BROWARD COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a south Florida institution which has recently received the highest honor in its field. The American Libraries Association and the Library Journal have named the Broward County Library System, the ''1996 National Library of the Year.''

The Broward County Library System has consistently provided the residents of south Florida with excellent service, valuable resources, and vital information. The library system has become a fixture within the community, and the community support is extraordinary. The library draws more attendance than all the Florida sports teams combined. The Miami Herald, proclaimed the library to be ''one of the Broward County commission's most important achievements.'' Support such as this illustrates the Broward County Library's successful pursuit of excellence and innovative approaches to library service.

In our growing age of technology and telecommunications, the Broward County Library System has provided state of the art resources which are in high demand. The library volunteered to pilot the FreeNet system to enhance access in providing the south Florida community with electronic mail, a public forum to exchange ideas, and internet service to research data bases. During its expansion in service and information, the library system has proven its commitment to develop a service that will meet the technological standards of the 21st century.

Through its program of service and dedication, the Broward County Library System has kept the taxpayer in high regard. For example, the library system formed a partnership with Broward Community College in order to consolidate financial resources for operational and construction services. This partnership has saved taxpayers $17 million—which is the total cost of building and operating two libraries. Both the public and private sectors have enabled the Broward County Library System to provide essential service, as well as a commitment to education.

The Broward County Library System has provided educational standards that have been adopted and practiced by educators. The library has teamed up with local schools, colleges, and universities in providing its coveted resources for all age groups.

Mr. Speaker, throughout this country there are many individuals who are dedicated to strengthening our community spirit, one such individual is Mr. Samuel Morrison, director of the libraries division of Broward County. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Sam Morrison and the staff of the Broward County Library System on the receipt of the 1996 National Library of the Year Award.

REMARKS OF BENJAMIN MEED AT THE NATIONAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Members of Congress, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust and their friends gathered here in the Capitol Rotunda for the National Days of Remembrance commemoration. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. I commend the Council and the members of the Days of Remembrance Committee, chaired by my good friend, Benjamin Meed, for their vigilant and genuine adherence to their extraordinarily important task.

One of the first acts of the Council was to establish the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration to mirror similar observances held in Israel and throughout our Nation and elsewhere in the world. This year, the commemoration centered on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremburg trials. The observance was a reminder of the difficult process of first coping and then healing that all survivors and their families and loved ones had to endure.

I invite my colleagues to read Benjamin Meed's excellent welcoming remarks. Ben Meed is the most prominent and effective force for keeping the lessons and the memories of the Holocaust alive in the United States. We are extremely fortunate that this highly competent individual has committed his life to this important task, and in particular to organizing the annual National Days of Remembrance commemoration. I ask that Ben Meed's remarks be inserted into the RECORD.

WELCOMING REMARKS BY BENJAMIN MEED, CHAIRMAN, DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

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 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 fiftieth 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 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 because 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 realize 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 pageants 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 Mydanek, Chelmo 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 civilizations itself is on trial. For such crimes, there must be punishment.

For many years at hundreds of commemorations around the world, we have pleaded Zuchor—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 principals of justice and liberty for all—and to Remembrance—now and forever.

TRIBUTE TO WARREN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Warren County Community College on the dedication of its newly completed academic and student services building—the college's first permanent home of its own.

Dedication of this new facility is only the latest in a series of milestones in the short but busy history of Warren County Community College. The college had its beginnings in the formation of a citizens committee in 1975 by the Warren County Board of Freeholders. The committee was charged with studying the need for a community college. In 1981, the Freeholders authorized creation of the college and appointed the initial members of the board of trustees. Authorization of offer degree programs came in 1987 and the first commencement was held in 1988, 13 years after the committee began its work. Full accreditation followed in 1993.

During these years, Warren County Community College operated as a ''college without walls,'' offering classes at various locations throughout the county. In 1987, a 20,000-square-foot building was leased to provide specialized facilities dedicated for student use such as computer rooms, science laboratories, a bookstore, and library. With more than 1,200 students, however, the rapid growth of the college made a permanent home necessary. Plans were laid for a permanent campus in the 175-acre Educational Park on Route 57 in Franklin, home also of the Warren County Vocational and Technical Institute and the Warren County Communications Center.

Groundbreaking took place in March 1994 and the academic and student services building was ready for an open house this March. This weekend's ceremony marks the official dedication.

I would like to extend my personal congratulations to President Vincent De Sanctis. Dr. De Sanctis, as much as anyone, has been responsible for the growth and success of Warren County Community College. His strong leadership and vision have given this institution of higher learning the direction and inspiration necessary for success. I would also like to congratulate the board of trustees, administration, faculty, staff, and students on this monumental occasion. A college is built of minds and the quest for knowledge, not bricks and mortar. But a building of its own gives the sense of permanence and tangible existence that will inspire further endeavors toward academic excellence.

The dedication this weekend, Saturday, June 1, will coincide with the college's ninth commencement. The class of 1996 may not have been able to enjoy the new building. But they will carry something with them that is much more valuable: In the words of the college motto, ''Education That Lasts a Lifetime.''

THE MACARTHUR LEADERSHIP AWARDS HONOR 24 FINE AMERICANS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, at a Pentagon awards ceremony on May 17, I had the pleasure of seeing 24 fine officers in the U.S. Army receive the General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award. This is the 9th year in which these awards have been made. The General Douglas MacArthur Foundation, in cooperation with the Department of the Army, sponsors the annual presentation.

I was present because one of my constituents, Capt. John K. Tien was one of the recipients, a West Point graduate who has served his country with distinction, Tien was nominated to the U.S. Military Academy by my predecessor Representative Glenn Anderson. For over a decade, I have known Tien's mother, Debbie, who has worked for the California State University system in which I served before becoming a Member of this House. His step-father, Tom Hennessy, is the most widely read and quoted columnist in the South Bay area of Los Angeles County and Orange County as well.

The MacArthur Leadership Award recognizes those company grade officers who demonstrate the ideals for which Gen. Douglas MacArthur stood. All of us who lived through the Second World War know those ideals: duty, honor, country. The purpose of this coveted award is to recognize junior officer leadership in the U.S. Army. The very able Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, presented the awardees with a 23-pound bust of General MacArthur. He was assisted by the former Secretary of State and General Alexander Haig. Over the years, representatives of the MacArthur Foundation, which is headed by Robert M. White II, its president, have faithfully attended.

What is particularly impressive about the selection of the MacArthur awardees is that they represent the diversity of the modern Army: 12 awards are made to officers in the Active Army, 6 awards are made to officers in the Army National Guard, and 6 awards are made to officers in the Army Reserve. Those who receive the 12 awards from the Active Army are nominated by 23 major army commands and the headquarters of the Army and the various field operating agencies. It is a very competitive process, 22 of the 24 awardees were captains; 2 were first lieutenants. I think it is a sure thing that the latter two will make captain and beyond. Three of the recipients were women.

The U.S. Army can be proud of the men and women of all races and of many national origins, who have had great opportunities in the Army to exercise leadership. And they have done just that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the list of the 1995 General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award recipients be included at this point in the RECORD.

1995 GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LEADERSHIP AWARD RECIPIENTS

Captain Willard M. Burleson II. Captain Burleson represents the U.S. Army Europe. He was assigned as Commander, Company A, 3rd Battalion, 325th Infantry (Airborne Battalion Combat Team), Vicenza, Italy, when selected.

Captain Steven J. Campfield. Captain Campfield represents the U.S. Army Reserve. He was assigned as Commander, Company C, 1st Battalion, 214th Aviation Regiment, Los Alamitos, California, when selected.

Captain Mike A. Canzoneri. Captain Canzoneri represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion S–4, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, Panama City, Florida, when selected.

Captain Douglas C. Crissman. Captain Crissman represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, when selected.

Captain Karen H. Gibson. Captain Gibson represents the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. She was assigned as Operations Officer, 731st Military Intelligence Battalion, 703rd Military Intelligence Bridgade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, when selected.

Captain James H. Griffiths. Captain Griffiths represents the U.S. Army Reserve. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 172nd Support Group, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, when selected.

Captain Melinda C. Grow. Captain Grow represents the U.S. Army National Guard. She was assigned as Commander, 321st Signal Company, Reno, Nevada, when selected.

Captain Captain Paul A. Metcalfe. Captain Metcalfe represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion Training Officer, 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery, Lawton, Oklahoma, when selected.

Captain Richard G. Miller. Captain Miller represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Battalion S–1, 2nd Battalion, 222nd Field Artillery, Cedar City, Utah, when selected.

Captain Thomas L. Morgan III. Captain Morgan represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry, 29th Infantry Division (Light), Christiansburg, Virginia, when selected.

Captain Rodney S. Morris. Captain Morris represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, 194th Military Police Company, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky, when selected.

Captain Peter F. Najera. Captain Najera represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colorado, when selected.

Captain William B. Ostlund. Captain Ostlund represents the Eighth U.S. Army. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Casey, Korea, when selected.

Captain Ignacio J. Perez. Captain Perez represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Commander, 231st Transportation Company, St. Petersburg, Florida, when selected.

Captain Donald V. Phillips. Captain Phillips represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, Georgia, when selected.

Captain A. C. Roper, Jr. Captain Roper represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Chief Briefing Officer, 314th Public Affairs Detachment, Birmingham, Alabama, when selected.

Captain Oliver S. Saunders. Captain Saunders represents the Military District of