

end in triumph—like World War II—or in bitter defeat—like Vietnam. It neither united us the way World War II did, nor did it divide us to the degree that Vietnam did. It was not even called a war, as such, but was generally referred to as a “police action,” or “conflict.” The memorial dedicated on the Mall today not only honors those who served and died in the Korean war, it also gives them their proper place in our Nation’s collective memory.

The Korean war is significant in our history for many reasons, one of those being that it was the stage for the first war in which a world organization—the United Nations—played a military role. It was a tremendous challenge for the United Nations, which had come into existence only 5 years earlier. We only recently commemorated its 50th anniversary, so it is perhaps fitting that the opening of the Korean Veterans Memorial coincides with that celebration, since it was the United Nations’ first major test.

The Korean war began on June 25, 1950, when troops from Communist-ruled North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations called the invasion a violation of international peace and demanded that the Communists withdraw from the south. After the Communists refused and kept fighting, the United Nations asked its members to provide military aid to South Korea. Sixteen U.N. countries sent troops to help the South Koreans, and a total of 41 nations sent military equipment or food and other supplies. As we know, the largest share of U.N. support for South Korea came from the United States, and the greatest burden was born by American servicemen and women. China aided North Korea, and the former Soviet Union gave military equipment to the North Koreans.

The war went on for 3 years, ending on July 27, 1953, with an armistice agreement between the United Nations and North Korea. A permanent peace treaty remains an elusive goal as 37,000 American troops to this day remain in South Korea to discourage a resumption of hostilities.

In many ways, the Korean war set the pattern for future United States military efforts. It saw important innovations in military technology, such as fighting between jet aircraft as American F-86’s battled Soviet-built MiG-15’s. It was the first conventional war that could have easily escalated to atomic dimensions.

The war unalterably changed the nature of superpower relations. The dramatic American demobilization after World War II was reversed and the United States has since maintained a strong military force. Cold war tensions mounted, and some historians argue that the war fostered dangerous “McCarthyism” at home.

Hopefully, this moving memorial will help Americans of all ages come to better understand and appreciate the importance of the sacrifices made by those who fought and died during the

Korean war. On this day of the dedication of their memorial, I stand with each of my colleagues in saluting all veterans of the Korean war. Their service and sacrifices—as well as that of their families—are not forgotten.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Washington Post editorial, “The Korean War: On the Mall,” from July 26 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE KOREAN WAR: ON THE MALL

A memorial to American veterans of the Korean War (1950-53) is to be dedicated tomorrow on the Mall across the Reflecting Pool from the Vietnam Memorial. It deserves to be there, for “Korea” was a convulsive but finally proud event in the tradition of the presidents honored on this hallowed national ground.

In Korea the United States led a score of nations successfully resisting what was pure and simple Communist aggression. It was a moment in the history of freedom, and the 54,000 Americans who died and the many others who fought there earned the benediction in stone and steel now being bestowed.

The Korean War can seem a grim and inevitable episode in the grinding global collision of the Cold War. Yet at key moments it was anything but fated. Secretary of State Dean Acheson simply erred when he said in January 1950 that the Korean peninsula, divided by Washington and Moscow as World War II closed, was outside the U.S. “defensive perimeter.” A fortnight later Stalin, the Soviet Communist leader, instructed his envoy to tell North Korea’s dictator, Kim Il Sung, that “I am ready to help him in this matter” of reuniting Korea.

It was far from certain that the struggling American president, Harry Truman, would reverse course and respond resolutely when North Korea invaded in June. It was even less predictable that Gen. Douglas MacArthur, author of the Marines’ legendary Inchon landing, would ignore the new Chinese Communist government’s warnings and, tragically, end up fighting China too.

With its evocative poncho-clad figures, the new memorial captures the war’s signature of foot-soldiers trudging into endless combat. Once the battle had gone up and down the peninsula several times, the war stabilized on the original dividing line but continued at dear cost—until the stalemate was mutually confirmed, until North Korea accepted the American insistence that its soldiers who were prisoners in the South would not be repatriated against their will.

That the war ended not in World War II-type triumph but in anticlimatic armistice has encouraged the notion that the outcome was a compromise or even a defeat. But although the aggressor was not unseated (the goal of Gen. MacArthur’s rollback strategy), North Korea was repulsed and South Korea saved. Time and space were bought for a competition of systems in which the South came to exemplify democratic and free-market growth, while North Korea stayed a stunted and dangerous hermit state. If there is yet a chance that things may go better, it is because the United States did what it had to in the war and then stayed the course, to this day.

KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. D’AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the sacrifices of the many hundreds of thousands of American servicemen who bravely fought

the forces of communism in that far-off peninsula of Korea. As the primary contingent of an international force that succeeded in halting the tide of Soviet and Chinese expansion and influence, Korean war veterans won what many have seen as the first battle of the cold war.

The experience of the Korean war forever changed the nature of the superpower relationship as well as America’s bilateral relations with its overseas allies. In defending the democratic South Korean Government against the aggression of the communist North, America won the friendship of a government committed to furthering American values and ideals. Today we look at South Korea as a important ally and model of political, social, and economic development.

Many have referred to the Korean war as the forgotten war because its significance has only been truly realized after our eventual triumph over totalitarianism. With today’s dedication of the Korean War Veterans Memorial by President Clinton and South Korean President Kim Young Sam, the sacrifices of the over 54,000 Americans killed and the 1.5 million men and women who served will finally be recognized. The memorial will serve to forever preserve a place of honor that these heroes have always deserved. Let these America’s Korean war veterans never again be forgotten.

THE RYAN WHITE CARE REAUTHORIZATION BILL

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate the chairwoman of the Committee on Health and Human Resources, Senator NANCY LANDON-KASSEBAUM, on the passage of the Ryan White CARE Reauthorization act of 1995. The act assures that AIDS-related services will be available to people in big cities, small towns, and rural communities all across the country, it also ensures that funding is provided for Indian AIDS victims.

Some may recall that during the original debate on the Ryan White CARE Act in 1990, I, and several of my colleagues on the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, offered an amendment to title II of the bill to ensure that Indians with HIV and their families were eligible to participate in the special projects of national significance. That provision was accepted and as a result, hundreds of Indians with HIV, who would otherwise have had great difficulty accessing services, have been served.

Many in the Congress are not aware that in comparison to other populations, Indians are among the highest at-risk populations for the HIV infection. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control reported that in just 2 years, from 1988 to 1990, the number of reported American Indian AIDS cases increased by 120 percent in comparison to an overall national increase of 35 percent. Unfortunately, this trend still

continues. Today, the CDC reports that since the passage of the Ryan White CARE Act in 1990, the number of American Indian AIDS cases has increased by approximately 351 percent. This is the largest growth rate of HIV in any population group nationwide. What is equally alarming is that Indian women in their first through third trimester of pregnancy were up to eight times more likely to be living with HIV than other rural populations of women.

There is also a general misconception that the health care needs of Indians with HIV are provided by the Indian Health Service. That is not the case. What is not generally known is that the IHS has an extremely limited capacity, in funding and services, to provide the necessary and delicate care often required by HIV victims. The act recognizes this by ensuring that Indians with HIV are not deprived of necessary services.

I know that the chairwoman and her staff have labored long and hard to address the concerns of the Congress in developing the Ryan White CARE Reauthorization bill. As the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs I would like to commend her for her continuing concern for the Nation's Indian population and the passage of this critical legislation. And I'm sure she shares my hope, that one day soon we will find a cure for this tragic disease. But until then, it is the Congress' responsibility to ensure that all individuals with HIV receive the services needed to cope with this devastating illness on a day-to-day basis. Chairwoman KASSEBAUM has accomplished this, and for that, she has my praise.

KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL DEDICATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Korean war was known as "the Forgotten War" to some because it followed so closely on the heels of World War II, and because it was in many ways overshadowed by the divisive Vietnam conflict. I never liked that expression, because I know too many people whose lives were forever changed by Korea. I prefer to think that the Korean war not as a forgotten war, but as an unremembered war. For too many years we ignored the great sacrifice made by millions of Americans in a rugged land far away from our shores. As of today, the Korean war is unremembered no longer.

This afternoon I was honored to attend the dedication of the new Korean War Memorial, and it is a worthy addition to our Nation's Capital. The memorial is centered around 19 haunting statues created by Vermont sculptor Frank Gaylord. His depiction of tired American soldiers marching in a loose formation toward a common goal manages to capture perfectly the heroic qualities of our soldiers without glorifying war.

While I was moved by the memorial and the ceremony today, the moments

I will treasure most occurred this morning at a breakfast I hosted for Vermont veterans and Mr. Gaylord. These Vermonters came from all parts of the State. They came by airplane, they came by car, and they came by 14-hour train ride. One group came after driving all night long. They came with their families, their foxhole buddies, and by themselves. Most of these Vermonters served in different units, and many had not met before today. They came to Washington to stand for hours in the terrible summer heat, all to pay tribute to events that happened over 40 years ago.

I realized this morning, as these veterans gathered in my office, that any inconvenience suffered by travel or weather meant nothing to them. Their sense of duty to comrades past and present brought them to Washington, and as long as there was life in their bodies they would come. The history books tell us that 46,246 Americans died in the Korean war, that 103,284 were wounded, and that millions more served. All of them are finally being recognized today. It is with humility that I offer my profound gratitude to those who answered the call and gave so much to preserve freedom.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that recent Washington Post articles about the Korean War Memorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 22, 1995]
A MARCH TO REMEMBER, MOVING MONUMENT TO KOREA VETERANS SURPASSES THE TORTURED HISTORY OF ITS DESIGN

(By Benjamin Forgey)

When the Korean War Veterans Memorial is dedicated next Thursday—the 42nd anniversary of the armistice ending the war—veterans and their families will be celebrating an honor long overdue.

They can also celebrate a work of beauty and power. Given the tortured history of the memorial's design, this seems almost a miracle. But there it is. Situated on proud symbolic turf southeast of the monument to Lincoln, in equipoise with the Vietnam Veterans memorial to Lincoln's north, the Korean memorial is a worthy addition to the national Mall.

Despite some big flaws, our newest memorial is incredibly moving. And what could have been its most glaring weakness—a column of realistically sculpted soldiers in combat formation—turned out to be its major strength. Unheralded sculptor Frank Gaylord of Barre, Vt., created 19 figures that are convincing individually and as a group.

It is a case of art rendering argument superfluous. There were obvious dangers in the concept of a memorial featuring a column of battle-ready soldiers. If excessively realistic, they could be off-putting. If strung out in too orderly a row, they could be deadeningly static. And yet, if inordinately animated, they could be seen as glorifying war. Indeed, in one of Gaylord's early versions, they came perilously close to doing just that.

But in the end, none of this happened. Placed dynamically on a triangular field of low juniper shrubs and cast in stainless steel at a scale slightly larger than life, these gray, wary troopers unself-consciously invite the empathy of all viewers, veteran and non-veteran alike.

The sculptures and triangular "field of service" are one of three major elements in the memorial. With an American flag at its point, the field gently ascends to a shallow, circular "pool of remembrance" framed by a double row of braided linden trees. There also is a "memorial wall." Made of huge slabs of polished black granite, each etched with shadowy faces of support troops—nurses, chaplains, supply clerks, truck drivers and so on—the 164-foot wall forms a subtly dramatic background for the statues. High on the eastern end of the wall, where it juts into the pool of water, is a terse inscription: Freedom is not free.

The memorial was designed by Cooper-Lecky Architects of Washington—although, in an important sense, the firm acted like the leader of a collaborative team. Important contributions were made by Gaylord and Louis Nelson, the New York graphic designer of the memorial wall, and also by the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board and the reviewing agencies, especially the Commission of Fine Arts.

Not to forgotten are the four architects from Pennsylvania State University who won the design competition back in the spring of 1989—John Paul Lucas, Veronica Burns Lucas, Don Alvaro Leon and Eliza Pennypacker Oberholtzer. This team dropped out after it became apparent that its original design would have to be altered significantly to pass muster with the advisory board, reviewing agencies and others. The team sued, and lost, in federal court.

Key elements of the competition design remain in the final product—particularly the central idea of a column of soldiers moving toward a goal. But the finished product is a big improvement over the initial scheme. It's smaller and more accommodating—not only was the number of soldiers cut in half (the original called for 38 figures), but also a vast open plaza was eliminated in favor of the contemplative, shaded pool. It's easier to get into and out of—the clarity of its circulation pattern is outstanding. Its landscaping is more natural—among other things, the original called for a grove of plane trees to be clipped "torturously," as a symbol of war. The symbolism of the memorial is now simple and clear.

Still, Cooper-Lecky and the advisory board went through many versions, and many heartbreaks, on the way to getting a design approved—and the finished memorial shows the strain of the long, contentious process. It cannot be said that this memorial possesses the artistic grandeur and solemnity of the Lincoln Memorial. It does not have the aesthetic unity of Maya Lin's Vietnam Veterans wall. It is not quite so compelling a combination of the noble and the everyday as Henry Merwin Shady's Grant Memorial at the other end of the Mall. But this is to put the new memorial in elevated company—together with the Washington Monument, these are our finest expressions of memorial art. To say that the Korean War memorial even comes close is a tribute.

Without question, its worst feature is a sequence of parallel strips of polished black granite in the "field of service." Unattractive and unneeded, they threaten to reduce the soldiers' advance to the metaphorical level of a football game. And on one side of the field, they end in obtrusive, triangular blocks of granite, put there to discourage visitors from walking onto the granite ribbons. The junipers may in time cover the strips—at least, one can hope—but these bumps, unfortunately, will remain bumps.

The wall gets a mixed review. A clever if somewhat shameless adaptation of Maya Lin's idea—with faces rather than names etched in—it honors support troops, who always outnumber those on the front lines. It