is economy, the most

That's technique an agency unusual reasons: S work on get the afford to

CreatAb afloat in a terrible s have cut Tere Zubing.

From th have run t April 1989 office at l the start-b billings to debt has t puters.

With fo have the s vertising fo vers that it The reason and saves t

Of Creat tise in botl clude the plex, St. T Bank and V

Clients s Ability's w most well capturing iversity," sa toria Stuar

The adv cap with a We Mean B tisement ex the number that tuition

CreatAbi tisement re media such programs a January, a

Among the a talk show company is drug use pr on an hour

CreatAbi Lucus-Rodri so compatib Without loo ing, they rep each other's

Lucas, 31, from the U 32, has a be tions from F They met i Both had their own a homes.

She had r He had res for Wometco

Each adver name. Hers w Think Facto worked on p her home, a chemistry w and personall

Milano

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE AMENDMENT OF MR. ENGEL
OFFERED BY MR. FEIGHAN OR HIS DESIGNEE

1 Sec. 868

2 It is the sense of Congress that---

3 (1) that the Federal Government of Yugoslavia should include all
4 ethnic groups, all republics, and all opposition parties in
5 discussions and decisions regarding the future composition of
6 Yugoslavia;

7 (2) that the Federal Government and the governments of all
republics should tolerate the rights of its people to engage
9 in open dialogue about the future composition of Yugoslavia

10 (3) that the Federal government of Yugoslavia should progress
11 in the transition from communism to the adoption of democratic
12 principles and free market economy;

13 (4) that the Federal Government should support the adoption of
14 democratic principles and a free-market economy in Yugoslavia;

15 (5) that the governments in Yugoslavia should refrain from the
16 use of force in resolving interethnic disputes; and

17 (7) that the President of the United States should announce that
18 the United States will oppose any unjustified use of force and any
19 abuse of human rights in Yugoslavia.

#

1 ing why Export-Import Bank funding for exports to Yugo-
2 slavia has not been restricted or denied pursuant to section
3 2(b)(1)(B) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

4 SEC. 209. INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP OF ADVISORY COM-
5 MITTEE.

6 Section 3(d)(1)(A) of the Export-Import Bank Act of
7 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a(d)(1)(A)) is amended by striking
8 "twelve" and inserting "15".

9 SEC. 210. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS RELATING TO THE INTER-
10 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE ACT
11 OF 1989.

12 (a) ELIMINATION OF LANGUAGE MADE OBSOLETE BY
13 ETHICS REFORM ACT OF 1989.—Subsection (c) of section
14 101 of the International Development and Finance Act of
15 1989 (103 Stat. 2494; Public Law 101-240), and the
16 amendments made by such subsection, are hereby repealed,
17 and section 2(a)(1) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945
18 shall be applied and administered as if such subsection (c) had
19 never been enacted.

20 (b) REPEAL OF INADVERTENTLY INSERTED PARA-
21 GRAPH.—Paragraph (7) of section 101(b) of the International
22 Development and Finance Act of 1989 (103 Stat. 2494;
23 Public Law 101-240) is hereby repealed, and section 15 of
24 the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 shall be applied and
25 administered as if such paragraph had not been enacted.

1 T
2 SE
3
4 ap
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23