

IN REMEMBRANCE OF AMERICA'S
VETERANS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of Veterans Day and the 50th commemorative anniversary of World War II.

As we take time to pause and reflect on the significance of this day, let us remember the legions of American heroes who sacrificed so that we may live in freedom.

Veterans Day has a very special meaning for the families and relatives of the brave men and women who served their country in World War II. While their loved ones were overseas fighting against tyranny and oppression, those left behind remembered and supported them in their thoughts and prayers.

Through the struggle for a lasting peace, America was united and unified behind our fighting men and women. Back home in the States, citizens did their part, collecting scrap tin, rubber, and metal and conserving electricity and heating oil so that these vital resources could assist the overall war effort.

A true sense of community was fostered out of the great concern all Americans had for our soldiers. The veterans of World War II brought our Nation closer as they united and defeated forces that sought to destroy democracy and freedom for the free world.

Our Nation's veterans have long answered their country's call to service without hesitation. As Americans, we must pause and remember their service through the years: World War I, World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, Operation Desert Storm, and all other conflicts which were fought on behalf of the universal ideas of freedom, justice, and peace.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to serve on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, as it affords me the opportunity and privilege to recognize our Nation's veterans. Neither they, nor their heroic sacrifices, will be forgotten by their country.

On behalf of many grateful Americans, I would like to acknowledge the years of selfless, dedicated service our Nation's veterans have given to the United States of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 8, 1995, due to illness, I missed rollcall vote No. 769, Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, legislation "Honoring the Life and Legacy of Yitzhak Rabin." Had I been here, I would have voted "yea."

Also, had I been able to attend the House proceedings, I would have risen to remember Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his life of selfless public service. His tragic death only highlights the difficult road a nation must travel in order to achieve peace. He made the ultimate sacrifice for Israel in this most noble of goals, and countless generations will undoubtedly remember him as a pillar of peace.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT AWARD
RECIPIENTS

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to salute six outstanding young women who have been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by Birch Trails Girl Scout Council in my home town of Wausau, WI. They are Jill Whitney, Katie Jenkins, and Sarah Olson of Girl Scout Troop 199, Beth Neitzel of Girl Scout Troop 6, and Holly Perry and Betsy Pugh of Girl Scout Troop 144.

They are being honored for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award project, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for these young women, and I believe they should receive the public recognition due them for this significant service to their community and their country.

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR MADELEINE ALBRIGHT AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED NATIONS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in the past few days, the world has celebrated the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. Those of us who are from the San Francisco Bay area are justly proud that the United Nations was born in our area at the San Francisco Conference in June 1945.

The congressional celebration of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations was a reception honoring Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and Ambassador Madeleine Albright, the permanent U.S. Representative to the United Nations and a Member of the President's Cabinet. That event was sponsored by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which I cochair along with my Republican colleague JOHN PORTER of Illinois. Other colleagues from the House and the Senate joined us in sponsoring this important event.

There is no question that, as a result of the existence of the United Nations, the world is now a better place than it would be otherwise. It is also important to realize that U.S. partici-

pation in the United Nations has been an important positive factor in the constructive actions of the United Nations over the past half century. Furthermore, the United Nations has been an important element of American foreign policy.

We have been able to accomplish through cooperative and joint efforts with the U.N. actions that would have been much more difficult or even impossible for the United States to accomplish alone. A careful examination of U.S. participation in the United Nations leads inescapably to the conclusion that we should continue to participate actively and fully in the United Nations.

It is clear that the United Nations is in need of serious review and reform, and it is my hope and expectation that we in the Congress can provide impetus and support for U.N. reform. At the same time, however, it is important that, in our zeal for reform and our concern with the problems of the United Nations, we not lose sight of the vitally important role which the United Nations has played during the past half century.

Mr. Speaker, the remarks of Ambassador Madeleine Albright at the congressional reception honoring the 50th anniversary of the United Nations are particularly appropriate for my colleagues to consider as we mark the United Nations' first half-century. I ask that Ambassador Albright's excellent assessment of the United Nations be included in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give serious and thoughtful consideration to her remarks.

REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT, U.N. 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Good evening fellow multilateralists.

Now, to some, multilateralism is a sin; sort of like watching PBS or liking art. And it is true that multilateralism is a terrible word; it has too many syllables; there's a little Latin in there; and it ends in i-s-m.

But supposedly, the big rivalry these days is between unilateralists and multilateralists. This is a phony debate. I have been studying, teaching and practicing foreign policy for more than 30 years, and I have yet to come across anyone who has accomplished anything without understanding that there will be times we have to act alone, and times when we can act with others at less cost and risk, and greater effectiveness.

That isn't unilateralism or multilateralism—it's realism.

On the things that matter most to our families, from drugs to terrorists to pollution to controlling our borders to creating new jobs, international cooperation isn't just an option, it is a necessity. And the UN is a unique mechanism for providing that cooperation.

This is the UN's 50th anniversary; but reading the newspapers, you would think, at times, we were observing not a birthday, but a wake.

We have such short memories. The UN at 50 is far stronger, effective and relevant than the UN of 40, 30, 20 or 10 years ago. Cold War divisions are gone; north-south differences have narrowed; the non-aligned movement is running out of factions to be non-aligned with.

Measured against impossible expectations, the UN will always fall short.

Measured in the difference it has made in people's lives, we can all take pride in what the UN has accomplished.

It matters that the ceasefire in Cyprus is holding; that confidence is being built in the Middle East; and that Namibia, Cambodia,

Mozambique, El Salvador and Haiti have joined the great worldwide movement to democracy.

It matters that the economic pressure of sanctions has improved the climate for peace in the Balkans; penalized Libya for the terror of Pan Am 103; helped to consign apartheid to the dustbin of history; and forced Iraq to confess its program of deadly biological weapons.

It matters that millions of children each year live instead of die because they are immunized against childhood disease.

It matters that smallpox has been eradicated, that polio is on the way out, and that a global campaign to increase awareness about AIDS has been launched.

It matters that so many families in Somalia, Bosnia, Liberia, Sudan, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, Central America and Southeast Asia owe their survival to the World Food Program and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

It matters that the IAEA is working to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons across the face of the earth.

And it matters that the Wars Crimes Tribunals for Rwanda and former Yugoslavia will strive to hold the perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and mass rape accountable for their crimes.

Let us never forget that the United Nations emerged not from a dream, but a nightmare. In the 1920's and 30's, the world squandered an opportunity to organize the peace. The result was the invasion of Manchuria, the conquest of Ethiopia, the betrayal of Munich, the depravity of the Holocaust and the devastation of world war.

This month, we observe the 50th anniversary of the start of the Nuremberg trials. This same month, we observe the start of the first trial of the War Crimes Tribunal for former Yugoslavia. A cynic might say that we have learned nothing; changed nothing; and forgotten the meaning of "never again"—again. We cannot exclude the possibility that the cynic is right. We cannot deny the damnable duality of human nature.

But we can choose not to desert the struggle; to see our reflection not in Goebbels and Mladic, but in Anne Frank, Nelson Mandela, Vaclav Havel, Aung San Suu Kyi and the people who founded and built the United Nations.

We can understand there will be limits on what we accomplish; without placing unnecessary limits on what we attempt.

We can believe that humans do have the ability to rise above the hatreds of the past and to live together in mutual respect and peace.

We can believe that justice matters, that compassion is good, that freedom is never safe and that the capacity to work effectively with others is a sign not of weakness, but of wisdom and strength.

And we can recognize that the principles embodied in the UN Charter matter not because they are so easy to obtain, but because they are so terribly hard.

When Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg returned to Washington from the Convention in San Francisco where the UN Charter was drafted, he was challenged by those who thought it too idealistic, even utopian. He replied that:

"You may tell me that I have but to scan the present world with realistic eyes in order to see the fine phrases (of the Charter) . . . reduced to a shambles . . . I reply that the nearer right you may be . . . the greater is the need for the new pattern which promises . . . to stem these evil tides."

The Truman-Vandenberg generation understood that although the noble aspects of human nature had made the UN possible, it was the ignoble aspects that had made it necessary.

It is up to us in our time to do what they did in their time. To accept the responsibilities of leadership. To defend freedom. And to explode outwards the potential of institutions like the UN to keep peace, extend law, promote progress and amplify respect for the dignity and value of every human being.

In that effort, I ask your help.

HONORING MR. CHARLES SHOUMAKER

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the recipient of the Campeon Award at the National Hispanic Corporate Council's [NHCC] 10th anniversary dinner, Mr. Charles Shoumaker.

Mr. Shoumaker was one of the driving forces in the formation of the NHCC. He was invaluable in securing early funding and helping to develop the concept behind the NHCC. While working as the senior vice president for human resources at the Circle K Corp., he provided office space for the NHCC. Indeed, without Mr. Shoumaker's enthusiastic support and initial funding assistance he provided, the NHCC might not have become a reality.

Currently, Mr. Shoumaker is the president of Star Human Resources Group, Inc., located in Phoenix, AZ. His company focuses on the needs and concerns of hourly, entry-level employees. Mr. Shoumaker has shown throughout his professional career to be a caring and dedicated individual, and I would ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of this remarkable man.

TRIBUTE TO DEAN CHASE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a gentleman who has given long and faithful service to the trade union movement in Toledo. Dean Chase recently retired as president of the Toledo Area UAW-CAP Council. Dean had served the CAP Council as its president since 1981, and he has spent most of his adult life dedicated to improving the lives of working men and women. Dean was also president of UAW Local 11 at the City Auto Stamping Plant for 20 years.

Born in Toledo, Dean Chase, has lived in our community all his life. He attended Cherry School, Scott High School, and the University of Toledo. Married to Betty Lamb in 1950, Dean will have time to enjoy his two grandchildren and three great grandchildren in his retirement. Dean's outstanding leadership in his union and his community have made Toledo a better place to live and work.

Let this special tribute express our sincerest appreciation and best wishes to Dean Chase.

POWDER AND CRACK COCAINE CRIMINALS DESERVE EQUAL TREATMENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would ask all my colleagues to join in sponsoring legislation today which would equate the criminal penalties for offenses involving crack and powder cocaine.

Last week President Clinton finally did something right in signing into law a bill denying the Sentencing Commission's recommendation on crack cocaine. He reaffirmed that offenses involving crack cocaine deserve severe punishment because of the damage they do to our society.

Look at the facts: According to the Partnership for a Drug Free America, 1 out of every 10 babies born in the United States is born addicted to drugs, and most are addicted to crack cocaine. Crime skyrocketed between 1985 and 1990, the years crack was introduced. In fact, violent crime went up 37 percent in 1990 and aggravated assaults increased 43 percent. Because of crack cocaine, more teens in this country now die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.

The Congress, in the 1980's, reacted properly to the crack epidemic gripping vulnerable inner-city communities. We saw the destruction wrought on entire communities by this cheap and highly addictive form of cocaine. The Congress and the President are not going to reduce the criminal penalties involving crack cocaine.

However, I recognize the disparities that exist as a result of the inequitable treatment of crack and powder cocaine. However, instead of lowering the penalties for crack offenses, as the Sentencing Commission mistakenly proposed, we should increase the punishment for powder offenses to the same level as crack cocaine. Cosponsoring this legislation is an opportunity to rectify the racial discrepancies which exist under current law.

Mr. Speaker, the time has also come to reconsider the authority Congress has turned over to the Sentencing Commission regarding drug crimes. Within the next few days I will be introducing legislation to relinquish their authority. The Sentencing Commission should be reestablished as an advisory organization to provide guidance to the Congress. Clearly, recent decisions made by the Commission regarding crack cocaine and marijuana are convincing arguments for this correction.

THE RETIREMENT OF BOB ERICKSON

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 8, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to express publicly my respect for Robert Erickson, who is retiring from the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program this December after almost 37 years of service. Bob has been a leader in the establishment of