

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE UNITED NATIONS AT 50: BAD IN BOSNIA; TIME TO GROW UP

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I'm going to withhold wishing the United Nations a "happy birthday" until it grows up. My particular problem with this international organization—chartered for a mighty mission and with the best of intentions—comes into clear focus when you look at the sorry state of its performance in Bosnia.

As so often is the case, the editors of the Wall Street Journal have offered their readers an insightful and incisive examination of current conditions. That is the case with today's editorial, "Virtual United Nations," which I am pleased to draw to the attention of my colleagues in Congress.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 27, 1995]

VIRTUAL UNITED NATIONS

Fifty years ago this week, representatives of 50 countries gathered in San Francisco to sign the Charter of the United Nations. It was probably both the novelty of peace in Europe and the dream that it would spread and last that inspired the U.N.'s signatories to pledge to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" by practicing "tolerance and [living] together in peace," by uniting "our strength to maintain international peace and security" and by accepting "principles and the institution of methods" so that "armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest."

Fine as they are, it is difficult to imagine that these words sounded any less like rules for a virtual reality world than they do today. Then as now, people like to believe that having such intentions is important, no matter that war is raging in Bosnia under the U.S.'s watchful eye.

This 50th anniversary year of the U.N. features far more debates about how the U.N. needs to be reformed than recounting of its successes.

But these ideas do not address the key failings of the U.N. that are visible all around us. These are not just the shortcomings that can be attributed to the dearth of collective interest and political will. They are also uniquely U.N.-inspired instances of failing to do what the organization and its bodies say it is dedicated to doing.

The failure of the U.N. in Bosnia is too grand to describe exhaustively or even in thematic terms, so events of last week will have to suffice. The refusal of the United Nations to authorize a NATO request for an air strike on a U.N.-mandated target last week was merely the latest in a series of such vetoes.

A new type of failure of the U.N. was also on display last week in Belgrade. There, the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is complaining that it is besieged by draft-age ethnic Serb men—mainly refugees from Bosnia and Croatia—who are being rounded up for conscription into the rump-Yugoslav army. Figures given by the office are that as many as 2,500 men have already

been press-ganged, and 70 "begging for some sort of protection" were turned away by UNHCR on Thursday alone.

Also last week was Le Monde's report that for a year the United Nations has been sitting on a report written by its own people that shows that the Serbs alone have pursued ethnic cleansing as a planned and systematic government policy and that they have been responsible for the vast majority of the other war crimes and atrocities. The report makes the explicit admission that it is not possible to treat all of the parties in the Bosnian conflict on an equal basis.

The U.N. not only made this pretense possible, but also dressed it up with the mantle of the world's prominent international mediating body. This farce of moral equivalence continues despite the existence of the U.N.'s report and was most recently on display on Friday when the Security Council condemned Bosnian Muslim army efforts to block the movement of Unprofor forces in its attempt to lift the siege of Sarajevo.

To be sure, many organizations and individual states have failed Bosnia. But the U.N. is the body that purports to be competent in such situations. Worse than inaction (which the U.N. could then blame on member-state cowardice), the U.N.'s actions have in many ways worsened the conflict.

Those who talk of U.N. reform are therefore the most optimistic of the pundits. Many believe the body is simply unreformable because consensus of the type that existed in 1944 and 1945 would be impossible to find today. Presumably there is a role for such an organization, though perhaps confined to a talk shop. Yet as long as the U.N. undermines its own goals, as it has in Bosnia by refusing to acknowledge and condemn blatant aggression, any hope that it will somehow develop into a useful forum for conflict resolution are likely to be disappointed.

AMENDMENT TO THE ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, as per the request of the Rules Committee, I am submitting an amendment to the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill for preprinting in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is quite simple, it would simply add \$100 million to the energy supply, research, and development activities account in the bill and offset the increase with a corresponding cut in the Department of Energy departmental administration account. Mr. Speaker, my amendment is intended to restore funding to a couple of valuable research and development programs while making further cuts in the DOE bureaucracy.

The first program is the Energy Research Laboratory Technology Transfer Program which was funded at \$57 million last year and unfortunately has been zeroed out in this bill.

This program is a highly important tool for developing our industrial technological base for the future. Lab Tech Transfer programs around the country provide industry with access to the incredible R&D resources and capabilities of our national laboratories. Every year, thousands of scientists from U.S. companies perform experiments in collaboration with scientists at our national labs. Through this program, technologies developed at our national labs become resources that permit U.S. industry to introduce new state-of-the-art products and to enhance its competitive position in domestic and international markets.

The Lab Tech Transfer Program also funds cooperative research and development agreements, or CRADA's, with small- and medium-sized companies around the country. Currently, there are CRADA's in such important fields as advanced materials, advanced computing, biotechnology, nuclear medicine, and others. For each of these CRADA's, industry more than matches the amount of funds contributed by our national labs. Mr. Speaker, I believe that this kind of collaborative partnership between industry and our national laboratories is necessary to the economic future of the country and is certainly a higher priority than the administration of the sprawling Department of Energy.

The second general area that I think should be funded at a higher level is biological and environmental research; specifically oceanographic and carbon dioxide programs. These programs quantify the mechanisms and processes by which carbon dioxide is assimilated, transported and transformed in coastal oceans; study the flux of carbon dioxide between the oceans and the atmosphere and develop remote sensing equipment for measurement of carbon dioxide in the oceans.

Mr. Speaker, while I am not convinced of the theory of global warming, it does seem to me that it is worth our while to find out its validity. This of course can only be done through more research and there is valuable work going on right now in the fields of oceanographic and carbon dioxide research. Again, I place a higher priority on this than the bureaucracy at DOE and I urge adoption of the amendment.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY R. GRIME

HON. WALTER B. JONES, JR.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Brig. Gen. Jeffrey R. Grime for his dedicated service to our Nation as the commander of the 4th Wing for the U.S. Air Force. General Grime was assigned to Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, NC in July 1993 as commander of the 4th Wing. The 4th Wing has been involved in every major air support action undertaken by the United States. General Grime also commands an F-15E and

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

KC-10 composite wing, a major air combat command base with more than 4,600 personnel who provide logistics support for the 916th Air Refueling Wing.

General Grime served with distinction from February to August 1994 as the commander of the 4404th Composite Wing at Dhahran Air Base in Saudi Arabia. He has also presided over the addition of the national training mission for the F-15E—giving Seymour Johnson the world's largest compliment of this state-of-the-art weapons system. Also under his command, the 4th Wing received the highest rating during the air combat command operational readiness inspection, thus establishing a new standard of excellence for the U.S. Air Force.

As if his operational contributions have not been enough, General Grime distinguished himself in reaching out to the civilian community of the Goldsboro area. This was shown in an increase in base tours and by over 94,000 hours of volunteer work by service members in Wayne County in 1994 alone. Indeed, General Grime has made a big difference in the lives of many—and there are plenty of personal testimonies supporting it. From all of us who have worked with General Grime, we join in bidding him a fond farewell. Thank you, Jeff Grime, for your friendship and extraordinary contributions to Goldsboro-Wayne County, NC, and to our Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO THEO JACKSON, AN
EXAMPLE OF EXCELLENCE IN
DEDICATION

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, in this world there are those people who dedicate themselves to the work ethic, and the needs of others.

Mr. Speaker, Theo Jackson is such a person.

Theo has dedicated himself to the needs of American Airlines, starting some 26 years ago.

Theo uprooted his family for his company, and came west to assume the role of general manager at the Oakland Airport.

Mr. Speaker, Theo gave of his time above and beyond the call of duty, sacrificing family time and personal wants for the benefit of his company. He also dedicated himself to the community, becoming involved in various activities to make a difference and an impact.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a gentleman who exemplifies the type of dedication so needed in America today, Mr. Theo Jackson.

HONORING SENATOR BARRY
LEVEY ON THE OCCASION OF HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Ohio. State senator and chairman of the senate judi-

ciary committee, Barry Levey is retiring after a distinguished career in service to the people of Ohio.

I had the privilege of serving in the Ohio State Senate while Barry served in the Ohio House of Representatives during the 1960's and again when he joined the State senate in 1987. I can tell you Barry has been a strong advocate and outstanding friend to southwestern Ohio. Barry's aggressive leadership has been crucial in promoting the concerns of the citizens of this area.

Barry holds the distinction of being the only member in Ohio history to be the chairman of both the senate and house judiciary committees. He is a graduate of Middletown High School, the University of Michigan, and the Ohio State University College of Law. This former officer in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General Corps was first elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1962 and served in that body until 1970. After a successful career in banking and business, Barry returned to public service in 1987 as a State senator. Throughout his distinguished tenure, Barry has demonstrated his deep faith in, and dedication to, upholding the principles of American democracy. He has been a strong advocate for education and has been recognized for his efforts on behalf of controlling government spending.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of effort given by Senator Barry Levey over the years. While Barry is leaving his official capacity as State senator, I know he will continue to be actively involved in those causes dear to him.

I ask my colleagues to join in paying a special tribute to my friend, Senator Barry Levey's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him, his wife Marilee, and their three children all the best in the years ahead.

THE 1995 CONGRESSIONAL HIGH
SCHOOL ARTS COMPETITION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the opening of the 14th annual congressional high school arts exhibition, entitled "An Artistic Discovery." This competition, which is held in congressional districts throughout the country, with the winning entry being displayed in the U.S. Capitol, is designed to recognize the creative talents of young Americans.

This event is an inspiration to many young artists, Mr. Speaker. I recently received a letter from the parents of Dan Sutherland, the winner of the arts competition in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland in 1984. In this letter, which I would like to share with my colleagues, Ann and Doug Sutherland of Greenbelt write:

Our son Dan was your district's selection in 1984. This recognition from outside his realm of family, friends, and school helped give him the assurance to decide to pursue art as a career. He won art scholarships as an undergraduate at James Madison University and as a graduate student at Syracuse University. Dan moved to Texas with his wife,

and began as an adjunct instructor at the University of Texas, Austin. This month (May, 1995) Dan was selected from among 400 applicants for a teaching and painting/drawing position on the University of Texas faculty.

Encouragement from this type of competition is important, particularly in a field like art where so many people tell youngsters, "You can't make a living in art." Be assured that this program and your contribution to it was an important stepping stone in our son's evolving career as an artist.

Mr. Speaker, the artistic heritage of our country is dependent upon our young artists and I would like to congratulate this year's arts competition winners from the Fifth Congressional District: First place—Rina Wiedenhoef, a student at Eleanor Roosevelt High School in Greenbelt, for her winning watercolor entry entitled, "Self-portrait."

Second place (tie)—Erik Minter, a student at Thomas Stone High School in Waldorf, for his oil painting entitled, "Mason Dixon Door," and Alicia Pirner of Northern High School in Calvert County for her colored pencil drawing entitled, "Mediterranean Villa."

Third place (tie)—Greg Paterno, a student at Leonardtown High School for his acrylic painting of football players in action entitled, "4th and 1;" and Khalise Holmes of Laurel High School in Prince Georges County for a linoleum block print entitled, "Still Life With Flowers."

I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting these talented individuals. These young artists enrich our cultural traditions, and through this competition we continue to encourage their creative energies.

WE THE PEOPLE * * * THE CITIZEN
AND THE CONSTITUTION

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on the occasion of the national conference in Washington of We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution to congratulate the teachers and educational administrators who have participated in and led this highly effective program.

We the People * * * the Citizen and the Constitution is a program of the Center for Civil Education, and is funded by the U.S. Department of Education by act of Congress. The program teaches the principles of the U.S. Constitution. It does so by engaging students at the upper elementary, middle, and high school levels in group research, study and debate on the central issues and questions which shaped our Constitution.

Marie Gosnell is a ninth grade civics teacher at Medford High School. Her honors class presented their hearing project to parents and teachers this past May after finishing six units of the We the People * * * national curriculum. Mrs. Gosnell finds it to be, "among the most exciting programs, involving students deeply, preparing them for citizenship, and giving them a rich understanding of why our government functions as it does."

We the People is an example of how coordination and consultation among Federal and State education officials and teachers can