

become a teacher. In fact, before joining the Army, he worked one-on-one with special needs students at the Kennedy Krieger High School Career and Technology Center in Baltimore. One of his colleagues at the school said that Spc. Ceo was a thoughtful, introspective young man who was an excellent employee, and would have made an outstanding teacher. Spc. Ceo joined the Army to help pay for college and alleviate financial strain on his family.

Along with his professional goals, Spc. Ceo was also making plans to marry his longtime girlfriend, Dajae Overton. The two had been together for years, and Spc. Ceo even took on the responsibility of caring for her two children as if they were his own. This selfless act demonstrated that Spc. Ceo was a man of integrity and honor.

Sergeant Brian Conner of Gwynn Oak was a single father of three daughters. Before joining the Army, he worked as a fireman for the Baltimore City Fire Department for 12 years. His sense of humor and clever banter were admired by all who knew him. His older brother, Paul said he was good at everything he did and that joining the Army was Sergeant Conner's mission.

These tragic deaths and these mourning families are a personal reality that we, as a people, must have the humanity to confront. These deaths remind us that sacrifice is never truly "shared."

There is nothing that any of us can say that will return these brave young men to their families.

We can only reach out to them—and to all who have lost loved ones in Iraq.

We can only stand with these neighbors in their darkest hours—and offer whatever comfort and support that we can.

As the families and loved ones of Samuel Boswell, Bernard Ceo and Brian Conner attempt to endure losses and suffering that no family should have to confront, we must all recommit ourselves to finding a way out of this conflict in Iraq.

We must find a way to bring our troops home on a timetable that is consistent with our nation's commitments to the Iraqi people.

By the end of this year, the Iraqis should have their constitution and government in operation.

That is not the reason that we went to war—but, nevertheless, it would give some meaning to our soldiers' sacrifice.

Equally important, the deaths that we mourn this week remind us that it is time for a clear and reasoned strategy to begin bringing our brave young people home.

Then, perhaps, all of the families who have sacrificed so much because of the war in Iraq can begin to heal the wounds that they have been forced to endure.

HONORING THE LIFE OF PENN
KEMBLE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 20, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, friends of freedom today are mourning the death of Penn

Kemble, who was one of its most ardent, eloquent, and effective defenders. Although he died at the relatively young age of 64, after a year-long struggle with brain cancer, Penn was an activist on behalf of social causes for more than 40 years. Whether arguing on behalf of civil rights, supporting organized labor, which he considered the "balance wheel of democracy," or advocating on behalf of democratic movements around the world, Penn brought an unparalleled passion combined with a hardheaded realism to every cause he adopted.

Penn through his close affiliation with Senators Henry Jackson and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, worked to move the Democratic Party in the direction of strong and "muscular" internationalism in its foreign policy. As Deputy Director—and later Acting Director—of the United States Information Agency under President Clinton, he played a strong role in the creation of an international network on civic education and in the establishment of the Community of Democracies. Even as the end of his life drew near, he was busy working to develop a transatlantic democracy network, collaborating with colleagues at the National Endowment for Democracy and Freedom House, where he served as a senior scholar after leaving government service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a Washington Post obituary that chronicles the life of this remarkable American. Let me take this opportunity to express my condolences to Penn's wife Mal and the other members of his family.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 19, 2005]

POLITICAL ACTIVIST PENN KEMBLE DIES AT 64

(By Joe Holley)

Penn Kemble, 64, a political activist who considered himself a "muscular Democrat" and who kept himself in intellectual fighting trim by engaging in policy tilts with adversaries on both the left and the right, died Oct. 16 of brain cancer at his home in Washington. A former acting director of the U.S. Information Agency, he was in recent years senior scholar at Freedom House, a non-partisan, pro-democracy think tank.

Mr. Kemble believed in a robust internationalism in the tradition of former senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson (D-Wash.). He also had an affinity for organized labor, which was, in his words, "the balance wheel of democracy."

During his career, he helped found or lead a number of advocacy groups, including the Coalition for a Democratic Majority.

A friend and former colleague, Joshua Muravchik, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, noted that Mr. Kemble's political and intellectual journey traversed a path from democratic socialist to social democrat. It was a journey similar in its rightward arc to that of many prominent neoconservatives. Although he occasionally took such positions, Mr. Kemble stopped short of leaving the Democratic Party and never considered himself a neoconservative.

He believed, for example, in building a democratic Iraq but sharply criticized the Bush administration's approach on the country. "The distinction between liberation and democratization, which requires a strategy and instruments, was an idea never understood by the administration," he told the New Republic last year.

Richard Penn Kemble was born in Worcester, Mass., and grew up in Lancaster, Pa.,

where he was a small but feisty football player in high school. His political activism began at the University of Colorado, where he helped establish the Colorado chapter of the Young People's Socialist League.

After receiving a bachelor's degree in 1962, he moved to New York and took a job as a copy boy at the New York Times. His journalism career ended shortly afterward, when the typesetters went out on strike and he refused to cross the picket line.

He stayed in New York and immersed himself in socialist politics, seeking to resurrect the youth section of the Socialist Party, famously led earlier in the century by Eugene V. Debs and Norman Thomas.

Muravchik, who also was part of the movement, recalled that Mr. Kemble stood out as a "good-looking, neatly dressed WASP" in what was otherwise "a scruffy-looking crowd" made up primarily of young Jewish intellectuals.

He was one of the few whites among the leadership of the East River chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, once staging a sit-in that blocked the eastbound lanes of the Triborough Bridge during rush hour. The aim was to force commuters to ponder the plight of Harlem residents before arriving back at their comfortable homes in the suburbs.

In 1967, he founded Negotiation Now!, which demanded an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and a negotiated end to the war.

In the early 1970s, Mr. Kemble moved to the District and plunged into Democratic Party politics. After the party's 1972 presidential debacle, he helped found the Coalition for a Democratic Majority. Associated primarily with Sens. Jackson and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), the group sought to move the party back toward the center and refocus its reliance on a traditional blue-collar base.

Mr. Kemble served as executive director of the group from 1972 to 1976, when he joined the New York senatorial campaign of Daniel Patrick Moynihan. He was Moynihan's special assistant and speechwriter until 1979.

During the Reagan administration, he founded a group called PRODEMCA, or the Committee for Democracy in Central America. He caused consternation among many fellow Democrats by advocating support for the anti-communist contra rebels in Nicaragua. He sought a democratic middle way between communist Sandinistas and former supporters of rightist dictator Anastasio Somoza.

He worked in the Clinton presidential campaign in 1992 and was appointed deputy director of the USIA in 1993. He became USIA's acting director in 1999.

In recent years, Mr. Kemble sought to maintain a network of American social democrats. From his sickbed, he conceived and helped organize a conference dedicated to the thought of philosopher Sydney Hook, an intellectual model for Mr. Kemble of the politically engaged social democrat. The event took place October 1.

His marriage to Charlotte Rowe ended in divorce.

Survivors include his wife of 22 years, Marie-Louise "Mal" Caravatti of Washington; two sisters, Sara Kemble of Columbia and Eugenia Kemble of Washington; and a brother, Grover Kemble of Morristown, N.J.

Mr. Kemble was in many ways still a socialist, his wife said. "He believed in the public sector as a civilizing force," she added. "He believed in a role for government."