

serve two terms as a Congressional Delegate to the U.N., I have focused significant attention on the United Nations. On the anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter, I think it is appropriate to take time for us all to reflect on that important institution.

The U.N. is making headway in implementing reforms, and I believe that is due in a large part to the efforts of the U.S. Congress. According to GAO, the U.N. has made substantial progress in restructuring its leadership and operations. It has also created a performance-oriented human capital system. Unfortunately, however, there is no system in place within the U.N. to monitor and evaluate program results and impact. In other words, the U.N. undertakes numerous activities on social, economic, and political affairs, but the Secretariat cannot reliably assess whether these activities have made a difference in people's lives and whether they have improved situations in a measurable way. I look forward to working with the U.N. to make sure in the future it will not just believe it is contributing to positive change, it will know it is doing so. As Secretary-General Annan noted, "a reformed United Nations will be a more relevant United Nations in the eyes of the world."

In the area of peacekeeping, the U.N. is clearly in crisis because many countries, including the U.S., keep calling on the U.N. to take on missions it is not capable of fulfilling. The U.N. can play a useful role in building coalitions to address matters of international security, as we saw in the Persian Gulf War. Moreover, the U.N. has the ability to effectively conduct traditional peacekeeping operations, such as those in Cyprus and the Sinai Peninsula. Unlike NATO and other regional military forces, however, the U.N. is only successful when it takes on limited missions where a political settlement has already been reached, hostilities have ceased, and all parties agree to the U.N. peacekeeping role. The U.S. must be careful not to set up the U.N. for failure. We risk ruining the U.N.'s credibility if we insist on a more robust peace making role for U.N. forces. In Sierra Leone, a feel-good U.N. operation with no impact on keeping civilians safe and with "peacekeepers" held as hostages sounds a lot like a replay of U.N. forces in Bosnia. I had hoped the U.N. learned its lessons since that terrible time.

As we celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter, we should celebrate the success of the U.N. without turning a blind eye to its failings. We should recommit ourselves to making sure the U.N. continues to reform. We should make sure our nation doesn't push the U.N. to do more than it can do effectively. If we do nothing, and in fifty-five more years the United Nations collapses under its own weight, then we will have only ourselves to blame.

#### VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read some of the names of those who lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

June 26, 1999:

Kevin S. Bonner, 28, Chicago, IL;  
 Danny R. Davis, 35, Chicago, IL;  
 Sharon Duberry, 35, Gary, IN;  
 Weldon Ellingson, 79, Cedar Rapids, IA;  
 William Ernest, 34, Philadelphia, PA;  
 Marilyn Freestone, 57, Cedar Rapids, IA;  
 Estella Martinez, 40, San Antonio, TX;  
 Willie Palmer, 29, Baltimore, MD;  
 Ruben Ruvalcaba, 22, San Antonio, TX;  
 Anthony Scott, 22, Bridgeport, CT;  
 Carlos Sermiento, 22, Dallas, TX;  
 Chau Tran, 17, Lansing, MI;  
 Julio A. Vincencio, 18, Chicago, IL;  
 Mose Penn Warner, 82, Louisville, KY.

In addition, Mr. President, since the Senate was not in session on June 24 and June 25, I ask unanimous consent that the names be printed in the RECORD of some of those who were killed by gunfire last year on June 24th and June 25.

June 24: James Bailey, 21, Kansas City, MO; Kurt Chappell, 38, Cincinnati, OH; Philemon Epepa, 48, Houston, TX; Dana Fowlkes, 28, Baltimore, MD; Deslond Glenn, 17, Forth Worth, TX; Antonio Hernandez, 32, Houston, TX; John Kerr, 28, Memphis, TN; Max James Langley, 74, Mesquite, TX; Angelo Lard, 32, Detroit, MI; Mary Jane Noonan, 37, New Orleans, LA; Tull Rea, Sr., 89, Dallas, TX; Edwin A. Vazquez, 23, Chicago, IL; Unidentified male, 20, Newark, NJ.

June 25: Mona Lisa Castro, 28, Fort Worth, TX; Joe T. Harp, Pine Bluff, AR; Lavar R. Knight, 19, Chicago, IL; Millard Courtney Sauls, 25, Washington, DC; Latrice Spencer, 22, Louisville, KY; Fred Warren, 18, Miami-Dade County, FL; Quintrale Williams, 38, New Orleans, LA; Unidentified male, 16, Chicago, IL.

#### REMEMBERING THE FORGOTTEN: KOREA 1950-1953

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, yesterday was the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War, an often overlooked, yet very important event in history. "Forgotten" is a term used too often about the Ko-

rean War; for veterans and their families, the war is very real, and something they can never forget.

Officially, the war was the first military effort of the United Nations, but American involvement was dominant throughout the conflict. Thousands of Americans traveled to a distant land to help defend the rights of strangers threatened by hostile invasion. Unfortunately, many who fought bravely to aid the Koreans lost their lives while waging the war.

Today, I want to pay homage to all who served in this war. The troops from the United States and the 20 other United Nations countries who provided aid to the South Koreans deserve our great acclaim every day, but even more so on this special anniversary. These great countries united to preserve the rights of South Korea, a small democracy threatened by the overwhelming power of the Communist government. South Korea did not have sufficient military resources to protect its interests. Fortunately, the United Nations member countries were not about to sit back and watch North Korea, with the aid of China and the Soviet Union, annihilate the democracy in the south.

On June 25, 1950, troops from Communist-ruled North Korea invaded South Korea, meeting little resistance to their attack. A few days later, on the morning of July 5th—still Independence Day in the United States—Private Kenny Shadrack of Skin Fork, West Virginia, became the war's first American casualty. Kenny was the first, but many more West Virginians were destined to die in the conflict—in fact, more West Virginians were killed in combat during the three years of the Korean War than during the 10 years that we fought in Vietnam. In one of the bloodiest wars in history, 36,940 more Americans would lose their lives before it was all over. In addition, more than 8,000 Americans are still missing in action and unaccounted for.

Five years ago, we dedicated the Korean War Memorial on the Mall in Washington, DC. This stirring tribute to the veterans of this war poignantly symbolizes the hardships of the conflict.

The Memorial depicts, with stainless steel statues, a squad of 19 soldiers on patrol. The ground on which they advance is reminiscent of the rugged Korean terrain that they encountered, and their wind-blown ponchos depict the treacherous weather that ensued throughout the war. Our soldiers landed in South Korea poorly equipped to face the icy temperatures of 30 degrees below zero, their weaponry outdated and inadequate. As a result of the extreme cold, many veterans still suffer today from cold-related injuries, including frostbite, cold sensitization, numbness, tingling and burning, circulatory problems, skin cancer, fungal infections, and arthritis. Furthermore, the psychological tolls of war have caused great hardship for many veterans.