

The world, it seems, wants us to accept that your souls and the worldly goods you worked for were taken away from us forever. Your souls are protected by God, and your spirit rests in the next world. But we will have your goods returned. Because justice was not fully served on the day of surrender in 1945.

We have not forgotten the despondency of the final moments. And we have demands from and messages to the once Nazi-occupied European countries, and the neutral nations:

You will not benefit from the deposits or the possessions of those who were murdered. We are all too aware of the "dormant" accounts.

There are no dormant accounts. And there are no dormant memories.

Because each individual is a messenger, and there is no man who does not have a mission.

And, it is not our mission because of the individual or for the individual. Rather, this is the mission of the individual on behalf of his people.

One individual comes to the world to teach, and another to learn. One person comes into the world to cry, and the other to console. One person is born to live, and yet you were born and then died so soon. Was this your mission? You died so that we could live. And we were born to remember.

Today, we are your messengers, Messengers who must remember to live by your commandments. To have the ultimate Jewish revenge—the revenge of peace, as in the Jewish prayers that we say three times per day:

Bring upon us peace and goodness and a blessed life, grace and kindness, upon us and the entire House of Israel, amen. Bless us our Father, each of us as one in the glorious light of your powers, because the light of your powers gave us the Torah and the love of kindness, and the love of charity and blessings and mercy and life and peace.

And it would please you to bless us, and to bless your entire House of Israel at every moment and at every hour and the strength of your peace be upon us. Blessed art thou, our Lord who blesses his people of Israel in peace.

Amen. May their memories be a blessing.

WELCOMING REMARKS BY BENJAMIN MEED, CHAIRMAN, DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE, U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished Members of Congress, Honorable members of the Holocaust Memorial Council, Fellow Survivors, Dear Friends.

When Congress created the United States Holocaust Memorial Council in 1980, there were only a few Yom Hashoah observances held in communities of Holocaust survivors living in this country. You, the Members of Congress, entrusted us, the members of the Council, with the responsibility of teaching American citizens about the Holocaust. We have complied with your mandate by building the Holocaust Memorial Museum, which most of you have visited, and by leading the nation in annual civic commemorations, known as the Days of Remembrance. I am privileged to tell you that now, during this week of Holocaust Remembrance, more than a million people from all the states of our great Union will come together in Memory. We are joined by Governors, Mayors and community leaders as well as professors, teachers and schoolchildren.

Earlier today, the entire nation of the State of Israel stopped and stood silent in Remembrance. We are together in dedication to Memory and aspiration for Peace.

Over the past fifteen years that we have gathered to commemorate in this Rotunda, we have observed an anniversary—the fif-

tieth year of a milestone event: the Night of Broken Glass, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the encounter between American soldiers and Holocaust survivors.

This year we confront the anniversary of the aftermath of the Holocaust: what happened as we survivors attempted to rebuild our lives. This was not an easy thing to do. It was years before we could ask a policeman for directions. Why? Because he was wearing a uniform. For a long time, it took great courage just to answer a knock on the front door.

It is true that we looked to the future in hope, but the shadows of the past remained. And so we dedicated our lives to Remembrance—remembrance of all those for whom the future had been destroyed by the Shoah.

Rebuilding became a central concern for the world—rebuilding a Europe devastated by war; rebuilding the shattered image of humanity in a world of Auschwitz, Belzec and Treblinka. America understood the necessity of encouraging the European nations to work together for economic recovery. Thus the Marshall Plan was implemented, and the groundwork for the Europe of today was laid.

The Allied leaders also realized that to build a sound future, there had to be an accounting for crimes so great as to be unparalleled in recorded history.

Nuremberg, the city where Nazi party pag-eants had been held, the place where the Nuremberg Laws were promulgated and the German legal system became an accomplice to mass murder, was chosen as the site for the first, joint International Military Tribunal.

In its charter, three forms of crimes were specified. Two of them were ancient, but one was unprecedented. Crimes against the peace and war crimes were familiar terms to all of us, but Crimes Against Humanity was a new category. It described mass murder and extermination, enslavement and deportation based on racial, religious, or political affiliation.

Through the proceedings of the Nuremberg Trials, we came to know the perpetrators. Documents that the killers had so carefully created were gathered and studied. In the defense testimony of accused doctors, judges and industrial leaders as well as military generals, Einsatzgruppen commanders, and concentration camp commandants, the world learned "how the crimes were committed." We also learned that tens of thousands of ordinary Germans from all walks of life had willingly participated in the annihilation process. Ironically, those on trial pled not guilty to the charges, they did not claim innocence. Rather, they attempted to shift the burden of responsibility to those of higher rank.

Was justice achieved? Certainly not! For what meaning can justice have in a world of Majdanek, Chelmno and Sobibor? What punishment is appropriate for the crimes?

Still, the attempt to speak of justice was important. It was a way of setting limits, of saying there are crimes so evil and so enormous that civilization itself is on trial. For such crimes, there must be punishment.

For many years at hundreds of commemorations around the world, we have pleaded Zachor—Remember. Remember the children of Teresienstadt. Remember the fighters of Warsaw. Remember the poets of Vilna. Remember all of our lost loved ones.

Today, let us also not forget the killers. Let us not forget their evil and their infamy. Let us not forget them because they express what happens to the power of government and the majesty of legal systems that become detached from moral values and humane goals. The same powers that heal and help can also humiliate and decimate. There is a difference; there must be a difference:

and you and I must make sure that we make a difference.

With these words, here in this great Hall of democracy, let us recommit ourselves to the principles of justice and liberty for all—and to Remembrance—now and forever.

Thank you.●

TAKE OUR DAUGHTERS TO WORK DAY

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today on Take Our Daughters to Work Day, to encourage young women and girls across America to set their sights high, and to reach for their dreams.

When I was a young girl, most women worked in the home. Girls were not frequently asked, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" Our options appeared limited, and we had far fewer women role models telling us, "If you work hard, you can be whatever you put your mind to." Some women broke the gender barrier, and served as role models for a whole generation of young women and girls. One such woman was Margaret Chase Smith, whose service in this body inspired many girls and young women in Maine and across the Nation to seek a career in politics.

Since my childhood, the composition of the work force has changed dramatically, and job opportunities have significantly increased for young women and girls. Today, women comprise 46 percent of the paid labor force, and by the year 2000, two out of three new entrants into the labor force will be women.

Despite these gains, studies show that during adolescence girls often receive less attention in school and suffer from lower expectations than do boys. They also set their future sights lower than their male counterparts. This is reflected in a 1994 New York Times/CBS poll, which found that over one-third of girls surveyed believed that there are more advantages to being a man than a woman. For many girls, low self-esteem can lead them to lose confidence in their abilities, which may prevent them from achieving their fullest potential later in life. For others, this low self-esteem can lead to teen pregnancy, drug use and other problems which threaten women's professional and economic opportunity, not to mention their health and social welfare.

In this day and age, we cannot accept reduced opportunities for girls and women from either an equity standpoint or an economic one. Today, women are equally responsible for the financial well-being of their families. Many American families find two incomes a necessity if they wish to thrive, and others require two incomes simply to stay above poverty. So it is not just their own futures that are at stake, but the future of their children and their children's children.

We need to do far more to challenge our daughters' notions of women's work. While most school-age girls plan to work, they do not plan for careers that could sustain themselves and

their families. Women and girls continue to be enrolled in education and training programs that prepare them for low-wage jobs in traditionally female occupations. Women remain significantly underrepresented in careers requiring math and science skills—women comprise only 11 percent of today's technical workforce, and only 17 percent of all doctors are women. Nearly 75 percent of tomorrow's jobs will require the use of computers, but girls comprise less than one-third of students enrolled in computer courses. And a study by the Glass Ceiling Commission found that women occupy only 5 percent of senior-level management of the top Fortune 1000 industrial and 500 service companies. As leaders and as parents, we must do our best to ensure that American girls are prepared to step into those high wage jobs and management positions that command higher salaries in the workforce.

I am extremely pleased to participate on the steering committee for Take Our Daughters to Work Day, organized by the Maine's Women's Development Institute, in my home State. Girls in Maine and across the Nation need to see first-hand that they have a range of life options. They need that extra support to boost their confidence and believe in themselves and their potential. They need to be encouraged to reach out and use their creative spirit. It is our responsibility to set high standards and provide them with the experiences and role models that will inspire them to be the leaders of the future.

Today, millions of parents across the Nation are taking their daughters to work. These parents perform a great service by exposing their daughters to new and exciting experiences. They are not only expanding their horizons and helping them to explore career opportunities, but teaching them important lessons about goal setting as well. Take Our Daughters to Work Day is of great importance to girls across the Nation, and to the women of tomorrow.●

TRIBUTE TO THREE OF DELAWARE'S FINEST CITIZENS—THE ALLEN BROTHERS: CHARLES, JR., WARREN, AND JACK

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to three brothers who are pioneers in Delmarva's flourishing poultry business. Over the past 50 years, Charles C. Allen, Jr.; Warren L. Allen; and John R. "Jack" Allen, have built what was once a small, mom and pop family business, into one of our Nation's top poultry companies, Allen Family Foods Inc. Their contributions to the industry and to our State of Delaware are as rich and diverse as the history of the poultry business itself, and I congratulate them on their half-century of dedication and achievement.

Their parents, C. Clarence and Nellie Allen, first got into the poultry business in 1919, incubating about 250

chicks. Things got off to a bit of a shaky start for the Allens. On one occasion Nellie banished Clarence to the garage after one of his chicken incubation experiments nearly burned their house down. But the Allens persisted and 4 years later in 1923, the family expanded the operation by purchasing a 38-acre farm on the outskirts of Seaford, DE. This 100-year-old farmhouse became one of the first commercial chicken houses on the Delmarva peninsula and remains the company's headquarters.

Charles Jr., Warren, and Jack continued the family tradition and expanded this once-modest enterprise vigorously through the years. Today, Allen's Family Foods is a privately held, multi-million dollar, integrated poultry company. Allen's processed chicken is sold in stores from Virginia to Massachusetts. Charles C. handles the farming side of the business; Warren is vice president in charge of finance; and Jack is secretary-treasurer. The elder Allens have in turn brought their three sons: Charles C. Allen III; John R. Allen, Jr.; and Warren L. "Wren" Allen Jr., into the business, ensuring that Allen's Family Foods will be operating in Delaware well into the next century.

In addition to this commercial success, the Allen family has made tremendous contributions to their community. Warren Allen served three 2-year terms as the Delaware State Representative for the 38th district, in addition to service as the chairman of the advisory council of the Delaware Home and Hospital for the Chronically Ill in Smyrna, and on the board of trustees of the Delaware State Hospital. Charles Allen was campaign manager for the hospital's expansion fundraising drive. Their generosity also led to the creation of the Allen Little League baseball field at Williams Pond. For their lifetimes of service, the Delmarva Poultry Industry recently honored Charles, Jr., Warren, and Jack as the 1995 distinguished citizens; the first time in history that this award has been shared by three members of one family. I can think of no more deserving individuals and I again extend my congratulations to the Allen family.

The story of Allen's Family Foods encompasses all that is just and good in America: Ingenuity, perseverance, dedication, and compassion for our fellow citizens. Simply put, Delaware is a better place because of the Allen Family. Again, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to my friends Charles, Jr., Warren, and Jack, and wish them many more years of health, happiness, and prosperity.●

HUMANITARIAN AID TO LEBANON

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to express my disappointment in the aid package for Lebanon which was recently announced by the Clinton administration. The aid package consisted of a mere \$1 million to fulfill the International Committee for the Red

Cross request, an additional \$25,000 from USAID through the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, and 50,000 pounds of U.S. military medical supplies and equipment.

Due to the most recent violence in Lebanon, some 400,000 refugees have been displaced. There is an extreme amount of pressure upon the country's infrastructure, particularly in Beirut where there is very little electricity. In southern Lebanon it has been reported that the water supply has been cut off to dozens of villages. The Lebanese people have suffered greatly over the last two decades, but they are particularly in need of urgent assistance. The United States has always viewed Lebanon as a good friend and ally, and thus the United States should make a greater commitment of resources.

Considering the President's past emergency aid packages of \$59 million for Rwandan and Burundi refugees and \$11 million for Cuban and Haitian refugees, the Clinton administration efforts with respect to Lebanon is clearly and grossly insufficient. For approximately the same amount of refugees in Russia, this administration donated 1.2 million pounds of medical supplies and equipment. This inequity with respect to Lebanon is clearly unfair.

Mr. President, I urge the Clinton administration to immediately redouble its aid efforts to Lebanon. In addition, as I have done for the past week, I urge the administration to utilize all of its diplomatic resources to negotiate a cease fire in this region and to bring and end to the hostility immediately.●

RECOGNIZING STUDENTS FROM TRUMBULL HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize a group of students from Trumbull High School. This weekend, April 27–29, 1996, more than 1,300 students from 50 States and the District of Columbia will be in Washington, DC to compete in the national finals of the We the People—The Citizen and the Constitution Program. I am proud to announce that a class from Trumbull High School will represent Connecticut. These young scholars have worked diligently to reach the national finals by winning first place at the statewide competition in Connecticut.

The distinguished members of the team representing Connecticut are: David Abbate, Stephen Britton, Meredith Bucci, William Dunn, Brian Emery, Michael Felberbaum, Kristina Gopic, Pamela Harinstein, Bruce Malloy, Philip Moore, Jessica Paris, Michael Ragozzino, Douglas Rowe, Matthew Rowland, Jason Saunders, John Urbanati, Richard Van Haste and Alison Veno.

I would also like to recognize their teacher, Rita Altieri, who deserves a share of the credit for the success of the team. The district coordinator