

Mr. Speaker, I submit an editorial analysis of Ambassador Kennedy Smith's remarkable legacy from the Irish Voice newspaper.

[From the Irish Voice, Mar. 18-24, 1998]

TIME TO RETHINK U.S. EMBASSY ROLE

The announcement that U.S. Ambassador to Ireland Jean Kennedy Smith will be leaving her post this summer brings to an end the most extraordinary chapter yet in Irish and American diplomatic relations.

She will be greatly missed, not just for her contribution to the peace process but for her overall energy and commitment to improving understanding and links between Ireland and America.

There will likely never be another ambassador like Kennedy Smith, who played such a crucial role in the Irish peace process and redefined the American/Irish diplomatic relationship in a way that has transformed that office forever.

Indeed, the major question following her departure should be whether it is now time to institutionalize what she has put in place—the acceptance that the U.S. ambassador in Dublin plays as important a role in Northern Ireland affairs as does the American envoy in London.

It has always exclusively been the purview of the London ambassador to report on and deliver assessments on Northern Ireland to the Secretary of State and the President. Just how flawed some of those assessments can be was highlighted by the recent memoirs of former U.K. ambassador Raymond Seitz, whose total involvement was to visit Northern Ireland once in a British army helicopter before sending back his "insights." He refused to meet SDLP leader John Hume on that trip, which surely endeared him to moderate Nationalist supporters.

At a time when the Irish government is likely to have a larger say in the affairs of the North, it seems fitting that the U.S. ambassador in Dublin should have significant input into State Department decision making, and that it should not again revert to being the sole concern of the U.S. ambassador in Britain.

There is also a need to keep a high caliber ambassador in Dublin such as Kennedy Smith. Proximity to the President matters most in such appointments, and there were few closer than Senator Edward Kennedy and his sister to Bill Clinton.

Before Kennedy Smith the occupants of the position tended to be elderly, well-heeled gentlemen—appointed mainly in return for financial contributions—who coasted for a few years in Dublin before retirement. The notion of Dublin as a sleepy backwater took hold, encouraged no doubt by those in the State Department who viewed Northern Ireland as a problem for the London embassy to deal with.

The notoriously pro-British slant in the State Department also extended to many in their Dublin embassy, a fact which caused Kennedy Smith no amount of problems. It is time that the embassy there reflected the importance of the Irish issue to the U.S., and also that Northern Irish specialists be appointed to Dublin.

Kennedy Smith has certainly made a start on this. Despite her lack of experience on Irish issues she entered the minefield of Northern Ireland and emerged not only unscathed but triumphant. At several critical moments in the peace process—most notably when the visa issue for Gerry Adams was being debated—she showed leadership and courage and withstood the slings and arrows of her opponents, many of whom worked through the British press to malign her.

She had her share of critics in the State Department too, who saw their long undis-

puted hegemony over Irish issues crumble. Events and history will prove her right in that debate.

The greatest send-off she could now receive would be another visit from the President to Ireland as part of a successful conclusion to the peace process. It is the least Jean Kennedy Smith deserves after such an impressive term of office.

A LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT TO SERVICE DEDICATION TO MR. FRED QUELLMALZ

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor an outstanding individual on his service to the success of citizen diplomacy, Mr. Fred Quellmalz. Mr. Quellmalz has been dedicated to service with the Sister Cities International for the past 40 years.

In 1956, Mr. Quellmalz and a select group of people met with President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the White House to discuss a people-to-people citizen diplomacy program. This program grew and became Sister Cities International. Mr. Quellmalz has been an active member of this program for the past 40 years and has helped to get people in the community involved with citizen diplomacy.

On April 18, 1998 the Illinois Chapter of Sister Cities International will honor Fred Quellmalz with the Lifetime Achievement Award for his outstanding dedicated service to the people in the community and to the life of the citizen diplomacy program. Mr. Quellmalz not only watched the program grow, but was actively involved in its progress. In fact, Mr. Quellmalz was founder of two chapters in Illinois, the Des Plaines and the Illinois State Chapter, as well as Treasurer for both organizations.

I would like to extend my very best wishes to Mr. Fred Quellmalz on his achievements with Sister Cities International as well as his dedicated community service.

THE PASSING OF FRANK WONG

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1998

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mourn the passing of a great American, a man dedicated to the democratic principles that are at the very foundation of our country. Frank Wong died on March 9th after suffering a stroke. He was 79.

Mr. Wong founded the Chinese Democracy Education Foundation in San Francisco 13 years ago and was instrumental in coordinating protests and other activities in the Bay Area after the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing. He was instrumental in the effort to bring the Goddess of Democracy, a replica on the statue created by the student protesters, to Portsmouth Square in Chinatown soon after the massacre. He also hosted many of the student dissidents who came to the United States as political refugees after the tragedy.

Mr. Wong was born in China in 1919, and came to the United States in the 1940's to study at New York University. His heart, however, was never far from his homeland, and inspired by the freedoms he enjoyed in this country, he returned to China to become the editor of a Chinese newspaper. His return would not be an easy one. The Chinese Communists were in control, and his ideas for a free and open society ran counter to the prevailing powers. In 1957, Communist Party officials had him arrested for his pro-democracy position and advocacy for human rights. He was sentenced to three years in a re-education forced labor camp.

After his release from prison, Frank Wong came back to the United States. Despite his hardship, his belief in the freedom of the human spirit could not be shaken. He remained committed to the principles of democracy and human rights in China. The Chinese Democracy Education Foundation is dedicated to promoting these values, and since its inception has given out 40 awards to individuals and groups which have worked towards achieving these goals.

As one who had the privilege of working with Frank, I was always impressed by his courage, dedication to democratic ideals and his gentle manner. It is with great regret and respect that I extend my deepest sympathy to Frank's wife, his children Eric and Joyce and his five grandchildren.

RED RIBBON WEEK IN BYRON
DISTRICT #226

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1998

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to commend the efforts of the families, students, parents, and teachers of the communities of Byron, Mt. Morris, Oregon, and Stillman Valley, Illinois, as they launch this year's celebration of Red Ribbon Week, from March 30 to April 3. I extend a special thanks to Randy Vavra, his co-workers, and the many others involved in planning drug awareness activities for assisting in the coordination of this week. The significance of Red Ribbon Week and its impact on the young people in our communities is crucial to getting out the message that drug use destroys lives.

The Red Ribbon Campaign is a national effort organized to commemorate federal agent Enrique Camarena, who was tortured and murdered by drug traffickers in February 1985. In his memory, the Red Ribbon has become a symbol recognizing volunteers and professionals working in the field of drug and violence prevention, drug demand reduction, law enforcement, and treatment. These efforts are supported by schools, churches, media, law enforcement agencies, business, and government.

Although Red Ribbon Week is normally recognized in October, this year Byron and nearby communities have moved the celebration to the spring in order to bring in internationally renowned drug prevention speaker Milton Creagh. Mr. Creagh sports an impressive resume of professional and community activities for which he has received many honors and

awards. In addition to Mr. Creagh's appearance, the district is planning a variety of student activities, as well as a drug and alcohol awareness inservice for all district staff.

I fully support the Red Ribbon Campaign and the work of everyone involved. Drug awareness and prevention begin with families and communities, so I congratulate the people of Byron, Mt. Morris, Oregon, and Stillman Valley as they put together Red Ribbon Week. Your work will further the goal of eradicating the scourge of drugs that threatens our children and will direct them along a path to a brighter future.

A VISION FOR THE THIRD
MILLENNIUM

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1998

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit to the RECORD "A vision for the 3rd Millennium" by Martial Arts Grandmaster Jhoon Rhee. Grandmaster Rhee has been employing his "Lead by Example Action Philosophy" for over 50 years as a martial artist, goodwill ambassador, businessman, citizen, husband, father and most of all as a teacher of young people.

His philosophy seeks as its goal a healthier, happier society. His tenets of "knowledge in the mind, honesty in the heart and strength in the body" are important values that adults should seek to instill in children. And the best way to do that is by being a living example of those important virtues—leading by example.

I encourage all Americans to follow Jhoon Rhee's example of strength, honesty and leadership.

A VISION FOR THE 3RD MILLENNIUM

We, the Martial Artists, citizens of the world, hereby declare the "Lead By Example Action Philosophy" to the world. We all know that a picture is worth a 1000 words, but we also must know that action is worth a 1000 pictures. The "Lead By Example Action Philosophy" is designed to inspire all people to be more enlightened; to ensure effective children's education for family unity; and to promote cultural diversity for universal harmony. The "Lead By Example Action Philosophy" can be achieved through "Joy of Discipline"—a mental and physical exercise program that can lead us to achieve "100 Years of Wisdom in a Body of 21 Year old", the foundation for a happy global society.

The "Lead By Example Action Philosophy" is a new social awakening campaign for a perfect global society in the 3rd Millennium. It is not a religion but recognizes a Supreme Intelligence as the origin of life and happiness. People constantly move to avoid pain or to seek joy and comfort. Therefore, the universal purpose of life, unquestionably, is happiness. The ultimate value for happiness is Love; only Beauty triggers the love emotion; and only Truth beautifies human heart.

Therefore, When I am truthful, I am beautiful in heart; When I am beautiful in heart, everyone loves me; When everyone loves me, I am happy.

Conversely, When I lie, I am ugly in heart; When I am ugly in heart, everyone hates me; When everyone hates me, I am unhappy.

Therefore, a truthful way of life is not only good, but also wise; a false way is not only wrong, but also foolish. Truth, Beauty, and Love are three basic elements of Good that

we must live by daily. Deceit, ugliness, and hatred are three basic elements of evil that we must recognize but never practice. All thoughts of Truth, Beauty, and Love secrete a positive brain substance, Beta Endorphin, for our better health and happiness, but thoughts of deceit, ugliness, and hatred secrete a natural negative brain substance, adrenaline, which leads to stress that can cause fatal diseases. Everyone is born to be happy with each breath of life. We all deserve the most joyful social environment for absolute global happiness. The foundation for a happy society is perfect human character, exercising true freedom approved by the one's conscience, and never practicing false freedom licensed by selfish animal instinct. People of the 3rd Millennium must be perfect human beings, defined by never making mistakes knowingly, harmful to none, and beneficial to all. Therefore, as a martial artist, I must first develop a perfect body as the temple for a perfect mind.

An ideal human being is one who has achieved a balanced education consisting of three basic human qualities—Knowledge in the mind, Honesty in the heart, and Strength in the body. The purpose of knowledge is to take action, for knowing does not make things happen, but actions always do. All parents of the 3rd Millennium must become teachers for their children, not by words alone but also by their actions, for children are born to learn not only by listening but more by watching deeds of adults. Consistent good behavior and spontaneous action come only from skills and good habits.

Three Golden Rules for parents and teachers to help children develop many good skills and habits are: (1) Lead By Example; (2) Never fail to correct their mistakes with a smile until good habits are formed; and (3) Lead By Example.

Therefore, I will recite My Four Daily Affirmations to reaffirm my daily commitment to achieve 100 years of wisdom in a body of 21 year old, as follows: (1) I am wise because I always learn something good everyday; (2) I am humanly perfect because I never make mistakes knowingly; (3) I like myself because I always take action to make good things happen; and (4) I am happy that I am me because I always choose to be happy.

Therefore, I am a wise, perfect, active, and happy center of the universe.

THE CASE FOR PAYING U.N. DUES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 25, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent op-ed Ambassador Richard N. Gardner wrote in the March 4th edition of the Los Angeles Times.

The article is entitled "There's more than politics at stake in unpaid U.N. dues." At its heart, the issue is that if the United States has no legal obligation to live up to its treaties and other international agreements, then the message we send is that any nation is free to violate any commitment made to the United States or to any other nation. That is not a world in which we should want to live.

The op-ed by Ambassador Gardner follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 4, 1998]

THERE'S MORE THAN POLITICS AT STAKE IN
UNPAID U.N. DUES

(By Richard N. Gardner)

A top priority for the Clinton administration is to persuade Congress to pay more

than \$1 billion in back dues to the United Nations. Failure to do so will undermine critical U.N. operations in peacekeeping and development and further diminish U.S. influence in the world organization.

Complicating the administration's task is a new and fallacious idea that has been accepted by many members of Congress; that the United States has no legal obligation to pay its U.N. debts. Last fall the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared that the U.N. Charter "in no way creates a 'legal obligation' on the United States Congress to authorize and appropriate" the money to pay the dues. In justification, the committee wrote: "The United States Constitution places the authority to tax United States citizens and to authorize and appropriate those funds solely in the power of the United States Congress."

These statements reflect a dangerous misunderstanding of the relation between international law and domestic law.

The U.N. Charter is a treaty that legally binds us as it does other U.N. members. Of course, a treaty cannot override the U.S. Constitution. Congress is free as a matter of domestic law to violate U.S. obligations under international law.

But these truisms do not alter the facts: If Congress exercises its constitutional right to violate a treaty, the United States still has a legal obligation to other countries; and our refusal to live up to our commitments can have legal consequences.

There is no international police force to enforce international law, but nations generally observe their treaty obligations because of their desire for reciprocity and fear of reprisal.

In 1961, when the Soviet Union refused to pay its assessments for the Congo and Middle East peacekeeping operations, Republican and Democratic members of Congress insisted that the U.S. go to the World Court to get an advisory opinion that the Soviet Union had a legal obligation to pay. The U.S. brief of the court, in whose preparation I had a part, stated: "The General Assembly's adoption and apportionment of the Organization's expenses create a binding legal obligation on the part of the member states to pay their assessed shares" In 1962, the court agreed with that proposition, and the General Assembly accepted it.

Article 19 of the U.N. Charter provides that a country in arrears of its assessments by two full years shall lose its vote in the General Assembly. The Assembly in an unfortunate failure of political will, failed to apply that sanction to the Soviet Union when it became applicable in 1964. Never the less, the Assembly recently has regularly applied the loss of vote sanction.

We are not just dealing here with legal technicalities, but realpolitik in the best sense of the word. If nations were free to treat their U.N. assessments as voluntary, the financial basis of the organization would quickly dissolve. Some would not mind it if the U.N.'s financial support unraveled. They do not seem fully to appreciate how important the U.N.'s work in conflict resolution, peacekeeping, sustainable development, humanitarian relief and human rights can be for the United States.

If the United States has no legal obligation to live up to its treaties and other international agreements, neither do other countries. Then, any country would be free to violate any legal commitment it has made to us, whether to open its domestic market, reduce its nuclear arsenal, provide basing for our ships and aircraft, extradite or prosecute terrorists or refrain from poisoning the global environment. Congress must focus on all of the consequences of its failure to honor our U.N. obligations.