

Locally, Mr. Parker serves on the advisory board of the South Johnston High School Board of Education, serves as Four Oaks mayor pro-tem and town commissioner, third term; and serves as chairman of the Johnston County Tourism Authority. He has served as president of the Four Oaks Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the Tourism Authority's Finance Committee; and on the I-40 Study Commission. He was named the Four Oaks Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year in 1992 and given the Four Oaks Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Service Award also in 1992.

It was his activity in the Jaycees at an early age that began his interest in town and State affairs. It is especially notable that he led the chamber of commerce in benefits for underprivileged and needy people. Through his leadership and efforts \$10,000 was raised to help cover hospital bills for an out-of-state person who had a terrible accident in the county.

Statewide, Mr. Parker serves on the Critical Needs Commission appointed by the speaker of the House. This committee allocates money to local school districts which do not have the resources for school construction. He has served as president of the I-40 Association; and as a member of the Local Government Commission and Education Study Commission—both appointed by the Governor. He was given the North Carolina Jaycee's Outstanding Male Civic Award in 1973 and the Hardbarger Business College Outstanding Accounting and Business Administration Award in 1969.

Perhaps most important, Linwood Parker has shown what an individual with hard work, determination, entrepreneurial skill, and faith in our free enterprise system, can accomplish. His White Swan Barbecue Restaurants are known throughout east central North Carolina for their excellence and service. White Swan Restaurants can now be found in Smithfield and Princeton, NC. And Linwood hopes to franchise his restaurant in other towns in eastern North Carolina. He provides both jobs and opportunity for others as well as notable service and food.

Linwood Parker has made and continues to make a major contribution in the area. I am proud of him and happy to pay this special tribute. Congratulations Linwood.

PRINCIPAL IS STAYING PUT,
THANK YOU

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, George Perry has dedicated 37 years of his life to school children in East Tennessee. His tremendous devotion to duty and service to others was recognized recently in an article I read in the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Because we need many more educators like George Perry, I wanted to call this article to the attention of my colleagues and to other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PRINCIPAL IS STAYING PUT, THANK-YOU

(By Elizabeth A. Pooley)

"School Days, School Days, good old golden rule days . . ." sang Doreen "Dody" Perry to her children every year on the open-

ing day of school. Little Georgie Perry heeded the wake-up call and proceeded to go to school, in one form or another, for the next 55 years—and he's still going.

"From a family that was so musically inclined, my mother couldn't carry a tune in a bucket. I guess you could say that I hold some kind of record among Knox County School administrators, 27 years in the same position. If it ain't broke, don't fix it. I wouldn't care to be anywhere else," said George Perry, principal of Cedar Bluff Middle School in West Knoxville.

With compassionate eyes, a spontaneous sense of humor and the ability to make everyone aware of their own identity and contribution, Perry oversees multiple projects and business-related concerns while speaking with the multitude who pop into the office for just a "minute" of his time. His desk phone is rarely silent and a crisis situation can present itself at any time.

Perry appears much younger than his 60 years and only recently cut back on his 60-hour work week when he retired as part-time music director at Parkway Baptist Church. A practicing Christian since childhood, Perry well remembers when reading passages from the Bible was an accepted part of the school curriculum, a form of literature.

"Today we hear, you are entitled to your religion, but just don't mention it. The courts have made rules and we have to follow them. We can teach scientific theory and psychology. I do feel that the schools are getting a bum rap from evangelists who say we are Godless and atheistic. We have to follow the mandates and keep in mind that we are living in a more cosmopolitan world. The students these days come from all over the world with different religious backgrounds," said Perry.

An educator of 37 years, Perry was born a Depression child. "If there hadn't been a depression, we had our own private one going on at home," he said.

Following graduation from Mars Hill College, Perry obtained his bachelor's degree in sociology and science from Carson-Newman. His work history began in 1958 as a cookware salesman in Morristown. An odd set of circumstances led him into teaching.

"I was passing by the music room at Morristown High School one day when I heard an announcement that there wouldn't be any class that day and all the students would be directed to study hall. I volunteered to conduct the class and was then asked to become a substitute teacher at the school for \$8 a day. I quit my job selling pots and pans," said Perry.

Following 10 years as assistant principal, Perry then went to Clinton High School as principal for one year. He took over as principal of Cedar Bluff Middle School in 1969.

"I don't dread coming to work. I can remember back in the 1960s when I was making \$6,000 a year, I was offered a job in the insurance industry for \$20,000 a year. I thought about it and realized I didn't want to sentence myself with a job I didn't like," said Perry.

Perry believes that if a student can leave Cedar Bluff Middle School and be able to make responsible decisions and live with them, he/she is well educated.

Too often he sees parents who are unwilling to accept that "their" child may have a problem in school. "They are setting themselves up for problems down the road and crippling the child's ability to make correct decisions. I once had a student here in my office who told me his father could take care of me. We're very fortunate here; the vast majority of students don't cause any problems," said Perry.

Perry's walls are full of awards, citations, certificates and a letter of appreciation from

the late Danny Thomas, founder of St. Jude's Children's Hospital. In the letter, Thomas commends Perry and the students' record-setting fund-raising efforts. He refers to Perry as giving more of himself to children than just books and school work. "You are teaching them the meaning of good deeds by personal example," Thomas writes.

Married for 40 years to his wife, Doris, a secretary at Powell Elementary, Perry takes extreme pride in three children: Chuck, Georgeann and Melody. The Perrys have one grandchild, 15-year-old Matthew.

Leaving his longtime position may be an option for Perry in another five years. Over the span of his teaching career he has accumulated 245 sick days, a year's sick leave which he has the option to apply toward an earlier retirement. In the meantime he will continue to enjoy his students, whom he says are old enough to reason with and still be cute.

His personal/family life may be summed up by an office wall hanging: "The best gift you can give your children is to love their mother." Perry's attitude regarding his career is best exemplified by the cross-stitched utterings of a frog near his desk: "I'm So Happy, I Could Croak!"

UNITED NATIONS ADDRESS BY
PRESIDENT RAKHMONOV

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of serving as one of the President's special representatives to the United Nations General Assembly during this, the United Nations' 50th anniversary.

On October 24 some 180 heads of state attended the U.N. session. It was the largest convocation of world leaders in history and I shall remember it always.

While we heard speeches from President Clinton, President Yeltsin, Prime Minister Major, and other leaders of the major world powers, we also heard from leaders of the world's newest independent nations.

One was President Emomili Rakhmonov of Tajikistan, who particularly impressed me. His speech was one of the best statements on global affairs and his wise words should be read by all Members of the House.

Having just received the official text of this speech, today I am inserting President Rakhmonov's United Nations speech into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In the post-cold-war era, the bright star of freedom, democracy, and peace is beckoning to people around the globe. They, and we, are fortunate that leaders such as President Rakhmonov are emerging to help us reach that noblest of goals: a peaceful world.

Esteemed Mr. Chairman, Esteemed Mr. Secretary General, Esteemed Delegates, Ladies and gentlemen: It is with a special feeling that we speak from this podium at a time marking 50 years since the inception of the organization, whose emblem is a symbol for peace, equality and cooperation. These highest moral values serve as a guiding light for the whole international community. Step by step, as we ascend toward them, we uncover not only new political horizons, but also new hopes. They are illuminated by the grandeur of the enormously difficult and important path, on which the United Nations has been and is seeking the unity of mankind.

We can rightfully say that the creation of the UN became a truly global and historic event.

It is profoundly symbolic that the United Nations' half-centennial anniversary coincides with a date marking 50 years since the end of World War II. The right against evil proclaimed by countries, despite differences in their political systems and ideologies, ended with a triumphant victory.

And I have every reason to be proud of the fact that Tajikistan's contribution, commensurate with its capabilities, was part of the effort by those nations that fought for this victory and formed the United Nations.

Then, 50 years ago, an unprecedented unity of nations, governments, countries and continents of the planet was being forged. The foundation of the United Nations laid by its creators turned out to be so solid, and its activities so productive that it did not only fulfill its main objective—averting the threat of another World War—but also managed to break the shackles of the Cold War.

Drawing upon the half-century experience of the United Nations, which has become a global institute for solving complex international issues, a recognized center for reconciliation of different states' interests and a vehicle for ensuring their multilateral cooperation, we have every opportunity to a meet the new challenges of our time and to find adequate answers to modern-day questions.

Today, the world-wide family of nations faces two well-known problems of a global nature. To cope with these problems, to identify the course of action necessary to solve them—this is the mission of the United Nations, whose mechanisms have proved their efficiency in the past half century. The world community has every right to count on the fact that now they will be fully utilized to minimize the destructive consequences of conflicts, which, unfortunately, are part of our present-day history.

As it is well known, the United Nations was formed specifically to help states resolve their disputes peacefully, but today's unique circumstances require a wider use of preventive diplomacy, a direction of all UN efforts toward prevention of aggravation in different regions.

Today, when new forms of collective security are being introduced, we believe the peace-making potential of the UN can be coupled with its patterns of cooperation with regional organizations, primarily toward deterring, localizing and settling armed conflicts, the fight against terrorism and radical manifestations of various kinds of fundamentalism.

In Tajikistan, we do not judge this speculatively, but based on specific peace-making activities of the United Nations, which in reality acts as an active and efficient intermediary in settling the problems around Tajikistan. Having survived the civil war, coping with its consequences, our people managed to preserve the integrity and independence of the state and its international recognition based on support and assistance of country-members of the UN and its institutes that are widely represented in Tajikistan.

We will continue to defend our national interests in cooperation with the UN, in interaction with OSCE and other international organizations.

Of course, in the first place, these interests require the earliest possible achievement of a positive result in the inter-Tajik dialogue, which is under way with the active participation of several countries and under the auspices of the UN.

Two years ago, at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly, our delegation stated that political dialogue as the only alter-

native for untying "the Tajik knot" and achieving internal accord in the country was one of the top priorities of the course we chose.

Constructive trends that permeate this dialogue today, and the fact that now it is on a higher level, became possible thanks to the UN envoys' painstaking work with representatives from both Tajik sides. Of course, it also gained some new thrust after our meeting in Kabul and Tehran. Today, the country's leadership and the opposition are working on a common agreement initiated by the Protocol on main principles of achieving peace and national conciliation in Tajikistan, signed by the parties in August of this year. It was also decided to extend through February 26, 1996 the Agreement on a temporary cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border and inside the country. This is a significant development. But the most important thing is that we support the earliest possible start of a standing negotiation round, which we project to determine unequivocally the thrust of achieving the accord, overcoming hostility and strengthening society and consolidation trends.

I am sure that our efforts to this end would be more efficient if it was not for the tensions in neighboring Afghanistan that still exist and affect our border areas. It looks like the explosive nature of the conflict in Afghanistan that has not yet been settled dropped out of the world community's sight. It is our deep conviction that brewing tendencies toward escalation of the conflict threaten not only our country's security, but the security of the whole region, while also carrying within themselves some destructive impulses of the global crisis.

We call upon the international community to promote the earliest possible return of peace to the long-suffering land. Overcoming the Afghan crisis requires not only constructive participation of the states in the region, but also some effective actions by the UN.

Mr. Chairman, the reality is that in the post-Soviet territory, where several independent states were formed, the main burden of settling regional conflicts is mostly carried by the Commonwealth of Independent States, with Russia as the remaining basis. In our opinion, the UN and OSCE are supposed to share this burden, drawing upon the Commonwealth as an important instrument of maintaining stability and strengthening global security. In this connection, it is essential that the UN specialized agencies and international banking and financial organizations develop a comprehensive plan supporting reforms in the CIS countries during the transition period. Otherwise, it would be unthinkable to integrate smoothly the Commonwealth states into the world economy.

The problem of the UN young member-states' economic development is closely linked to the issues of universal security.

We believe that the remaining discriminatory restrictions in the world economy, as well as the practices of conditional financial and economic assistance to countries with transitional economies clearly do not serve the purposes of achieving universal security.

In our opinion, this is the area of activity where the ideas of harmonious international relations and wider multilateral cooperation meet the demands of the new phase in the states' joint effort on both global and regional levels. We think that along these lines the UN could help develop the European idea as it applies to the lands of a new "greater Europe," whose borders are widely believed to extend—in a geopolitical sense—from Vladivostok to Vancouver, from Dublin to Dushanbe, from Murmansk to Malta.

We live in a world that is drastically different from the one we saw 50 years ago.

The United Nations has to adapt to today's turbulent evolution process of historic development that, regrettably, is characterized by civil wars, separatist movements, as well as ethnic, tribal or other clashes.

That is why today the UN has to deal with some new situations. That seems to push it in the direction of re-interpreting quite a few of its concepts, objectives and tasks.

Hopefully, recent year's tendencies toward measures of compulsion within the peace-keeping operations conducted under the auspices of the UN will not get any further momentum.

While promoting stronger UN positions in ensuring peace and stability, including in our region we believe the requirements of the security standards should be invariable.

At its 50th anniversary threshold, the United Nations has every opportunity to find effective answers to questions posed by qualitative changes in the world situation. One such answer is the streamlining of the United Nations itself, considering today's realities. It is evident that the time has come to develop a partnership strategy for the 21st century. We see the basis for such a strategy in common underlying interests, which will help build trust and extend the borders of peace and prosperity for years to come. Based on these strategic priorities, the UN streamlining efforts must enjoy unconditional support, while preserving everything productive and valuable in peacemaking operations and development programs.

Following this path, we will undoubtedly show realism, since revival is in itself a fruitful process. In this regard, proposals on re-organizing management structure in accordance with new tasks, creating accumulation mechanisms and efficient use of resources to implement vital programs are no exception. These are all problems of top priority.

However, while considering new objectives, we should rely on the half-century of UN experience and its heritage, respecting and appreciating the ideas of its founders.

Mr. Chairman, five decades are a short moment from the perspective of history. And it is as beautiful as the very idea of peace and cooperation that is part of the UN foundation.

Nevertheless, the festive atmosphere of this event should not hide the harsh reality of day-to-day life. We must properly pass the half-century experience, the whole UN heritage to the younger generations with a confidence that they will end up in reliable hands.

BOSNIA SHOULDN'T GET AN EASY NOD JUST BECAUSE SERVICE IS VOLUNTARY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on November 11, 1995.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Dec. 11, 1995]

BOSNIA SHOULDN'T GET AN EASY NOD JUST BECAUSE SERVICE IS VOLUNTARY

A detestable idea has crept into the discussion of President Clinton's Bosnia mission. Some defenders of the president's position stress the fact that the U.S. armed forces are all-volunteer. The implication is that volunteers asked for it if they wind up in an unpleasant or dangerous situation.