grant funding to provide necessary services for clients. Currently, WRHAP provides intensive case management, resource referrals and crisis intervention to 50 individual and 20 family clients. Twenty-five percent of WRHAP's clientele are Spanish speakers, and all services are provided on Spanish, English, and sign language.

The majority of WRHAP's support programs are staffed with volunteers. They provide respite care for the primary care givers of patients, form supportive friendships with the patients, or work with the staff in the office. Mental health care is provided on site once a week for clients and their families.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize the Whittier-Rio Hondo AIDS Project for its ceaseless efforts to assist those with HIV and educate the community on the realities of AIDS. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Doris Wahl and WRHAP for their invaluable contributions to our community.

NATIONAL RAIL STRIKE AVERTED

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that rail labor and management have resolved their disputes through collective bargaining and have pledged that they will not engage in strikes or lockouts during the August recess while these agreements are being ratified.

This announcement is the culmination of almost 2 years of negotiations between the unions and railroads. The negotiations have followed Railway Labor Act procedures and have involved mediation before the National Mediation Board and ultimately appointment by President Clinton of three Presidential emergency boards. I am gratified that the collective bargaining process has worked and that the parties have been able to reach agreement without congressional intervention.

This result would not have been possible without the bipartisan support of House and Senate Members, including Chairman BUD SHUSTER, ranking committee member Mr. OBERSTAR, and ranking subcommittee member, Mr. WISE and Senators KASSEBAUM and KENNEDY. I also want to recognize the valuable input and coordination we have had from the White House and the Department of Transportation in this effort. Finally, I want to thank the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee staff, who worked many hours and over the weekend in an effort to resolve these issues—especially Jack Schenendorf, Bob Bergman, Glenn Scammel, Alice Davis, and Susan Lent. this was truly a team effort and we should congratulate ourselves on the fact that we avoided congressional intervention because of our success in persuading the parties to reach a voluntary agreement.

Given the devastating impact of a national rail strike on the Nation's economy, it was critical that Congress receive assurances from the parties that they would not engage in strikes or lock-outs during the August recess. Overall, some $2.7 billion of goods move by rail every day. Many industries rely heavily on rail transportation, including automobile manufacturing, paper, chemicals, and coal. Because many industries rely heavily on just-in-time manufacturing processes, a strike of even a few days would have a serious impact. A strike also would stop service on many Amtrak and commuter rail lines, which not only would impact railroads financially, but would strand passengers.

In closing, I want to express my optimism that the parties to all of the open disputes will be able to ratify their agreements. However, in the event that these agreements are not ratified, I will not hesitate to bring legislation to the floor that will bring closure to these disputes. In fashioning this legislation, I would not foreclose consideration of last-best-offer arbitration, which Congress imposed on the parties to settle the 1992 rail labor dispute. I hope that this will not be necessary and that the union members will ratify their agreements, providing closure to this process.

IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 191

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the Filipino veterans of World War II hold a special place in the hearts of the American people. Many stood shoulder to shoulder with American forces on Bataan, Corregidor, and Luzon. We remember their brave sacrifices—in battle and out of battle—on behalf of freedom. Their actions will forever stand as a model of courage, bravery, and total commitment.

The Second World War was a tragic time for the world. Only through the patience and bravery of those who fought for freedom did we achieve victory. The Filipino veterans of World War II were strong participants in that fight. May we always remember their sacrifices made to preserve democracy and freedom.

It was a fitting tribute to those wonderful supporters of freedom that yesterday this House unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 191.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, because of my husband's major surgery last Monday, I missed eight votes. For the benefit of my constituents, I ask that the RECORD reflect that I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 332, D.C. Appropriations, Norton amendment, ''yea''; rollcall No. 333, D.C. Appropriations, Gutknecht amendment, ''no''; rollcall 334, D.C. Appropriations, final passage, ''yea''; rollcall 335, Child Pilots, ''yea''; rollcall 336, Pilot Hiring, ''yea''; rollcall 337, National Transportation Safety Board authorization, ''yea''; rollcall 346, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations, Goss amendment, ''no''; rollcall 347, Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations, Allard amendment, ''no.''

LEAH BREMER, HAWAII STATE INSTITUTE OF PEACE ESSAY WINNER

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute an outstanding young woman from the State of Hawaii, Ms. Leah Bremer. I recently met Leah during her visit to Washington, DC, in June when she represented Hawaii as the State winner for the U.S. Institute of Peace national essay contest. Leah will be a senior at Punahou School on Oahu and is planning to attend college in California after she graduates.

Leah's essay is entitled, ''Promoting Peace After the Cold War'' and I am pleased to share with you her award-winning entry.

PROMOTING PEACE AFTER THE COLD WAR

(By Leah Bremer)

During the cold war the United States' national security interests focused on the direct military threat posed by the Soviet Union and on preventing the spread of communism. During the last decade, the Soviet Union has crumbled and the United States has become the world's dominant military power. Our government must now redefine and re-focus its national security interests to assure regional, global, and domestic stability in this new world. The United States should move toward a long-term policy emphasizing diplomatic rather than military intervention. As the political crisis in Haiti has demonstrated, the diplomatic process can serve as an effective way to resolve a conflict.

A key factor determining national security interests is the stability of neighboring nations. A crisis occurring nearby could cause instability in the United States. The United States supports harmony and democracy in its own region because, ''As Haiti and Cuba, have shown, stability in the Caribbean doesn't stay there—it washes up, dead or alive, on the Florida shore.'' Unrest rarely remains with a nation's borders; one country's crisis can rapidly spread to a neighboring country.

While fifty years ago, such concern focused mainly on the countries nearest our own, advances in technology, and international trade have created a global system in which countries that once had no affect on one another are now related. Moreover, the dismantling of the Soviet empire has created an underground market in which relatively small powers can purchase nuclear weapons. Because of these factors, turmoil in a seemingly remote region of the world such as Somalia could have important consequences for the United States' national security interests.

In addition to maintaining global stability, the United States government must be sensitive to the interests of the American people. It is an important part of the democratic process to ensure that the people have a say in their government's actions. The crisis in Haiti created two major issues for the American public. On one hand, groups such as the Black Caucus pushed for the restoration of democratic rule in Haiti. At the same time, the political crisis brought many Haitian refugees to the United States. Many American citizens opposed this immigration, and domestic pressure pushed the government to take action. President Clinton responded by sending refugee boats back to Haiti, but as

the number of seaborne refugee ships increased so did the domestic pressure for some sort of action to stop the flow of refugees, or the mistreatment of these refugees.

Likewise, the mass starvation and genocide in Somalia also concerned American citizens. Media made the American public aware of the nation's suffering, and groups such as the Black Caucus again pushed the American government to intervene. In cooperation with the United Nations, the White House responded to this domestic pressure by intervening in Somalia for humanitarian purposes.

If the demands of the American public are not met, conflicts within the United States borders could arise. In Haiti, when General Cedras' military coup overthrew President Aristide and committed countless human rights' abuses, the Congressional Black Caucus supported United States' intervention, and ''urged applying any pressure, including an invasion to bring down Cedras.'' Clinton chose to support their demands for action in Haiti. As Elliot stated, ''it will often be in the 'national interest' to take an action about which one group feels passionately while others acquiesce.''

Once it has been established that a situation may pose a threat to national security, the government must decide what type of action to take. The type of intervention, whether it be military, economic, humanitarian, or diplomatic, is extremely important as the outcome depends upon the resource used. The government may use a combination of these measures, as was the case in Haiti and Somalia.

Although economic sanctions are often thought of as a way for the United States to effectively resolve a conflict without becoming too involved in the situation, some theorists see sanctions as an ''over-rated tool politicians use to make them look decisive while they avoid tough decisions about foreign policy.'' Sanctions are less effective now than they were forty years ago because, with the rise of competing economic powers and a more global economy countries tend to be less dependent on United States' goods. Furthermore, poorly patrolled borders may also lessen the sanction's impact. For instance, the economic sanctions imposed on Haiti lost influence because Haiti could still trade with the Dominican Republic and obtain U.S. goods through the black market. Economic sanctions also may not directly harm the leaders initiating the crisis. In countries like Somalia, Haiti, and other dictatorships, the common people have no way to voice their discontent'' Economic actions may back fire in dealing with human rights violations as they end up hurting those people the sanctions were initially designed to help.

Many times the United States sends troops into a country as a ''last resort.'' Although the U.S. needs to have a strong military to back up its diplomatic claims, the use of the military should be reduced and replaced by diplomatic intervention. In July 1994, as domestic pressure increased concerning Haiti and the U.S. government acknowledged that economic sanctions were not working, the United States began training an invasion force and obtained a United Nations Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force as ''last resort'' to remove Cedras and restore Aristide to the presidency. In training an invasion force, however, the Clinton administration maintained diplomacy as an alternative. Dante Caputo, an Argentine diplomat appointed as the United Nations' representative in Haiti tried for two years to negotiate Aristide's return. Caputo was unsuccessful. But in 1994 after obtaining reluctant White House approval former President Carter, accompanied by Senator Sam Nunn and General Colin Powell, met with Cedras. After two days of negotiations in mid-September Cedras agreed to step down by October 15th, 1994. When the troops arrived in Haiti the Haitians cheered. Cedras kept his word and stepped down on October 15th.

Carter was successful in negotiating with Cedras because he gave him an opportunity to leave honorably. As Smith states, ''Carter described Cedras as a man of honor and praised the beauty of Mrs. Cedras.'' In return for his keeping his word, Cedras received financial compensation from the United States and was flown to Panama with his family. Carter's strategy didn't back Cedras into a corner, but allowed him to step down without a fight.

In Somalia, however, the warlords were never given an opportunity to step down honorably. Sending troops to distribute food to the starving Somalis was well-intentioned, but the underlying problem of clan warfare was overlooked. The United Nations military presence complicated the situation. The troops became like another warring clan. As, ''Initially presented as a purely humanitarian mission, Operation Restore Hope gradually shifted from feeding Somalis to fighting them.'' The focus changed from feeding the starving Somalis to capturing General Aidid. United Nations Secretary General Butros-Butros Gali's obsession with capturing General Aidid as a way to resolve the conflicts was not effective as, ''In Somali culture, the worst thing you can do is humiliate them, to do something to them you are not doing to another clan.''

When the United States government first intervened in Somalia, they began with peace talks between the two dominant clan leaders, Ali Mahdi, and Aidid. After two days a cease fire was declared. The cease fire, however was not implemented, and peace talks never resumed. The United States and the United Nations immediately sent in troops, thus not giving the warlords an honorable way to reconcile.

The United States has made many diplomatic mistakes which have led indirectly to some form of crisis later. In Somalia, the former dictator, Siad Barre, received more than 700,000,000 dollars in economic and military aid from the Reagan administration. Aid continued despite the fact that most analysts in 1989 judged Barre as a cruel dictator about to fall. A survey by Africa Watch in February , 1992, showed that this aid ''helped lay the groundwork for the country's destruction today.'' The United States should be more careful in choosing which governments to support.

As the recent conflicts in Somalia and Haiti demonstrate, the national security interests of the United States government lie not only in deterring military attack, but also maintaining, global, regional, and domestic stability. After determining that a situation affects national security, the United States must choose what measures to take whether economic, diplomatic, humanitarian, or military. Each type of intervention has limitations and may not be appropriate for all situations. Economic sanctions, for instance may increase suffering under a totalitarian government, such as that of Cedras in Haiti. Likewise, military intervention may succeed in delivering food supplies to people in Somalia, but it may not be able to resolve a complicated conflict. As the Haitian situations reveals, one type of successful intervention may combine sustained diplomatic negotiations with limited military action.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Peter Lakes, a constituent of mine from Putnam, CT, in placing fourth in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy script-writing contest. 116,000 secondary school students were asked to write a short script with the theme: ''Answering America's Call.''

Mr. Speaker, the lesson of Peter's script is that it is our responsibility to pursue our dreams and make them real. Your dreams may be large or small, but achieving your dreams is what America is all about.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Peter's achievement and salute him. We can all do well by reading what he has written, and being as inspired by it as I am.

I ask unanimous consent that Peter's script be included in the RECORD.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Peter Lakes)

This past summer, my seven-year-old sister and I took on the endeavor of completing a thousand-piece puzzle. Hundreds of pieces were laying across the small table. My sister and I spent much of the first attempt staring at the cover of the box, baffled that the scrambled pieces would later fit together to form a complete picture. I'd guess that about seven hundred of those miniature pieces were blue. This large number of blue pieces troubled me. I held one in my hand. I know that there were four other blue pieces that would lock together with this very piece. The intimidating thought turned me off. I considered giving up. Much to my surprise, my sister had already put three pieces together. She looked at me with those strong willed, independent eyes and said, ''Are you going to hold that all day? Looking at it won't make it happen.''

After days and months of meager progress, the day of completion was near. My sister and I gazed confidently at the small pile of unsatisfied pieces. We attacked what we dreamed would be the beginning of the end.

The moment had arrived. The final piece was in my sister's hand. Seizing the moment, I diverted my eyes from the lonely pieces and instantly directed my attention to its vacant plot. At that moment, I realized that the vacant plot which I had so easily found, was not the only vacant plot. Furiously, we scanned the floor. We looked everywhere. The piece in my sister's hand was not the last piece.

Luckily, I had spent the last two months developing enough patience for this very moment. My sister took the uncertain piece, placed it in the box, and within five easy minutes, the puzzle was disassembled.

I took a moment to look over the past few months. It was an experience to remember. There were moments of progress and of frustration. I had to keep reminding myself that ''nothing comes easy.'' After a while, the final picture wasn't important to me, but rather the process and the experience. I got to spend time; valuable time with my sister. She taught me the art of being patient, together.

Our goal had been achieved. We attained success. The missing piece does not create failure, but rather highlight the achievement. This is America's call. As individuals, it is our responsibility to pursue our dreams and make them a reality. We are all given