

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

the right to be someone, not something. We all have a part in completing the puzzle.

An American by the name of Charles Lindbergh heard this call. As a boy, he enjoyed the art of flight. After two years at the University of Wisconsin, Charles withdrew and followed his dream. He attended a flying school. Little did he know that five years later, he would be the first man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. After the thirty-three and a half hour flight, it is no wonder why Lindbergh was greeted as a hero. He sought out his dream. He found enough courage, love and strength to make his dream a reality.

Often, opportunity helps propel a dream. When Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, Europeans had the opportunity to start a new life. Many of them were poor and felt life's course was beyond them. Many realized the risk, but could see the vast opportunity. Those that came to America pursued their chance. They found enough courage, love and strength to take their dream, and make it their reality.

This is the call of America. Fulfill your dream to be a leader. Fulfill your dream to start a family. Fulfill your dream! I'm going to fulfill mine. I often blame my failure on time and frustration. I accuse the course of life of stealing my dreams. But I am accusing the wrong person. I am the guilty suspect. I must listen to America's call. Only one person can create my dream, destroy my dream and transform my dream into my reality. Myself.

This call is telling America to go out. Don't look on the outside for courage, look within yourself. Your dream might not be to fly across the Atlantic, or to start a new life. Your dream might be small. But every single piece of the puzzle is small. Every time a piece is fit, it had an impact on the big picture. As author Wayne Dyer writes in his novel "The Sky Is The Limit;"—"Your ability to be a No-Limit person, and to go beyond even your most imaginative expectations for yourself, is right in your own hands." The only limit is the one you create. Focus your dream, and strive for its achievement.

Answer America's call—your dream is waiting on the other line.

CHILDREN ARE THE ONES WHO PAY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is the David Mannweiler column from the Indianapolis News edition of July 23, 1996.

The column is, of course, disturbing to any citizen of conscience. It is also somewhat ironic with regard to my experience with Congress.

In 1962 when I first ran for the Congress, Mr. Mannweiler's predecessor, Bill Wildhack suggested a pledge that I should make in my campaign, to wit:

I'll never vote to send a child to bed hungry.

I hope that an analysis of the votes I have cast on behalf of Indianapolis in the Congress over this third of a century will show that I have kept that pledge.

[From the Indianapolis News, July 23, 1996]

CHILDREN ARE THE ONES WHO PAY

(By David Mannweiler)

On my plane trip home Saturday, I read the New York Times.

Maybe it was that thin air they pump inside planes these days, but I found myself wondering if there could be a link someday between two stories I read.

One story was about the Senate's vote Friday to give states a lump sum to run their own welfare and work programs. That idea was approved.

What wasn't approved was a proposal requiring the secretary of Health and Human Services to study whether the legislation, if passed, causes an increase in poverty among children in the next two years.

Also rejected was a proposal requiring states to provide vouchers to meet "the basic subsistence needs" of children in families that would be removed from the dole if mom or dad didn't have a job after two years on welfare.

Republicans said vouchers would undermine the five-year limit by allowing children to receive aid for much longer.

Hey, no undermining. Clearly, children should be punished for their parents' shortcomings. And no whining about the world's richest country no longer guaranteeing poor kids will eat. A line must be drawn somewhere.

IT'D BE A GRATE-FULL NATION

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., whined, of course. He said if the six-decade-old federal guarantee to feed poor children is ended, "we will be making cruelty to children an instrument of social policy. We will have children sleeping on grates."

He said a million additional children would be thrown into poverty—we have 9 million already—and "there will be an urban crisis unlike anything we have known since the 1960s."

The second story I found interesting concerned Mexican peasants reacting to the wide disparity between the rich and the poor in their country.

The Mexican government says 22 million Mexicans are living in "extreme poverty," an increase of 5 million in the last 15 months. United Nations figures show the army of children living and working on the streets of Mexico City has doubled in three years.

WHEN IT TRAINS, IT POURS

Recently, the story said, residents of a shanty town on the outskirts of the wealthy city of Monterrey stopped a freight train at night and removed—OK, stole—grain to make tamales and tortillas.

A former mayor of Mexico City said a recent poll showed 22 percent of the capital's residents believe violence is justified to correct social imbalances. That's the highest figure in a decade.

In the name of saving money and ending welfare as we know it, children may go hungry in this country. In an effort to feed their children, most parents would break the law, I believe.

It might come to that here, too.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 191, honoring the Filipino veterans of World War II, which the House approved yesterday. A number of my Filipino constitu-

ents are veterans from the Second World War, and served bravely in defense of our Nation. I can personally attest to their courage, strength of character, and love of country.

However, I cannot help but express my concern that the House has yet to act on an important bill to help Filipino veterans: the Filipino Veterans Equity Act, which would provide all Filipino veterans full and equal benefits available to other veterans of the Second World War.

Few people realize that thousands of Filipinos who served in World War II are not considered to have been in "active service", and are thus ineligible for full veterans benefits. Many of these same veterans served during the battle of Bataan, and were later subject to the horrors of the Bataan Death March. They also fought against the Japanese during their occupation of the Philippines.

The Filipino Veterans Equity Act would end this unfair discrimination and allow Filipino veterans the same benefits as others who served during World War II. I and 70 of my colleagues in the House have cosponsored this important legislation; yet, after nearly eighteen months of consideration, the bill has yet to be enacted.

Thousands of Filipinos risked their lives during World War II for freedom and democracy. We owe them the same benefits and privileges as other veterans who did the same. Let's enact real rights and recognition for Filipino veterans.

SUPPORTING A RESOLUTION OF THE CRISIS IN KOSOVA

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1996

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 155, I rise today to strongly urge its immediate passage.

Kosovo, known as Kosova to ethnic Albanians, is the region in southern Serbia which has been the focal point of bitter struggles between Serbs and Albanians for centuries. Albanians make up over 90 percent of the current population of the area. In 1989 and 1990, the Serbian parliament passed amendments to the Serbian Constitution that eliminated the wide-ranging autonomy Kosova had enjoyed under the 1974 Constitution. As a result, turmoil erupted in the country and dozens of innocent lives were lost in violent protests and riots. Over 100,000 ethnic Albanians have been fired from their employment and replaced by Serbs. Hundreds of ethnic Albanians have been arrested and beaten by Serbian police for allegedly engaging in nationalist activities. According to the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights for 1995, "police repression continued at a high level against the ethnic Albanians of Kosova * * * and reflected a general campaign to keep [those] who are not ethnic Serbs intimidated and unable to exercise basic human and civil rights."

Mr. Speaker, we are still trying to cope with the unconscionable acts that occurred in Bosnia. I doubt that the men, women, and children, who were forced to live their lives for